

CHAPTER 5

INDUSTRIES

Dharwad has been declared an industrially backward district by the Central Government. This has enabled the industrialists to establish different industries by availing the subsidies and other facilities like tax rebate etc., provided by the Central as well as State Governments. Dharwad is one among the three districts selected by the Central Government as Growth Centres in the State, (other two districts being Hassan and Raichur). Central government has invested Rs.3000 lakhs for the development of transport and communication network of this Growth Centre. The state government has divided all the districts of the state into four categories so as to provide them with capital, grant for the new units, rebate of sales tax etc., which are very essential for the growth of industries according to their category. Accordingly, Gadag, Ranibennur and Hubli taluks are categorised, as the second Dharwad district has no areas classified as such under category one, Hangal, Hirekerur, Kundgol, Mundargi, Nargund, Navalgund, Ron, Savanur, Shiggaon, Shirhatti, Haveri, Byadgi and Kalghatgi as the third and Dharwad growth centre as the fourth. The major industrial centres of the district are Hubli, Dharwad, Gadag, Nargund and Navalgund. Minerals are scarcely available in the taluks of Hangal, Mundargi, Ranibennur, and Shirhatti of the district. The production of minerals in the year 1992-93 was Iron-ore (2,311 tonnes), Moulding Sand (19,907 tonnes) and clay (2,731 tonnes). The production of minerals in the district being meagre, there is no much scope for the establishment and growth of mineral based industries. However, the agriculture products like cotton, oil seeds, paddy are produced in plenty and there is abundant scope for agro-based industries and evidently we find many more such industries through out the district. Two taluks of Ranibennur and Haveri, with their sheep rearing centres, are very famous for their woollen blankets called *Kambli*, where as Hubli and Gadag are famous for cotton mills, Nargund and Hulkoti near Gadag are famous for their spinning mills.

During the rule of the Chalukyas of Badami in the eighth century, the weavers, called pattegars at Lakshmeshwar and Varagiri were adept in silk weaving. An inscription dated 793 AD at Lakshmeshwar refers to a guild of weavers. Another inscription of 1157 AD at Annigeri also refers to a weavers' guild. Many more inscriptional evidences about the weaver's guilds are also found. In an Annigeri inscription of the 12th century, there is a reference to a guild called '*Sale Sasirvar*' (1000 weavers). And it is also

found that there was a guild of *Saligarayvadinbaru* (52 weavers) in 1062 AD in Mulgund and another guild existed in Ron as early as in 874 AD itself.

The Britishers opened their trade centre at Kadavad in Uttara Kannada district (near Karwar on the banks of the Kali river) in 1638 AD and entered into an agreement with 50,000 weavers in the hinterland to supply the cloth that they produced on their looms. They had also opened a stall at Hubli to supervise the production of the looms in the surroundings of Hubli. This cloth was transported from Hubli to Kadavad by bullock loads enroute Kadra to England by sea. Between 1650 to 1660 substantial quantity of super fine cloth was exported to England through the Karwar port. This was evidently from Hubli and it indicates that Navalgund and Annigeri were very famous for spinning as early as in the 18th century.

G.R. Kuppuswamy is of the opinion that Dharwad district was very famous for oil industry as early as in the 13th century itself and these oil traders were very rich. He also emphasizes that Kodikoppa, Gudageri, Kundgol, Lakshmeshwar, Yamanur, Konavatti (Konati), Naregal, Gadag, Amminabhavi, Abbigeri, Soratur, Lakkundi, Rattihali, and Samsi were among the famous centres of oil production in those days. Inscriptions have praised the benevolence of the oil traders of Mulgund and Gudageri and refer to their trade guilds. '*Telligaraivattokkalu*' a guild of 50 oil traders has been referred to, in a number of inscriptions found at Lakshmeshwar, Gudigeri, Dambal, Hattimattur and other places.

There are inscripational evidences which show that there were mints of the Kalyana Chalukyan period at Lakkundi and Sudi and this Lokkigundi Gadyana, i.e., a coin produced at Lakkundi was very famous and referred to, in the inscriptions very often.

Other trades like processing of paddy, arecanut and production of salt, weaving of blankets, metal craft of iron, bronze, silver and gold, pottery, carpentry etc., were in vogue. The state had levied taxes like *Ganadere* (tax levied on oil press), *Maggadere* (tax levied on looms). There was a guild of betel leaf pickers called '*Ugura Munnurvaru*' (300 betel leaf pickers). Along with this guild, other organisations like 'Kottali', 'Shreni' of different vocations were striving always to protect the interests of their members.

Francis Buchanan an English traveller, who travelled in 1800 A.D. narrates that Khattris (the kshatriyas of Sourthern Gujarat), a sect which lived in Bangalore engaged in dying silk clothes were richer than the weavers. Khattris were also found at Hubli and engaged in the weaving of gold thread. At the time of advent of the British in India, paper was manufactured at Dharwad, Gadag, Guttala, Hubli, Karjagi, Navalgund and Ranibennur. They must have been existing from the Vijayanagar and the Adilshahi's period. People at Tegur were producing iron from the iron ore, using furnaces. It is learnt that Hulakop, a village in Kalghatgi taluk had six such furnaces which were engaged in iron manufacturing. Salt and potassium nitrate were also produced. Hangal was famous for its sugar and sugar candy industry. Bombay Gazetteer of 1884 narrates the above facts. Further the Gazetteer narrates how the introduction of Kerosene spoiled the prospects of the local oil industry.

Many inscriptions have reference to bronze workers who had prepared utensils, musical instruments, bells, trumpets, various types of lamps, mirrors, icons of gods and goddesses, and day-to-day utility articles, and Lakshmeshwar inscription of the 8th century A.D. is one such example. Gadag and Hubli were famous for copper and brass utensils. Hubli was one of the major centres of

this craft in Karnataka. Places like Hubli, Byadgi, Ranibennur and others in the district are known for the manufacture of incense sticks. This was started under the patronage of the Adilshahis of Bijapur. Places like Hubli, Gadag, Ranibennur, Dharwad and Haveri are the important lime producing centres of the district.

Dharwad is one of the major paddy growing centres and consequently one can see rice mills, parched rice and puffed rice making centres throughout the district, especially in the taluks of Dharwad, Hubli, Kalghatgi, Ranibennur, Haveri, Hirekerur, Byadgi, Hangal and Shiggoan. Misrikote and Sangameshwar were well known for parched rice in large scale. Big rice mills are there at Hirekerur, Tadara, Alnavar and Dharwad.

Dharwad district is also known for leather goods, notably chappals. There is a leather tanning training centre at Ranibennur. Leather tanning experts are found at Dambal, Medleri, Negalur, Gadag, Garag, Hubli, Konnur, Lakkundi and Ranibennur. Leather workers of Haveri, Gadag, Hangal, Hubli, Kalghatgi, Navalgund and Ranibennur are famous for their artistic work. Dharwad, Hubli, Alnavar and Kalghatgi are known for woodcrafts. Alnavar is also known for bamboo crafts. Painted wooden cradles and dolls of Kalghatgi and carpets of Navalgund are very famous. The Carpenters' co-operative society at Gadag is known for the manufacturing of body buildings of motor vehicles. Plywood industry is also flourishing in Dharwad. The district is also known for pottery and soapstone utensils and their manufacturing centres are in Dharwad, Lakshmeshwar, Shiggoan, Kalghatgi, Belagalpet, Mugada and Belagatti (Shirhatti taluk).

Beedi rolling is another important cottage industry of the district. Major centres of this industry are located in Dharwad, Hubli, Gadag, Lakshmeshwar, Shirhatti, Haveri, Savanur, and Ranibennur. The Sindhur beedies manufactured at Savanur have popularity over the entire state. The Shankar Beedi of shigli and Haripura Chinnappa's beedi are largely sold in the district. The branches of Narasingsa chapa sinnar beedi of Gadag, Bagi Royal Beedi and Sindhur Beedi are engaged in manufacturing beedies in Shirhatti taluk. Faiz Beedi and A Rahman Beedi are being manufactured at Ranibennur and Dharwad respectively.

Dharwad district had played a major role in the Independence Movement. The Swadeshi Movement gathered momentum in 1905-06, which encouraged freedom loving eminent men like Alur Venkata Rao and his friends to establish industries/factories for the manufacture of match sticks, pencils, pot stone pencils (*balapa*) Mangalore tiles, Sugar and indigenous bangle industry. Though they were proved unsuccessful, they invigorated the Swadeshi Movement. Ultimately, they paved the way for the Khadi and Gramodyaga Movement in the district. In places like Uppina, Betageri, Garag, Hosarathi, Hebasur, Ron, even today it has provided employment to hundreds of people.

Dharwad, Hubli and Gadag are specially known for printing industry. Major Kannada dailies like Samyukta Karnataka, Vishwavani and Prajavani being published from Hubli are printed in their own modern printing press. Government printing press is also working there. There is a Railway Workshop at Hubli, which was started in 1888 by the Southern Maratha Railway Company. Now, it is under Southern Railway and engaged in the repairs of locomotives and wagons besides the manufacturing of the railway wagons. At Hubli, there are many more major industries like Kirloskar Electrical Industries (1966), A.K. Industries, A.K. Cosmetics and Cement industries. The Southern Maratha Spinning and Weaving Mills which was started in 1883, subsequently became Bharath Mill and finally christened as Mahadeva Textile Mills with a new ownership. This mill, the oldest mill of the district, was later

nationalised and is now under the ownership of the State Government. Another major industry of the district is the divisional workshop of the Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation stationed at Hubli. The State Government opened unit of NGEF for the manufacturing of electrical equipments during 1988. There is a unit of surgical equipments at Byredevarakoppa. Some other major industries of Hubli are Bellad and Co., Sonata Bearings, L.V.T. Products (Biscuits), Mahanth Engineering Works (Acetylene gas), Atek Engineers (Triangular and Wheel Gates), Jyothi Engineering Works (Electric Transmission, Bolts and nuts,) B.V.Chemicals at Navalur (Foundry works), Syyg plastics and chemicals, Precision Engineering of Lakkammanahalli and Dharwad Polycoats Company engaged in the production of paints, Agwafan Foods, Flour Mills and Shakti spun pipes of Sattur Estate. Whereas the major industries at Dharwad are Tiwac watch factory, Packing sheets and Calicloth Factories. Besides it is also famous for its *pedha* called 'Dharwad Pheda'.

Old Industries

Though the development of modern industries in Dharwad district is a recent phenomenon, many industries flourished in the pre-British period also. Cotton industry was flourishing during the advent of the British in India. During the America Civil War of 1860, there was a cotton boom in the area which gave way for the establishment of cotton ginning, spinning and weaving factories. Hubli, Gadag, Gajendragad and Betgeri were the main centres of cotton weaving. The sarees produced at Gadag and Betgeri were superior than that at Hubli. Cotton as well as woollen cloths were produced at Bankapur and Ranibennur. There were 400 looms at Nargund, producing silk sarees. The Indian Handlooms which were unable to compete with the British mills and were almost on the verge of closure. But, the looms at Hubli, Bankapur, Dharwad, Hangal and Ranibennur were flourishing. There were 2,262 looms functioning in Hubli in 1843 and their number rose to 4,982 in 1875 and were engaged in the production of fine quality sarees and choli pieces. According to the census of 1872, there were 1.14 lakh people engaged in *charaka* spinning. Due to the wrong policy of importing yarn and the establishment of Gadag Cotton and Spinning Mills, the working of handlooms were severely affected in the district, and also the dyeing industry had its setback.

During 1881, one ginning and two pressing mills were functioning in Hubli, whereas in 1907, under the municipal limits of Hubli, there were 19 factories, which included a Railway workshop, the Southern Maratha Spinning and Weaving Company, a Bonemeal unit. Manufacturing of copper and brass utensils, were other industries flourishing in the district.

During the First World War of 1914-18, there was a rise in the price of cotton and consequently cotton industrial centres of Hubli and Gadag and trade centres of Nargund, Haveri, Ranibennur and Dharwad could make enormous profits. During 1921-22, there was a great set back to Navalgund carpet industry. But, the carpet weavers' co-operative society which was started at the time, saved the industry. Two match factories started at Dharwad and Belgaum during the first world war to give fillip to the Swadeshi Movement were to be closed due to the paucity of soft wood and the non-cooperation of the local investors. However, another match factory continued functioning at Dharwad, and was producing match sticks successfully. Another important industry of the district was leather tanning and leather craft industry.

Siddheshwara and company, another industry which was manufacturing iron safes started by the local blacksmith brothers called Siddappa, Channappa, and Neelakantappa. They started their venture with traditional machineries and other equipment and faced the competition in the market

but survived. The first iron safe was manufactured and released and it was exquisite and strong. So the trio were overwhelmed and modernised their factory with a roller machine. By 1957, they could build their own building for the factory at a cost of Rs.1.5 lakhs and had a working capital of Rs. six lakhs. The factory diversified its products and took up the setting up of strong rooms for banks, manufacturing of chairs, tables, almirah and racks. During the period, the factory produced 3,200 iron safes at the rate of 400 pieces per year. There were 250 workers employed in the factory.

