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**Taluk Industrial
Development Plan
2006-11**

**BELLARY TALUK
BELLARY DISTRICT**

**Department of Industries & Commerce
Bangalore**

District Industrial Development Plan - 2006-07 to 2010-11

Bellary Taluka

Table of Contents

Sl. No.	Chapter particulars	Page No.	
		From	To
1	Introduction	1	2
2	Identified Investment Opportunities	3	9
3	Taluka at a Glance	10	14
4	Resource base of the taluka	15	18
5	Infrastructure Facilities and New Developments	19	27
6	Existing Industrial Base	28	32
7	Salient Features of Important Central and State Government Schemes for Development of Industries	33	37
8	List of Important addresses and phone nos	38	38
	Annexure-II	39	44

Chapter 1:

Introduction

Karnataka is one of the top five industrialised states in the country. It has a history of pioneering industrial development initiatives. The state GDP growth rate during 2005-06 was 8.7 percent, with the industrial sector accounting for 18 percent. The new industrial policy 2006-2011 announced by the Government of Karnataka in the end of August 2006 envisages a growth rate of over nine percent in gross state domestic product. This is sought to be achieved with an industrial sector growth of over 12 percent.

1.2 With this end in view, the Commissioner of Industries and Commerce, Government of Karnataka had commissioned the preparation of a **District Industries Development Plan (DIDP)** for all the 27 districts in the State of Karnataka. The DIDP is to capture the resource endowments of the district, both natural and human and outline the potential for development of industries in the district, taking into account the Infrastructure already available, the existing industrial base of the district, etc. The DIDP was to have a five year perspective- 2006- 11. Since the Plan is a forward looking one, the action required to be initiated to realise the potentials identified were also to be identified. The DIDP was to be prepared Taluka wise and was also to contain useful information for the users, including the various schemes being implemented in the district/ taluka, important contact addresses, etc. The DIDP, in short, was to provide useful and relevant information for all readers, who may refer to the document, with the purpose of scouting for information for setting up industrial units/ ventures in the Taluka.

1.3 The task of preparing such DIDPs were entrusted to various agencies, and NABCONS (a wholly owned subsidiary of the NABARD) had been entrusted with the task of preparing the plans in respect of three districts, viz., Bellary, Chamarajanagar and Shimoga.

Methodology

1.4 A three Step process was adopted for compiling the report. The first Step involved the collection of the resource endowments of the district (taluka wise, as the report was to be presented talukawise)- both natural resources and human resource, the available

infrastructure- communication, power, water supply, existing industries, etc., and other details regarding facilities available in the districts/ talukas, etc. The information collected thus is presented in the Report.

1.5 Since the potential for industrial investment depends on the availability of raw material, demand for goods and services, availability of supporting infrastructure, skilled manpower, entrepreneurial ability, etc., the data collected in the first Step were analysed to narrow down on sectors which were predominant in the district/ talukas and detailed discussions were held directly with officials of the concerned government departments/ agencies to secure additional information on the extent to which developments have taken place in those sectors, the trends, etc. Based on these detailed discussions, a SWOT analysis of individual talukas were prepared. The potential for setting up of industries in specific sectors were also identified. At this stage, the Reports were ready in a tentative/ provisional form. The recommendations were to be scrutinised and vetted by the stake holders.

1.6 Therefore, as the third Step, a Workshop of the stakeholders was arranged, with the participation of Government officials from various departments, mainly the DIC, agriculture, horticulture, industries' associations, NGOs, etc. This Workshop was convened with the help of the CEO, ZP. The outcome of the study thus far were presented at these Workshops and discussions were held in a participatory manner. Based on the feedback received in these Workshops, the report is finalised and presented here.

This report covers Bellary taluka of Bellary district.

Chapter 2:

Identified investment opportunities

2.1 Based on the detailed discussion we had with bankers, Govt. Departments, Industry associations, and NGOs to ascertain the potential as well as the problems, a list of industrial activities having potential in the talukas were identified and details of feasible numbers, investment required and scope for employment were quantified. While doing so, the activities have been classified under 3 major heads as under :

- High Share Sub-sectors : Those which at present account for a high share of industrial activity in terms of employment.
- High Growth Sub-sectors : Those which have registered a high growth rate of employment due to demand in the domestic and / or export market.
- Emergent Sub-sectors : Those which at present support relatively little employment but which, in the opinion of informed persons, have a potential for growth in the near future because of unsaturated demand.

Potentials Identified in terms of Employment Opportunities for Bellary taluk

SI No	High Share Sub-sector	High Growth Sub-sector	Emergent Sub-sector
1	Supplementary industrial units JVSL & KPC , Garments and related industries	Building material, mining, transport, retreading, vulcanising, service station, automobiles & spare parts, vehicle body building, grease making, milk products, foot ware making, grill works, card board making, preparation of food and spice items, house constructions, plumbers, black smith, gold smith, plastic moulding units	Service sector units, preparation of toys and bags, Candles, Agarbatti, Phenyl, detergents, aerated and mineral waters, shamiana and utensils supply, luggage autos

2.2 SWOT Analysis

Since the potential for industrial activities referred to in para 2.1 above were assessed on the basis of discussion with individual Departments/Agencies, it was decided that these are to be vetted through a consultative process by conducting a participatory workshop in the district. The workshop was conducted with the participation of various Senior District/Taluks

level officials representing various Departments viz. Industries, Agriculture, Horticulture, Electricity/Power, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Financial Institutions/Banks, representatives of Industries Associations/individual entrepreneurs, etc. The workshop was conducted in consultation and association with the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat.

The participants working in groups, had considered the resource endowments of each Taluka, their (Taluka's) strengths and weaknesses and the opportunities provided and threats posed by the external environment. The groups had examined/discussed the industrial potentials identified and had moderated/vetted/made suggestions thereof. For each taluk, strengths and opportunities were taken into consideration based on the information on resource endowments of each of the taluka provided to the groups. The weaknesses of the taluka and the threats were summarised as action points which need to be addressed. The final potential for activities in the Taluka are given below. The year-wise projections of industrial potential for the year 2006-07 to 2010-11 are given in the Annexure (at the end of the Report).

