

CHAPTER 5

INDUSTRIES

Gulbarga district is one of the industrially backward districts in the state. It occupies the 12th place in the industrial development in the state. Though the district is not lacking in the resources like raw material and infrastructure, it is not progressed industrially to the expected extent which reveals the fact that there is lack of industrialists in the district. In spite of the natural resources like rivers, forests, minerals and cultivable land in the district, their contribution for the industrial progress is meagre. Agriculture is the backbone of the economic development. Minerals like lime stone, red akar, quartz, fullers earth, clay and soap stone available in the district, have helped in the industrial progress. The mining centres of lime stone in the district are found in abundance, at places like Chitapur, Jevargi, Chincholi, Shahpur, Surapur, Nalavara, Wadi, Shahabad, Sedam and Malkhed covering an area of about 4000 Sq. km. Cement Industries have established in a large scale and they have promoted the district to be in the first position in the production of cement. Copper is found near Thinthini village of the district. Good quality of quartz is found in the taluks of Yadgiri and Surapur which is the basic raw material in the production of glass and it is being exported to Bombay. Fullers earth is available at places like Koravi, Sulepet, Chimma, Dasthapur, Navadgi, Kodli, Gunahalli and some other villages of Chitapur Taluk. This is used for the purification of water, oil and other substances. The soap stone available at Malakappanahalli in Yadgiri Taluk is being used for making utensils, has historic glory of this region.

Teak wood can be found in the forest of Chincholi taluk in the district. The other wood of the forest are useful for the houses construction and fuel. Beedi rolling leaves, rose grass, soap-nut seed, honey and such others are the forest produce which have provided employment for the unemployees. The forest department sells rose grass by auction every year. This will be bought by the businessmen of Bombay, for producing Rose scented oil and export it to United States and Arab Countries.

The agricultural produces like Jowar, Paddy, Sugarcane, Cotton and Oil- seeds are the main raw materials of the Industries in the district and are helpful for the progress of industries like: Rice and Flour Mills; Cotton Mills; Oil Mills and Sugar Factories. During the year 1995 Jowar and Bajra was grown in 4,628 lakh Hectares of land and the production was 2, 248 lakh tons.

Tur gram was grown in 4,948 lakh hectares of land and the production was 1,764 lakh tons. Oil Seeds, namely ground nut, sun flower, castor, soyabean was grown in 3,218 lakh hectares, producing 1,678 lakh tons. Horticultural crops have been grown in about 22,000 hectares in the district. In recent years, sericulture has been started in the taluks of Jevargi and Aland. As per the livestock census report, the district has 18.5 lakhs livestock.

The industrialists have to utilise these resources to the fullest extent and have to develop industries. Earlier to 1886, there were no large scale industries in the District. In 1883, under the name of Mehabooba Shahi Kalburgi Mill (M.S.K. Mill) a textile mill was registered and began to function in 1886 in Gulbarga. In 1925 a large scale Cement Industry was established at Shahabad. It has been revealed from the inscriptions that in ancient and medieval period, there existed many local industries and commercial establishments. It can be illustrated from the records that these establishments have developed specially since the period of Rastrakutas. Among the ancient cottage industries, cloth weaving an important industry which provided employment to many people. There were Weavers' organisations union in the district. The weavers were weaving superior quality of Sarees and Clothes, using cotton and silk. The Kurubas (wool weavers) of Chincholi Taluk were weaving good quality blankets and they were selling them at the rate of Rs. 10 to Rs.50. It can be found that a cotton ginning factory was functioning in Sedam Taluk. Shahabad has gained importance from the past for the manufacturing of Shahabad stones. Other than this through out the district, traditional occupations like Pottery, Carpentry, Smithy, oil extraction, making gold and silver ornaments were wide spread. These were mainly cottage industries which were making the goods depending upon the demands. Jamalpur of Surapur taluk was famous for making the glass bangles. Preparing the crystal salt was another important industry. It is used for cooking food and also in tanning leather. The handloom sarees of Rangampet, Thimmapur and Rukmapur of this taluk were exported to other districts and also to other states. During the period of Nizams, the district was famous for making plume used in caps. It can be known from the records that there were four factories of plume in the district and about 500 women were employed in this industry. The required raw materials for this were imported from foreign countries.

Majority of the small scale industries of the district, of the nature of producing the goods only depending upon the customer's demands and are not of producing the goods which sought the marketing facility independently.

The majority of the entrepreneurs of the medium scale industries that have established in the district have come from other states. In order to encourage the industrial growth in the

district, which is industrially backward, the state government has included all the ten taluks of the district (Zone-II), which are developing industrially in the state and enabled them to get special benefits and concession. The District industrial centre, Small Scale Industries service organisation, National Industrial Development Corporation and Technical Consultancy Service Organisation of Karnataka, which are the leading organisation of the industrial growth which conducted an economic and technical survey in the district and imparting guidance for the industrial developers. The district is famous for the production of cement and Shahabad flooring slabs. Shahabad cement factory was started in 1925 at Shahabad, as the first cement factory of the district. In 1996, 13 large and medium scale cement factories and 14 small scale cement units were functioning. In the district large scale cotton mill (M.S.K. Mill) is functioning from more than one hundred years. The Nizam Government of Hyderabad issued licenses to two industrialists of Bangalore in 1883 to establish cotton Mills in Gulbarga. As a result of this the mill was registered in the name of the Mehaboob Shahi Kalburgi Mills Company Limited in Madras and it started functioning since 1886. Due to some legal objections the Mill was closed in 1888 and was registered in Bombay in the name of the Mehaboob Shahi Kalburgi Mills Company Limited and began to function. As per the Imperial Gazetteer, by about 1901 the Capital of this mill was Rs. 12 lakhs and the mill had 21,036 spindles and 224 looms with 970 workers. These statistic describe the past glory of this mill. Groundnut Oil mills are important under the group of agricultural based industries. The Narayandas Brothers oil mill was started on small scale in Gulbarga in 1952 and now it comes under the category of Large scale industries. This has given employment to about 200 labourers. Some mills engaged in splitting of Tur gram, which is the main crop of the district and some other mills are engaged in making paddy to rice. Besides 50 to 60 mills of making Tur dal in Gulbarga city, there are Dal mills in Shahabad, Ganagapur, Chitapur, Sedam and Jevargi.

Timber industries based on forest produce can be found in Gulbarga city, Aland and Surapur. Wooden furnitures and carpentry work can be found mainly in urban areas and agricultural implements making units mainly in rural areas. Other industrial units, namely leather tanning and making leather goods, engineering works, automatic machinery workshop, soap making and beedi industries are functioning in important towns of the district. Handloom weaving is the main cottage industry of the district and it has provided employment for thousands of people.

Infrastructure facilities

The industrial growth depends upon the infrastructure facilities namely electricity, transport, communication, technical training, financial assistance, industrial sites, industrial estate and such others. Though the district is not producing electricity there is no much shortage. Here about 400-450 million units of electricity is being consumed every year. According to an estimate made by the Karnataka Electricity Board the district needs 220-240 Mega watts of power and it has a shortage of about 55 Mega Watts. The Karnataka Electricity Board has established two sub

stations and has made arrangement to get electricity from Raichur Thermal Power Station and to distribute it for the industrial establishments of the district.

As no national highways pass through the district, the road transport facility has been provided by the state Highways from the district head quarter to taluk head quarters and the villages of the district are connected by the district road. The Hyderabad Karnataka Development Board has made all the roads fit for transportation. The district has Broad gauge Railway facility. The district head quarter has fulfilled in providing the transport facility to all the parts of the Country. Engineering colleges, Polytechnics, Industrial training centres and Artisan training centres functioning in the district are providing technical and artisan training facilities. The government tools and Training Centre is imparting training in tool and dye making.

The Nationalised Banks, the Co-operative Banks and the Rural Banks are functioning in the district and the total number of branches of these is 195. The Karnataka state financial Corporation has opened its zonal office in Gulbarga and an extension office in Yadgir and is providing loan facility for industrialists. By the end of March 1995, the corporation has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,418.72 lakhs loan for 3,233 beneficiaries and out of this the sum of Rs. 4,827.35 lakhs has been disbursed to 2,977 beneficiaries. The Commercial Banks, Co-operative Banks, Regional and Rural Banks are providing 80% of the finance for small scale industries. The State Financial Corporation, Small Scale Industries Development Corporation, National small scale Industries corporation and NABARD Organisation are fulfilling the needs of term loan of the small scale industries. The Small Scale Industries Development Bank of India established in 1990 is providing financial facility for repayment of loans. The State Financial Corporation through its "single window project and National equity fund" is providing long-term loans to small scale industry. It also provides finance for modernisation, development of entrepreneurs and finance facility schemes for women.

Formation of industrial sites and industrial estates by the Karnataka small scale industries development corporation and the Karnataka Block Development Board respectively and are provided them to industrialists. By the end of 1995 there were 18 industrial sites and estates in the district and 125 different types of industrial sheds were built in it and has been distributed. The Industrial Block Development Board has acquired 1,022 acres of land in four industrial areas of the district for the development of industries and is engaged in its development and distribution. The industrial growth is depending upon healthy and skilled labourers in addition to the above Infrastructure facilities. Gulbarga district is mainly an agricultural one, majority of the labourers are agriculturists and agricultural labourers. Out of the total number of workers the number of agriculturists is more, their average labour output is very low. If this is to be prevented the pressure on the manual agriculture labour of the people has to be reduced and their labour has to be deviated towards the industries. The engineering college, the polytechnic institutes, the industrial training centres and the artisan institutions are providing training to labourers and has enabled them to involve in industries and thereby reducing the pressure on agriculture.

Table 5.1: Table showing taluk wise and employment wise Physical Labourers in Gulbarga District during 1995-96

| Taluk | Agriculturalists | Agricultural Labourers | Artisans | Total |
|--------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Afzalpur | 17,661 | 55,617 | 2,341 | 55,619 |
| Alanda | 33,798 | 60,373 | 2,607 | 96,778 |
| Chincholi | 27,601 | 43,597 | 3,426 | 74,624 |
| Chitapur | 26,884 | 45,199 | 4,272 | 76,355 |
| Gulbarga | 1,30,037 | 46,956 | 3,845 | 1,80,838 |
| Jevargi | 25,511 | 44,787 | 3,407 | 74,705 |
| Sedam | 21,714 | 27,715 | 2,836 | 52,265 |
| Shahapur | 35,278 | 59,038 | 3,681 | 97,997 |
| Surapur | 41,247 | 49,401 | 4,445 | 95,093 |
| Yadgir | 46,470 | 48,153 | 4,047 | 98,670 |
| Total | 4,07,201 | 4,61,836 | 34,907 | 9,03,944 |

Source : Agro bank Report 1995-96, Gulbarga

Incentives and concession facilities

Karnataka Government is notifying incentives and concession facilities for new industries from time to time with an intention of improving the position of Karnataka in the Industrial map of the Nation and also to bring Karnataka to the top position in the group of industrially developed states by the end twentieth century. For this purpose all the taluks of the state have been brought under the sector of three groups. It has enabled the newly started industries from 1996 to 2000 to get the incentive and concession facilities. As per the 1991 census Bangalore South taluk, Bangalore North taluk and the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration have been included in the developed region or Zone-I the remaining 173 taluks of the state has been included under the developing region or Zone-II. Dharwad, Hassan and Raichur have been included in the group of industrial growth centres or Zone-III and accordingly special facilities are being given. Besides these industrial growth centres, the Karnataka Industrial Block Development Board has the intention of establishing centres for the growth of small scale industries in places like Bijapur, Kolar, Chitradurga, Chikkamagalur, Gadag, Nippani and Bellary, wherever the facilities are available. There is an Industrial complex consisting of large Industrial units at Thoranagal in Bellary district.

All ten taluks of the Gulbarga district come under the Industrially developing group or Zone-II. The tiny and small scale Industries that have be started from 1996 March will get financial assistance to an extent of 25% of the capital invested as fixed assets (land, building, machinery and capital invested on property related to production) or to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs. The small scale industries comes under very essential Zone will be provided financial assistance to an extent of 5 % of the value of the fixed assets not exceeding Rs. five lakhs.