In 1921, there were three cotton spinning and weaving mills in the district which provided employment to 2,037 workers. Besides this, there were 78 cotton ginning and pressing mills working in the district. Gadag had 100 handlooms with a workforce of 2000 people in 1938. In addition, there were 1000 skilled workers who were working independently. There were 50 handlooms working at Hubli. with 1000 independent skilled workers.

During 1952, there were 114 cotton ginning and pressing mills, registered under the Factory Act of 1948. Out of this, 44 factories were functioning in Hubli and Gadag. These factories were seasonal factories functioning between March to August. Rest of the period, they were engaged in the decorticating of groundnut. Since Hubli and Dharwad come under the black soil region, cotton is one of the chief crops, and there are quite a number of handlooms with considerable labour force. The number of mills which were registered under the Factory Act of 1948 were seven. Out of these, three were large scale composite mills, engaged in spinning and weaving and the remaining four were power looms engaged only in weaving. Out of the three composite mills, two were at Hubli and one at Gadag. Among the four power looms, one each was working at Hubli, Gadag, Byadgi and Karjagi. During 1951, seven mills were functioning with a labour force of 2428. There was a labour force of 108 in power looms.

During 1951, there were 14 general engineering units in the district. Among them, 13 units were engaging 471 labourers every day. Out of 14 units in the district eight units were working at Hubli and the remaining six at Gadag and were engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel articles and side by side undertaking repairs also. During 1949, there was one chemical factory and one garment factory functioning at Hubli. There was a plywood and tea box manufacturing factory at Dharwad. There were nine printing press and binding works functioning in the district and employed 176 persons daily. During 1951, there were four rice mills functioning at Alnavar, Alur, Hangal and Kalghatgi and employed 26 people. During the same period, there were also two Saw Mills stationed at Hubli and Alnavar and employed 57 labourers daily. Silk Filatures working at Holealur also provided employment daily for 25 persons. There were 16 oil mills functioning in the district and provided labour to 374 people daily. Among the 16 mills, 11 mills were concentrated in Gajendragad, Gadag and Hubli.

Among the small scale industries, Bamboo work is one of the important industries. Alnavar, Ranibennur, Kalghatgi and Gadag have been the main centres of Bamboo craft and they produced varieties of mats and furniture. During 1951, there were 1,900 Beedi manufacturing units which employed 5,800 labourers. About 1,799 people were engaged in black-smithy and were producing agricultural implements besides undertaking their repairs. During the period, 6,100 people were engaged in carpentry and 162 people were engaged in brick and tile manufacturing.

According to the census conducted by the Provisional Textile Controller in 1946, there were 12,965 handlooms functioning under 5,220 units. Co-operative movement had striven hard to keep the industry moving. During 1952, there were 34 Cotton Handloom Weaving Co-operative Societies in

the district. The share amount and reserve fund in these societies was Rs.1,24,341 and Rs.1,95,840 respectively. Many of these societies provided cotton yarn to their members, whereas some other societies were procuring and marketing their products. During 1950, Government weaving schools were functioning at Shirol and Hosaritti and one government cotton weaving museum was located at Hebasur. The dying and printing schools were functioning at Gadag and Betageri.

Dharwad district was rated number one in handloom production in the state. According to the small scale industries census of 1951, there were 5,042 handloom units which employed 17,794 labourers. Out of 5,042 handlooms in the district, 2,008 looms were in rural areas and 3,034 in urban areas. Out of 17,794 labourers working in these looms, 4,077 males, 2,366 female and 149 children were working in the rural areas and 7,756 male, 3,061 female and 365 child labourers were working in the urban areas. The main centres of handloom weaving were Dharwad, Gadag, Agadi, Betageri, Gajendragad, Halageri, Hebsur, Hubli, Nargund, Navalgund, Ranibennur, Shirol, Shigli and Tumminakatti. Dharwad district was well known for Khadi spinning and weaving and the main centres were at Asuti and Ron in Ron taluk. There were individuals, who were experts in weaving yarn by hand in Navalgund, Gobbaragumpi and Morab in Navalgunda taluk, Nargund in Nargund taluk, Uppinbetgeri in Dharwad taluk, Byahatti in Hubli taluk and Motebennur in Haveri taluk. This industry had employed more than 5,000 people in 1951 and were producing yarn which were sufficient to meet the needs of 190 looms and 20,000 yards of Khadi cloth.

Dharwad district is also famous for the woollen blankets called Kambli and especially Medleri blankets were famous in the whole of south India. According to the 1951 Small Scale Industries census, there were 403 woollen weaving units providing employment to 1,011 people. According to Industrial and Financial Survey Report of 1938-40, there were 150 looms in Medleri and others were at Airani, Dambal, Guttal, Konnur, Kotabagi, Lakkundi, Motebennur, Nagalur and Ranibennur. About 100 wagons of wool was exported to Bombay, Mangalore and Madras every year.

As already noted, Hubli is known for its brass and copper utensils through out Karnataka. Gadag is also known for it. The centres located in Hubli were able to provide employment to 1,500 skilled workers during 1951. Siddheshwar company, started in 1918, was very famous for its iron safes and furniture.

Dharwad is also a very important centre for its oil industry. According to 1951 census, there were 64 oil industries which provided employment to 361 labourers. The other oil production centres of the districts were, Gadag, Annigeri, Hubli, Lakshmeshwar and Nargund.

Among the small scale industries of the district pottery, manufacturing of puffed rice, parched rice, leather craft, woodwork etc., were also reckoned as important. According to 1951 census, there were 1,275 skilled workers engaged in pottery, 109 workers in puffed rice and parched rice industry and 2,803 people in leather craft. Another 100 families were engaged in woodwork and dying. They were producing wooden dolls, icons of gods, palanquins, cradles and cots. As the weather of Dharwad district was congenial for sericulture, the government was providing all facilities to the growers. During 1951, 20 ryots had taken up sericulture in the district. Among these 20 ryots, 15 were the mulberry growers. Out of the remaining 5 ryots three with the help of state government and other two with the help of silk fileture Ltd, Bombay had taken up the sericulture related works.

Table 5.1 : Details of the main industries and their

workers engaged in Dharwad district in 1956

| Name of the Industries | No.of Units | No.of daily labourers |
|--|-------------|-----------------------|
| A. All season industries | | |
| 1. Textile production | 06 | 2275 |
| 2. Engineering | 16 | 685 |
| 3. Food, soft drinks, tobacco | 13 | 955 |
| 4. Minerals and ore | 1 | 17 |
| 5. Paper and printing | 08 | 249 |
| 6. Wood, stone and glass manufacturing | 02 | 38 |
| 7. Others | 03 | 75 |
| Total | 49 | 4,294 |
| B. Seasonal Industries | | |
| 1. Food, Soft drinks and tobacco | 24 | 623 |
| 2. Ginning and Pressing | 104 | 5176 |
| Total | 128 | 5,799 |
| Total A+B | 177 | 10,093 |

Source : Large scale industries in Mysore State (1956) Government Press Bangalore

Present Status

In 1993-94, there were 47 large and medium scale industrial units functioning in the district, with an investment of Rs.17,553.80 lakh providing labour to 27,477 people. During the same period, 13,826 small scale industries were functioning with an investment of Rs.9436.89 lakh, providing employment to 76,441 labourers. During the period, 140 cooperative societies, 80 registered organisations and 650 individual beneficiaries were engaged in Khadi and Village industries. According to 1993-94 census, there were 2,164 powerlooms in the district, which had employed 1040 labourers. According to 1987-88 census, there were 10,006 Handlooms in the district. During 1993-94, there were 54,260 skilled workers (including weavers) engaged in different cottage and handicraft works. During the period, there were four industrial estates (Gokul and Lakamanahalli in Hubli, Gadag and Ranibennur) with 430 industrial sheds. There were industrial estates at Lakamanahalli, Sattur, Rayapura, Kelageri, Gokul, Tarihala and Belur wherein, 429 industrial sites were developed.

Electricity

During the pre-independence period, there were diesel generating stations at seven towns to provide electricity and were stationed at Hubli (Amte and Co., 1924), Dharwad (Desai and Co., 1933), Gadag (Manvi Electrical Power Suppliers, 1926), Ranibennur (1935), Byadgi (1937), Shirhatti and Kundgol. Amte and Company, which was supplying power to Hubli was nationalised in 1944, as the power supplied by the private company was too costly and highly uneconomical to both the household consumers as well as industries. Before the reorganisation of the State, Dharwad district was under the Pune Electrical Division. After reorganisation, hydro-electric power from Sharavathi was supplied

to the district in 1961. Karnataka State Electricity Board (KEB) came into existence in 1957 and the remaining private power companies were also nationalised. Later KEB established the receiving stations and supplied electricity through high voltage lines from Nagajhari of Kali project near Ambikanagar to Hubli. At present there are four electricity transmission lines in the district.

As the electricity supplied from Sharavathi was cheaper, it naturally gave a fillip to the industries. Many villages and houses were illuminated. New industries came into existence. During 1990-91, one circle office, four divisional offices and 20 sub-divisional offices of KEB in the district which took up the responsibility of supplying electricity to the consumers. The circle office and divisional offices No.1 & 2 were stationed at Hubli, whereas the other two divisions were stationed at Gadag and Haveri. The Hubli sub-divisional offices No.1 and 2, The Dharwad urban sub-divisional office and the Dharwad rural sub-divisional office were working under the Divisional Office of Hubli. The sub-divisional offices at Kalghatgi, Kundgol, Shiggaon, Savanur, and Lakshmeshwar were working under the Hubli Divisional Office No.2. At the same time, Gadag urban and rural, Mundargi, Nargund, Ron and Navalgund sub-divisions were working under the Gadag Divisional office. Haveri, Hangal, Ranibennur, Hirekerur, and Byadgi sub-divisions were working under the Haveri Divisional Office.

Table 5.2 : Zone wise and unit wise total receiving centres in the district at the end of 31st March 1991

| Sl.No. | Name of the Division | 220 KV | 110 KV | 66 KV | 33 KV | Total |
|--------|----------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. | Hubli-1 | 01 | 01 | - | 06 | 08 |
| 2. | Hubli -2 | -- | - | - | 06 | 06 |
| 3. | Gadag | - | 02 | - | 05 | 07 |
| 4. | Haveri | - | 02 | 01 | 06 | 09 |
| Total | | 01 | 05 | 01 | 23 | 30 |

Source : Annual report 1990-91 (page 31) KEB Hubli

Table 5.3 : Talukwise Multi Electric power distribution net work and their length (in k.m.) in Dharwad district as on March 1994

| Sl.No. | Taluks | High Tension | Low tension | Sl.No. | Taluks | High Tension | Low tension |
|--------|-----------|--------------|-------------|--------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. | Byadgi | 275.765 | 714.819 | 10. | Mundargi | 404.922 | 712.764 |
| 2. | Dharwad | 633.320 | 1,079.290 | 11. | Nargund | 135.850 | 200.950 |
| 3. | Gadag | 490.499 | 1,194.439 | 12. | Navalgund | 303.735 | 349.470 |
| 4. | Hangal | 638.046 | 1,062.043 | 13. | Ranibennur | 657.353 | 1,576.801 |
| 5. | Haveri | 488.090 | 1,217.772 | 14. | Ron | 537.925 | 1,304.511 |
| 6. | Hirekerur | 556.037 | 1,211.883 | 15. | Savanur | 317.270 | 537.350 |
| 7. | Hubli | 421.920 | 1,354.111 | 16. | Shiggaon | 327.850 | 581.125 |
| 8. | Kalghatgi | 416.359 | 672.570 | 17. | Shirhatti | 429.650 | 711.290 |
| 9. | Kundgol | 287.731 | 300.334 | Total | | 7,322.322 | 14,781.522 |