Summary of Activity-wise industrial units, estimated financial outlay and employment potential in Bellary taluk for the period from 2006-07 to 2010-11

Sr. No.	Sector / Sub-sector / Activity	Units	Fin.Outlay (Rs lakh)	Emp. Generated
I	Agro-based and food products			
	Poha Mill	14	171.95	126
	Biscuits Manufacturing units	1	25	15
	Tomato products (ketchup, sauce)	28	17.11	56
	Tamarind Paste	20	36.77	80
	Aerated water and soft drinks	16	32.5	128
	Bread and Bakery products	63	233.55	378
	Confectionery	25	43.49	125
	Flour mill & Chilly pounding	27	44.55	108
	Sweets & Savaries	36	23.85	108
	Dairy Milk Products	34	86.74	170
	Ice candy & Ice Cream	16	49.63	96
	Masala powder and condiments	32	57.6	192
	Papad	48	69.71	960
	Bee keeping	32	65.36	160
	Pickles	52	114.88	1040
	Puffed Rice	14	37	112

Bellary Taluk Industrial Development Plan 2006-11

Sr. No.	Sector / Sub-sector / Activity	Units	Fin.Outlay (Rs lakh)	Emp. Generated
	Roasted & Salted Ground nuts	54	45.28	108
	Vermicilli	35	30.1	140
	Potato Chips	52	82.92	208
	Sub total	599	1267.99	4310
II	Agro processing industries			
	Oil Extraction & Refineries (Sunflower, rice bran oil etc)	8	1000.7	280
	Rice Mills	20	1227.04	300
	Daal Mills	16	386.55	160
	Saw Mills	9	151.65	99
	Milk Chilling units	9	215.77	180
	Neem Oil Extraction	4	2.54	20
	Decorticating units	30	188.4	150
	Sub total	96	3172.65	1189
III	HANDLOOM / READYMADE GARMENTS SECTOR			
	Readymade garments	53	331.15	1088
	Integrated units for jeans	63	9168	745
	Power looms	30	207.6	150
	Individual Job work units for Garments - Dyeing, printing, embroidery, labelling etc. units	53	48.45	212
	Surgical bandage	20	29.08	200
	Woolen/ Kambli Weaving	20	17.52	100
	Hosiery	21	51.75	252
	Handloom Weavers Finance	16	9.53	16
	Jeans garments	26	438.4	390
	Cotton ginning & pressing	8	667	240
	Sub total	310	10968.48	3393
IV	Chemical, leather & plastic products			
	Agarbatti	49	32.2	1078
	Camaphor tablets	24	34.45	288
	Phynol	31	33.3	248
	Cleaning powder	41	36.19	328
	Distilled water for automobiles	38	24.48	114
	Grease manufacturing	24	101.35	240
	Injection moulded plastic articles	23	64.15	345

Bellary Taluk Industrial Development Plan 2006-11

Sr. No.	Sector / Sub-sector / Activity	Units	Fin.Outlay (Rs lakh)	Emp. Generated
	Candle making	29	25.95	232
	Plastic Buttons	25	46.66	125
	Leather articles/ footwears	29	257.7	348
	Paints & primers mfg.	15	220.74	135
	Polythene films and carry bags	15	181.15	90
	Reprocessing of plastics	29	181.24	290
	PVC Fittings	22	185.85	176
	Plastic Granules	12	214.4	120
	Tyre retreading	24	349.9	240
	Sub total	430	1989.71	4397
V	Electrical/Electronics & Computer Based Inds.			
	Battery charging/ servicing	30	55.08	210
	Battery Eliminators/ Power packs	30	74.82	150
	Invertors upto 50 kva	15	32.64	45
	Voltage Stabilizers	19	41.77	114
	Emergency lamps	18	22.5	54
	DTP Centres	24	44.55	96
	Elec.Repairs/ motor rewinding	27	41.45	135
	Sub total	163	312.81	804
VI	Mineral based and building material products			
	Hollow concrete blocks	18	190.01	270
	Iron Ore Crushing	10	707.15	300
	Jelly crushing	15	262.2	225
	Granite Industries	17	387.45	255
	Soil Cement Blocks	25	22.45	150
	Table moulded bricks	16	180.35	320
	Cement / Fly ash Bricks	23	204.6	345
	Mosaic tiles	13	294.39	130
	Sub total	137	2248.6	1995
VII	Livestock based products			
	Cattle / Poultry feed	20	235.6	240
	Dressed Broiler chicken unit	30	43.56	90
	Sub total	50	279.16	330
VIII	Mechanical based products			

Bellary Taluk Industrial Development Plan 2006-11

Sr. No.	Sector / Sub-sector / Activity	Units	Fin.Outlay (Rs lakh)	Emp. Generated
	Diesel Engine servicing	29	26.67	116
	Lathe works	15	22.83	60
	Machine shops	15	45.3	150
	Forging unit mill	6	242.47	90
	Red Oxide	18	443.25	360
	Galvanising Unit	14	901.81	490
	Steel/re-rolling mills	6	515.9	450
	Steel fabrication & furniture	32	487.29	384
	Alloys Steel manufacture	11	389.84	110
	Foundry units	12	450.2	420
	Barbed wire	20	121.88	80
	Agricultural implements	20	184.6	100
	General Engineering	20	61.48	100
	Sub total	218	3893.52	2910
IX	Tourism related projects			
	Two-Star Hotel	6	318.64	300
	Motels	23	37.4	115
	Fast food centres	21	188.9	378
	Travel Agencies	20	49.88	60
	Mini buses	30	165.94	120
	Taxi service	35	185.78	140
	Sub total	135	946.54	1113
X	Infrastructure projects			
	Commercial complexes	11	242.3	99
	Sub total	11	242.30	99
XI	Rural Artisans			
	Stone carving	16	6	32
	Carpentry	36	56.49	180
	Goldsmithy	19	18.17	38
	Pottery/ Terracota articles	25	22.25	125
	Other artisans (tailoring, laundry, barbers etc.)	57	36.37	285
	Balcksmithy	16	14.51	80
	Banana fibre products	0	0	0
	Mirror embroidery	4	2.4	20
	Soft toys	183	98.16	915
	Sub total	356	254.35	1675