The capital invested on expansion, diversification and modernisation of the industries established will also get financial assistance. The entrepreneurs belonging to special categories like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, minorities, women, physically handicapped and Ex-servicemen will get an additional financial assistance of 5 % of the capital to a maximum of Rs. one lakh. The industrial area coming under the purview of private or Co-operative sectors will be given a financial assistance of 20% of the amount spent towards the developmental facilities of the industrial estates to a maximum of Rs. 20 lakhs and this financial assistance will be given to only those industries which have a planned expenditure up to Rs. five crores or plans excluding the expenditure of infrastructure.

If the industrial units which have established here utilises machinery which can be re-modernised, 20 % of expenditure or to a maximum of Rs. 20 lakhs will be given as financial assistance. The facility is applicable to the industrial units which have a plan expenditure upto Rs. five crores excluding the expenditure of industrial sheds.

The captive generation of electricity will be considered as the new or the existing fixed property of the industries and it will be added to the basic capital for the purpose of sales tax concession. This is limited to the capital invested only on the generation sets. The rate of concession is 10% for each unit to a maximum of Rs. five lakhs. The sales tax paid by the newly started industries on diesel, oil, L.S.H.S. and furnace oil that will be used for the generation of electricity are going to be reimbursed. This facility will be available only for a period of five years. The units which do not have captive generation of electricity will be given concession of tax on the electricity that will be used for self purpose. Even this facility is for a period of first five years. Besides this, the industries which are highly technical, sophisticated and also free from environmental pollution will be given encouragement by providing financial assistance for the capital investment and concessions on sales tax. The Khadi and village industrial units are exempted from the payment of Central Sales Tax and Karnataka State Sales Tax on the finished goods kept for sales. The large scale industrial plans in the district with more than Rs. 100 Crores capital will be given encouragement depending upon their total capital, opportunities for the lower level industries employment opportunities and such other factors. The cent percent export based industries have facilities like financial assistance for the capital, sales tax concession, concession on power-cut and exemption from the payment of entry tax on spare-parts. The tiny and small scale industries, newly established and which take financial assistance for expansion and modernisation, from the State Government or from the recognised (authorised) financial institutions will be given exemption on stamp duty for the purpose of loan. Even in the case of agricultural lands of the district which will be converted for tiny and small scale industrial units, the conversion charges will be exempted. This facility extended is only to a maximum of two acres of land. The concession on power-cut for the Small Scale and marginal industrial units will be given for a period of five years from the date of its commercial production.

Industrial Development Organisations

The industries and commerce department has implemented schemes for the development of industries. The small scale and marginal industries will be given a financial assistance of 25% and 30% respectively for their capital investment. Assistance will be given to Industrial Organisations and Federations for the maintenance and development of industrial training centres established by the State Government. In case, the scheduled castes and the Scheduled tribes, the women industrial entrepreneurs belonging to the minorities and the physically handicapped persons desire to become industrial entrepreneurs, they will be given an additional financial assistance of 5 % towards the capital. In order to revive the sick small scale industrial units the government has set up a state level committee. This will provide Rs.50,000 cash in the form of margin money or 50 per cent of the amount fixed by the financial institutions. The Scheduled tribe beneficiaries will be given training in carpentry, bread-bakery, Bamboo, cane craft, tailoring, coir making, leather and decorative articles under the Tribal sub-plan. In order to provide employment for the rural people and to strengthen their economic condition the VISWA programme has been launched. In addition to give training for the beneficiaries the necessary raw materials will also be provided. Arrangement has also been made for marketing the goods produced by them. Free technical advice will be given for the new industrial entrepreneurs' right from the identification of the projects to the establishment of industrial units, under the Technical Training Guidance Service institutes. The Karnataka State Capital Investment and Development Corporation is identifying the schemes for the non-resident Indians and to providing the necessary facilities to them.

The Karnataka State Financial Development Corporation has the responsibility of developing the industrial areas for small scale industries and their improvement and in maintenance of them. This will also provide the required raw materials for the industries.

The Karnataka State Leather Industry Development Corporation (LIDKAR) is encouraging the leather industries. It is providing raw materials for the workers through the District Raw Material House and Production Centres. It is providing shelters for the leather workers working on Roadside. Besides this it has many other programmes like providing facility for the sale of leather goods, plant for tanning leather and imparting technical training to leather workers. Karnataka State Handicraft Development Corporation is rendering assistance for those who have taken up handicraft as their profession. To provide them avenues by constructing. Craft industrial complex, Raw material Houses, sales through Exhibition, buying of finished goods, supply of necessary modern equipments required for the profession and providing loans through banks. The Karnataka State Coir Development Corporation is providing assistance for the production and selling of coir goods. This imparts technical guidance, help and training for those who are engaged in making coir goods. The corporation has implemented various programmes like the establishment of the coir complexes, investigation of the twisted coir and sales through its shops.

Industries prior to Independence

Earlier to independence a cotton mill, a cotton and weaving mill, a cement Factory, one button manufacturing unit, 22 ginning mills, four pressing mills, three rice and dal making mills, 19 oil mills, 28 seeds separating machines, six beedi making industries, a soap manufacturing unit and 29 stone polishing units were functioning in Gulbarga district.

Table 5.2 : Some details of the Large Scale Industries functioning in Gulbarga District in 1940.

| Sl. No. | Name of the Industry | Production | Number of daily waged labourers. |
|---------|---|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Gulbarga District Prison Industry, Gulbarga | Tent cloth, Carpets, Carpentry and Smithy | 174 |
| 2. | The Mehaboob Shahi Kalburgi Mills, Gulbarga | Spinning and Weaving | 2,800 |
| 3. | Peer Mohammad Abdul Button Company, Yadgir | Button manufacturing | 18 |
| 4. | Abdul Hai Beedi factory, Yadgir | Beedi Making | - |
| 5. | Shek Chand Patel Beedi Factory, Yadgir | Beedi Making | 100 |
| 6. | Syed Peer Pash Khadri Beedi Factory, Yadgir | Beedi Making | 50 |
| 7. | Mohammad Abdalnabi Beedi Factory, Yadgir. | Beedi Making | 60 |
| 8. | Mohammad Khasim Beedi Factory, Yadgir | Beedi Making | 22 |
| 9. | Chandra Thara Beedi Factory, Yadgir | Beedi Making | 30 |
| 10. | The Associated Cement Company, Shahabad | Cement | — |
| 11. | Yusif Seth Shahabad Quarris, Garagunti, Chincholi Taluk | Stone dressing | 100 |
| 12. | Yusif Seth Shahabad Quarris Kanakote, Sedam taluk | Stone dressing | 200 |
| 13. | Yusif Seth Quarris, Koravichuru, Sedam Taluk | Quarrying | 300 |
| 14. | B. Narasappa Stone Dressing Factory | Quarrying | 125 |
| 15. | B. Narasappa Shahabad Quarris, Bitgara, Sedam taluk | Quarrying | 100 |
| 16. | Kanudarkar Stone Dressing Factory, Karakunta, Sedam Taluk | Stone dressing | 175 |
| 17. | Kanudarkar Shahabad Quarris, Karakunta, Sedam taluk | Quarrying | 240 |

Continued.....

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---|----------------|-----|
| 18. | Kanudarkar Stone Dressing Factory, Chitapur | Stone dressing | 175 |
| 19. | Kanudarkar Shahabad Quarris, Chitapur | Quarrying | 250 |
| 20. | P.V. Reddy Stone Dressing Factory, Stone Dressing | Chitapur | 150 |
| 21. | P.V. Reddy Shahabad Quarris, Muranur, Chitapur taluk | Quarrying | 132 |
| 22. | P.V. Ramareddy Shahabad Quarris, Chitapur | Quarrying | 100 |
| 23. | Kanudarkar Stone Dressing Factory, Chittapu | Stone Dressing | 175 |
| 24. | Bhikulal Behramaji Stone Dressing, Wadi | Stone Dressing | 510 |
| 25. | Bhikulal Behramaji Shahabad Quarris Kammanawadi, Chitapur taluk | Quarrying | 50 |
| 26. | Bhikulal Behramaji Shahabad Quarris, Ravura | Quarrying | 200 |
| 27. | Ahmad Syed and Nagappa Stone Dressing Factory Wadi, Chitapur taluk | Stone Dressing | 125 |
| 28. | Ahmad Syed Shahabad Quarris Bammanahalli, Chitapur taluk | Quarrying | 200 |
| 29. | Ahamad Syed Shahabad Quarris, Halakatti, Chitapur, Taluk | Quarrying | 25 |
| 30. | P. Venkata Reddy Stone Dressing Factory, Shahabad | Stone Dressing | 200 |
| 31. | P. Venkata Reddy Shahabad Quarris, Shahabad | Quarrying | 500 |
| 32. | Bade Ahamad Saheb Jinning Factory, Shahpur | Jinning | - |
| 33. | The Shivananda Oil Mill, Gulbarga | Oil | 35 |
| 34. | Gurulingappa Gundappa Ghapapura Jinning Factory, Sulepet, Chincholi taluk | Jinning | 48 |

Continued.....

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|--|------------------------------|-----|
| 35. | Dayaram Surajmal Jinning Factory, Sulepet, Chincholi taluk | Jinning | 58 |
| 36. | Ramachandra Ramanarayana Jinning Factory, Sedam | Jinning | 35 |
| 37. | Nimbanna Sharanappa Jinning Factory, Sedam | Jinning | - |
| 38. | Kunuvan G. Lalji and Anandji Govindji Jinning Factory, Sedam | Jinning | 17 |
| 39. | D.B. Ramgopal Lakshminarayana Jinning and de-corticating oil, Sedam | Jinning | 48 |
| 40. | Daherao Pangappa Jinning Factory | Jinning | - |
| 41. | M/s. Chani Fhakirappa and Sons Jinning Factory, Yadgir | Jinning | 40 |
| 42. | Lingesha Konappa Jinning and pressing Factory, Yadgir | Jinning and Pressing | 95 |
| 43. | Haji Mohammad Hussain and Sons Jinning and Pressing factory Yadgir | Jinning and Pressing | 216 |
| 44. | Rudrappa Shanura jinning Factory, Yadgir | Jinning and Decorticating | 27 |
| 45. | Premji Haridas decorticating Factory, Yadgir | Decorticating | 18 |
| 46. | Khemji Chunnilal Jinning Factory, Yadgir | Jinning and decorticating | 18 |
| 47. | Peer Mohammad Jinning Factory, Yadgir | Jinning | 19 |
| 48. | Shivananda oil Mills, Yadgir | Oil | 32 |
| 49. | Aspalli Kallappa Shivaji Bhai Oil Mills, Saidapur, Yadgir taluk | Oil | 20 |
| 50. | Sheik Hussain Ahammadi Jinning factory, Saidapur, Yadgir taluk | Jinning and decorticating | 54 |
| 51. | Varad Lakshmappa and Keshji Bhai Jinning Factory, Saidapur, Yadgir taluk | Jinning and decorticating | 20 |

Continued.....

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|--|---------|----|
| 52. | Jayanth Oil Mills, Saidapur Yadgir taluk | Oil | 21 |
| 53. | Ramkaran Shreekishan Jinning factory, Surpur | Jinning | 10 |
| 54. | Fakirappa Nagendrappa Jinning Factory, Rangampet, Surapur taluk | Jinning | 05 |
| 55. | The Jayanthi Oil Mill, Nayakal, Surapur taluk | Oil | 11 |

Source : Statistical year book 1939, Central press, Hyderabad 1941

Present Industries

There were 15 large and medium scale industries in the district by the end of March 1996 with a capital of Rs. 328.10 Crores and provided employment to 6,025 labourers. There were 5,503 registered small scale industries which spread over various types of productive units such as food processing, clothes and Garments, Chemicals, engineering, leather, printing, rubber and plastics. Since the total number of industries in the district inclusive of all these is less than 10% of the state, the district comes under the purview of industrially backward district. Besides the registered small scale industries of the district, there are unregistered industries which are estimated to be about 10 percent functioning in the district. By the end of 1995 there were 449 Khadi and Village Industries in the district which were engaged in different types of industries like khadi, lime, pottery, Dress material, match works, edible oil, leather, handmade paper and service occupations. Apart from these, it can be seen that a number of handloom and power loom industries, cottage and artisan industries are spread over the district. Though silk industry has been developed in recent years in the district, by the end of march 1995 about 2,837 families have been engaged in this occupation. During 1994-95 Mulberry was grown in 1,273.30 hectares of land in 383 villages of the district.