Table 5.4 : Taluk wise electric supply by various units in Dharwad district at the end of March 1994

| Sl.No | Taluk | Villages and Hamlets | Houses | AEH | Commercial | Industries (LT) | I.P.sets | Drinking water | Street Lights | H.T. Beneficiaries | Bhagya Jyothi |
|-------|------------|----------------------|----------|--------|------------|-----------------|----------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Byadgi | 63 | 8,492 | 293 | 893 | 236 | 2,183 | 111 | 1,468 | - | 2,742 |
| 2. | Dharwad | 110 (2) | 31,749 | 11,378 | 6,074 | 1,829 | 2,530 | 180 | 7,255 | 40 | 3,102 |
| 3. | Gadag | 54(6) | 26,125 | 2,923 | 3,515 | 1,648 | 2,235 | 186 | 6,120 | 22 | 5,068 |
| 4. | Hangal | 143 | 14,235 | 343 | 815 | 466 | 2,724 | 109 | 1,684 | 01 | 4,265 |
| 5. | Haveri | 88 | 17,266 | 1,350 | 2,298 | 833 | 4,012 | 107 | 4,004 | 05 | 4,145 |
| 6. | Hirekerur | 125- | 15,762 | 297 | 934 | 422 | 3,967 | 114 | 3,935 | - | 4,229 |
| 7. | Hubli | 58 | 51,378 | 19,508 | 13,568 | 4,529 | 1,482 | 147 | 3,361 | 48 | 2,735 |
| 8. | Kalghatgi | 82- | 8,728 | 116 | 787 | 347 | 1,542 | 92 | 2,740 | 02 | 3,145 |
| 9. | Kundgol | 57(1) | 11,463 | 175 | 893 | 248 | 205 | 25 | 1,733 | - | 2,132 |
| 10. | Mundargi | 48(2) | 6,057 | 165 | 556 | 175 | 2,670 | 54 | 6,390 | 03 | 1,463 |
| 11. | Nargund | 33- | 7,345 | 228 | 772 | 351 | 828 | 57 | 2,683 | 02 | 2,683 |
| 12. | Navalgund | 58- | 15,631 | 432 | 1,410 | 414 | 969 | 132 | 1,622 | 03 | 2,744 |
| 13. | Ranibennur | 103- | 19,756 | 959 | 2,217 | 908 | 6,158 | 158 | 3,153 | 14 | 4,296 |
| 14. | Ron | 91 (16) | 13,340 | 321 | 532 | 706 | 4,823 | 136 | 4,128 | - | 5,276 |
| 15. | Savanur | 62(1) | 7,714 | 257 | 592 | 305 | 2,606 | 120 | 1,720 | 02 | 4,000 |
| 16. | Shiggaon | 92(1) | 9,911 | 182 | 1,468 | 353 | 1,130 | 95 | 1,650 | - | 3,453 |
| 17. | Shirhatti | 76(8) | 12,089 | 242 | 1,363 | 482 | 2,061 | 97 | 2,583 | 02 | 3,697 |
| Total | | 1343 (37) | 2,77,041 | 39,169 | 38,687 | 14,252 | 42,125 | 1,920 | 56,229 | 144 | 59,175 |

Table 5.5 : Talukwise electric power demand of various units at the end of March 1994

In Mega Watts

| Sl.No. | Taluk | House | AEH Houses | Commercial | Industries LT | I.P. sets | Drinking water plan | Industries H.T. | Total |
|--------|-----------|-------|------------|------------|---------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Bydagi | 1.69 | 2.10 | 1.32 | 0.78 | 8.92 | 0.52 | - | 15.33 |
| 2. | Dharwad | 7.92 | 28.45 | 6.75 | 5.48 | 11.38 | 1.01 | 7.64 | 68.63 |
| 3. | Gadag | 6.53 | 8.76 | 1.41 | 7.42 | 8.38 | 1.39 | 6.21 | 40.10 |
| 4. | Hangal | 1.58 | 0.82 | 0.38 | 1.40 | 11.50 | 0.52 | 0.25 | 16.45 |
| 5. | Haveri | 3.45 | 3.38 | 1.25 | 1.92 | 13.55 | 0.49 | 0.20 | 24.24 |
| 6. | Hirekerur | 2.98 | 2.01 | 1.38 | 1.41 | 14.72 | 0.52 | - | 23.02 |
| 7. | Hubli | 12.85 | 50.95 | 15.65 | 15.59 | 6.70 | 0.97 | 13.65 | 116.36 |
| 8. | Kalghatgi | 1.72 | 0.28 | 0.27 | 1.56 | 6.93 | 0.45 | 0.48 | 11.69 |
| 9. | Kundgol | 2.25 | 0.43 | 0.45 | 0.82 | 0.92 | 0.12 | - | 4.99 |
| 10. | Mundargi | 1.51 | 0.50 | 0.20 | 0.46 | 10.01 | 0.40 | 1.60 | 14.68 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------|------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| 11. | Nargund | 1.80 | 0.68 | 0.30 | 0.87 | 3.10 | 0.40 | 1.50 | 8.65 |
| 12. | Navalgund | 3.90 | 1.29 | 0.56 | 0.98 | 3.63 | 0.99 | 0.65 | 12.00 |
| 13. | Ranibennur | 5.12 | 2.98 | 1.27 | 2.72 | 18.47 | 8.00 | - | 38.56 |
| 14. | Ron | 3.33 | 0.96 | 0.21 | 2.12 | 14.08 | 1.00 | - | 21.7 |
| 15. | Savanur | 1.81 | 0.72 | 0.17 | 1.85 | 11.72 | 0.55 | 0.50 | 7.32 |
| 16. | Shirhatti | 3.02 | 0.72 | 0.54 | 1.09 | 7.50 | 0.74 | 0.76 | 14.37 |
| 17. | Shiggaon | 1.98 | 0.41 | 0.35 | 1.02 | 5.08 | 0.41 | - | 9.25 |
| Total | | 63.44 | 105.44 | 32.46 | 47.49 | 156.59 | 18.48 | 33.44 | 447.34 |

Catagories of Industries

The industries in Dharwad district can be categorised as Large Scale, Medium Scale and Small Scale, Industries, Khadi and Village Industries, Handloom and Powerlooms, Cottage and Handicraft Industries and Sericulture.

Large and Medium Scale Industries

During 1993-94, there were totally 47 Large and Medium Scale Industries functioning with an investment of Rs.17,533.80 lakhs. They employed 27,477 labourers, and another 9 Large and Medium Scale Industries which newly came up were in different stages. The investment on these industries was to the tune of Rs.3,875 lakh and they could provide employment to 2,335 labourers.

Mahadeva Textile Mills : The Mahadeva Textile Mill was started in 1898 at Hubli which was originally started by Forbes and Forbes, a British company and then handed over to Bharat Mill and later to Mahadeva Textile Mills. Later in 1979, Central government took it over and finally handed it over to State Government in 1986. The mill which has several departments like spinning, weaving, dyeing, printing, ginning and pressing, is now working under the Textile Department. The mill, which was working with 12,000 spindles, was producing yarn of 120 counts. The mill also took up ginning and pressing with the raw material procured from the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee, Hubli with 534 labourers working in the mill. The mill produced 11.07 lakh kilograms of products costing Rs.522.90 lakhs during 1993-94. The products of this mill has its market in the neighbouring states of Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Sangam Extracts : It was started in Kumarapatnam in Dharwad district during 1978. By the end of March 1994, the capital invested in this factory was Rs.18.45 lakhs. The factory employed 126 labourers. The factory was procuring its raw materials like paddy husk and flakes from Dharwad district as well as from neighbouring states of Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh. The factory produced 5,366 metric tonnes of oil costing Rs.1027.49 lakhs during 1993-94. The byproducts of this factory which could be used as cattle and poultry feed is sold within the state, as well as in the neighbouring States of Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and Kerala.

A.P.S. Star Industries : A second unit started at the Industrial Estate, Kelageri, a suburb of Dharwad in 1988. This industry was producing spindles of aluminium plumb model and twister spindles which were used in textile mills. The factory was importing N.Steel rods, ball bearing steel,

aluminium extruded rods, etc., from Bombay, Baroda, Renigunta, Nasik and Kalamasari. The factory had invested Rs.919.41 lakhs while engaging 125 labourers during the period ending March 1994. During 1993-94, the factory produced 1,56,052 spindles, costing Rs.261.03 lakhs.

G.H. Associates Private Ltd. : It was started at Chalamatti in Kalghatgi taluk for producing aluminium electrolithic capacitors during 1989. By the end of March 1994, there was an investment of Rs.110 lakhs and it had employed 28 labourers. The factory was procuring raw materials from the local market as well as from the foreign countries like Japan, Korea, Taiwan and Italy. The factory produced 123 lakhs capacitors worth Rs.119 lakhs in the year 1993-94. The capacitors produced here are sold in the local market.

Bhoruka Textiles Ltd. : Started a textile unit in 1981 at Sattur Industrial area with an intention of producing synthetic textiles. Raw material was purchased from Bombay and Nagada. The share capital invested in this factory had reached Rs. 225 lakhs by the end of March 1994. The factory had employed 1,480 people during the period. The factory produced 2,414 metric tonnes of synthetic cloth worth about Rs.3,000 lakhs. This synthetic cloth had a very good market at Bombay, Bhilwara, Kanpur, Ahmedabad, Surat and Delhi.

The Farmers' Co-operative Spinning Mills : It was started in 1982 at Hulkoti in Gadag taluk. The raw material required for the mill was procured from its own members, member co-operative societies, and the State Co-operative Marketing Committees. By the end of March 1994, the total investment made on this mill was to the tune of Rs.437.18 lakhs and the mill provided employment to 680 people. The mill produced goods worth Rs.1032.89 lakhs during 1993-94. It has a band of consumers like Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation, Karnataka Textiles and in the States of Tamilnadu, Maharashtra, West Bengal and others. A detailed account of the Gadag Co-operative Textile Mill Ltd. (1972) of Hulkoti, the Farmers' Co-operative Oils Ltd. (1973) of Binkadakatti in Gadag Taluk, Sri Venkatesh Co-operative Textile Mill, Annigeri (1981) and others is given in Chapter six.

Ramco Industries Ltd. : It was started at Karur in Ranibennur taluk in 1974 with the objective of producing AC Roofing sheets. The raw material i.e., cement was procured from Bagalkot and Malkhed cement factories, fly ash from atomic centres and the asbestos fibre being imported from Canada and America. The factory has an asset worth Rs.495 lakhs and 180 workers were working in the factory during 1994. The factory produced 38,042 metric tonnes of goods worth Rs.1,842 lakhs during 1993-94. The products of these mills have been marketed through their marketing outlets and recognised dealers.

Karnataka Automotive Tubes Ltd. : It was begun in Tarihala industrial estate during 1990. An investment of Rs.183 lakhs was made in this factory by the end of March 1994. It had provided employment to 82 persons. The prime raw material which was used in this factory i.e., blue tile rubber, was not available in the national market, and hence had to be imported from foreign countries. The other raw materials were procured from local market. The factory produced 9,293 tubes worth Rs.28 lakh during 1993-94. The state owned transport corporations besides the open market are the main consumers of these goods.