Bellary Taluk Industrial Development Plan 2006-11

Sr. No.	Sector / Sub-sector / Activity	Units	Fin.Outlay (Rs lakh)	Emp. Generated
XII	SRTO			
	Auto Rikshaw	78	83.8	78
	Mini trucks	161	2456.23	483
	Goods carrier/ trucks	111	1671.25	333
	Passenger Bus	42	516.38	378
	Sub total	392	4727.66	1272
XIII	PROFESSIONALS & SELF EMPLOYED	80	979.52	1600
	Sub total	80	979.52	1600
XIV	Others Industries			
	Corrugated Boxes	20	730.73	160
	Ice Blocks & Ice Industry	14	88.12	70
	Vermicompost	29	294.65	145
	Coir products (rope, mats, etc.)	14	50.4	98
	Quartz processing	4	171.9	20
	Wooden furniture, doors and windows	23	39.45	92
	Book Binding & Note Books	20	78.88	100
	Paper envelopes	15	58.68	75
	Mineral water	20	244.88	300
	Paper napkins	10	182.6	100
	Souvenir Manufacturing units	10	122.42	20
	School bags	4	6.3	44
	Bee keeping	30	26.7	60
	Cane & Bamboo	10	6.82	100
	Sub total	223	2102.53	1384
XV	Other Service Sectors			
	Vulcanising/ air compressor units	50	27.1	100
	Weigh Bridge	20	243.24	40
	Computer aided wheel balancing units	25	37.05	50
	Denting units	25	14.8	50
	Pollution Control Certification Centres	31	27.05	31
	Service station for automobiles	15	179.43	75
	Fuel injection servicing	25	37.75	0
	Auto servicing	50	76.1	500
	Cyber Caffes	30	148.5	60
	Beauty parlors	22	23.04	66

Bellary Taluk Industrial Development Plan 2006-11

Sr. No.	Sector / Sub-sector / Activity	Units	Fin.Outlay (Rs lakh)	Emp. Generated
	Fax STD Centres	31	47.02	62
	Radiological equipment centres	16	474.58	80
	Pathological Centres	27	28.95	162
	CT Scan unit	6	355.78	18
	Nursing Homes	15	273.46	135
	Genset Repair & Hire	14	42.92	42
	Tractor servicing/ repair	25	44.85	100
	Computer Servicing units	30	17.76	60
	Computer Trg. Inst.	16	197.58	48
	Digital photo studio	14	432.98	70
	Screen printing	31	7.5	62
	Offset printing unit	10	147.98	90
	Photo copying	31	47.15	62
	Servicing & repairing of consumer ele.pro.	24	26.7	96
	Repairing & Servicing of Pumps	31	22.7	124
	Oil Gana	15	27.63	30
	Sub total	629	3009.6	2213
XVI	SHG Micro Enterprises	275	95.35	1375
	Sub total	275	95.35	1375
	Grand Total	4104	36490.77	30059

Chapter 3:

Taluk at a Glance

3.1 Bellary taluk takes its name from its headquarters town which is also the district headquarters town. This is a border taluk where a significant number of people speak Telugu. Bellary taluk is the largest both in area and population among seven taluks. The geographical area of the taluk is 1689 sq.km. and population is 625494 as per 2001 census. This accounts for 31 percent of district's population and its area accounts for 20 percent.

Sr. No.	Item	Units	Data
1	Population		
(i)	Total	Lakh	6.26
(ii)	Rural	"	3.09
(iii)	Urban	"	3.17
(iv)	Male	"	3.19
(v)	Female	"	3.07
(vi)	SC population	"	1.01
(vii)	ST population	"	1.02
(viii)	Density in population	persons per sq.km	370
2	Literacy		
(i)	Total	thousands	318
(ii)	Male	"	192
(iii)	Female	"	126
(iv)	Urban	"	202
(v)	Rural	"	116

3.2 Administrative set up

Bellary which is the headquarters of the district is also the headquarters of the revenue sub division covering 3 taluks. The taluk is divided into five Hoblis. It has 103 villages and 40 Gram Panchayats.

3.3 Physiography

The Bellary district is situated between 14 degrees 30' and 15 degrees 50' north latitude and 77 degrees 40' East longitude. The Bellary taluk is situated on the eastern side of the district surrounded by Sirguppa taluk in the North, on the south by the Alur taluk of Andhra Pradesh, on the east by the Anantapur and Kurnool districts of Andhra Pradesh and on the west by Sandur and Hospet taluks. The district is situated in a semi-arid zone. The geographical

location is at 1512 ft. Height from the main sea level. The western parts of the taluk is hilly with iron deposits. The taluk is bounded on the north by the Siruguppa taluk

3.4 Soil Conditions & Topographical Features

The Bellary district consists of archern complex composed of crystalline schist' epidorities, granites and later granites. The soil content of the taluk is black cotton with red loamy. The soil in the western parts of Bellary is red loamy with hilly area having rich minerals like iron ore of 65% ferrous and manganese ore of 40-48% manganese. Hilly rocks are scattered in the eastern parts of the taluk. There are only two tributaries of the Tungabadhra river viz.,Hagari and Chikka Hagari which passes through two taluks - Bellary and Siruguppa.