Electricity

Earlier to re-organisation of the States, Diesel Power Stations were established by the Hyderabad Government at Gulbarga and Yadgir in 1936 and 1937 respectively. Since the power station of Gulbarga was unable to meet the demand of Gulbarga city, another power station was established in 1954. In 1959 the power requirement was met by establishing Thermal Power Stations at Chitapur and Surapur. The electricity was supplied by establishing Thermal power stations at Aland in 1960 and at Chincholi in 1962. In addition to this, thermal stations were set up at Gulbarga, Yadgir and Chincholi. In 1962 there were six Thermal power stations in the district located at Gulbarga, Yadgir, Surapur, Chitapur, Aland and Chincholi. Gulbarga station has two units of 293 KW each capacity one unit of 308 KW capacity and two units of 150 KW capacity each. In Yadgir station there were two units of capacity 140 KW and 200 KW. In

Surapur and Aland station there were two units of 50 KW each. In Chincholi one unit of capacity 50 KW and one unit of capacity 25 KW were functioning in the generation of thermal power.

During the first Five year plan only Gulbarga and Yadgir of the district had power facility. During this plan no development can be seen in the district related to meet the demand of the power requirement. During the second five year plan Surapur, Chitapur and Aland got the Electric supply. During the beginning of the third five year plan Chincholi got the electricity facility. During 1959 the Shahabad cement factory met the power requirement of Shahabad city (Town) by the power generated through its power unit. Besides this, during 1962, 200 street lights were provided for Shahabad city. But houses were not electrified then. Since 1938, The MSK Mill began to generate electricity from the Bheema Power House, which belonged to the mill and was able to meet the power requirement of Gulbarga city.

The electricity generated from different diesel generating stations was not sufficient to the required industrial development of the district. Hence it was decided by the Mysore (Karnataka) Government to provide hydro electric power from the left bank generation station of Munirabad. During 1961-62, the construction project of electricity transmission line to transmit 110 KW of alternating current from Munirabad to Sindhanur covering a distance of 88 KM was taken up and was completed by the end of 1962. In the next phase 110 KW electric transmission line of 88 KW was constructed from Sindhanur to Raichur.

After the establishment of the master unit sub-station at Raichur which began to function by the end of June 1963, the power supply to Raichur was met. After this, from Raichur to Gulbarga electric transmission line of 110 KW over a distance of 179 KM between Shahapur and Shahabad route was started. In Gulbarga master unit sub-station of 10 Mega watts capacity was set up. All these projects were completed by 29th March 1964 and they started functioning. As a result of this by March 1964 Gulbarga city and Aland town were able to get hydro electric power supply for the first time. At the same time a master sub-station of 10 Mega watts capacity was set up at Shahabad and a power supply of 400 K.V.A. was provided to A.C.C. Engineering works, besides supplying the hydro-electric power to Gulbarga it also provided 200 K.V.A. of electric power to M.S.K. textile mill.

In July 1964 work was started to set up 33 KV electric transmission line at Sedam. Sub-electric transmission line of 11 KV each was setup at Malakhed, Hanchothi and Chitapur. As soon as the work was completed hydro-electric power was provided to all these places. During the same period in December 1964 work was started to commission 33 KV electric transmission line from Shahapur to Yadgir, 11KV electric transmission line from Shahapur to Surapur and Khanapur and 11 KV electricity transmission line from Yadgir to Gurmatkal. A 33 KV electricity transmission line was extended from Sedam to Chincholi during September 1965. A 11 KV electricity transmission line was further extended from Shahabad to Jevargi via Firozabad, Kirani, and Thonasenahalli.

Radial lines were laid at Kadanchi, Koralli, Kadalaga, Sagara, Naron, Gola, Mahagaov and Kamalapur and electricity was provided to these places. The work of 11 KV electric transmission line from Shahapur to Gogi and from Shahabad to Wadi and Chitapur was completed during September 1965. After this the construction of electric transmission line was extended from Chincholi to Ainoli, Degalamadi and Poli Kappalli. In the mean time, the work of 33 KV electric transmission line from Gulbarga to Afzalpur via Gobbur and Chowdapur was completed.

During the third five year plan electricity was provided to 44 villages in Gulbarga district. By the end of this plan electrification work was completed to 126 irrigation pumpsets. During the fourth five year plan the Mysore (Karnataka) Electricity Board spent three crores of Rupees to supply electricity to 300 towns and villages and for 6000 irrigation pumpsets related to agricultural works. By the end of October 1966 electricity was supplied to 74 villages and towns as well as for 269 irrigation pump sets in the district.

Table 5.3 : Classified list of electric supply in some of the towns of the district till the end of October 1965

| Towns | Classified Electric Supply (In numbers) | | | | |
|--------------|--|-------------|-----------|--------------|---------------------|
| | Domestic | Commercial | AEH | Street Light | Irrigation Pumpsets |
| Gulbarga | 4259 | 2014 | 16 | 1632 | 26 |
| Yadgir | 680 | 130 | 12 | 290 | 16 |
| Alanda | 477 | 232 | - | 582 | 25 |
| Chincholi | 223 | 78 | - | 268 | - |
| Surapur | 613 | 116 | 01 | 349 | - |
| Chitapur | 440 | 181 | 01 | 274 | 06 |
| Shahapur | 89 | 87 | - | 200 | - |
| Sedam | 61 | 12 | - | 194 | 01 |
| Shahabad | 164 | 121 | - | 393 | - |
| Jevargi | 11 | 26 | - | 53 | - |
| Kamalapur | 92 | 35 | - | 97 | 02 |
| Total | 7109 | 3032 | 30 | 4332 | 76 |

Table 5.4 Chart Showing Beginning Years of Electric Supply to the major towns and villages of Gulbarga district.

| Taluk | City/Town/Villages | Year of Electric Supply |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Gulbarga | Gulbarga | 1936 |
| | Rajapur | 2-08-1966 |
| | Nandur | 2-09-1967 |
| | Aurad | 30-10-1966 |
| | Mahagaon | 25-01-1965 |
| | Kamalapur | 29-04-1985 |
| | Fharathabad | 30-03-1966 |
| | Pattana | 02-01-1967 |
| Aland | Aland | 1956 |
| | Kajuri | 11-02-1967 |
| | Narona | 15-08-1975 |
| | Nimbargi | 20-05-1965 |
| | Madana Hipparaga | 20-03-1967 |
| Afzalpur | Afzalpur | 18-03-1965 |
| | Athanur | 05-08-1966 |
| | Karajagi | 04-08-1967 |
| | Ravoor | 30-09-1975 |
| | Madara | 10-11-1979 |
| | Mannur | 28-08-1968 |
| Chincholi | Chincholi | 1956 |
| | Sulepet | 30-11-1964 |
| | Kodli | 26-11-1967 |
| | Ainapur | 04-11-1967 |
| | Chandakera | 20-11-1969 |
| | Vatakali | 07-03-1968 |
| | Khanapura | 28-07-1985 |

Continued.....

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------|-------------|------------|
| Jevargi | Jevargi | 14-02-1966 |
| | Andhola | 15-11-1967 |
| | Ijori | 28-02-1978 |
| | Yadrami | 28-09-1971 |
| | Haravala | 14-08-1971 |
| | Balabatti | 31-07-1970 |
| | Nelogi | 11-11-1973 |
| | Mandewala | 01-04-1972 |
| Chitapur | Chitapur | 1956 |
| | Nalavara | 27-01-1968 |
| | Gundagurthi | 23-08-1976 |
| | Shahbad | 03-11-1964 |
| | Suguru | 02-10-1970 |
| | Bankur | 01-07-1977 |
| | Kalagi | 15-03-1968 |
| Yadgir | Yadgir | 1937 |
| | Gurumatkal | 1964 |
| | Konkale | 1968 |
| | Saidapur | 1969 |
| Shahapur | Shahapur | 1964 |
| | Gogi | 1965 |
| | Vadagera | 1970 |
| Surpur | Surapur | 1956 |
| | Hunasagi | 1973 |
| | Kembavi | 1971 |
| | Kakkeri | 1974 |
| Sedam | Sedam | 1964 |
| | Mudhol | 1967 |
| | Kodla | 1973 |
| | Kurkonta | 1970 |
| | Malkheda | 1964 |

Table 5.5 : Taluk-wise different Electric net-works and their length (in kms) in Gulbarga district at the end of December 1995.

| Taluk | 11 KV Line (Network) | L T Line (Network) |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Gulbarga | 1,024.094 | 2,735.648 |
| Aland | 1,095.008 | 3,094.274 |
| Afzalpur | 956.988 | 2,016.034 |
| Chincholi | 669.910 | 917.917 |
| Chitapur | 798.430 | 860.850 |
| Jevargi | 698.716 | 806.898 |
| Yadgir | 977.640 | 1,192.104 |
| Shahapur | 694.945 | 595.039 |
| Surapur | 6,29.410 | 624.745 |
| Sedam | 3,92.727 | 1,351.260 |
| Total | 7,937.868 | 14,194.769 |

Source: Superintendent Engineer, Karnataka Electricity Board, Gulbarga

Table 5.6 Different Electric Power Distribution lines and their Length (in Kms) in Gulbarga District at the end of 1995

| | | |
|-------------|----|--------|
| 220 KV Line | SC | 306 Km |
| 110 KV Line | DC | 166 Km |
| | NC | 286 Km |
| 33 KV Line | NC | 511 Km |

Source : Superintendent Engineer, K.E.B, Gulbarga

Table 5.7 : Taluk-wise and Category-wise list of Electric-Power consumption in Gulbarga District as on 31-03-1995.
(In numbers)

| Taluk | Domestic lighting | AEH | Commercial lighting | Irrigation Pumps | Drinking Water | Industries | HT power | Street Lights |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| Gulbarga | 44,428 | 11,909 | 10,181 | 6,005 | 127 | 2,740 | 15 | 10,020 |
| Aland | 21,562 | 213 | 1,311 | 7,900 | 151 | 490 | 01 | 3,470 |
| Afzalpur | 12,509 | 224 | 1,175 | 6,147 | 134 | 344 | 08 | 2,082 |
| Chittapur | 34,748 | 2,854 | 2,514 | 1,475 | 113 | 983 | 22 | 2,873 |
| Chincholi | 17,026 | 144 | 1,254 | 2,420 | 82 | 479 | 02 | 1,255 |
| Jevargi | 12,80 | 366 | 453 | 2,248 | 90 | 1,052 | 06 | 2,087 |
| Yadgir | 22,073 | 902 | 1,788 | 2,479 | 45 | 790 | 05 | 154 |
| Shahapur | 15,758 | 2,223 | 1,621 | 821 | 02 | 616 | 02 | 183 |
| Surapur | 14,715 | 2,107 | 2,083 | 857 | 08 | 644 | 08 | 217 |
| Sedam | 11,363 | 420 | 1,066 | 701 | 08 | 571 | 06 | 99 |
| Total | 2,06,989 | 21,362 | 23,446 | 31,053 | 760 | 8,709 | 75 | 22,440 |

Source : Superintendent Engineer , K E B , Gulbarga

Table 5.8 : Taluk-wise and Category-wise demand of additional electric power in Gulbarga district during 1995-96

| Taluk | Domestic lighting | Commercial lighting | AEH | Irrigation Pumpsets | LT power | HT power |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|-----------|
| Gulbarga | 360 | 100 | 339 | 165 | 90 | 3 |
| Aland | 332 | 06 | 01 | 675 | 19 | - |
| Afzalpur | 139 | 07 | 04 | 193 | 03 | - |
| Chincholi | 189 | 06 | 03 | 201 | 44 | - |
| Chitapur | 425 | 90 | 15 | 45 | 58 | - |
| Jevargi | 41 | 02 | 14 | 158 | 06 | - |
| Yadgir | 218 | 31 | 22 | 305 | 16 | - |
| Shahapur | 22 | 17 | 07 | 07 | 05 | - |
| Surpur | 206 | 11 | 01 | 500 | 45 | - |
| Sedam | 47 | 15 | 05 | 86 | 19 | - |
| Total | 1,979 | 275 | 421 | 2,335 | 305 | 03 |

Source: Superintendent Engineer, K.E.B Gulbarga

Classification of Industries

The Industries in Gulbarga district can be classified into six types. They are (i) large and Medium scale industries, (ii) Small Scale Industries, (iii) Khadi and village industries, (iv) Hand loom and power looms, (v) Craft industries and (vi) Sericulture.