**Table 5.6 : Details of Large and Medium scale industries in
Dharwad district during the period 1993-94**

| Sl. No. | Name of the Industrial Units | Organisation | Production | Capital (Rs. in lakhs) | No. of employees | Capacity of production On Reg-istration | At the time of Establi-ishment |
|---------|---|--------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | The Gadag Co-operative Textile Mill Ltd.,Hulkoti, Gadag Tq. (1972) | Co-operative | Thread Production | 325.34 | 1,220 | 25,056 Spindles | 25,056 Spindles |
| 2. | Mahadeva Textile Mill, Hubli (1898) | Co-operative | Cotton cloth | 52.00 | 1,294 | 12,000 Spindle | 12,000 Spindle |
| 3. | Farmers Co-operative spinning Mill, Hulkoti (1982) | Co-operative | Thread production | 763.00 | 164 | 26,056 Spindles | 968 Spindles |
| 4. | Nandi Textiles, Nargund | Public Share | Thread production | 166.26 | 585 | 24,234 Spindles | 24,234 Spindles |
| 5. | Raita Textiles, Hulkoti | Co-operative | Thread production | 234.00 | 250 | 25,000 Spindles | 1,367 Spindles |
| 6. | Davanagere Cotton Mills, Gadag, (1936) | Public Share | Thread Production | 88.58 | 660 | 20,400 Spindles | 20,400 Spindles |
| 7. | Krishna Spinning Mill, Hubli pvt.Ltd. | Pvt.Ltd. | Thread Production | 100.00 | 250 | 12,000 Spindles | 12,000 Spindles |
| 8. | Farmer's Oil Seed Processing Society, Binkadakatti, Gadag Tq. (1973) | Co-operative | Groundnut oil and Solvent extraction | 93.70 | 100 | 257 M.T. | 257 M.T. |
| 9. | Sangam Solvent extraction Pvt.Ltd., Kumarapattanam, Ranibennur tq. (1978) | Private | Ricebran | 56.46 | 665 | 2,700 MT | 2,700 MT |
| 10. | Indian plywood Manufacturing Company, Dharwad (1954) | Public Ltd. | Plywood box board | 115.00 | 600 | - | - |
| 11. | Harihar Polyfibres Ltd, Ranibennur Tq.(1969) | Public Ltd. | Rayon pulp | 2,622.47 | 2,462 | 48,000 MT | 48,000 MT |
| 12. | Gwalior Rayon Silk Weaving Co., Kumarapattanam, Ranibennur | Public Ltd. | Polishasic Hyformaser fibres | 1,21,7.26 | 1,279 | 38,500 MT | 30,220 MT |
| 13. | A.K.Industries, Hubli | Pvt. Ltd. | Centrifugal Pumps | 117.88 | 602 | 21,600 | 17,600 |
| 14. | Kirloskar Electricals Hubli 1966. | Public Ltd. | Electric Motors | 120.00 | 650 | - | - |
| 15. | Mysore Kirloskar (unit 1) Hubli 1961 | Public Ltd. | Mechine tools | 602.82 | 630 | 1,800 | 1,800 |
| 16. | Tiwac Industries, Dharwad | Public Ltd | Alarm clocks | 58.43 | 221 | 1,50,000 | 1,50,000 |
| 17. | Bhoruka Textiles, Dharwad (1981) | Public Ltd | Synthetic yarn | 617.47 | 1,056 | 25,000 | 13,888 |
| 18. | Mysore Kirloskar (unit 2, Sattur, Dharwad) | Public Ltd | Castyarn castings | 340.00 | 630 | 4,200 MT | 4,200 MT |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|------|--------|--------|
| 19. | Precision Tool Factory, Sattur, Dharwad (1969) | Public Ltd | Microboaring Bars | 82.40 | 139 | 27,400 | 27,400 |
| 20. | Karnataka Poly Products. Amargol, Hubli (1983) | Joint Share | Polythene lining sheets | 90.00 | 23 | - | - |
| 21. | South Centre Railway Work shop Hubli 1888 | Central Government | Locomotive | 205.00 | 4320 | — | - |
| 22. | Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation Workshop, Hubli (1956) | State Government | Body Building | 96.49 | 1758 | - | - |
| 23. | Karnataka Rubbers, Kadankoppa, Kalghatgi Tq. | Joint Share | Rubber Component | 135.00 | 71 | - | - |
| 24. | New government Electric Factory, Rayapur, Dharwad (1988) | Government | Electric Motors | 125.00 | 93 | - | - |
| 25. | Hindustan Petroleum Corp., Belur, Dharwad | Central Government | Liquid Gas | 150.00 | 150 | - | - |
| 26. | Karnataka Milk Federation, Lakamanahalli, Dharwad (1984) | Co-operative Federation | Milk production | 740.00 | 130 | - | - |
| 27. | Starwalkman, Dharwad | Public Ltd., | Twister | 106.00 | 50 | 180 | 100 |
| 28. | Associates Spindles, Kelageri, Dharwad | Public Ltd., | Textiles spares | 150.00 | - | - | - |
| 29. | Southern Asbestos Cement Co., Karur, Ranibennur Tq. | Public Ltd., | Roofing Tiles | 150.70 | 2452 | 48,000 | 48,000 |
| 30. | Tungabhadra Co-operative Spinning Mill, Ranibennur | Co-operative | Thread | 1050.00 | 1000 | - | - |
| 31. | Karnataka Sakkare Karkhane, Sangur, Haveri Tq. | Co-operative | Sugar | 507.42 | 100 | - | - |
| 32. | Murudeshwara Ceramics, Hubli | Public | Glazed flooring tiles | 1450.00 | 200 | - | - |
| 33. | J H Associates, Chalanamatti, Kalghatgi Tq. (1989) | Public Ltd. | Capacitors | 160.00 | 50 | - | - |
| 34. | Kirloskar Warness Tarihal, Hubli Tq. | Public Ltd | CNG Turning Mechine | 570.00 | 50 | - | - |
| 35. | Gadag Co. Oils, Gadag (1959) | Co-operative | Cotton Seed oil | 141.00 | 122 | - | - |
| 36. | Fine Banking Pvt. Ltd., Hubli | Pvt. Ltd., | Spare parts | 92.00 | 75 | - | - |
| 37. | Printers Mysore Ltd., Belur (1990) | Pvt.Ltd., | News papers | 150.00 | 50 | - | - |
| 38. | Garden City Engineers, Hubli | Pvt.Ltd., | Industrial Ceramics Components | 150.00 | 50 | - | - |
| 39. | Venkateshwara Roller Flour Mill, Navalgund, | Pvt. Ltd., | Sojiatta | 150.00 | 50 | - | - |
| 40. | Karnataka Automotive Tubes, Hubli (1990) | Government Holding | Blue Tiles Rubber Tube | 105.00 | 140 | - | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|---|--------------|------------------|---------|------|---|---|
| 41. | Someshwara Spinning Mill, Lakshmeshwara, Shirhatti Tq. | Co-operative | Thread | 1050.00 | 1200 | - | - |
| 42. | Kanaji Devaji Oil Refineries, Hubli | Pvt.Ltd., | Refined Oil | 98.00 | 50 | - | - |
| 43. | Kunthal Granites, Beluru, | Pvt.Ltd. | Granite Tiles | 248.00 | 44 | - | - |
| 44. | Venkatesh Co-operative Textiles Mill, Annigeri | Co-operative | Cotton thread | 1050.00 | 1200 | - | - |
| 45. | Lipton India Ltd., Belur, | Public Ltd., | Tea packing | 300.00 | 150 | - | - |
| 46. | Stephan Chemicals, Belur, Dharwad | Public Ltd., | Detergent Powder | 203.75 | 50 | - | - |
| 47. | Brook Bond Pvt.Ltd., Belur, | Pvt.Ltd., | Tea mixing | 158.81 | 22 | - | - |

Source : Progress report 1993-94, District Industrial Centre, Dharwad

Table 5.7 : Details of Large and Medium Scale Industries at different stages of establishment in Dharwad district, during the year 1993-94

| Sl. No. | Name of the Industry | Production | Capital (Rs.in lakhs) | Employment opportunity |
|---------|---|---|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Karnataka Bellad Automobiles, Jodihalli, Kalghatgi Tq. | Automobile parts | 200.00 | 50 |
| 2 | Star Agro Industries, Kelgeri, Dharwad | De-cycle Agro and Animal waste Foods | 475.00 | 150 |
| 3 | Sanjay Co-operative Spinning Mills, Dharwad | Thread | 1050.00 | 1200 |
| 4 | K.Jeevanshetty, Ashoknagar, Hubli | Ceramics, Granite tiles | 450.00 | 150 |
| 5 | Rurija Technical Enterprises Pvt.Ltd., Hubli | NA | 200.00 | 50 |
| 6 | Lambodhara Granites, Belur,Dharwad | Granite | 300.00 | 25 |
| 7 | Peru Concrete Co., (steel) India Pvt.Ltd., Hubli | Ministeel plant | 300.00 | 50 |
| 8 | Steevan Polbers (India) Pvt.Ltd., Hubli | Solvent Extraction Mechine | 200.00 | 500 |
| 9 | Nandi Salvaks, Solvent, Belur | Solvent Extration Edible Oil | 700.00 | 150 |

Small Scale Industries

By the end of March 1994, there were 13,826 small scale industries registered in Dharwad district. The total investment in these industries was Rs.9,436.89 lakhs and these units had employed 76,441 labourers.

Table 5.8 : Talukwise small scale industries in Dharwad district as on 31.3.94

| Sl. No. | Taluk | No.of Units | Sl. No. | Taluk | No.of Units | Sl. No. | Taluk | No.of Units |
|---------|-----------|-------------|---------|------------|-------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| 1. | Byadagi | 310 | 7. | Hubli | 3342 | 13. | Ranibennur | 1125 |
| 2. | Dharwad | 1924 | 8. | Kalaghatgi | 377 | 14. | Ron | 596 |
| 3. | Gadag | 1874 | 9. | Kundgol | 280 | 15. | Savanur | 407 |
| 4. | Hangal | 377 | 10. | Mundargi | 405 | 16. | Shiggoan | 395 |
| 5. | Haveri | 861 | 11. | Nargund | 314 | 17. | Shirhatti | 552 |
| 6. | Hirekerur | 395 | 12. | Navalgund | 292 | | Total | 13,826 |

Source: Action Plan, 1993-94 (Jilla Pragati chitra)

Categories of Small Scale Industries : The small scale industries in the district could be categorised into the following eight groups.

Agro based industries : In this category, cotton mills, rice mills, oil mills, production of chilli powder, processing of oil seeds, bakery items and similar products are included. From April 1988 to March 1994, as many as 1,046 agro-based industries were registered, and had employed 4,588 persons. The total amount invested in these industries was to the tune of Rs.1420.80 lakhs. Other than this, it is estimated that 10 percent of the small scale industries were functioning without registration.

Forest based Industries : Forest based industries in the district include production of household articles, wooden boxes, agricultural implements and others. Between April 1988 to March 1994, there were 495 industries registered and they had provided employment to 2012 labourers. The capital invested in these industries was Rs.73.84 lakhs. Apart from this, there were 10 percent of industries, which were unregistered.

Cattle based industries : Manufacturing of leather, leather tanning, processing of cattle feed, milk based products, bone meal, bone fertiliser and such other industries were categorised under cattle based industries in the district. Between April 1988 and March 1994, there were 590 registered cattle based industries. It provided employment to 1,968 persons. The total investment made in these units was Rs. 22.56 lakhs. Apart from this, 10 percent of industries were functioning without registration.

Mill based industries : Cotton mills, handlooms, hand spinning, woollen and cotton weaving and such other industries in the district were classified under this category. Between the period from 1.4.1988 to 31.3.1994, there were 1,433 industries registered and provided employment to 7,803 labourers. Rs.821.64 lakhs was invested on these industries. Apart from this, there were 10 percent of industries functioning without registration.

Mineral based industries : Stone polishing, brick making and production of tiles, lime baking and such other industries come under this category in the district. Between April 1988 and March 1994, 21 mineral based industries were registered under the Registration Act. They provided employment to about 151 labourers. The amount invested was Rs.24.39 lakhs.

Demand based industries : Beedi rolling, blacksmithy, carpentry, copper and brass utensils manufacturing were some of the demand based small scale industries. Between April 1988 and March 1994, 468 demand based industries were registered and they provided employment to 2,949 labourers.

The total amount invested in these industries was Rs.891.69 lakhs in addition to 10 percent industries which were unregistered.

Chemical based industries : Soap, agarbathi, paint, candles, ink, tooth powder, ice cream, polythene bags and PVC pipes were some of the important chemical and plastic based industries in the district. Between April 1988 and March 1994, there were 267 chemical based industries registered which provided employment to 1,344 persons. A total amount of 439.78 lakhs were invested in these Industries.

Other industries : Printing Press, T.V. repairs, Hospital need based industries, Alcoholic Beverages, tyre re-treading, ice candy, plastic buttons, photo copiers, solar stoves, scented supari and other manufacturing industries come under the other small industries category. Between April 1988 and March 1994, there were 1,248 such industries registered. They have provided labour to 5,941 people. The total amount invested in these industries was Rs.1108.87 lakhs. Gadag is famous for printing industry. Other than this, about 10 percent industries were functioning without registration.

Khadi and Village Industries

Khadi and Village Industries are of considerable importance in improving the economic condition and is striving for the social upliftment of the rural artisans. Besides providing employment to rural artisans, it ensures the prevention of these people, from migrating to urban areas by giving up their hereditary occupations. Mahatma Gandhi launched a Nation wide programme to revive khadi and Village Industries keeping these issues in mind. Freedom movement accelerated the Swadeshi Movement. Khadi and Village Industries received great encouragement. Khadi includes cotton khadi, woollen khadi, silk khadi and Maslin Khadi. Besides this mineral based industries, forest based industries, agro based industries, polymer and chemical industries, general engineering and non-conventional energy, weaving, service industries and electrical industries also come under the purview of the Khadi and Village Industries.

The Congress session held at Amritsar in 1919 had resolved to encourage hand spinning and handloom weaving industry as a part of the Swadeshi Movement. So, the production of khadi was accelerated throughout the country, during 1921. In 1924, the Congress Session held at Belgaum under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi laid stress on the extensive use of khadi.

In the beginning, the production and sales were being done under the direct supervision of the Congress Working Committee. The District Congress Committee office was functioning at Desai Galli, Dharwad, Govindacharya Guttala was the Secretary and Vinayakarao Joshi was the President of the committee. During 1922, a khadi centre was functioning at Uppina Betgeri under the supervision of one T.G.Kulkarni. Prior to that, one Hanumanthacharya Shirhatti was running a Centre at Yedahalli near Uppina Betgeri. He used to buy hanks at Uppina Betgeri shandy and gave it to the weavers of Yadahalli for weaving and the same was sold to District Congress Committee, Dharwad.

Khadi Centre at Uppina Betgeri : During 1920, many teachers and students, inspired by Swadeshi Movement, left Victoria High School (the present Vidyaranya High School) and established the National School. T.G.Kulkarni was put in charge of Yedahalli Khadi Centre. Realising that there was more scope for khadi centre at Uppina Betgeri, as there were many weavers, Kulkarni shifted the centre from Yedahalli to Uppina Betgeri, Kulkarni along with Govindacharya took up the propoganda in the village

around Uppin Betgeri and made people go for spinning on the *charaka*. In 1922, Ramachandra Vadavi who was trained at Sabarmathi Ashram joined Uppina Betgeri centre to work with Kulkarni and Govindacharya. With their efforts, spinning *charaka* has come out of obscurity and made the weavers active. Handlooms once again started flourishing in full swing.