3.5 Seasonal & Climatic Conditions

The Bellary district falls under semi-arid zone with dry climate. The temperature range from min. 13 degrees Celsius during December to a maximum of 44 degrees Celsius in April and May. The relative humidity is much less in the eastern parts of the Bellary. The taluk is known for its hot summer and a dry weather persists for a major part of the year. Average rainfall for the taluk is about 522 mm per annum, which precipitates in about 32 rainy days. Usually August and September months get maximum rainfall.

3.6 Land use Pattern:

The current pattern of land utilization is as follows:

Land Use	Area (ha)
Forests	2877
Barren	8483
Non agriculture	7674
Cultivable waste	1273
Permanent pasture	154
Trees & Groves	202
Current fallow	49207
Other follows	2524
Net area sown	96633
Total geographical area	169027
Area sown more than once	16989

3.7 Irrigation

The net irrigated area constitute only 61076 hec.(41 p.c.). Being a border taluk many farmers from Andhra Pradesh have migrated here and cultivate lands on lease basis. TB canals cover 59491 hec.(98 p.c.) and other source of irrigation is through wells and borewells.

Sl.no.	Particulars	Area (hec.)	Percent
1	Tungabadra canals	59491	97.40
2	Lift Irrigation	534	0.87
3	Wells/Borewells	1051	1.73
Total area under irrigation		61076	100.00

3.8 Predominant Economic Activities prevalent in the taluk

3.8.1 Agricultural sector

Agriculture contributes major portion of the income of the taluk. The main food crops are jowar, paddy, maize and pulses while the important commercial crops are sunflower, safflower and cotton. Though the productivity has shown a declining trend in the last few years, performance is better than the state average in terms of production and yield with reference to paddy, pulses, jowar and cotton. Major horticultural crops grown in the district are chillies, coriander, pomegranate, mango, fig, and coconut.

3.8.2. Industrial Sector

Since cotton is grown extensively, there are number of cotton-based industries in the taluk. Similarly, sunflower cultivation on large-scale have paved the way for development of oil based industries. The taluk is endowed with rich minerals both metallic and non-metallic minerals. The taluk has 6 medium and large scale industries with an investment of Rs. 365886.00 lakhs and employment of 3312 which gives comprehensive scope for downstream industries. In Bellary taluk, as on 31.3.2006, there are 3990 small and tiny industries with an investment of Rs 13302.30 lakh providing employment for 19865 persons. Most of the industries are concentrated in Bellary city only because of better infrastructural facilities and better linkages. During 2003-04, DIC has given permission to establish 204 SSI units with total investment of Rs 1032.50 lakh providing employment to 992 persons.

Bellary popularly known as Jean Capital of India. There is a scope for establishment of jeans ready-made garment units in Bellary because of cheap and skilled labour. It is the second most important centre for manufacture of ready-made garments in Karnataka after Bangalore. There are 45 to 50 Washing and dyeing Units and around 500 Stitching Units in Bellary. The taluk has abundant mineral resources like Iron ore, Manganese Ore, Red Oxide, Ferrous Oxide etc., The main occupation of the people are carpentry, bamboo works, stone cutting, pottery, leather work, skill based activity like mirror embroidery, goldsmithy etc., but their livelihood mainly depends on mining activity, earthwork, trading and business etc.,

3.9 Performance of Credit Agencies

There are 64 bank branches in the taluk. The details of outstanding deposits and advances as at the end of March 2006 are furnished below.

(Rs. lakh)

Sr No	AGENCY	No .of branches	Deposits		Loans	
			Outstanding	% of share	Outstanding	% of share
1	CBs	38	113,924.31	86.6	97,785.77	82
2	PGB	20	15,241.1	11.6	15,148.49	12.7
3	BDCCB	4	2,320.29	1.7	614.58	0.5
5	PCARDBs	1	100.28	0.1	583.16	0.5
6	KSFC	1			5,163	4.3
	Total	64	131,585.98	100	119,295	100

3.10 Credit-Deposit (CD) Ratio

The CD ratio of CBs, PGB and BDCCB was at 86, 99 and 26 respectively as at the end of March 2006. The overall CD ratio of the formal banking system in the taluk was at 91% as on that date.

3.11 Ground level credit flow

During 2004-05, Banks have disbursed Rs. 160.65 lakh as against target of Rs. 123.60 lakh in Kudligi taluk under non-farm sector which includes activities like Handloom/powerloom, village and cottage industries, tiny industries, SSI and Rural Artisans. Similarly under Other Priority Sector which includes activities like Road transport operators, professional and self employed, rural housing, small business and retail trade, consumption loans, banks have

disbursed Rs.906.75 lakh as against the target of Rs. 1146.85 lakh during 2004-05 in Kudligi taluk.

3.12 Places of Interest:

- i. Fort Hill: This is situated in the heart of Bellary City with more than two k.m. in circumference. This attractive fort which will be illuminated on national festivals is 1976 feet above the sea level and 480 feet above the level of the town.
- ii. Durgamma Temple: This famous temple is situated in Parvathinagar of Bellary town. Goddess Durgamma is said to have cured diseases and people gather in large numbers during annual festival in February every year.
- iii. Jeeva Smadhi of Yerri Thatha at Chellagurki village: Yerri Thatha the great saint who came and lived for 25 years in Chellagurki village died there in 1922. The samadhi attracts people from all over the State and on every new moon day.
- iv. Kurugodu Temples: Kurugodu village (declared as taluk headquarters for the newly declared Kurugodu taluk) is 28 kms. from Bellary town. Basaveshwara temple with modern gopura and large Nandi (12 feet height) attracts quite a good number of pilgrims. In old Kurugodu there are nine temples on one side and one temple on the other side of Hanumantha hill. No mortar was used and all had been constructed of granite.
- v. Moka Farm: Moka village, which stands on the bank of river Hagari, is 17 k.m. away from Bellary city. There is one agriculture farm and Malleswaraswamy temple.