Large and Medium Scale Industries

During 1994 there were 16 large and medium scale industrial units in the district with a capital of Rs. 328.10 crores, provided employment to 6,025 workers. As there is a large scale deposition of limestone in the surrounding places of Shahabad, Chitapur and Wadi, 13 large scale cement industries and 14 small scale Cement industries have been established in the district. Since cotton, Sugarcane and oil Seeds are largely grown in the district. Cotton mills, suger factories and oil mills have been set-up. while, the Mahaboob Shali Kulburgi Mills Co., Ltd., (1886) and Shahabad cement works (1925) belong to the group of old time industries in the district, the remaining industries are of recent times.

Table 5.9 : List of Large and Medium scale Industries in the district, as on 1992

| Name and Address | Year of Establishment | Capital (in crores) | Production Capacity (TPD) | No. of Employees |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| M/s. Hiralal Mochilal Porwal Cement (H.M.T) Shahbad, Chitapur Tq. | 1925 | 13.00 | 1,700 | 1,947 |
| M/s. Associated Cement Company Wadi, Chitapur Tq. | 1968 | 130.00 | 4,800 | 1,990 |
| M/s. Cement Corporation of India Kurakunta, Sedam Tq. | 1971 | 5.00 | 600 | 563 |
| M/s. Rajashree Cements Malakheda, Sedam Tq. | 1984 | 40.00 | 1,500 | 470 |
| M/s. Karnataka Infrastructures Marathuru, Chitapur Tq. | 1984 | 1.90 | 100 | 150 |
| M/s. Karnataka Cements Ltd., Chitapur | 1985 | 8.00 | 300 | 120 |
| M/s. Vasavadatta Cements, Sedam | 1986 | 43.00 | 1,500 | 394 |
| M/s. Bangalore Cements (Kiran Cements Pvt. Ltd.) ajjala, Surpur Tq. | 1986 | 1.50 | 100 | 145 |
| M/s. South India Cements Malakheda, Sedam Tq. | 1987 | 13.00 | 200 | 150 |
| M/s. Hoysala Cements, Saradgi, Gulbarga Tq. | 1987 | 2.87 | 100 | 45 |
| M/s. M.I.C. Cements, Jevargi | 1987 | 2.73 | 100 | 49 |
| M/s. Rekha Cements Vajjala, Surpur Tq. | 1987 | 2.50 | 100 | 45 |
| M/s. M. S. K. Mills Ltd. Gulbarga | 1884 | 4.60 | 500 | 3,331 |
| M/s. ACC Bobcock Limited Shahabad | 1967 | 40.00 | 700 | 999 |
| Aland Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., Bhusanur, Aland Tq. | 1882 | - | 1,250 | - |

* T.P.D. - Tonnes per day

Source : Gulbarga District Industrial Directory 1992

Table 5.10 : Small Scale cement units in Gulbarga district, as on 1992

| Small Scale Cement Units And address | Year of Establishment | Capital (in crores) | Production in Capacity (TPD) | No. of Employees |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| M/s. Gohel Cements Marathur, Chitapur Tq. | 1985 | 0.25 | 20 | 63 |
| M/s. Bhagya Cements Nalawara, Chitapur Tq. | 1986 | 0.27 | 20 | 50 |
| M/s. Chitapur Cements Pvt. Ltd, Chitapur | 1986 | 0.51 | 30 | 70 |
| M/s. Keerthi Cements, Chitapur | 1986 | 0.33 | 20 | 66 |
| M/s. Shree Shankar Cements Works Pvt.. Ltd., Kusanur, Gulbarga | 1986 | 0.30 | 20 | 64 |
| M/s. Amareswara Cements Ltd. | 1983 | 0.29 | 20 | 55 |
| M/s. Sedam Cements Pvt. Ltd. | 1987 | 0.49 | 20 | 43 |
| M/s. Prithvi Cements, Gulbal, Surapur Tq. | 1986 | 0.26 | 20 | 56 |
| M/s. Kaveri Cements (Pvt.) Ltd, Somanathahalli, Gulbarga Tq. | 1987 | 0.46 | 30 | 50 |
| M/s. Geethanjali Cements (Pvt.) Ltd, Gulbarga | 1987 | 0.81 | 30 | 62 |
| M/s. Dhanalakshmi Cements, Nandur, Gulbarga Tq. | 1987 | 0.70 | 30 | 63 |
| M/s. Vivekananda Cements, Malakheda, Sedam Tq. | 1987 | 0.46 | 30 | 40 |
| M/s. Vikram Cements, Mudabol, Chitapur Tq. | 1987 | 0.43 | 30 | 42 |
| M/s. Gurulinga Cements (Pvt.) Ltd. Tharanahalli, Chitapur Tq. | - | 0.46 | 30 | 11 |

Source: Gulbarga Dist. Industrial Directory 1992. Majority of these industries have now stopped functioning.

Textile Mill

The Mahaboob Shahi Kalburgi Mills Co., Ltd., Gulbarga was started in 1884. The two industrial entrepreneurs Messrs Sabhapathy Iyar and Akhilandayya, who hailed from Bangalore, obtained a Sanad from the Nizam's Government of Hyderabad in 1883 and during the same year it was registered in Madras under the name of "The Mahaboob shahi Mills of the Kalburgi Mills Company, limited and its foundation stone was laid in 1884 at Gulbarga. The Mill started functioning during 1886. Due to legal flaw, the company had to wind up. It was reconstituted and again registered during 1888 under the name of "The Mehaboob Shahi Kalburgi Mills Co. Ltd. later on the growth of the company and the changes in the administration can be seen.

There was an agreement between Mr. Sabhapathy Iyar and Khan Bahadur Shapoorji Edulji chenai, whereby the latter was admitted to the company as a partner. After 1889 Mr.Chennai Worked as the sole proprietor of the Mill whereas Sabhapathy Iyar worked for the progress of the mill. Though the mill earned profit initially, during the subsequent years it had to face loss. Till 1960 the mill was under the private management and due to financial constrains the mill was closed in 1962. In the interest of the workers the Karnataka State Government took 51 % of the Shares of the Company and converted it into a Joint Stock Company and has taken over the company. During 1964 the asset of the mill was Rs. 47,79,282. In the year 1965 it had provided employment to 2600 labourers and the monthly salary disbursement was Rs. 3 lakhs. As per the policy of the central government to take over the sick textile mills to its control, the M.S.K. Mills was taken over by the National Textiles Corporation (N.T.C) during 1973. During 1981 the Mill had 33 thousand spindles and 600 looms providing employment to 3,000 workers and it was engaged in producing yarn and cloth. During 1994-95 the capital invested on this was Rs. 48.07 crores and the production capacity was 19.80 lakh kgs yarn and 1.48 lakh metres of cloth with 1,022 workers. The yarn and cloth produced by this are sold through National Textile Corporation marketing sheds. Since 1996 it has stopped manufacturing of cloth.

Cement Industries

Gulbarga district is famous for production of cement in the nation. H.M.C cements Ltd. (Shahabad Cement works) is the first cement factory in the district. This was established at Shahabad in 1925 under the management of M/s Tata and Sons. Initially its production capacity was 40,000 tons. During 1929 this was taken over by the Associated Cement Company Limited. The Shahabad Cement works had the distinction, before the re-organisation of State, of being the only cement factory in the Hyderabad State and has now become one of the four major cement factories in the New Mysore (Karnataka) State, the other three are being situated at Bhadravathy, Bagalkot and Ammasandra. The Shahabad Cement works had five kilns in 1966 and it was producing 5,68,000 tons of cement annually. Since the establishment of this factory till 30-12-1989 it was under the control of ACC Limited Mumbai and from then onwards it is under the control of H.M.P. Cements Limited Kolkata. Among the required raw materials, the limestone is obtained from the quarries of Bankur. Coal is obtained from the Ramagundam and Singareni mines of Andhra Pradesh, Gypsum from Maharashtra and Iron ore from Hospet. During 1995 the invested capital to this factory was about 6.22 crores and there were 887 labourers. This was

producing 3,62,600 tons of cement during 1995-96. The Associated Cement company is the second cement factory established in the district at Wadi in 1968 and has made the locally available raw materials constructively useful.

The cement corporation of India, a Government of India undertaking situated at Kurakunta in Sedam taluk of the district started its work in 1972. The capital on this was Rs. 588.47 lakh in 1995. During this period, 309 labourers and 127 establishment staff were working. This had an annual production capacity of 91.98 lakh tons of cement. During 1994-95 it produced and marketed 1,54,220 tons of cement worth of Rs. 2,654 lakh.

Vasavadatta Cement factory a public sector undertaking started functioning at Sedam in 1983. By the end of 1995 the total capital of this factory was Rs. 92.40 crore and 246 workers working. The annual production capacity of this was 5,00,000 tons of cement. During 1995-96 it produced and marketed 6,72,131 tons of Cement worth of Rs. 54.73 crore.

Rajashree Cement unit started working in 1984 at Adityanagara near Malakhed in Sedam taluk. During 1995-96 the Capital investment of this was Rs. 572.72 crore. During this period there were 449 labourers and 593 staff, in establishment and officer's cadre. The annual production capacity was 30 lakh tons of cement. During 1995-96 it produced and marketed 18.35 lakh tons of cement worth of Rs.148.17crore.

South India Cements Limited is another Cement factory situated at Adityanagar. This started functioning in 1985. In 1995 the capital investment of this was Rs.16 crore and during this period there were 102 labourers. Since 1996 the production of Cement was stopped. The production of cement in other cement units, namely Karnataka Infrastructures Marathur, chitapur taluk, Karnataka Cements Limited, Chitapur, M.I.C. Cements Jevargi, Rekha Cements and Bangalore Cements (Kiran Cements), Vajjala, Surapur taluk have also been stopped temporarily.

In 1996, there were 14 large scale industries and 13 medium scale industries producing cement in the district.

Sugar Industry

The Co-operative Sugar factory Limited started in 1982 at Bhusanur in Alanda taluk. This had a capacity to crush 1250 tons of sugarcane per day. During 1994-95, the total capital invested was Rs. 26.74 crore. In 1995-96 it had provided employment to 540 workers and during the same period it had crushed 1.36 lakh tons of sugarcane and produced 1,07,370 quintals of sugar.

ABB ABL Limited

The ABB ABL Limited was started at Shahabad in 1964 with the main objective of manufacturing Boilers, Cement and pertaining to it grey Iron, Alloy Iron rolls and castings. This is a private sector industry. Earlier to 11-8-1995 its name was ACC Bobcock Limited. During 1995-96, the total capital of this industry was Rs. 51 crore. During this period the production capacity of it was 49,330 tons and it produced 7,368 tons of goods, worth of Rs. 4,412 lakh.

Small Scale Industries

By the end of March 1996 there were 5,503 registered Small Scale industries in Gulbarga district with a Capital of Rs. 47.49 crore and it provided employment to 30,754 labourers. These industries were mainly involved in producing food and drinks, clothes and readymade dresses, wood works and furniture, leather tanning, leather goods, rubber and plastic goods, glass, porcelain and polished flooring slabs, general engineering, servicing and other productive works.

Food Processing and Civil Supplies

There were 1,191 registered small scale industries coming under the purview of Food processing and civil supplies in the district by the end of March 1996. The capital invested on this was Rs. 11.42 crores and it provided employment to 10,431 labourers. Besides this, it is estimated that there are about 10% of the units working in the district without registration.