The Khadi and Village Industry has been spread to almost all the taluks of the district. During 1993-94, there were 140 co-operative societies, 80 registered institutions and 650 individual khadi producers in the district. Khadi Board has advanced Rs.46.5 lakhs for the production of khadi and other products in the district. Along with Uppina Betageri, other centres like Hubli, Shirhatti, B.Aralikatti were engaged in imparting training in the production of soap, *charaka*, match box, agarbathi, coir making and trades like carpentry, blacksmithy, etc. Dharwad taluk service society is imparting training in *charaka* spinning printing and book binding works. Village development society at Byahatti is providing training in oil extraction. The Centre at Garag is very famous for the manufacture of National Flags.

After independence, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission at the centre and the Khadi and Village Industries Board at the state level are striving for the development of the Khadi and Village Industries. Karnataka State Khadi and Village Industries Board through its district offices is providing financial assistance as loans and grants to village industries. Of late the board has taken up the financing of the electronic industries and one such industry is working under Women's Co-operative Society at Rayanal.

Shirhatti Taluk Khadi and Village Industries Co-operative Society : This is one of the important societies in the district. During 1993-94 it enrolled 555 members. It had a share amount of Rs.31,980 and has advanced Rs.63,865 to its members. The society has borrowed a loan of Rs.16,40,920 from the Khadi Board. The total amount it owes to the Board is Rs.13,40,489. Out of its members, 105 were engaged in spinning and 25 in weaving. During 1993-94 the society has paid Rs.4,60,821 to the spinning workers and Rs.2,25,055 to weavers as wages. During the said period, the society was able to produce the yarn worth Rs.13,85,205 and khadi cloth worth Rs.11,95,984. The society has sold its goods worth Rs.9,99,673 in retail outlets and Rs.14,55,483 in the wholesale market.

Khadi Weavers' Produce Society, Uppinbetgeri : This society was established in 1956 at Uppinbetgeri. It has given a concrete shape to the already existing khadi production. During 1993-94 there were 184 members in the society. It had a share amount of Rs.13,240 and advanced Rs.5,83,242 to its members which comprises 275 spinners and 35 weavers. During the period, the society paid wages of Rs.2,58,252 to its spinners and Rs.2,07,726 to weavers. It produced yarn worth Rs.9,32,159 and khadi cloth worth Rs.16,43,274. The society sold its goods worth Rs.9,78,158 in retail outlets and Rs.21,40,254 in wholesale market.

Ron Taluk Khadi Workers Association : This association came into existence in 1959 with its head office at Gadag. During 1993-94 it had 126 members with Rs.1,82,890 as share capital and has advanced Rs.14,677. The khadi board has provided Rs.10,92,445 as grants and the association repaid Rs.2,81,991 to the Board and has to repay the balance amount of Rs.8,10,454. During 1993-94, 120 spinners workers and 30 weavers were working under the purview of the association. During the same period, the association paid wages to the tune of Rs.4,21,777 to the spinners and Rs.3,03,703 to weavers. During the period the association has produced yarn worth Rs.13,95,585 and cloth worth

Rs.18,45,467. The goods produced here and sold at the retail outlets amounted to Rs.21,52,760 and on wholesale amounted to Rs.5,83,911.

Ranibennur Taluk Khadi Workers' Society : This society had a membership of 40 people during 1993-94. This had the trust fund of Rs.1,01,857 and share capital of 11,000 and a reserve fund of Rs. 10,000. The society borrowed a loan of Rs.8,51,159. It repaid Rs.1,62,504 towards the loan borrowed from the Khadi Board and is yet to repay the balance amount of Rs.6,89,655. There were 90 spinning workers and 10 weavers working under this society and were paid Rs.2,99,912 as wages. During 1993-94 the society produced yarn worth Rs.3,68,720 and khadi cloth worth Rs.8,02,350. The society sold goods worth Rs.8,47,572 at the retail outlets and on the wholesale amounting to Rs.2,30,794.

Table 5.9 : Talukwise and categorywise Khadi and Village Industries in Dharwad District by the end of March 1994

| Sl.No. | Taluk | SC | ST | Minorities | Others | Total | Sl.No. | Taluk | SC | ST | Minorities | Others | Total |
|--------|-----------|----|----|------------|--------|-------|--------|------------|-----|----|------------|--------|-------|
| 1. | Byadagi | 3 | 3 | 1 | 25 | 32 | 10. | Mundargi | - | - | 2 | 20 | 22 |
| 2. | Dharwad | 44 | 15 | 10 | 115 | 184 | 11. | Nargund | 2 | - | 2 | 38 | 42 |
| 3. | Gadag | 25 | 8 | 5 | 58 | 96 | 12. | Navalgund | 5 | 5 | 1 | 35 | 46 |
| 4. | Hangal | 2 | 1 | 2 | 25 | 30 | 13. | Ranibennur | 5 | 2 | 2 | 63 | 72 |
| 5. | Haveri | 7 | - | 2 | 50 | 59 | 14. | Ron | 3 | - | 2 | 45 | 50 |
| 6. | Hirekerur | 4 | 2 | 4 | 60 | 70 | 15. | Savanur | 2 | 6 | 1 | 40 | 49 |
| 7. | Hubli | 32 | 10 | 10 | 91 | 143 | 16. | Shiggoan | 25 | 12 | 4 | 45 | 86 |
| 8. | Kalghatgi | 2 | 2 | 1 | 62 | 67 | 17. | Shirhatti | 25 | 8 | 1 | 30 | 64 |
| 9. | Kundgol | 2 | - | 2 | 44 | 48 | | Total | 188 | 74 | 52 | 846 | 1160 |

Source : District Khadi and Village Industries Board, Dharwad.

The details of distribution of loans and grants under khadi and Village Industries Co-operative societies, Registered societies and Individual beneficiaries by the end of March 1994 are given below.

| Sl. No | Units | Loan (in Rupees) | Grants (in Rupees) |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Co-operative Societies | 140 | 2,19,30,884 | 5,50,000 |
| 2. Registered Societies | 80 | 1,33,74,441 | 8,00,000 |
| 3. Individual Beneficiaries | 927 | 88,38,860 | 4,82,000 |
| Total | 1,147 | 4,41,44,185 | 18,32,000 |

**Table 5.10 : Industrywise progress in
Dharwad District during year 1993-94. (01.04.93 to 31.03.94)**

| Sl.No. | Name of the Industries | Total Production (in rupees) | Total sales (in rupees) | No.of Workers | | Total Salaries (in rupees) |
|--------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | | Full-time Workers | Part-time Workers | |
| 1. | Khadi | 57,49,775 | 1,10,28,621 | 763 | 95 | 27,78,194 |
| 2. | Wool | 56,84,980 | 59,93,330 | 1180 | 858 | 28,67,751 |
| 3. | Polyester | 4,25,000 | 2,15,000 | 40 | 8 | 1,03,500 |
| 4. | Marketing | - | 81,14,000 | 20 | 5 | 56,124 |
| 5. | Pottery | 35,87,800 | 44,26,000 | 285 | 206 | 23,52,500 |
| 6. | Jaggery and Khandasari sugar | 6,000 | 9,000 | 1 | 15 | 2,000 |
| 7. | Non-edible oil soap | 1,09,200 | 1,32,300 | 6 | 2 | 18,000 |
| 8. | Medicinal Plants | 1,10,000 | 1,25,000 | 4 | 6 | 35,000 |
| 9. | Fruit processing | 1,44,000 | 1,98,000 | 2 | 2 | 25,200 |
| 10. | P.P.P.I | 21,78,660 | 24,43,500 | 57 | 66 | 2,03,388 |
| 11. | Carpentry and Blacksmith | 94,73,360 | 1,24,84,000 | 222 | 220 | 36,21,616 |
| 12. | Leather Industry | 12,25,920 | 16,10,620 | 607 | 592 | 2,67,500 |
| 13. | Rural Oil Industry | 79,33,600 | 1,06,15,800 | 109 | 41 | 3,31,200 |
| 14. | Polymer chemicals | 32,500 | 40,000 | 2 | 1 | 1,000 |
| 15. | Tailoring | 91,346 | 1,20,670 | 18 | - | 29,100 |
| 16. | Service | 1,38,600 | 94,400 | 7 | 11 | 33,275 |
| 17. | Bamboo cane | 5,30,000 | 6,90,000 | 8 | 8 | 752 |
| 18. | Electronics | 4,30,000 | 1,30,000 | 12 | 3 | 33,000 |
| 19. | Lime | 1,39,000 | 1,92,000 | 80 | 4 | 32,960 |
| 20. | Agarbathi | 1,88,000 | 9,35,000 | 90 | 15 | 2,01,125 |
| 21. | Jute | 1,10,000 | 1,80,000 | 20 | 5 | 15,695 |
| 22. | Aluminium | 1,72,000 | 1,81,000 | 8 | 2 | 21,915 |
| Total | | 3,84,59,741 | 5,99,58,241 | 3,541 | 2,165 | 1,30,30,795 |

Source : District Khadi and Village Industries Board, Dharwad

Handlooms and Powerlooms

Dharwad district is famous for its handlooms. According to 1986 census, there were 10,000 handlooms in the district with an assured employment to 33,000 families. Among the handlooms in the district, the number of cotton handlooms were more whereas woollen and silk handlooms were less in number.

With a view to achieve the overall development of the handloom industry, the Karnataka Government established the Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation Ltd., in 1975 and set up a divisional office at Hubli along with a centralised raw material depot. The corporation has provided the raw material, technical know-how, training and marketing facilities to weaver members of the co-operative societies. Intensive handloom development programme has been taken up to help the hereditary weavers at Ranibennur. Export oriented handloom development programme has been

implemented at Gadag-Betgeri. It has also opened production centres to provide good marketing facilities to weavers. During 1989-90 the corporation has taken up a programme to revive the old type of pit handlooms at a cost of Rs.7.51 lakhs. About 500 work cum living sheds were built and allotted to weavers at Ranibennur, Tumminakatti and other places. The corporation has built a dying house at Ranibennur and through it has also made arrangements to provide colour yarn to the weavers. In order to provide training to the weavers, two training centres were opened at Dharwad. The corporation has about 5,786 handlooms under its jurisdiction. During 1989-90 the corporation has provided raw material worth about Rs.440 lakhs and enabled weavers to produce 75.70 lakh metres of cloth worth Rs.581 lakhs.

Cottage Industries and Handicrafts

Dharwad district is also well known for its cottage industries like handloom cloth, woollen carpets (*kambli*), cotton carpets, mats, oil extraction, carpentry, smithy, pottery, leather work and the like. Handicrafts like sarees of Gadag and Hubli, blouse pieces of Gajendragad, colour cloths of Uppina Betageri, cotton carpets of Navalgund, *Kambli*s of Ranibennur, baskets of Dharwad, pottery of Mugada and cradles of Kalghatgi are also very famous. The rural artisan training centres opened at Hubli and Gadag are imparting training to rural artisans in carpentry, smithy, leather craft, weaving, etc. The trainees are also paid a stipend. Carpenters of Hole Alur belonging to Viswakarma caste, are traditional carpenters adept in making main doors of the temples, window frames, temple chariots and the like. Janatha sarees or cheap rate sarees are woven at Ranibennur and Tumminakatti. Hebsur produces very fine quality carpets. Byahatti and B.Aralikatte are known for their khadi and village industries products. Bidri work is a hereditary profession involving every member of the family in one capacity or the other. Manufacturing of agarbathi is another cottage industry of Dharwad district and the main production centres are at Dharwad, Hubli, Byadgi and Ranibennur. Earthen ware and stone ware are the main forms of pottery in the district. The district is also known for hereditary trade of leather tanning and leather goods and its main centres are Dambal, Dharwad, Gadag, Garag, Hubli, Konnur, Lakkundi, Medleri, Negalur, Ranibennur, Guttala, Kalghatgi, Mundargi, Hangal, Haveri, Navalgund and Ranibennur. Holealur in the district is known for its woodcraft. Well sculpted and decorated door frames of teak wood are known throughout our country and outside also. These frames cost Rs.500 to Rs.15,000. These door frames are decorated with dancing peacock, creepers, *gandabherunda*, parrot, *garuda*, chain, coconut, wheel, pendants and other motifs. Once this art was the hereditary craft of carpenters but of late people other than Viswakarmas also took to this craft for their livelihood. According to M.K.Hosamani and Ningappa Mudnal, more than 50 families took up carpentry especially doorframe making in Holealur itself. Manappa Badagera, Mabusab, Korabala, Ameensab, Yallappa Mangalore, Huchappa Barakere, Kasimsab Nadaf, Kalleshappa, Badagera, Kalappa, Shankarappa, Neelapadappa, Basavaraja sarkarada are among the important craftsmen who are working at surrounding villages like Holealur, Hole Mannur, Gadgolli, Muvareddykoppa, Acharakoppa and Hebballi also, where there are people who could manufacture these door frames. Teak wood, the main raw material, is brought from Dandeli, Kiruvatti, Alnavar, Sirsi, Bhatkal and Shimoga. These beautiful art pieces have their market at Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwad and Raichur districts and in some parts of Maharashtra state also.