Chapter 4
Resource base of the taluk

4.1 Agriculture : Around 60% of the population depends on Agricultural activity, rice is the staple food. In total 57% of the land is utilised for the agricultural activity. Most part of the taluk is irrigated by TB Dam. The main crops in Bellary Taluk are as under :

Sl.No.	Name of the crop	Sown area during 2005-06 (in ha.)
1	Paddy	25,015
2	Jower	28,540
3	Maize	16,375
4	Pulses	12,944
5	Safflower	5,850
6	Sunflower	28,613
7	Cotton	4,885

4.2 Horticulture : Production of Horticultural crops in the Taluk as on 31.03.2005 was as under :

Sr.No.	Name of the crop	Area (Ha.)	Production (M.Ton)	yield/ha.	Value (Rs. lakhs)
I	Fruit Crops				
1	Mango	310	5,580	18	837.00
2	Banana	26	1,040	40	31.20
3	Sapota	600	6,000	10	660.00
4	Lime	28	448	16	8.96
5	Mosambi	32	256	8	20.48
6	Pomogranate	703	6,327	9	189.81
7	Papaya	20	1,500	75	15.00
8	Fig	300	2,700	9	540.00
II	Vegetable Crops				
1	Tomato (Rabi & Khariff)	104	1,905	20	40.41
2	Cucumber	19	228	12	6.84
3	Menthi	8	80	10	2.40
4	Palak	9	81	9	2.43
5	Dhantu	11	187	17	3.74
6	Curry Leaves	20	40	2	1.20
7	Brinjal	60	1,500	25	30.00
8	Onion Khariff & Rabi	26	422	15	11.58
III	Spices				
1	Tamarind	19	47.5	2.5	3.80
2	Dry Chilli	7,500	15,000	2	4800.00
3	Coriander	3,465	2,598.8	0.75	415.80
IV	Other Horti Crops				
1	Ladies Finger	18	216	12	6.48
2	Cluster Beans	24	96	4	1.92
3	Drum sticks (lakh sticks)	39	39	1	0.98
4	Water melon	129	3,870	30	116.10
5	Coconut (lakh nuts)	100	6	0.06	15.00
6	Oil Palm	112	33	3	1.32
V	Jasmine flower	121	726	6	101.64

4.3 Minerals:

The Manganese and Ferrous ores from Bellary Taluk has high potential in the world market. The ores are being transported to ports of Mangalore, Karwar, Goa, Chennai and Visakhapatnam by Road and Rail for onward export to China, South Korea, Japan, Australia etc., The ores is also transported to Koppal, Maharashtra, Goa, Andhra Pradesh and other states for steel industry. In Bellary taluk there are 3 mines spread over in 81.30 ha. with an average lease period of 10 years. The demand for the ore has been increased since 2001, this has resulted in illegal digging of agricultural lands for iron ore in the form of lump or powder.

4.4 Forest

2877 ha. or 2% of the area is covered by forest. Owing to mining activity deforestation is taking place. The following activities can be taken up in the forest area : Bee keeping, Basket making, Manufacture of bags from natural fibres, rope weaving, collection of minor forest produce, Agarbatti making, Organic farming, Furniture shop, neem oil/cake manufacturing, Extraction of oil from aromatic plants etc., activities can be implemented.

4.5 Animal Husbandry

Animal Husbandry is the main allied activity next to Agriculture in Bellary Taluk.

(i)	Indigenous cattle	no.	69,912
(ii)	Cross Breed	no.	598
(iii)	Buffalous	no.	49,493
(iv)	Indigenous sheep	no.	67,793
(v)	Goats	no	29,311
(vi)	Poultry	no	1,026,725

Dairy and Sheep/goat rearing are the main activities in the taluk. Dairy development activities in the district are carried out as supplementary activities. The per capita availability of milk in the district is 170 gm/day as against the normal requirement at a minimum of 240 gm per day as per Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). Raichur-Bellary Milk Union (RBMU) covers Raichur, Koppal and Bellary districts. It has created infrastructure support to suit its requirements. There is one milk processing unit at Bellary i.e. Bellary Dairy -40000 LPD capacity. The total milk production in Bellary taluk during 2005-06 was 31400 LPD. In Bellary taluk, there are 32 poultry layer farms with daily egg production of 8.90 lakh and 5 broiler farms with annual meat production of 41 tonnes. There is scope for setting up of one

modern abattoir and one feed manufacturing unit in Bellary city. One wool processing unit can be set up in Bellary taluk.

4.6 Fisheries:

Fisheries is one of the important sectors in the socio-economic set up of Bellary district. It provides animal protein to population, generates large-scale employment and earns valuable foreign exchange. Fish farming is a traditional activity as the district is endowed with fresh water resources consisting of tanks, reservoirs, rivers, canals and ponds. There is a good scope for inland fisheries, particularly pond fisheries, tank and riverine fisheries. Over 19171 ha has been affected with salinity, 2770 ha with acidic soils and 7997 ha waterlogged in Bellary, Hospet and Siruguppa blocks due to excess irrigation with total problematic soil of 29938 ha due to bad water management and these areas can be brought back to commercial use by excavating fish ponds and taking up fish culture.

The fishermen population in the district is 41780 of which around 13920 people are full time active fishermen. Out of 13920 active fishermen, 10930 are men and 2990 are women. The catch composition is major carp - 60%, local carps and others- 20% and catfish - 20%. Around 75 to 80% of the fish are cultured and the remaining 20% catch through natural process In Bellary taluk, total fish production during 2005-06 was estimated to be around 308.10 tonnes. During the past five years , the construction of fish ponds in Bellary district was encouraging. As on 31.3.2005, 212 fish ponds with 615 acres have been constructed of which 71 ponds constructed in Bellary taluk only. At present there are two private ice plants with a capacity of 3 tons each per day at Bellary.

4.7 Human Resource :

The details of educational institutions in Bellary taluk are indicated below.