The number of these industries in Gulbarga taluk was 398 during 1992. It had a capital of Rs. 512.90 lakhs and provided employment to 2,190 labourers. The subsequent positions were occupied by Yadgir, Shahpur, Surapur, Chitapur and Sedam taluk respectively. The number of these industries is very less in the remaining taluks, namely Afzalpur, Aland and Jevargi. These industries were mainly engaged in producing bakery products, ice cream, ice Candy, splitting of tur, flours making, chilli-powder, oil and oil cakes, packing, papad making and such other productive activity.

Manufacturing of clothes and Readymade dresses

The number of registered small scale manufacturing units of clothes and readymade dresses in the district by the end of March 1996 was 703 and it had a capital of Rs. 851.62 lakhs. This had gave employment to 4,607 workers. It was mainly involved in the manufacturing of cotton clothes, readymade dresses, weaving yarn and silk thread and such other products. Besides this it is estimated that about 10% unregistered small scale cloth and ready made dress manufacturing units are functioning in the district. During 1992 in Gulbarga taluk there were 143 small scale cloth and readymade dresses manufacturing units with a capital of Rs. 60.44 lakhs and it had provided employment to 812 workers. The next hierarchical positions have occupied by Yadgir, Jevargi, Surapur, Shahapur, Sedam, and Chitapur taluks respectively. This industry is very less in other taluks.

Household woodworks and furniture manufacturing

Till the end of March 1996 there were 375 registered small scale wood works and furniture manufacturing units in the district. This had a capital of Rs. 358.37 lakhs and provided employment to 2,110 workers. This was mainly involved in wood cutting, furniture making, making of doors and windows and such other works. It has been estimated that there are about 10% unregistered small scale wood and furniture manufacturing units functioning in the district. In 1992 the number of such units in Gulbarga taluk was 192 with a capital of Rs. 47.93 lakhs which provided employment to 944 workers. The subsequent positions were occupied by Yadgir, Chitapur, Surapur, Shahapur and Sedam taluks respectively. The number of these units is very less in the remaining taluks of the district.

Printing and Stationery Manufacturing

Till the end of March 1996 there were 144 registered small scale Printing and Stationery manufacturing units in the district. The capital invested on them was Rs.102.11 lakhs and they provided employment to 804 labourers. Besides these, it has been estimated that there were about 10% unregistered units functioning in the district. In 1992 the number of such units in Gulbarga taluk was 64 with a capital of Rs. 53.79 lakhs and it had provided employment to 300 labourers. Next position is to Sedam, Yadgir, Chitapur, Shahapur, Chincholi and Alanda taluks respectively. These units were mainly engaged in printing, manufacturing of note books, paper covers, binding and such other stationery articles.

Leather Tanning and Leather Goods Manufacturing

At the end of March 1996 there were 248 registered small scale leather tanning and leather goods manufacturing units with a capital of Rs. 34.83 lakh which provided employment to 1,227 labourers. These units were involved in leather tanning, footwear, leather bags, leather seats, autocovers, sofa-set and such others things. In 1992 there were 72 unregistered units in Gulbarga taluks with a capital of Rs. 8.09 lakh which provided employment to 230 labourers. Next to it in the order were Sedam, Yadgir, Surapur, Shahapur and Chincholi taluks. The number of these units in the remaining taluks of the district is very less.

Rubber and Plastic Goods Manufacturing

The small scale rubber and plastic goods manufacturing units are mainly found in Gulbarga, Alanda, Yadgir and Chincholi taluks in the district. The number of such manufacturing units registered in the district industrial centre was 72 till 1996 with a capital of Rs. 66.92 lakh and provided employment to 370 labourers. These units were manufacturing polythene bags, plastic goods, nylon bags, tyre retreading, PVC Pipes, Hawai Slippers, Ball pen, Ball pen refills, plastic garments, plastic bottles, plastic tumblers and such other articles. In 1992, out of the 51 small scale units 41 units were in Gulbarga taluk with a capital of Rs. 98.59 lakh and provided employment to 271 labourers. Out of the remaining 10 units, 6 were functioning in Yadgir taluk, three in Alanda taluk and one unit in Chincholi taluks respectively.

Manufacturing of Chemicals

The manufacturing of French Polish, Sandal-sticks, candles, soap, wax, pullers earth, lime, matches, dyes, (paints), soap powder, soap-nut powder, bleaching powder and such other materials come under the category of manufacturing chemical units in the district. There were 136 manufacturing units of chemicals registered in the District industrial centre till 1996, with a capital of Rs. 297.28 lakh and provided employment to 914 labourers. In 1992 these units were more in number and Gulbarga taluk having 96 units, with a capital of Rs. 153.73 lakh and provided employment to 507 labourers.

Glass, Porcelain, Smooth Flooring Slab Manufacturing

There were 461 registered manufacturing units of glass porcelain and smooth flooring

slab with a capital of Rs. 1,056 lakh which had given employment to 5,682 labourers in the district 1992. These units were engaged in stone polishing and cutting, stone crushing, Cement Jelly, ventilators, brick, Port Land Cement, hollow brick, cement pipes, R.C.C. pipes, mosaic tiles, optical glass, glass frame and such other materials. The number of such units in the district was Chitapur (139), Sedam (132), Gulbarga (117), Chincholi (38), Surapur (19), Yadgir (10) and Shahapur (6) and these units are not found in other taluks.

General Engineering

General engineering units in the district includes rolling shutters, grill and gates, steel furniture, oil engines, spare parts of automobiles, welding and turning and such others. Till the end of March 1996, the number of general engineering units registered in the district industrial centre was 897 and the capital invested on this was Rs. 684.14 lakh which had provided employment to 6,517 workers. In 1992 the number of these units in Gulbarga taluk was 141 with a capital of Rs. 114.37 lakhs and it had provided employment to 701 labourers. The next ranking position in the order was Chitapur, Surapur and Yadgir taluks respectively. The number of these units in other taluks of the district is very less. Besides this, it has been estimated that about 10% of unregistered units were functioning in the district.

Repairs and Service Occupation

The repairs and service occupations in the district mainly include welding, radio repair, tape-recorder repairs, motor tyre repairs, battery charging, watch repairs, repairs of T.V., autoriksha, motor cycle and such other repairs. Till the end of 1992 there were 199 registered small scale repair and service occupation units in the district with a capital of Rs. 73 lakh and provided employment to 748 labourers. In Yadgir taluk the number of these units was 68, with a capital of Rs. 8.62 lakhs and subsequent position in the order was Surapur, Gulbarga and Sedam taluks. The number of these units in the remaining taluks is very less.

Other Servicing Industries

Manufacturing of pens and batteries, charging of batteries, motor rewinding, manufacturing of gunny bags. Kumkum, Kajal, handmade packing materials, school children bags, poultry food, bed and pillows, Xeroxing, chalk making and such other things come under the category of servicing industries. The number of such units registered in the District industrial centre till the end of 1996 was 1,737 with a capital of 12.12 crore and provided employment to 3,774 workers. The number of such units in Gulbarga taluk during 1992 was 37 with a capital of Rs. 14.83 lakhs and it had provided employment to 171 workers. The subsequent ranking position in the order was Yadgir Shahapur, Chitapur and Sedam taluks respectively.

Beedi Industry

In Gulbarga district, Yadgir and Chitapur taluks are famous for beedi rolling industry since a long time. During 1964-65 there were eight beedi Industries registered in the district. There were about 400 workers working in these industries. It was estimated that the annual production was about 30,000 pounds. The beedi manufactured in these industries were sold in

Bidar, Raichur and Gulbarga districts. During the same period the Beedi workers' Co-operative union were functioning one each at Chitapur and at Yadgir. Chitapur Co-operative union had a share capital of Rs. 700 with 140 members. Yadgir Co-operative union had a share capital of Rs. 610 with 41 members of workers.

In recent years, serious effort has been made for the sanctioning of land to provide housing facilities for the beedi workers in Gulbarga and Yadgir. In the district totally there were eight beedi industries by June 1996 and out of these seven were in Yadgir and the remaining one in Gulbarga city.

With regard to Yadgir beedi industries whole 66 workers were working in factories, 560 workers were working in their homes and in all there were 626 workers working. In Gulbarga of the factory total 197 workers, 186 were working in their homes. In the district the total number of workers was 823, out of which 77 workers were working in factories and 746 workers were working in their homes. It is learnt that the majority of the people engaged in this industry were muslims.

Table 5.11 : Details of the registered beedi factories and the number of workers working in Gulbarga district, during 1995-96

| Beedi Industry | Number of Workers | | Total |
|---|-------------------|------------|------------|
| | Men | Women | |
| M/s. Thakur Savarekar and Company, Beedi Manufacturers, Gulbarga | 15 | 182 | 197 |
| Golden Beedi Works, Yadgir | 24 | - | 24 |
| Bharath Beedi Works, Yadgir | 25 | - | 25 |
| Ispet Yekka Beedi, Yadgir | - | 30 | 30 |
| Sangli Beedies, Yadgir | 18 | 5 | 23 |
| Jameel Beedies, Yadgir | 24 | 3 | 27 |
| Number - 2 Beedies, Yadgir | 4 | - | 4 |
| Mico Beedies, Yadgir | 6 | 11 | 17 |
| Number - 1 Beedies | - | 22 | 22 |
| Vakeela Beedies, Yadgir | - | 19 | 19 |
| Total | 116 | 272 | 388 |

Source : District Labour Officer, Gulbarga

Khadi and Village Industries

The Khadi and Village Industries Board, besides lending an helping hand to solve the unemployment problem by providing employment in their own places to rural artisans, occupationists, educated un-employees and women. It has also developed an attitude of self dependency among the rural people. The Freedom movement, the Swadeshi movement and such other activities had given top priority to spinning and weaving of khadi. Khadi industry includes cotton khadi, woollen khadi, silk khadi, muslin khadi and also polyester clothes. Industries like the Mineral based industries, forest based industries, agro based industries, polymer and chemical industries, engineering and non-conventional energy, electronic industries, service industries and textile industries come under the purview of Khadi and Village Industries.

Prior to independence, Gulbarga district had a considerable population of weaving community. In around 1920, Siddurao pujar of Bijapur, starting khadi activity and produced yarn in large scale by using YeleRate and invited the weavers from Kembhavi and Yalgi villages for weaving. Due to the closure of Loka manya Khadi Vastralaya of Bijapur, the weavers working in it have returned to their villages.

In 1930, the charaka sangh had sent the weavers, who have trained under the guidance of Siddu Rao pujar at Uppina Betageri in Dharwad district to under take khadi production at different places. Among such trained persons sent were one Mr. M.G.Kulkarni and Ranga Rao Konnur who returned to Kembhavi and founded a Khadi centre there. This Khadi centre established weaving centres at Rangampet and Kodekal. As there was dearth for Khadi weavers at Bijapur, a large number of orders for thread weaving were transferred to the newly started Khadi Centres of Kembhavi and its branches at Rangampet and Kodekal. Before the functioning of the Khadi Centre at Kembhavi, the weaving community living in the neighbouring villages engaged themselves individually in cotton cleaning, thread spinning and finally marketing them at the weekly shandies. So, such spinned threads which they brought to the weekly markets called *seelu* roughly measured 16 to 18 ft and each *seelu* had six *Hunjas* with each *Hunja* having 54 threads. At some places *kadis* were brought for sales and each *kadi* (Ladi) contained 54 individual thread bearings within them (each ladi contains four *Hunjas* each measuring 10 to 12 feet). During those days they were sold at six Bille (about 18 paise) which was considerably competitive rates. The local weavers would purchase the thread according to their requirement in the shandies. Their happen to be *seelu sante* during shandies. Weavers would imposed self restrictions while purchasing *seelu*. They had community leader belonging to their caste called Choudhry. It was the duty of leader to confirm whether all the weavers are attending or not in the shandies and then only permitting them to go ahead with the purchase of the cotton thread.