The cradles of Kalghatgi are also very famous. Cradles prepared out of teakwood with fine designs and well painted, are well known across the state. A family at Kalghatgi called Savakar is engaged in making the cradles since four generations. They prepare designed cradles according to the

choice of the buyer. Its cost ranges from Rs.800 to Rs.3000. They also prepare Chariots, images of gods, goddesses, Wooden beads, palanquin and so on. Thippanna Badigera, Mallesappa, Omkarappa, Echarappa and Ashoka Badigera are some of the famous craftsmen of the place. Another famous handicraft of the district is the cardamom garland prepared in Haveri. This is one of the hereditary works of four or five families here. It is prepared out of the natural cardamom and famous for its aroma. Hence, they are sold in large scale.

At Garag in the district the khadi cloth required for making National Flag is woven. Exclusively handmade khadi cloth is used for making the National Flag. Such cloth is woven only in Garag and nowhere else in the country. It has got many pre-requisites. It should fulfil the ISI standards. The cloth should have 175 threads lengthwise and 165 threads widthwise in one decimetre. Each square metre of cloth should weigh 205 grams. The texture of the cloth having a thickness of 50:200mm, would withstand a weight of 40 kilos at the horizontal end and 30 kilos at the vertical end, so that it may not be torn. (This is the prescribed specification to maintain the quality of the national flag.) The cloth will not be selected for making National Flag, unless it fulfils the above requirements. This is precisely the reason which makes the other Khadi Gramodyog elsewhere in the country, hesitate to take upon this task. Sometime back in Tamilnadu and at Udgir in Maharashtra, the manufacture of cloth, taken up, but later given it up. It was the Khadi Gramodyog centre of Garag, which took upon this challenge of producing these clothes, which, the other units elsewhere in the country were reluctant to undertake. It was the Dharwad Taluk Seva Sangh established in 1956, which was indeed the precursor to the Garag Khadi Centre. The architect of this centre was Shankara Malleshappa Karadigudda. It was closed down in just four years.

This Karadigudda, who was a native of Garag worked as a volunteer in Hubli and Dharwad Taluk Khadi Seva centres in 1959. He revived the society in 1966, initially with 10 *charakas* with Narashima Rasale and was producing ordinary khadi cloth. But, when the centres at Tamilnadu and Maharashtra stopped the production of cloth intended for the National Flag, the other licensee Mumbai khadi and village industries centre was successful in making the Garag society undertake the challenge in 1972. Then on, the Garag Khadi Centre with the help of the modern and improved looms took up the production of the khadi cloth for the National Flag. The centre is producing 1.5 lakh meters of Khadi cloth every year. At present, 10 villages around Garag are engaged in spinning yarn used for weaving only at the looms specially meant for weaving the National Flags at Garag and Tadakoda. There were 70 looms and 75 *charakas* at Garag and 30 looms and 60 *charakas* at Tadakoda.

Navalgund is famous in manufacturing *Jamkhanas* of varied colours. It is said that the art of weaving the *Jamkhanas* was passed on to this district by a lady who was married to a person of this district, who migrated from Bijapur to Dharwad during the times of the Adilshahis. In recent times, the district industrial centre and the Karnataka Handicrafts Development Corporation have come to the rescue of the craft. Ranabi, a disabled woman is the recipient of the Best Craftswoman State award.

Sericulture

Both the soil and the climate are very conducive for sericulture in the district. The people of Dharwad district believe that sericulture is profitable to farmers and hence Sericulture is being extensively cultivated in the district. This industry which gained ground just before independence, got accelerated and during 1951, there were 20 farmers who took to sericulture as farming. Out of the 20,

15 farmers took up rearing of mulberry. The Agricultural University was imparting training to farmers in sericulture, especially rearing cocoons. Some of them were imparted training at Mumbai Silk filatures. The State Government has drawn up many programmes for the development of sericulture in the district.

The cultivation of mulberry is included under agriculture and rearing of cocoons and the rest of the activities under the purview of the industries department. During 1992-93, there were 13 technical centres, 78 chaki rearing centres, two seed depots, five sericulture centres, two cocoon markets, two silk filatures and one sericulture training centre in the district. During this period, 418 villages of 15 taluks of the district (except Navalgund and Kundgol taluks) had taken up sericulture, covering 1,871 families. Out of this, there were 218 families belonging to scheduled castes, four families belonging to scheduled tribes and 1,649 families belonging to other castes. Mulberry was cultivated in a total area of 1118.12 hectares during 1992-93. During this period, the quantity of the healthy seeds distributed to the beneficiaries and the quantity of cocoons they got are given as follows. The quantity of cocoons reared by the farmers are given in the brackets. Cross breed 6,10,299 (203,764); exotic 17,960 (45,611); total 7,89,900 (240,375). The yield of 100 eggs (disease free layings) (DFLs) was in respect of crossbreed 32 kg., exotic 25 kg., and the average was 31 kg.

Under the Sericulture Improvement Programme in 1992-93, there was a special component Programme wherein 249 beneficiaries were provided with mulberry seedlings, chemical manure, pesticides and worm rearing facility free of cost amounting to Rs.6.68 lakhs. Under the Western Ghats Development Programme, Rs.0.92 lakhs was spent for the rearing of 1.10 lakh mulberry saplings and this facility was availed by 20 beneficiaries. Under Drought Prone Area Programme, five lakhs of mulberry saplings were nursed and distributed to farmers at a cost of 0.98 lakhs.

Table 5.11 : Talukwise information of sericulture in Dharwad district during the year 1993-94

| Sl.No. | Taluk | No. of villages growing mulberry | No. of families growing mulberry | | | | Area under mulberry (in hectares) |
|--------|------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----|--------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | SC | ST | Others | Total | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | Byadgi | 27 | 7 | 1 | 85 | 93 | 54.8 |
| 2 | Dharwad | 25 | 7 | - | 34 | 41 | 28.8 |
| 3 | Gadag | 29 | 41 | - | 165 | 206 | 106.44 |
| 4 | Hangal | 34 | 12 | - | 77 | 89 | 40.8 |
| 5 | Haveri | 25 | 7 | - | 156 | 163 | 78.12 |
| 6 | Hirekerur | 35 | 12 | 2 | 87 | 101 | 70.08 |
| 7 | Hubli | 22 | 12 | - | 89 | 101 | 94.48 |
| 8 | Kalghatgi | 18 | 7 | - | 69 | 76 | 32.88 |
| 9 | Mundargi | 24 | 25 | 1 | 103 | 129 | 86.4 |
| 10 | Nargund | 6 | - | - | 22 | 22 | 12.0 |
| 11 | Ranibennur | 46 | 17 | - | 246 | 263 | 145.64 |
| 12 | Ron | 47 | 26 | - | 211 | 237 | 114.8 |
| 13 | Savanur | 23 | 7 | - | 74 | 81 | 44.08 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|-----------|-----|-----|---|------|------|---------|
| 14 | Shiggaon | 21 | 9 | - | 96 | 105 | 86.8 |
| 15 | Shirhatti | 36 | 29 | - | 135 | 164 | 122.0 |
| Total | | 418 | 218 | 4 | 1649 | 1871 | 1118.12 |

Source : Deputy Director, Sericulture Department, Dharwad

Viswa Programme

The Viswa Programme was launched in order to rejuvenate the traditional crafts and village industries and to provide self-employment to the youth, encouraging them to make use of the raw materials available locally. This programme was named after Sir.M.Visveshvaraya. This was launched on the 2nd October 1991. The programme is intended to overcome the scarcity of raw materials and to solve the marketing problems faced by the craftsmen in rural Karnataka. This will enable them to prosper with their own traditional knowhow and some adjustments here and there inspite of the onslaught of modern technology. Regarding the implementation of the programme, Dharwad district has stood first in the state. Under this programme, it is envisaged to give institutional status to rural industries and crafts, to train the youth so as to enable them to take up proper industrial activity and to provide financial assistance to take up self-employment.

The details of the Viswa Programme in the district with the number of beneficiaries, taluk and village wise and the financial institution which provided the finance and its volume during 1993-94 are given here . 25 beneficiaries from Garag of Dharwad taluk borrowed Rs.two lakhs for the production of khadi yarn from Khadi Board. Another 25 beneficiaries from the same village borrowed Rs.88,000 for embroidery work. 40 beneficiaries from Manavalli borrowed Rs.1.20 lakhs from the Karnataka State Finance Corporation (KSFC). Likewise, 25 beneficiaries from Sherwada in Hubli taluk borrowed Rs.1.50 lakhs for the manufacturing of Bamboo products, 25 beneficiaries from Adaragunchi borrowed Rs.1.25 lakhs for the manufacture of agarabathi from Karnataka State Finance Corporation. Five beneficiaries from Ramapura borrowed Rs.50,000 for carpentry works from Khadi Board and another 10 beneficiaries from the same village borrowed Rs.One lakh for the production of pottery articles from Khadi Board. Beneficiaries numbering 12 from Moraba in Navalgund taluk borrowed Rs.96,000 for weaving work, and a single beneficiary from Annigeri borrowed Rs. three lakhs for fruit processing from Karnataka State Finance Corporation.

One unit (with 25 beneficiaries) of Hoolikatti village in Kalghatgi taluk borrowed Rs.60,000 for the manufacture of brooms and 15 beneficiaries of Bammigatti borrowed Rs.1.5 lakh for pottery from a Nationalised Bank. Four beneficiaries of Ganjigatti village borrowed Rs. three lakhs from Karnataka State Finance Corporation for lines grinding. Karnataka State Finance Corporation also advanced Rs.2.8 lakhs to one unit (with 40 beneficiaries) for the broom industry at Gadag and another Rs. two lakhs advanced to five beneficiaries for the book binding works at Gadag and advanced another Rs.18.75 lakhs to 25 beneficiaries of Narasapura in Gadag taluk for running power looms, another 20 beneficiaries from Harlapur and 30 beneficiaries of Hulkoti were advanced Rs.two lakhs and Rs. three lakhs respectively and other 10 beneficiaries from Lakkundi were advanced Rs.7.5 lakhs for the installation of powerlooms during the period.

One hundred beneficiaries from Ron taluk borrowed Rs.8 lakh from the Nationalised banks for the purpose of khadi spinning work. 35 beneficiaries of Gajendragad borrowed Rs.2.8 lakhs from KSFC for the installation of handlooms. 25 beneficiaries from Nargund borrowed Rs.2.5 lakhs for rope making works from Nationalised banks and Karnataka State Finance Corporation. Another 25 beneficiaries from Nargund borrowed Rs.3.25 lakhs for manufacturing woollen blankets from Karnataka State Finance Corporation. The same corporation lent Rs.5 lakhs to 50 beneficiaries of chikka Nargund for Kambli making. Khadi and village industries Board lent Rs.2.5 lakh to 25 beneficiaries of Konnur for blanket weaving. The Board advanced another Rs.7.50 lakhs to 10 beneficiaries of Shirol for the installation of powerlooms. The Board also advanced Rs.2.40 lakh to another 60 beneficiaries of Mundargi for khadi spinning and weaving. Another 40 beneficiaries of the same town borrowed Rs.1.60 lakh for embroidery work from a Nationalised Bank. Both Nationalised Banks and KSFC have lent together Rs.2.40 lakh in total to 30 beneficiaries of Hirevaddarahatti to take up Khadi spinning work.

Karnataka State Finance Corporation lent Rs.50,000 to 25 beneficiaries to take up embroidery work and Rs.1.25 lakh to another group of 25 beneficiaries of Ijarilakamapur for agarbathi works. Khadi Board lent Rs.2 lakhs each to two units consisting of 25 beneficiaries hailing from Guttala and Thotada Yallapura. Another 5 beneficiaries from Thotada Yallapura were advanced Rs.5 lakhs for the extraction of Safflower oil. 20 beneficiaries of Kengonda of Byadgi taluk were provided Rs.2 lakhs for pottery works and 15 beneficiaries of Budapanahalli also were provided Rs.3.75 lakhs to take up lime industries from Khadi Board. 10 beneficiaries from Byadgi were lent Rs.5 lakhs for carpentry works from a Nationalised Bank. 50 beneficiaries of Chatratanda were advanced Rs.2 lakhs for making Lambani dresses from both a Nationalised Bank and KSFC. KSFC lent Rs.5 lakhs to 2 beneficiaries of Motebennur for the manufacturing of chilli powder. Khadi Board provided an advance of Rs.1 lakh to 10 beneficiaries of Bettahalli for lime stone baking. Five beneficiaries of Hirekerur borrowed Rs.1.25 lakh for the manufacturing of brick, cement and grill from KSFC.