Educational Institutions	Number of institutions	No. of students
Primary Schools	397	103,528
High Schools	75	22,626
Pre-university	14	9,054
Medical Colleges	1	151
Poly technic	3	976
Engineering Colleges	2	2,736
Degree Colleges	3	5,743

Classification of workers

(i)	Cultivators	thousands	63
(ii)	Agricultural labourers	"	81
(iii)	Workers in household industry	"	8
(iv)	Other workers	"	114
(v)	Total	"	266

As per 2001 census, 801369 constituting 40% of the total population are main workers of which 30% are agriculturists, 34% agriculture labourers and the remaining 36% are other workers. Of the total main workers, 34% are female workers. More than 68360 are registered for employment with the Employment Exchange in the district as at the end of March 2005, out of which 19141 are from Bellary taluk. CEDOK, GTTC, SIRD, RUDSETI, Chitradurga organizes EDPs, Management Development Programmes and awareness creating/Skill development programmes with a view to motivate rural youth to establish their own SSI units. The following table shows that existing manpower which is not sufficient to meet the demands of the existing and implementing medium and large scale industries.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Total
1	Degree holders	1,393
2	Diploma holders	326
3	ITI	1,323
4	Stenos & Typists	484
5	SSLC	6,752
6	PUC	2,766
7	Driving license holders	580
8	Below SSLC	4,170
9	Others	1,347
10	Total registerd	19,141

**Chapter 5:
Infrastructural facilities and new developments**

The district fares fairly well under some of the infrastructure indicators such as Electricity, Irrigation, Transportation, Water supply, education, and agricultural markets where the ranking of the district is better than the State average. Infrastructure facilities act as catalysts in the development. In 1995, the GOI set up Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) with NABARD for sanctioning loans to State Governments for development of rural infrastructure. 465 projects with an outlay of Rs.88.15 crore and RIDF loan of Rs.77.22 crore sanctioned by NABARD for the district covering mainly rural roads and bridges, Minor Irrigation projects, recharging of ground water structures, , anganawadi centres, primary and secondary schools, rural markets, godowns. District offers scope for infrastructure projects in minor irrigation sector to increase irrigation facilities, improvements to rural roads for all-weather connectivity, development of infrastructure facilities such as rural drinking water supply, health service projects, creation of water recharge structures, rain water harvesting structures etc.

5.2 Power :

The Karnataka Power Corporation has initiated action for setting up of “Vijayanagar Thermal Power Station”, 500 MW near Kudithini village at a cost of Rs. 2500 crore. Bellary Steels and Alloys Ltd., is planning to set up its own power producing unit of 50 MW at a cost of Rs. 100 crore. M/S Royal Alkalytes has already set up diesel based power generating unit near Hagari village, about 20 KM from Bellary having a capacity of 30 MW with an investment of Rs. 100 crore. It is proposed to set up six 110 KV substations and eight 33 KV sub stations in Bellary taluk by the GESCOM. If all these projects come through, Bellary district would become an important power-producing centre in this region.

5.3 Water: There is a plan of utilizing water of Allipura tank near Bellary to Mundargi industrial area with a cost of Rs. 2 crore. The position of drinking water facility in the taluk is given below:

Rural Drinking Water			
1	Flouride affected villages	Number	23
2	Borewells	Number	1043
3	Mini Water Supply schemes	Number	132
4	Piped Water Supply schemes	Number	78

5.4 Road and Rail connectivity

The rail and road connectivity of the taluk are indicated below:

1	Railway Route		
(i)	Broad Gauge	kms	53
(ii)	Meter Gauge	kms	21
(iii)	Railway Station	no.	10
2	Road length		
(i)	National Highway	kms.	66.85
(ii)	State Highway	kms.	54.35
(iii)	Major dist. roads	kms.	400.75
(iv)	other dist. roads	kms.	4
(v)	village roads	kms.	134
(vi)	irrigation dept., roads	kms.	198
(vii)	Municipality roads	kms.	366
(viii)	TDB Roads	kms.	162

Industrial Estates and Areas

KSSIDC has developed two Industrial estates viz. Bellary estate established in 1968 and Mundargi industrial estate established in 1998 in Bellary taluk and the details are as under.

Industrial Estate	Land acquired (acres)	Total no of sheds provided	Sheds allotted	No of sheds where sale deed executed	Vacant sheds
Bellary	15.75	50	48	35	2
Mundargi	7.19	4	3	0	0

Vishwa sheds

In Bellary taluk 5 workshed have been constructed for the benefit of rural artisans under Vishwa scheme and all sheds have been allotted. Out of 5 sheds which 3 are functioning and the remaining to are yet to start functioning.

Particulars of Industrial sites developed in Bellary taluk as on 31-03-2006

Industrial Estate	Total no of sites developed	Sites allotted	Vacant sites	Plots where sale deed executed
Bellary	36	33	3	11
Mundargi	41	7	34	0

Industrial Area Development and allotment by KIADB

Particulars of Industrial sites developed and allotted by KIADB in the taluk are as under:

Industrial Estate	Total land acquired & dev. (acres)	No of sites Developed	No of sites allotted	Vacant plots	Remarks
Mundargi 1 st stage	52.59	48	48	0	
Mundargi 2 nd stage	167.32	125	120	5	20 acre land is available for allotment. Land rate is Rs. 5.20 lakh
Mundargi 3 rd stage	85.72	101	88	13	20 acre land is available for allotment
Ananthapur Road	21.79	23	23	0	
Total	327.42	297	279	18	

Establishment of New / Expansion of existing Industrial estates

The requirements of infrastructure for industrial development in the taluk are given below :

Taluk and Potential place	Extent of land proposed (acres)	Power required (MW)	Water required (TMC)	Associated agencies
Bellary	100	500	2.50	KIADB, KSSIDC, KPTCL, PWD
-Guggarahatti Mundargi	50	20	1.00	

5.5 Other factors affecting the economy of the District:

The State Government has announced Bellary package of Rs 3300 crore for the overall development of the district and solve the problems such as poor roads, drinking water and drainage problems, education, Health including veterinary health etc, to be implemented in next three to four years.