It was the accepted practice that without his permission, nobody would purchase the cotton thread. The executives of the Khadi centre were not aware of the purchase of yarn restrictions. Since the Charaka Association purchased the cotton threads in their centres at a normally higher rate than what the weavers would pay. Cotton thread, inflow to the Charaka Association increased considerable. Thus the Khadi Centre of Kembhavi encouraged the local weavers and thread manufacturers in a big way by purchasing their product.

After India became independent, Hyderabad state witnessed unprecedented Razakar insurrection, which however had to be suppressed by police action. The soldiers were unable to identify the Muslim weavers and Razakars during the police action. They killed many in the shoot-out, as such many Khadi Kendras have been closed. The blind Razakar soldiers could not identify the Muslim and Non-Muslim weavers, had thus inflicted a dangerous attack which resulted in the closing of the little numbered khadi centers in the district. At this juncture M G Kulkarni of Kembhavi visited Hubli and consulted Ramachandra Wadavi, the Chief Convener of Khadi centres and discussed the future course of action in the Gulbarga district. At that time Charaka Association was decentralised and on the advice of Wadavi, M.G. Kulkarni met Swamy Ramananda Thirtha and Mr. Melkote of Hyderabad and under their Chairmanship, he established the Hyderabad Karnatak Khadi and Village Service Organisation. The Khadi and Village Industries Board. Thus founded in 1957 undertook a plan for the individual workers, registered organisations and co-operative societies by bringing all under an action plan to provide them loans and grants. This financial assistance is still in practice in the district. Several village industries like Khadi industries, woollen industries, lime manufacturing, pottery, textile, match stick and agarbatti (Sandalwood sticks) industries, rural oil, non-edible oil and soap industries were all brought under the purview of the District Khadi and Village Industries Board, which engaged in productive activity under the district Khadi and Village Industries Organisations functioning in the district. Among such organisations, the Khadi village industries organisation of Aland and Sheep rearing and Sheep producers organisation of Chitapur are very prominent.

Table 5.12 : Taluk-wise Registered Small Scale Industries of Gulbarga District in 1992

| Taluk | No. of Small Scale Industries | Capital (Rs in Lakh) | No. of Employees |
|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Afzalpur | 43 | 17.55 | 184 |
| Aland | 52 | 17.39 | 199 |
| Chitapur | 368 | 494.58 | 3,617 |
| Chincholi | 139 | 45.90 | 476 |
| Gulbarga | 1,315 | 1,389.04 | 7,672 |
| Jevargi | 65 | 22.11 | 279 |
| Sedam | 329 | 268.10 | 1,715 |
| Shahapur | 270 | 104.63 | 1,013 |
| Surapur | 341 | 458.44 | 1,951 |
| Yadgir | 426 | 106.62 | 1,542 |
| Total | 3,348 | 2,924.36 | 18,648 |

Source: Gulbarga District Industrial Directory

Table 5.13 : Details of the classified Registered Small Scale Industries in Gulbarga District, as on March 1996 (Figures in brackets are of 1992)

| Classified Industries | Number of units | Capital Investment (Rs in lakh) | Number of Employees |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Food Processing units | 1,191 (1,102) | 1,141.65 (897.10) | 10,431 (4,613) |
| Forest based units | 375 (398) | 358.37 (199.23) | 2,110 (1,771) |
| Textile Readymade Garments | 703 (272) | 851.62 (102.74) | 4,607 (1,498) |
| Chemical Units | 136 (138) | 297.28 (221.62) | 914 (853) |
| Engineering units | 897 (294) | 684.14 (167.85) | 6,517 (1,381) |
| Printing and Stationery Units | 144 (107) | 102.11 (72.43) | 804 (471) |
| Rubber and Plastic units | 72 (51) | 66.92 (101.71) | 370 (307) |
| Leather based units | 248 (178) | 34.83 (118.07) | 1,227 (531) |
| Others | 1,737 (148) | 1,212.10 (130.90) | 3,774 (793) |
| Total | 5,503 | 4,749.02 | 30,754 |

Source : District Industrial Centre, Gulbarga.

Table 5.14 : Talukwise - Registered Small Scale Industries in Gulbarga district as on 31-3-1996 (Figures indicated in bracket are of 1992).

| Taluk | Number of units | Capital (Rs in lakhs) | Number of employees |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Afzalpur | 95 (43) | 81.80 (17.55) | 433 (184) |
| Aland | 146 (52) | 76.71 (17.39) | 330 (199) |
| Chincholi | 229 (139) | 175.23 (45.90) | 1056 (476) |
| Chitapur | 548 (368) | 588.23 (494.58) | 3,101 (3,617) |
| Gulbarga | 2,209 (1,315) | 2,444.06 (1,389.04) | 13,476 (7,672) |
| Jevargi | 106 (65) | 119.78 (22.11) | 614 (279) |
| Sedam | 583 (329) | 373.94 (268.10) | 3,280 (1,715) |
| Shahapur | 438 (270) | 282.33 (104.63) | 2,245 (1,013) |
| Surapur | 464 (341) | 242.58 (458.44) | 2,370 (1,951) |
| Yadgir | 685 (426) | 364.36 (106.62) | 3,449 (1,542) |
| Total | 5,503 (3,348) | 4,749.02 (2,924.36) | 30,754 (18,648) |

Source : District Industrial Centre , Gulbarga.

Aland Khadi Gramodyoga Sangha, Aland

Aland Khadi Village Industries Sangha was registered in 1996. Earlier to this, it was related to the Karnataka region of Hyderabad Khadi Samithi. This society was given a financial assistance of Rs. 77.70 lakh under the Khadi Industry by the Karnataka State Khadi and Village

Industries Board. The Society has started the spinning and weaving production centres in the villages of Aland and Afzalpur taluks and has provided employment for about 800 spinners and weavers. By the end of 1995 this society had a rolling capital of Rs. 54.91 lakh and a fixed capital of Rs. 7.04 lakh as working capital. This is engaged in Khadi production by establishing spinning and weaving centres at Aland, Koralli Suntanur, Nimbarga, MadanaHipparagi, Battaraga and Hirohalli in Aland taluk; Byramadigi, Naganur and Chowdapur in Afzalpur taluk. The society had produced Khadi worth of Rs. 27.38 lakh and marketed goods worth of Rs. 10.35 lakh during 1994-95.

Chitapur Taluk Sheep Rearing & Wool Producers' Society (Limited)

This society was registered under the Co-operative Society Act in 1975 and is functioning at Chitapur. This society enrolled the people of Kuruba community having sheep rearing as the occupation from 32 villages of Chittaur taluk as its members and providing assistance in wool weaving. The Karnataka State Khadi and Village Industries Board has provided a financial assistance of Rs. 17.94 lakh. This society has 802 members involved in this occupation. During 1994-95 the society had produced Rs. 11.23 lakh worth woollen products, as well as marketed Rs. 25.93 lakh worth goods and has earned a profit of Rs. 2.93 lakh. This society has production and marketing centres at Maragola, Diggaovi, Sathanur; Bennur, Koravara and Nalavara of Chitapur taluk. In Gulbarga city also, this society has marketing sheds :

Table 5.15 : Taluk-wise Enterpreneurs of Khadi and Village Industries in the District as on 31st March 1995.

| Taluku | Enterpreneurs | | | | Total |
|--------------|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| | S.C. | S.T. | Minorities | General | |
| Gulbarga | 29 | 04 | 52 | 162 | 247 |
| Jevargi | 02 | - | 08 | 04 | 14 |
| Shahapur | 03 | - | 03 | 09 | 15 |
| Surapur | 12 | 03 | 05 | 20 | 40 |
| Yadgir | 02 | 01 | 01 | 06 | 10 |
| Sedam | 01 | - | 03 | 12 | 16 |
| Chitapur | 01 | 03 | 12 | 24 | 40 |
| Alanda | - | 01 | 04 | 09 | 14 |
| Afzalpur | - | 01 | - | 15 | 16 |
| Chincholi | 03 | 01 | 11 | 22 | 37 |
| Total | 53 | 14 | 99 | 283 | 449 |

Source : District Khadi and Village Industries Development Board, Gulbarga

Table 5.16 : Details of the value of goods produced and marketed by the Khadi and Village Industries in Gulbarga district during 1994-95.

| Industries | Value of goods produced (Rs. in Lakh) | Value of goods marketed (Rs. in Lakh) | No. of Workers | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | Full Time | Part Time | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Khadi | 68.34 | 55.06 | 864 | 300 | 1164 |
| Wool | 21.56 | 25.93 | 250 | 163 | 413 |
| Lime | 26.21 | 35.41 | 153 | 60 | 213 |
| Pottery | 09.67 | 11.62 | 52 | 66 | 118 |
| Textiles | 05.08 | 06.02 | 25 | 30 | 55 |
| Matches and Incense Sticks | 11.24 | 13.28 | 262 | 525 | 787 |
| Rural (Press) Oil | 125.43 | 155.37 | 101 | 53 | 154 |
| Non-edible Oil and Soap | 01.60 | 01.80 | 04 | 07 | 11 |
| Neera and Penna jaggery | 01.51 | 01.97 | 219 | - | 219 |
| Rural Technology | 40.88 | 60.88 | 132 | 58 | 190 |
| Cane and Bamboo | 02.50 | 04.14 | 26 | - | 26 |
| Refining of pulses | 47.51 | 73.76 | 283 | 10 | 293 |
| Leather works | 20.82 | 26.92 | 178 | 240 | 418 |
| Hand Paper | 00.85 | 01.20 | 03 | 03 | 06 |
| Shebaka | 01.05 | 01.32 | 02 | 04 | 06 |
| Service | 01.30 | 02.14 | 13 | 13 | 26 |
| Total | 385.55 | 476.82 | 2,567 | 1,532 | 4,099 |

Source : Khadi and Village Industries Board, Gulbarga

Hand Looms and Power Looms

Handloom industry is the main cottage industry of the district. Aland, Surapur, Shahapur, Yadgir, Sedam and such other places are the main centres of this industry. It has dominated the market since quite a long time through its own artistic designs and colours. In recent years even though it is suffering from losses because of competition with large scale textile mills. However they are functioning by the consumers taste and by the help of the government. In 1952, the Government of India has established All India Handloom Development Board and through this

it is providing financial assistance to these industries. Besides this, the government has made these industries to recoup by way of cess on mill clothes, so as to make the rate dearer and by providing special concession facility for the handlooms to convert them into power looms by providing electric facility and financial assistance through Co-operative societies.

During the year 1965 there were 16, 500 handlooms in the district and it had provided employment to 20,000 craftsmen. During the second five year plan about 60 percent of the handlooms was under the purview of Co-operative societies. There were 21 cotton weavers, Six wool weavers and Five silk weavers Co-operative Societies in the district. Which had brought the weavers under an organised protection and provided them technical and financial facilities. The Weavers' Co-operative societies used to get the maintenance capital and the share capital through the cess fund and the Reserve Bank Scheme and provide modern equipments to its members and rendered assistance for its economic improvement. The Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society has provided assistance through the handloom weavers' co-operative societies to the handloom weavers to buy the necessary equipments. Till 1962 eight marketing Sheds were opened in the district to provide marketing facility for the handloom goods. There were 10,980 cotton looms, 832 woollen looms and 470 silk looms registered in the district till 1962 which had provided employment to 23,251; 794 and 365 workers respectively.

During 1962, seven dyeing sheds were sanctioned for the District Weavers' Societies and provided the facility of dyeing. The Weavers' Co-operative societies were sanctioned improved equipments and two housing colonies. Out of these housing colonies one belonged to Gogi Cotton Weavers Co-operative Society which had a sanction to construct 190 houses and the other was belonging to Konkali wool Weavers' Co-operative society which had a sanction to construct 24 houses. For the development of handloom, the district was provided Rs. 16.87 lakhs during the second Five year plan and Rs. 2839 lakhs during the third Five year plan. During this period two dyeing sheds were constructed.