KSFC extended a loan amount of Rs.2.5 lakhs to two units comprising total 50 beneficiaries of Devaragudda in Ranibennur Taluk for the manufacturing of agarbathi. KSFC also advanced loan of Rs.1.6 lakhs to 20 beneficiaries of Hirebidari for spinning of wool. Khadi Board extended an advance of Rs.50,000 to 10 beneficiaries of Airani for the manufacture of leather goods like chappals. Another 20 beneficiaries of the same village borrowed Rs.2 lakhs from Khadi Board for the manufacture of chilli powder and masala powder. 25 beneficiaries from Shirhatti borrowed Rs.1.25 lakhs from Khadi Board for the manufacture of chappals. Another unit of 50 beneficiaries of the same town borrowed Rs.1.25 lakhs from the Nationalised Bank and KSFC. 25 beneficiaries from Shigli for the installation of powerlooms borrowed a loan of Rs.18.75 lakhs from the Nationalised Bank and KSFC. 50 beneficiaries from Balehosur borrowed Rs.2 lakhs from Khadi Board for spinning of wool. 25 beneficiaries of Yalavigi in Savanur Taluk borrowed Rs.1.25 lakhs from State Bank of India and KSFC for the manufacture of Agarbatti. 20 weavers from Huralikuppi borrowed Rs.2 lakhs for the wool weaving from the Nationalised Bank and KSFC. 20 beneficiaries from Savanur borrowed Rs.1.6 lakhs from Karnataka Bank and KSFC for the weaving of Khadi cloth.

Syndicate Bank extended a loan of Rs.1.lakh to 20 beneficiaries of Shiggaon for manufacturing pottery items. Another 10 beneficiaries of the same place borrowed Rs.80,000 for rope making and 20 beneficiaries borrowed Rs.60,000 for making leaf plates from the local bank. 10 beneficiaries borrowed Rs.1.8 lakhs for manufacturing of leather articles, another 10 beneficiaries borrowed Rs.1.5 for the

manufacture of parched rice at Bankapur. 25 beneficiaries of Tadasa borrowed Rs.2 lakhs from the Bank for rope making, 8 beneficiaries from Hangal and 17 beneficiaries from Tilavalli borrowed Rs.1.04 lakhs and Rs.2.21 lakhs respectively from the local bank for weaving blankets. 20 beneficiaries from Adur borrowed Rs.2 lakhs for the manufacture of Kamblis. Another 20 beneficiaries from Hirenarthi (Kundagol tq.) borrowed Rs. 2 lakhs for wool spinning and weaving, and 10 beneficiaries from Ramakoppa borrowed Rs.4 lakhs for manufacture of chilli powder from KSFC. Khadi Board financed 25 beneficiaries from Yaraguppi to manufacture pappad at an estimated cost of Rs.1.25 lakhs and another 25 beneficiaries borrowed Rs.4 lakhs for the manufacture of Masala powder.

Table 5.12 : Action Plan of Vishwa Programme in Dharwad district during the year 1993-94

| Sl.No. | Taluk | No.of Development centres | No.of units | Beneficiaries | | Total employment opportunity | Cost of training | Cost of plan |
|--------|------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | Training | Production | | | |
| 1 | Byadgi | 5 | 97 | 50 | 47 | 214 | 0.71 | 17.75 |
| 2 | Dharwad | 3 | 110 | 25 | 85 | 165 | 0.47 | 7.28 |
| 3 | Gadag | 5 | 91 | 100 | 30 | 350 | 1.23 | 36.05 |
| 4 | Hangal | 3 | 45 | 17 | 28 | 85 | 0.26 | 5.25 |
| 5 | Haveri | 3 | 9 | 75 | 30 | 125 | 1.09 | 10.75 |
| 6 | Hirekerur | 3 | 25 | - | 25 | 150 | - | 3.25 |
| 7 | Hubli | 3 | 65 | 50 | 15 | 150 | 0.32 | 4.25 |
| 8 | Kalghatgi | 3 | 20 | 25 | 19 | 140 | 0.13 | 5.50 |
| 9 | Kundgol | 3 | 42 | 80 | 10 | 190 | 0.82 | 19.50 |
| 10 | Mundargi | 2 | 71 | - | 130 | 130 | - | 6.40 |
| 11 | Nargund | 4 | 81 | 60 | 75 | 305 | 1.20 | 20.75 |
| 12 | Navalgund | 2 | 13 | 12 | 20 | 56 | 0.09 | 3.96 |
| 13 | Ranibennur | 3 | 34 | 25 | 75 | 160 | 0.16 | 6.60 |
| 14 | Ron | 2 | 36 | 35 | 100 | 215 | 0.50 | 10.30 |
| 15 | Savanur | 3 | 34 | 45 | 20 | 170 | 0.47 | 4.85 |
| 16 | Shiggaon | 3 | 85 | - | 85 | 170 | - | 7.70 |
| 17 | Shirhatti | 3 | 52 | 100 | 50 | 225 | 0.74 | 23.25 |
| Total | | 53 | 910 | 699 | 844 | 3000 | 8.19 | 193.39 |

Source : District Industrial Centre, Dharwad

Infrastructure

Industrial development of the district depends much upon the availability of infrastructure like transport, communication, banking, electricity, raw material, training centres, industrial estates and sites, market facilities, etc. All these facilities are available in Dharwad district. The details regarding the infrastructure are given in the concerned chapters.

During 1992-93 the total length of roads in Dharwad district was 9,382 km. Bangalore-Pune National Highway No.4 passes through Ranibennur, Haveri, Shiggaon., Hubli and Dharwad connects the important taluk headquarters of the district. The total length of railway line in the district is 321 km with 41 railway stations and three junctions. This is certainly helpful to transport the raw material

to places where it is required and to transport the finished goods to the markets and to transport the labourers as well as the common man. Communication system in the district has the network of 641 post offices, 364 telegraph offices, 122 telephone exchanges and 24,900 telephone subscribers. There are three Doordarshan stations at Hubli, Dharwad and Gadag. Telex, STD and ISD facilities are also available.

Regarding Banking facility, there were 203 commercial banks, 122 rural banks, 35 Co-Operative Credit banks, 121 branches of the co-operative banks, 17 Primary Land Development Banks, 414 Agriculture Credit Co-operative Banks and 220 Non-agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies extending banking facility to the people of the district during the period ending March 1993. During the same period co-operative banks in the district have extended credit to the tune of Rs.6.446 lakhs where as the commercial banks and rural banks together have extended a credit of Rs.39,203 lakhs. During the same period, the Land Development Banks have extended a loan of Rs.684 lakhs. KSFC having its regional office and branches in the district has extended the credit facility to the industries in the district.

Though there is no generation of electricity in the district, it is fed by Karnataka State Electricity Board. During the period ending March 1993, 20 towns, 1,320 villages, 120 hamlets, and 40,244 irrigation pumpsets have been electrified.

Though the ground water level is very low, it is tapped by borewells. Drinking water for Hubli and Dharwad town is supplied from the Malaprabha irrigation project and a portion of it is utilised by the industries in the area.

It is estimated that 1,415 metric tonnes of manganese ore, 3,275 metric tonnes of iron-ore, 3,446 metric tonnes of moulding sand are available in the district. Since their quantity is meagre, there is not much scope for any mineral based industries in the district. But, there is a lot more scope for agro-based industries such as cotton, oil seeds, paddy, etc., which are grown in abundance. Cattle based industries are having lot of scope as Dharwad *pedha*, leather tanning and manufacture of leather products are well known through out the State.

The Karnataka Small Scale Industries Marketing Corporation is extending marketing facilities for the products of the registered small scale industries. During 1993-94, as per the production cost agreement scheme, 48 units in the district could sell away their goods through the corporation worth Rs.100.58 lakhs. Some other units have availed this benefit and marketed their goods worth Rs.200.87 lakhs. Under the bill discounting scheme, five units have availed Rs.22.40 lakhs. Karnataka Leather Industries Development Corporation has arranged for the training of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes candidates in leather tanning, footwear making, manufacture of leather articles and the like and also provide them tool kit free of cost and roadside cabins for leather craft and raw material to these people. Karnataka Small Scale Industries Development Corporation has opened its zonal office and a raw material depot in the Hubli Industrial Estate. This is supplying raw material to industrialists as per their requirement.

The State Government has categorised the district into four regions so as to provide them grants on the basis of their permanent assets, subsidy on interest, electricity etc. Accordingly, few taluks of Dharwad fall into the second region and few into the third region and the Dharwad growth centre falls into fourth region and were eligible for prescribed grant-in-aid accordingly.

Table 5.13 : Statement of talukwise stamp duty and non-agricultural conversion penalty exemption cases for the year 1993-94

| Sl. No. | Taluk | Stamp duty exemption certificates issued | Non- Agricultural conversion penalty exemption cases | Sl.No | Taluk | Stamp duty exemption certificates issued | Non-Agricultural conversion penalty exemption cases |
|---------|-----------|--|--|-------|------------|--|---|
| 1. | Byadgi | 3 | 1 | 10. | Mundargi | 12 | - |
| 2. | Dharwad | 45 | - | 11. | Nargund | 6 | - |
| 3. | Gadag | 65 | 1 | 12. | Navalgund | 10 | - |
| 4. | Hangal | 12 | 2 | 13. | Ranibennur | 18 | 3 |
| 5. | Haveri | 21 | - | 14. | Ron | 16 | - |
| 6. | Hirekerur | 18 | 1 | 15. | Savanur | 8 | - |
| 7. | Hubli | 87 | 5 | 16. | Shiggaon | 5 | - |
| 8. | Kalghatgi | 15 | 6 | 17. | Shirhatti | 7 | 2 |
| 9. | Kundgol | 9 | - | | Total | 357 | 21 |

Source : Progress report, District Industries Centre, Dharwad 1993-94

Table 5.14 : Talukwise details of incentives and exemptions obtained in Dharwad district for the year 1993-94

| Sl.No. | Taluk | Subsidy on immovable property | | Price of immovable property certificate | |
|--------|------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---|----------------|
| | | Number | Total (in Rs.) | Number | Total (in Rs.) |
| 1. | Byadgi | 5 | 1,86,700 | 1 | 1,54,000 |
| 2. | Dharwad | 39 | 1,25,31,000 | 15 | 3,23,78,000 |
| 3. | Gadag | 40 | 45,84,200 | 19 | 1,61,48,000 |
| 4. | Hangal | 7 | 10,26,300 | - | - |
| 5. | Haveri | 20 | 16,45,600 | 3 | 2,85,000 |
| 6. | Hirekerur | 5 | 3,28,200 | - | - |
| 7. | Hubli | 141 | 1,38,15,200 | 14 | 5,75,91,000 |
| 8. | Kalghatgi | 9 | 5,20,700 | 6 | 78,20,000 |
| 9. | Kundgol | 5 | 66,500 | - | - |
| 10. | Mundargi | 1 | 15,100 | - | - |
| 11. | Nargund | 1 | 51,800 | - | - |
| 12. | Navalgund | 4 | 58,800 | - | - |
| 13. | Ranibennur | 21 | 55,43,500 | 8 | 1,22,00,000 |
| 14. | Ron | 9 | 9,09,200 | 06 | 64,87,000 |
| 15. | Savanur | 8 | 3,90,200 | 1 | 6,54,000 |
| 16. | Shiggaon | 7 | 88,800 | - | - |
| 17. | Shirhatti | 4 | 2,89,900 | 2 | 8,74,000 |
| | Total | 326 | 4,20,51,700 | 75 | 13,45,91,000 |

Source : Progress Report – 1993-94, District Industrial Centre, Dharwad

Belur Growth Centre : Belur Growth Centre was established in 1989 on the National Highway No.4 between Dharwad and Belgaum at Belur, about 13 km away from Dharwad. It is one of the three centres which was started in 1989 the two others being at Hassan and Raichur. The total area of the centre measured 1,250 acres and the land has been divided into three blocks. It is intended to spend Rs. 3000 lakhs for the development of these blocks. The first block occupies an area of 500 acres and 182 acres of this land has been developed into an industrial estate out of which 175 industrial sites have been formed. Out of 175 sites, 84 have been allotted to beneficiaries and of these 84 sites, 13 have been developed as industrial sheds and the production is in progress. Another 19 sites at the different stages of development. Out of 13 industries, which have already started production, five come under large and medium scale industries and eight others are categorized under small scale industries.

As the growth centre comes under the fourth region, it is eligible for advances upto Rs.25 lakhs and would get 25 percent of the amount as subsidy. This would be 30 percent, if the beneficiaries are from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, minorities, woman entrepreneurs, disabled and ex-servicemen and they are also eligible for the grant upto rupees one lakh. They also get tax exemption for five years from the date of production of goods by the industries. There are also special exemptions as well as subsidy for selected items of production. Those units which have provisions for pollution control measures were provided with the capital investment of Rs.5 lakhs and were entitled for 5 percent of special grant. The small scale industries started here are entitled for total exemption of stamp duty and concession in the registration fee. Industries which started production during the period ending March 1993 are eligible for the exemption of entry fee on the raw material supplied to these industries. The Growth Centre, thus availing all these benefits, is growing in an accelerated manner.

Industrial Estate and Sites : For the growth of industries, well developed industrial estate and sites are very important. The Karnataka State Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (KSSIDC) is developing industrial estates in selected places and allotting the industrial sheds and sites to interested entrepreneurs on lease cum sale basis. The corporation has built A, B, C, D, type of sheds and allotted them to the small industrialists. The list of industrial estates and the number of sheds built and allotted by it upto the end of 1993-94 is shown in the following table.