The State Government proposes to set up an apparel park on an area of 50 acres with an estimated cost of Rs 11.32 crore with 75 % contribution from GOI and 25 from GoK. KSSIDC and KAIDB have been identified as implementing agencies. The facilities to be provided in the park included 38 plots with common facilities centres, banking facilities, effluent treatment plant, infrastructure development and two garment complexes. GoK has identified Bellary

district as a growth centre for promotion of garment industries and detailed plan is worked out by DIC for establishment of growth centre in Bellary during 2004-05.

5.6 New industrial policy 2006-11-Karnataka

The Government of Karnataka has announced the new industrial policy-2006-11 vide its order dated 26 August 2006. The policy envisions the following:

- The state to achieve a Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) growth of over 9%, which in turn will call for industrial sector growth rate of over 12%
- Strengthening the manufacturing industry in the state and increase its share of the GSDP from the present average of 16.7% to over 20% by the end of the policy period
- Achieve an increased share of Karnataka's exports in the National exports from the present 15% to 20%
- Create additional employment generation for at least a 10 lakhs persons in the manufacturing and service sectors
- Promote diversified industrial base which would strengthen both the old economy and new economy fields
- Facilitate reduction of regional imbalance in the matter of economic opportunities, employment and growth
- Promote sustained industrial growth by facilitating accelerated flow of investments

This vision is sought to be achieved by following the strategy indicated below

- The various talukas of the state have been categorised into three Zones for the purpose of focussed attention.
 - Zone 1- consisting of 79 talukas- most/ more Backward Talukas as categorised by Dr. Nanjundappa committee report;
 - Zone 2- consisting of 85 talukas (taluka not covered in Zone 1 and 3) and

- Zone 3- consisting of 12 talukas of Bangalore urban and rural districts (excluding talukas of Kanakapura and Magadi), Mangalore and Mysore talukas.
- To develop industrial infrastructure facilities ahead of the requirements, in various key locations of the state through the KIADB / KSSIDC. The industrial areas developed would include areas for housing and other social infrastructure.
- Implementation of the industrial water supply schemes would be facilitated by the government through Special purpose vehicles.
- Government would facilitate the preparation of "gas distribution master plan" to enable public/ private sector players to bring in gas from diverse sources for distribution
- Specialised industrial infrastructure for specific sectors and the Special Economic Zones would be encouraged to be established
- Industrial corridor/ cluster development would be increased in potential locations.
- Alternate partnership and financing options for infrastructure development would be encouraged
- A separate package would be formulated in consultation with the sericulture department for the silk reeling sector
- Impetus for development of renewable and non-conventional energy sources through mission approach
- Government would help promote/ help facilitate the establishment of specialised skill development institutions at key locations suitable for the manufacturing industries and emerging vocations in the service sector
- Promote Agro food processing industries in the potential locations
- Karnataka Council for Technology Upgradation would be strengthened to take up promotional programmes to help small scale industries modernise, improve quality and cut costs
- Programmes for promotion of local entrepreneurship would be strengthened

- Special incentives for entrepreneurs setting up units in backward areas. Additional incentives for units promoted by entrepreneurs from the category of a SC/ST, minority, women, physically challenged and ex-servicemen
- Improvement of investment climate and business environment through decentralised governance measures and efficient facilitation
- Comprehensive rationalisation and simplification of provisions of various labour laws to enable flexibility and increased productivity in the industry
- Government to come up with the separate revival package for sick small scale industrial units and BIFR cases, in consultation with all the stakeholders
- The District Industries Centre (DIC) would be designated as nodal agency at the district level for implementation of self-employment programmes and self-help groups
- Global information centres to be set up at all DICs for the benefit of other pillars
- Existing areas of concentration of industries would be converted into “Industrial Township” for efficient maintenance of civic amenities and services etc.
- Price and purchase preferences extended to SSIs under the previous industrial policy to be extended in this policy for the next five years.

The incentives being proposed to be given to the units being set up in the various Zones is given in the Annexure.

ANNEXURE

Incentives & Concessions for Mega, Large & Medium and Small Scale Industries

Sl. No.	Type of Incentives	Mega Industries	Large & Medium Industries	Small Scale Industries
1	Capital Investment Subsidy	Nil	Nil	<p>Zone -1 : 25% of the value of fixed assets, subject to a maximum of Rs.15 lakhs per unit</p> <p>Zone -2 : 20% of the value of fixed assets, subject to a maximum of Rs.10 lakhs per unit</p> <p>Zone -1&2: Addl. Subsidy of 5% of the value of fixed assets, subject to a ceiling of Rs.1 lakh for SC/ST/PH/Minority & X-Serviceman entrepreneurs. In case of women entrepreneurs, the ceiling for additional subsidy would be Rs.5 lakhs.</p> <p>Note: This incentive is available only to units financed by KSFC/KSIIDC/Banks / other financial institutions.</p> <p>Zone-3: Nil</p>
2	Exemption of Electricity Duty on Captive power generation	Currently available under Energy Dept. Policy Continued upto 2011.		
3	Exemption of Stamp Duty & Reduction of Registration Charges	<p>Zone-1 : Full exemption</p> <p>Zone-2 : 75% exemption</p> <p>Zone-3 : Nil</p> <p>Stamp duty : In respect of Loan & Credit deeds executed for availing term loans from FIs/Banks and for execution of Lease, Lease-cum-Sale & absolute Sale Deeds by KIADB/KSSIDC in respect of Industrial land / plots allotted.</p> <p>Reduction of Registration charges: Concessional registration charges at Re.1 per Rs.1,000.</p>		