Under the Scheme of Powerlooms, during 1964-65, 200 Power looms were sanctioned for the 13 Handloom Weavers' Co-operative societies of the district. This industry had attained importance in Kalburgi, Kamalapur, Alanda, Madana-Hippargi, Hirolli, Gurumatkal, Chandaraki, Rangampet, Gogi, Sagara, Shahapur, Chitapur and such other places. Earlier to the inclusion of the district to the Mysore (Karnataka) State. There were 16 Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies with 11,531 weavers During 1966, there were 21 Handloom weavers' Co-operative societies functioning in the district with 12,263 weavers as its members. There were six silk Weavers' Co-operative societies associated with silk industry with 541 members. A sum of Rs 60,000 loan and a financial assistance of Rs. 30,000 were sanctioned to an housing colony of 25 houses in Rangampet. Earlier to unification there were three wool weavers' Co-operative societies in the district with 1,354 members. During 1966, there were six Co-operative societies with 1,581 members. 231 power looms were provided to 14 Co-operative societies of the district.

Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation (Ltd)

This organisation has taken up various programmes for the development of handloom Industries in Gulbarga district. Among these under the Dutch Financial Assistance Scheme, it

had constructed 74 houses in Aland town and 100 houses in Gurumatkal town for the houseless weavers; it constructed 30 houses in Mudhol and 19 houses in Aland by the assistance of Housing Development Financial Corporation; it had provided training facility for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to continue the industry under the special component plan and apart from these it had provided training facility, for the rural women handloom weavers' of the district. The corporation has also taken up to provide power facility for the handlooms under the Asha Jyothi Scheme.

Table 5.17 : Taluk-wise number of sub-centres of Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation and the number of looms there in the district as on March 1996.

| Taluk | Handloom Sub-centre | No. of Looms in each subcentre | No. of looms working in sub-centre |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Afzalpur | Byramadagi | 68 | 57 |
| Aland | Aland | 722 | 416 |
| | Madana Hipparagi | 283 | 150 |
| | Hiroli | 191 | 163 |
| | Suntanur | 121 | 69 |
| | Chinchanasur | 105 | 59 |
| | Yalasangi | 45 | 35 |
| Gulbarga | Bheemalli | 40 | 34 |
| Chincholi | Ratkal | 134 | 40 |
| Jevargi | Aralagundagi | 38 | 19 |
| Yadgir | Gurmatkal | 652 | 332 |
| | Chandarki | 215 | 82 |
| Sedam | Mudhol | 285 | 121 |
| | Nadepalli | 55 | 27 |
| | Gogi | 482 | 242 |
| Shahapur | Shahapur | 186 | 107 |
| | Sagara | 136 | 61 |
| | Rangampet | 203 | 90 |
| Surapur | Rukmapur | 269 | 144 |
| | Kodekal | 93 | 50 |
| | Lakshmipur | 93 | 50 |
| | Total | | 4416 |

Source : Intensive Handloom Project Office, Gulbarga.

Cottage Industries and Handicrafts

In Gulbarga district besides cottage industries like handloom cloth, extraction of oil manually (by pressing), carpentry, smithy, pottery, leather work, sculpture etc. are some works of artistic designs also came under the purview of cottage industries. These are hereditary occupations which produce demand based goods. As these require more capital, power, transport facility and of labour dominated, this reduces pressure on labour in agriculture and large scale industries. The goods produced in these reflect the self ability of the labourer, the experts in the field have the feeling of self satisfaction and they will get the contentment of self dependency. During the Nizams' period, Gulbarga was famous for the manufacture of plumes used in caps. Early records reveal that nearly 500 women involved in this industry. Before the re-organisation of states, there were three artisan training institutes one each at Kamalapur, Yadgir and Gulbarga engaged in providing training to artisans. The Village Industries Development Centre functioning in Gulbarga was closed in 1995. As a result the Rural Arts and Crafts Industries Centre at Kamalapur and the Village Industries Development Centre at Yadgir were reorganised and renamed as Rural Artisan Training Institutes. The Rural Artisan Training Institute at Kamalapur was imparting training in smithy, leather work and carpentry. The training institute at Mahagaon was imparting training in making glass beads. The training institute at Yadgir was imparting training in smithy, carpentry, tailoring, wool and cotton weaving and in leather stitching. The model carpentry and smithy centre which was started in 1958 in Gulbarga the district head quarters, is the only model centre in the district which is imparting training in carpentry and smithy. With a view to impart training to cobblers and to provide modern equipment and technical facilities, a Footwear training centre has been established in the Industrial Estate of Gulbarga. The duration of the training was one year and it has provided stipend facility for the trainees. A training cum-service centre for technical management practice required for the artisans was started at Yadgir in 1965. Besides imparting training to artisans it also provides common service facilities. Every year it imparts training to 15 candidates and was also giving stipend to the trainees.

With a view to provide training to the local artisans, a pile carpet training centre was started at Gulbarga in 1961 under the handicrafts scheme. In order to provide marketing facility for the handicrafts, a handicrafts emporium was started at Gulbarga in 1960. This scheme was initiated by All India Handicrafts Board. The emporium is selling articles bought from the State Government Institutions, Industrial Co-operative Societies and private individual artisans. The District Training Centre has given concession facility for the equipments required for cottage industries like tailoring, embroidery, knitting, ratten work and mat and cloth weaving. The state government has provided grant-in-aid facility to three Mahila Mandals in the district. Some of the artisans are famous in sculptural art in the district. Among them the important one is Dhananjaya Shilpi.

Sericulture

In recent years sericulture is gaining much importance in Gulbarga district. If the people understand that sericulture improve their standard of living, then there is an ample of opportunity to bring about drastic change in this field. There are ten technical service centres in the district

functioning at Afzalpur, Alanda, Chincholi, Chitapur, Gulbarga, Jevargi and Hipparagi (Jevargi taluk), Shahapur, Surapur and Yadgir. There is one yarn reeling technical service centre at Gulbarga. A second grade silk market is functioning at Jevargi since 1983. At Kadaganchi in Alanda taluk there is a community development centre which provides silk worm rearing facility to scheduled caste beneficiaries. At Hallisagara in Shahapur taluk there is a silk farm which is producing bivoltine cocoon. The silk farms at Kesaratagi in Gulbarga taluk, Kavadamatti in Surapur taluk and Hedgimudra in Yadgir taluk grow mulberry nurseries and supply to farmers. The silk farm at Kavadamatti in Surapur taluk is considered as a demonstration farm for women and measures have been taken to construct residential houses to provide them.

During 1995 there were 43 Chawki rearing centres functioning in all the taluks of the district. Alongwith this, there is a model chawki centre at Jevargi. The sales counters of Bidar grainage centres were functioning at Gulbarga and Jevargi. They were providing layings (seed) for the beneficiaries of the district well in time. With the utilisation of cocoons transacted in Gulbarga district the spinning units are functioning at many places. The reeling complex started by the government at Jevargi is functioning since 1988 and has provided accommodation to 10 beneficiaries. Twenty private units of silk yarn filatures are located at Jevargi. A Government silk filature is functioning in the industrial estate of Gulbarga. At Jevargi and Aland there are associations of Sericulturists and silk reelers. The Khadi and Village Industries society at Gulbarga has a reeling unit. The cocoon market started at Jevargi in 1983 is dealing with cocoon transaction. During 1994-95 this has made a transaction of 122.4 metric tons of cocoons. The Sericulture Department has implemented various programmes for the development of sericulture. Under the Programme of Zill Panchayat silk seed varieties and new mulberry varieties are being developed. The department is imparting one month training for persons who are interested to involve in sericulture and during the period of training a stipend of Rs. 300 will be paid to the trainees. At the Block level 10 days training will be given for women.

Under the Taluk Panchayat Programmes, in order to encourage sericulturists to produce bivoltine cocoon, an incentive of Rs 5 per Kg bivoltine and Rs 50 per kg of bivoltine silk yarn produced by them are being given. To encourage silk reeling, training and production centres are opened in new areas and construction of reeling sheds also being taken up. A subsidy of 25 percent will be given to purchase necessary machineries and loan at concessional rate of interest will be given for the reeling units. Under the scheme of tribal sub plan for those tribal people who take up sericulture loan, financial assistance are given for the construction of worm rearing sheds and for mulberry cultivation. The manure and equipments required for this cultivation are also provided.

Table 5.18 : Number of Disease Free Layers Distributed in the District during 1994-95 and the total number of the Beneficiaries

| Variety | Number | Beneficiaries |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Crossbreed | 5,70,562 | 462 |
| Bivoltine | 40,408 | |
| Total | 6,10,970 | 462 |

Table 5.19 : Cocoon Production in the district during 1994-95 and yield of each variety

| Variety | Cocoon Production (in Metric ton) | Yield of 100 eggs (in kgs) |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Cross breed | 206.066 | 36.6 |
| Bivoltine | 8.531 | 23.4 |
| Total | 214.597 | - |

Table-5.20 : Taluk-wise number of sericulture dominated villages and areas under mulberry in the district during 1994-95

| Taluk | Number of Sericulture dominated villages | Area under mulberry (in Hectares) |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Afzalpur | 50 | 210.95 |
| Aland | 78 | 519.95 |
| Chincholi | 25 | 51.15 |
| Chitapur | 41 | 41.00 |
| Gulbarga | 37 | 44.00 |
| Jevargi | 71 | 253.00 |
| Sedam | - | - |
| Shahapur | 26 | 85.90 |
| Surapur | 36 | 32.40 |
| Yadgir | 19 | 43.75 |
| Total | 383 | 1,282.1 |

Table 5.21: Taluk-wise number of families engaged in sericulture in Gulbarga district at the end of March 1995.

| Taluku | Scheduled Caste | Scheduled Tribe | Others | Total |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Afzalpur | 56 | 02 | 357 | 415 |
| Aland | 157 | - | 1,037 | 1,194 |
| Chincholi | 41 | - | 88 | 129 |
| Gulbarga | 17 | - | 80 | 97 |
| Chitapur | 14 | - | 57 | 71 |
| Jevargi | 85 | - | 498 | 583 |
| Sedam | - | - | - | - |
| Shahapur | 135 | 07 | 50 | 192 |
| Surapur | 25 | 05 | 36 | 66 |
| Yadgir | 28 | - | 62 | 90 |
| Total | 558 | 14 | 2,265 | 2,837 |

Source : Office of the Deputy Director of Sericulture, Gulbarga.

Table 5.22 : Figures showing the achievement in Sericulture under various programs in Gulbarga District during 1994-95

| Plan and Programmes | Unit | Financial | | Percentage of Achievement | Physical | | Percentage of Achievement |
|---|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------|-------------|---------------------------|
| | | Target | Achievement | | Target | Achievement | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Silk Farm | Cocoons | 3.30 | 3.729 | 113 | 1.50 | 1.515 | 101 |
| | Mulberry | | | | | | |
| | Cuttings (in lakhs) | | | | 8.00 | 8.215 | 103 |
| Publicity Programme | Beneficiaries | 4.20 | 4.228 | 101 | 271 | 247 | 91 |
| Training Programme | Men | 4.50 | 1.794 | 39 | 155 | 126 | 81 |
| | Women | - | - | - | 450 | 443 | 98 |
| Incentive for bivoltine cultivation | Per Metric ton | 1.00 | 0.180 | 18 | 20 | 3.597 | 18 |
| Financial Assistance for Silkworm rearing | Beneficiaries | 2.40 | 2.340 | 97 | 38 | 32 | 84 |
| Disease control measure | Beneficiaries | 1.50 | 1.497 | 96 | 4900 | 4703 | 96 |
| Growth Centres | Shed | 5.00 | 4.819 | 96 | - | - | - |
| Demonstration farm for women | Residential Quarters | 3.50 | 3.500 | 100 | - | - | - |
| Total | | 25.40 | 22.087 | 82 | - | - | - |

Continued....