Table 5.15 : Details of industrial estates in Dharwad district during the year 1993-94

| Sl.No. | Name of the Industrial estate | Types of sheds | No. of sheds constructed | No. of sheds allotted | No. of sheds allotted during 1993-94 |
|--------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Gokul, Hubli | B | 119 | 110 | 9 |
| | | C | 153 | 142 | 11 |
| | | D | 99 | 99 | - |
| | | Mini | 16 | 16 | - |
| | | Super mini | 32 | 26 | 6 |
| | | Special | 1 | 1 | - |
| | | Total | 420 | 394 | 26 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---------------|------------|----|----|----|
| 2 | Lakumanahalli | C | 8 | 8 | - |
| | | D | 8 | 8 | - |
| | | Total | 16 | 16 | - |
| 3 | Gadag | C | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| | | D | 4 | 4 | - |
| | | Mini | 6 | 6 | - |
| | | Total | 16 | 13 | 3 |
| 4 | Ranibennur | C | 2 | 2 | - |
| | | D | 2 | 2 | - |
| | | Total | 4 | 4 | - |
| 5 | Ramanakoppa | C | 6 | - | 6 |
| | | Supermini | 5 | - | 5 |
| | | Total | 11 | - | 11 |
| 6 | Haveri | C | 2 | - | 2 |
| | | Super mini | 4 | - | 4 |
| | | Total | 6 | - | 6 |

Source: District Industrial Centre, Dharwad

The KSSIDC has established industrial estates at Lakamanahalli, Sattur, Rayapura, Kelageri, Gokula, Tarihala and Belur. Out of the total number of sites developed by the Corporation, nine sites at Tarihal and 46 sites at Belur are yet to be allotted upto end of 1993-94. The details of the location of sites developed and the extent of land acquired (in acres) and the number of sites formed (given within brackets) are as follows. Lakamanahalli – 73.18 acres (36 sites); Sattur – 78.4 acres (21 sites); Rayapura – 10 acres (one site), Kelageri 194.5 acres (one site), Gokula 35.00 acres (4 sites), Tarihala – 256 acres (246 sites) and Belur – 50 acres (175 sites).

The details of the land acquired for the establishment of industrial estates in different taluks of the district by the end of 1993-94 are as follow : Lakmanahalli, Dharwad Taluk (29.25 hectares); Sattur (330.19 hectares); Rayapura (153.94 hectares); Mummigatti, Belur, Neralakatti and Narendra 948.36 hectares and Navalur 6.71 hectares. The land has been acquired also at Tarihal (129.80 hectares), M.T. Sagar (44.27 hectares), Gokula (0.44 hectares) and Krishnapura (10.51 hectares) in Hubli taluk and the same is allotted to some private industries as well as the KSSIDC. Another 12.60 hectares of land was also acquired at Gadag and allotted. Further 11.13 hectares of land was also acquired and distributed. The land measuring 2.02 hectares each at Ron and Umachagi has been acquired and allotted. In *Ranibennur taluk*, land measuring 364.98 hectares in total at Kavalettu, Nelavagilu and Kodyala has been acquired and allotted to beneficiaries. Further, 9.74 hectares of land at Chalamatti in Kalghatgi taluk and 6.29 hectares in *Byalavadi* was also acquired and allotted.

The Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB) acquired 23.21 hectares of land at Chalamatti in Kalghatgi taluk with an intention of allotting it to industrialists during 1994-95. During the same period, it was also intended to acquire land measuring 45.35 hectares at Bhairidevarakoppa, 116.63 hectares at Gamanagatti, 114.76 hectares at Sherewad in Hubli taluk, and 1.59 hectares at Ijarilakumapura in Haveri taluk, 8.37 hectares at Ramanakoppa in Kundagol taluk, 9.54 hectares at Annigeri in Navalgund taluk and at 4.47 hectares at Byadgi.

Training Institute

Industrial development of any district depends upon the availability of artisans and skilled labourers. Artisan Training Centres and Industrial Training Institutes are functioning in the district to enable the artisans and labourers to enhance their ability to carry on their respective trades like blacksmithy, carpentry, leather work, cotton weaving, bamboo work, coir product etc., Artisan Training centres at Hubli and Gadag have facilities to train the candidates in carpentry, smithy, cotton weaving, leather work, coir products, etc. Only 15 candidates are admitted for training in each of these trades. Each trainee is paid a stipend of Rs. 40 per month. Artisan Training Institute at Hubli is imparting training in six trades whereas the Gadag centre has only four trades. These centres provide training under TRYSEM, RIP and RAP also.

TRYSEM (Training Rural Youth for Self Employment) : This scheme envisages the training of the rural youth between the age group of 18 and 35 years, below the poverty line, and helps them seek self employment. The period of training ranges from 6 months to 9 months. Each trainee is paid a monthly stipend of Rs.75 to 200 during the training period. The candidates are imparted training in automobile repairs, tailoring, wool weaving, cotton weaving, book binding, agarbathi making, television repairs, bore well repairs, spinning on the Charaka and repairs of agricultural implements. The following centres are recognised by the government, to give training under TRYSEM- Small Scale Industries Service Centre, Hubli; India Development Service, Dharwad, Medleri and Gadag; Byahatti Gramabhivrudhi Sangha, Byahatti; JSS Vocational School of Arts and Crafts, Dharwad; Artisan Training Institute, Hubli and Gadag; Aman Radio Institute, Hubli; Khadi and Gramodyoga Sangha, B.Aralikatti, Hubli; Dharwad taluk service society, Dharwad; Khadi Gramodyoga Sangha Shirhatti and Uppina Betageri; Hangal taluk Women's Federation, Hangal; Research Institute of Management, Science and Technology, Dharwad; Agriculture Missionary Centre, Gadag; Karnataka Khadi Gramodyoga Sangha and Vinaya Handicrafts Workers Association, Hubli.

During 1993-94, there were 22 Industrial Training Institutes working in the district and were imparting training in trades like secretarial practice, welding, sheet metal making, diesel mechanic, building construction, civil draftsmen, electrician, fitter, machine operator, grinder, turner, general electronics, cutting and tailoring. Out of 22 institutes only two are under government and the other 20 are under private sector. Out of two government institutes, one is functioning at Hubli; and other one at Gadag (for women). The following are the 20 institutes under the private sector; Shedji Chadda ITI Rajajinagar, Hubli; SGMV Society ITI (women), Hubli; KSRTC ITI, Gokul Road, Hubli; Jeeveswara Sikshana Samithi ITI, Old Hubli; SSK Hitavardhaka Sangha, YT Misken ITI, Dajibanpet, Hubli; KH Patil ITI, Vidyanagar, Hubli; Sir Siddappa Kambli Memorial ITI, Gadag, Sri Kotturaswamy ITI Naregal, Ron Taluk, Sri Jagadguru Thontadarya ITI, Dombal, Mundargi taluk, SEA Avvappanna Annigeri ITI, Town Hall, Dharwad, Sri Jagadguru Ajathanagalinga Mahaswami Vidyapeetha ITI, Navalgunda,; Sanjaya Grameena Vidyasamsthe ITI, Holealur, TMAE Societies Tonkada Veerappa ITI, Haveri, TMAEs Sri

Maharshi Valmiki ITI, Ranibennur; Bapuji ITI, Lakshmeshwara; Shirhatti Taluk, Madara Channaiah ITI, Shirol, Nargund taluk; Dr.Ambedkar Sikshana Samithi ITI, Mishrikote, Kalghatgi taluk; Prof. K.S.Sharma ITI, Gokul Road, Hubli; Navalgund Sikshana Samithi ITI, Navalgunda and Mahila Vidyapeetha ITI, Hosur, Hubli. District Industrial Centre has a programme to impart training to industrial entrepreneurs every year in their respective fields.

Gobar Gas and Astra Ovens

Gobar gas is produced out of cow or buffalo dung. Dharwad being a district endowed with much animal wealth, it could be used to obtain gobar gas especially in rural areas for cooking purpose and thus save fire wood. To make it more popular, central government has come out with a programme to subsidise its cost of installation and to get the beneficiaries a loan from the Nationalised Banks. Zilla Parishat and State Khadi and Village Industries Board help them to install and service the installations. There were 4,600 gobar gas plants in the district by the end of March 1994. For the installation of these plants both central and state governments have provided grants amounting to Rs. 275 lakhs.

Astra ovens are designed to get more heat with minimum fuel and smoke for cooking and they are very popular in rural areas. Each Astra oven costs Rs.120 and Chara oven costs Rs.135. Both are eligible for government subsidy.

Table 5.16 : Talukwise gobargas units, Astra and Chara ovens in Dharwad district by the end of March 1994

| Sl.No. | Taluk | No. of Gobar gas units | No. of Astra ovens | No. of chara ovens | Sl.No | Taluk | No. of Gobar gas | No. of Astra ovens | No. of Chara ovens |
|--------|-----------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------|------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Byadgi | 514 | 1961 | - | 11 | Mundargi | 73 | 315 | 67 |
| 2 | Dharwad | 39 | 250 | - | 10 | Nargund | 212 | 1012 | 45 |
| 3 | Gadag | 13 | 200 | - | 12 | Navalgund | 107 | 495 | 75 |
| 4 | Hangal | 47 | 75 | 100 | 13 | Ranibennur | 411 | 850 | 450 |
| 5 | Haveri | 440 | 300 | 125 | 14 | Ron | 193 | 816 | 90 |
| 6 | Hirekerur | 368 | 350 | 100 | 15 | Savanur | 105 | 200 | 75 |
| 7 | Hubli | 408 | 1623 | 75 | 16 | Shiggoan | 369 | 225 | 70 |
| 8 | Kalghatgi | 288 | 190 | 75 | 17 | Shirhatti | 75 | 675 | 150 |
| 9 | Kundgol | - | 250 | - | | Total | 3,662 | 9,787 | 1,497 |

Source: Zilla Panchayath, Dharwad

Hotels

Prior to the State Reorganisation, only Khanavalis which were mainly run by the Veerashaivas existed in the district. The people from North Kanara and South Kanara who migrated into the district introduced the supply of coffee and tea in the hotels. Kardekar Gururao, a friend of Dr. Hardikar, started a Hotel at Hubli in 1930, which later became famous. Since then, a number of Hotels were started which gave rise to the formation of a Hotel Owner's Association. In 1949 Ucchala Anantha Bhat started the Sri Krishna Bhavan Hotel at Hubli, which catered meals, tiffin and also lodging. He in 1959 started Hotel Woodlands, another famous hotel in Hubli. During the same period Rangappa

Kamath with the association of his relatives entered the field of Hotel Industry by starting Vasantha Cafe near the Hubli railway station and a hotel near Hubli railway workshop. Besides, he also started two Kamath Hotels and a restaurant, adjacent to the Highway. Haridas Bhat of Kidiyur of the Dharwad Brahmin's Tea Club, Kidiyur Rangaraya of Tourist Hotel and their relatives namely Janardanarao and Sarvottama Rao of Dharwad restaurant by founding an union, have promoted the Hotel Industry in the district. As Hubli, Dharwad and Gadag are important both as educational and commercial centres and many places in the district are capable of attracting the tourists, Hotel industry is fast improving in the district.

Prospects of Industrial Growth

A survey conducted by the Small Scale Industries Service Centre reveals that there is a lot of scope for the growth of small scale industries in Dharwad district. As the district has made big strides in agriculture, there is abundant scope for the agro based industries in the district. Agricultural produces like cotton, jowar, oil seeds, paddy, chillies and the like are grown in abundance in the district and using them as raw material, many small scale industries can be started in the district. Paddy straw can be used for making cardboards, jowar stem may be used for weaving of mats and other playthings. There is a lot of scope for the agro-based industries like cotton ginning, pressing, spinning and weaving, rice mills, oil mills, fruit juice units, wheat and soji, flour, chilli powder, potato chips etc. Mango is grown in a considerable area and thus the industries which can extract mango juice and making pickles may be started. There is abundant scope for starting such industries at Haveri, Kalghatgi, Hubli, Dharwad, Shiggaon, Konnur and Hole Alur. There is scope for leather industries in Dharwad, Ron, Hubli and Kundgol and Wood Industries, especially furniture may be started at Alnavar. As there are a number of Hospitals and Nursing Homes in Hubli, Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri, there is need for good furniture. Since there are number of schools and colleges in cities and towns of this district, there is a demand for note books, drawing books, school uniforms, school bags and shoes.

Since a number of large and medium scale industries are coming up in the district, there is a need for ancillary industries to support them. There is scope for leather processing industries as the number of sheep and goats is more in the districts. Since China clay is available in plenty, there is scope for porcelain industries which make the items used in transmission of electricity and some kitchen ware. Stone polishing, glass manufacturing, making of scent out of roses, refined oil industry, making of fertilizer out of cattle feed and such other industries may be established in the district.