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---------------|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| Special Component Plan | | | | | |
| Community Development Centre | Beneficiaries | 0.50 | 100 | 20 | 40 |
| Financial Assistance for Irrigation | Beneficiaries | 0.46 | 99 | 2 | 100 |
| Financial Assistance for Silkworm rearing | Beneficiaries | 0.54 | 100 | 3 | 4 |
| | | 0.540 | | | 133 |
| Total | 1.50 | 1.496 | 98 | 25 | 46 |
| Special Component plan Centre | | | | | |
| Packaged benefits programme | Beneficiaries | 4.44 | 98 | 222 | 217 |
| Financial Assistance for Silkworm rearing | Beneficiaries | 4.56 | 55 | 20 | 11 |
| | | 2.808 | | | 55 |
| Total | 9.00 | 7.153 | 76.1 | 242 | 228 |
| DPAP Scheme | | | | | |
| Raising Mulberry Seedlings | In lakhs | 20.85 | 100 | 11.04 | 11.04 |
| | | 20.85 | | | 100 |
| VISWA plan | Candidates | 06.99 | 100 | 148 | 148 |
| Silk Filatures | | | | | 100 |

Industrial Colonies and Industrial estates

The industrial growth mainly depends upon the industrial colonies and the industrial estates. The Karnataka Small Scale Industries Development Corporation is developing colonies and also distributing industrial sheds, in selected places of the district. Under the scheme of constructing industrial sheds it allots the industrial sheds on rental and ownership basis for small scale industrial entrepreneurs. The Karnataka Industrial Development Board develop industrial areas and allots industrial sites to large and medium scale industrial entrepreneurs. The allotment details of industrial sites in the district is given in table 5.23

Training Institutes :

Industrial development mainly depends upon artisans and skilled labourers. The artisan training institutes and industrial training institutes of the district are imparting training to labourers to improve their skills and to utilise modern machineries. In Gulbarga two artisan training institutes, one at Kamalapur and another at Yadgir are imparting training. A branch of Kamalapur artisan training institute is functioning at Mahagaon. The Kamalapur artisan training institute is imparting training in carpentry, smithy and in leather work and the Mahagaon branch is imparting training in mat and carpet weaving. During 1995-96 twenty candidates were getting training at the Kamalapur training institute. During the same period 34 candidates were getting training at the Yadgir Artisan training institute. Here training is imparted in carpentry, smithy, leather work and cotton and wool weaving. In all these training institutes the period of training in carpentry and smithy is of two years and for others training period is one year.

During 1995-96 twelve industrial training institutes in Gulbarga district were imparting training. Of which two industrial training institutes were functioning under the Government sector and the remaining ten industrial training institutes were functioning under the private sector. The details of these are as follows :

- (1) The Government Industrial Training Institute (Men).
- (2) The Government Industrial Training Institute (Women).
- (3) The Adarsha Education Trust Industrial Training Institute.
- (4) Vocational Society Industrial Training Institute.
- (5) Ideal Educational Training Institute for Women.
- (6) KSRTC Industrial Training Institute.
- (7) H.K.E. industrial Training Institute and Engineering College. The above institute are in Gulbarga.
- (8) Channabasaveshwara Industrial Training Institute, Shahapur;
- (9) H.K.E. Industrial Training Institute, Nimbargi (Aland Taluk);
- (10) Jawahar industrial Training Institute, Yadgir;
- (11) H.K.E. industrial Training Institute, Kamalapur and
- (12) H.K.R.E.D. Society Industrial Training Institute, Sulepet, (Chincholi taluk).

Table 5.23: Details of the industrial shed and sites allotted in Gulbarga district at the end of March 1996.

| Industrial Estate | Development of Sheds and Sites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Allotment of Sheds and Sites | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|---|----|----|---|----|---|-------|----|------|----|---|---|---|------------------------------|----|---|----|----|---|----|-------|------|----|---|---|--|--|
| | Sheds | | | | | | | Sites | | | | | | | Sheds | | | | | | | Sites | | | | | | |
| | A | B | C | D | M | SM | L | M | S | Mini | P | Q | R | A | B | C | D | M | SM | L | M | N | Mini | P | Q | R | | |
| Gulbarga | - | 8 | 16 | 10 | - | 12 | 8 | 8 | 17 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 16 | 10 | - | 12 | 8 | 8 | 17 | - | - | - | | | | |
| Kapanur | - | 4 | 29 | 18 | - | - | - | - | 38 | 22 | 90 | - | - | 4 | 27 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | 38 | 22 | 50 | - | | | |
| Shahabad | - | 2 | 6 | - | - | 7 | 9 | 3 | 4 | - | 14 | - | - | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | 7 | 9 | 3 | - | 9 | - | - | | | |
| Chittapur | - | - | 2 | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | 11 | - | 11 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 7 | - | | | |
| Sedam | - | - | 4 | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Chincholi | - | - | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Aland | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Sedam | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |

Source : Small Scale Industries Development Corporation, Gulbarga.

Hotels

Gulbarga is a revenue division head quarters and is also an educational centre. There are many places of interest in the district and also there are 15 large and medium scale industries. The Floating population of the city is gradually increasing. With all these factors hotel industry is developing on a large scale in recent time. In the district head quarters, in taluk places and in other important places, besides hotels, messes are also providing boarding. Other than the district and taluk head quarters, majority of the hotels in the rural areas are under individual entrepreneurship. In the district and taluk head quarters there are hotels with boarding and lodging facilities. But there are no triple five stared hotels:

Table 5.24 : Taluk-wise hotels and number of workers in the district at the end of March 1996 as per the Labour Act.

| Taluk | Number of Hotels | Number of Workers |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Gulbarga | 128 | 774 |
| Afzalpur | 10 | 08 |
| Aland | 14 | 21 |
| Jevargi | 8 | 25 |
| Yadgir | 49 | 121 |
| Surapur | 10 | 55 |
| Shahapur | 10 | 53 |
| Sedam | 30 | 40 |
| Chitapur | 25 | 15 |
| Chincholi | 08 | 06 |
| Total | 292 | 1,118 |

Gobar Gas and Myrada Astra Ovens

Gobar gas is produced by cow dung. There are a large number of cattle in the district. Researches reveal that the residue that remains after the production of the gas is useful for agriculture. By the use of gobar gas the problem of fire wood can be solved and in addition to this the agricultural production can be increased by the use of residue. Zilla panchayat is providing technical assistance for this purpose. With the main objective of providing this facility to the rural people, the Government besides giving financial assistance to the estimated expenditure of each unit, is also providing loan facility from the banks.

The Astra team of the Indian Institute of science, Bangalore has designed the Astra ovens. This oven besides creating the facility of smoke free it saves about 60 percent fuel. The approximate cost on each oven is Rs. 150 and the State Government is giving a financial assistance of Rs. 50 towards the purchase of it. Zilla Panchayat provides training facility for the usage and handling. The Astra Oven Scheme is in force since 1984-85 in the district.

Table 5.25: Taluk-wise figures of Bio-gas units and Astra ovens as on 1996 in the district

| Taluk | Number of Bio-gas Units | Number of Astra Ovens |
|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Afzalpur | 112 | 2,818 |
| Aland | 90 | 2,874 |
| Chincholi | 77 | 2,560 |
| Chitapur | 36 | 2,186 |
| Gulbarga | 145 | 3,102 |
| Jevargi | 99 | 3,730 |
| Sedam | 72 | 3,603 |
| Shahapur | 82 | 5,200 |
| Surapur | 44 | 2,955 |
| Yadgir | 55 | 2,460 |
| Total | 812 | 31,488 |

Source : Zilla Panchayat, Gulbarga

Scope for Industrial Growth

The keen observation of the exhibits of the Railways during the Gulbarga Divisional level Industries and Commerce Exhibition (1994) reveals that there is ample scope to produce goods of their requirement, such as electrical equipments, wheel and axle, soldering materials, air brakes, fittings, Railway fans and battery chargers. As the Railway department is prepared to provide the necessary raw materials and technical facilities for this, the related small scale and medium scale industries can be started in the district.

Since the district is mainly agricultural, by utilising agricultural products like cotton and oil seeds, some more textile and oil mills can be started in addition to the existing textile and oil industries. The district is growing food crops on a large scale and as such importance may be given for food processing. Since the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore has come forward to provide necessary technical guidance, food grain and horticultural based industries, namely food processing, fruit processing industries and the manufacturing units to produce the necessary machineries for these industries can be established. Industries like processing of soyabean, dried and packed spices, corn-flakes, rice mill, destoner, pickles, fruit popines and tamarind powder can be started.

As the district has a large number of livestock, milk production and pasteurization units can be established.

There is to scope open cattle feed units required for livestock.

There is ample scope to start leather tanning and leather manufacturing units. Since teak and other good quality wood are available in the forests, forestry based industries like manufacturing of furniture, electrical wire casing, switch board and such other units may be started in the district.

Clay is available on a large scale in Shorapur (Surapur) taluk and hence there is scope for the brick and tiles industries in this region.

Lime stone is available on a large scale in the district and hence cement based industries like concrete bricks, cement sheet, lime bricks, stone wear pipes and such other manufacturing units can be started. The rosagrass is found on a large scale in Chitapur, Yadgir, Surapur and Chincholi taluks in the district. This grass may be utilised scientifically in the district itself to produce Rose oil which seems to be a profitable industry.

Good quality of quartz is available at Yadgir and Surapur in the district. By utilising this if glass is manufactured within by district it provides employment for the local people. The soap stone available at Malakappana halli in Yadgir taluk may be utilised through local units to manufacture stone vessels. Fuller's Earth available at Koravi, Sulepet and Dastapur of Chincholi taluk and at Sugur of Chitapur taluk will act as bleaching agent for bleaching, vanaspathi and mineral oils. This may be used for the refining of petroleum, lubricating oil, the purification of water and to remove the odour of oily substances. Hence Fuller's earth has a wide scope of utility in the commercial field.

As there is a great demand for the modern agricultural implements in the district, there is wide scope for not only expanding these units, but also in established the manufacturing units of modern agricultural implements.

There is opportunity in the district for the establishment of various units such as demand based goods like drip and sprinkler irrigation sets, roofing plastic sheets, cold storage units for the preservation of fruits and vegetables, milk squeezing plants, manufacturing of readymade dresses, general engineering workshop, Automobile repair, petty business shops and computer servicing centres. Since there is a large number of large scale and medium scale industries in the district ancillary industries which are complementary and helpful to these industries may be started. In order to utilise the industrial opportunities in the district the young industrial entrepreneurs have to be encouraged by providing assistance through developmental organisations. The District Industrial Centre provides assistance by imparting information about technical and financial facilities.

Table 5.26: Taluk-wise figures of people engaged in different occupations as on March 1996 in the district.

| Taluk | Carpentry | Smithy | Pottery | Cobbler | Scul pture | Mat weaving | Gold smith | Roap making | weaver | Washer man | Shep herd | Others | Total |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Afzalpur | 269 | 141 | 92 | 266 | 08 | 163 | 47 | 18 | 154 | 225 | 335 | 485 | 2,203 |
| Aland | 361 | 146 | 84 | 307 | 06 | 81 | 60 | 09 | 581 | 277 | 259 | 442 | 2,613 |
| Chincholi | 312 | 115 | 187 | 221 | 75 | 72 | 70 | 122 | 308 | 451 | 667 | 826 | 3,426 |
| Chinapur | 200 | 160 | 149 | 272 | 415 | 150 | 125 | 28 | 185 | 381 | 503 | 1,704 | 4,272 |
| Gulbarga | 363 | 122 | 180 | 377 | 34 | 140 | 76 | 19 | 505 | 407 | 08 | 1,641 | 3,845 |
| Jevangi | 384 | 127 | 128 | 546 | 149 | 134 | 63 | 58 | 166 | 386 | 756 | 510 | 3,407 |
| Sedam | 225 | 125 | 95 | 425 | 1 | 200 | 76 | 52 | - | 325 | 445 | 852 | 2,836 |
| Shahpur | 329 | 139 | 101 | 314 | - | 114 | 78 | 44 | 1,285 | 435 | 383 | 479 | 3,701 |
| Surapur | 502 | 220 | 158 | 857 | - | 157 | 97 | 27 | 398 | 457 | 1,242 | 330 | 4,445 |
| Yadgir | 325 | 130 | 152 | 385 | 125 | 225 | 75 | 125 | 625 | 435 | 520 | 925 | 4,047 |
| Total | 3,720 | 1,425 | 1,326 | 3,970 | 828 | 1,436 | 767 | 502 | 4,207 | 3,809 | 5,118 | 8,167 | 34,825 |