Sl. No.	Type of Incentives	Mega Industries	Large & Medium Industries	Small Scale Industries
4	Waiver of conversion fine:- (on lands converted for industrial use)	Zone-1: Full exemption subject to a maximum of 50 acres per unit. Zone-2: 75% exemption subject to a maximum of 25 acres per unit. Zone-3: Nil	Zone-1: Full exemption subject to a maximum of 25 acres per unit. Zone-2: 75% exemption subject to a maximum of 25 acres per unit. Zone-3: Nil	Zone-1: Full exemption subject to a maximum of 10 acres per unit. Zone-2: 75% exemption subject to a maximum of 10 acres per unit. Zone-3: Nil
5	Acquisition & allotment of land through KIADB	In respect of lands acquired for development of industrial area / estates or single unit complex KIADB acquisition charges to be levied is 28% in respect of areas in Zone-3 . For the areas in Zones 1 & 2 acquisition charges would be 10%		
6	Subsidy for setting up of Effluent Treatment Plants [ETPs]	One time capital subsidy up to 50% of the cost of ETP, subject to a ceiling of Rs.100 lakhs per unit for all categories of industries for all Zones.		
7	Entry Tax & Special Entry Tax concessions	<p>Zone - 1 & 2 :</p> <p>i) 'ET & Special ET exemption of "Plant & Machinery and Capital Goods" for an initial period of 3 years from the date of commencement of project implementation. For this purpose, the term "Plant & Machinery and Capital Goods" also includes Plant & Machinery and capital goods i.e., equipment, etc. which is put up in the power project units for captive generation of Electricity.</p> <p>ii) On raw materials, inputs, component parts & consumpibles (excluding petroleum products) [wherever applicable] for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production.</p> <p>Zone-3 : Nil</p>		
8	Human Resource Developments	<p>i) Grant of up to 5 acres of Government land will be considered along with capital contribution of 50% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs.2 crores per Training Establishment for sector specific training.</p> <p>ii) Recurring cost for running the training institution an amount of Rs.750/- p.m./per trainee will be provided subject to a ceiling of Rs.15 lakhs per year for period of 3 years.</p> <p>iii) Government will launch a new scheme to provide Rs.750/- p.m. stipend with suitable matching contribution by training institutions for on-the-job training of unemployed educated youth for training in different vocations through industrial / service establishments.</p>		

Bellary Taluk Industrial Development Plan 2006-11

Sl. No.	Type of Incentives	Mega Industries	Large & Medium Industries	Small Scale Industries
9	Technology Upgradation	Nil	Nil	<p>Zone-1&2 :</p> <p>i) Existing scheme of 4% interest subsidy for TU loans availed from KSFC/KSIIDC shall be extended to cover TU loans availed from scheduled Commercial Banks, which are not covered under CLCS Scheme of Govt.of India.</p> <p>Zone-1,2&3 :</p> <p>ii) Existing incentive scheme for SSI units going in for BIS product certification or ISO series certification is continued with enhanced financial allocation.</p> <p>iii) Encouragement to Patents Registration: Subsidy at 50% of the cost of Patents registration, subject to a ceiling of Rs.2 lakhs per unit.</p>
		Funding will be provided for certain commercially viable research projects in collaboration with IITs, universities and other reputed institutions. An amount of Rs.25 crores is earmarked for this purpose during the policy period.		
10	Industrial Infrastructure Development / Common infrastructure / facilities in Notified Industrial Clusters	A separate Infrastructure Upgradation Fund of Rs.500 crores would be created for upgradation of infrastructure facilities in existing industrial area / estates and also for maintenance. This fund may also be utilized for new industrial areas. Separate guidelines would be issued for utilizing this fund.		
11	Agriculture Produce Processing Industries - Exemption of APMC Cess	APMC Cess in respect of direct procurement of agriculture produce for processing from farmers by processing industries is exempted.		

Chapter 6

Existing Industrial base

6.1 Tiny / SSI units:

As on 31 March 2006, there are 3990 Tiny / SSI units in Bellary taluk with an investment of Rs. 13302.30 lakh and providing employment to 19865 persons as per details given below:

Sl. No.	Products	Units	Investments (Rs. lakh)	Employment
1	Food Beverages	1024	3166.44	5824
2	Textiles	941	3034.46	6276
3	Wood	108	310.20	525
4	Printing & Stationery	92	269.12	410
5	Leather & Leather Product	80	120.00	510
6	Rubber and Plastic	52	524.30	308
7	Glass and Glass chemicals	35	402.10	562
6	Chemicals	25	290.00	500
7	Metal Products	37	355.50	419
8	Gen.Engg.works	418	941.99	182
9	Electricals & Electronics	68	127.20	1310
10	Repairs & Servicing	101	370.20	448
11	Ferros & Non Ferros	19	1104.00	1000
12	Other Services	315	283.25	317
13	Miscellaneous	427	1557.88	216
14	Job Works	248	445.66	1058
	TOTAL	3990	13302.30	19865

6.2 Medium & Large Scale industries existing in Bellary Taluka

In Bellary taluk there are 21 medium and large scale industrial units with an investment of Rs. 24702.47 lakh providing employment to 2082 persons as per details given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the unit	Name of the end product	Investment (in Lakhs)	Employment
1	M/s Bellary Steels and Alloys Ltd Bellary	Sponge Iron	4500.00	385
2	M/s Sharada Veg. Oil Ltd, Bellary	Solvent Extract	450.00	40
3	M/s Mullangi Sintex Ltd, Bellary	Cotton Yarn	465.00	60
4	M/s N.K. Steels Bellary	Billets and Sheet product	1700.00	485
5	M/s Bellary Steel Rolling Mill, Bellary	MS flats & Angles	4500.00	60
6	M/s Siddeswara Oils and Allied Products Pvt Ltd, Halkundi Bellary Tq	Oil	4.36	15
7	M/s Sirdi Sai Spintex Pvt. Ltd Bellary	Cotton Yarn	4.61	40
8	M/s K.R. Alloys ltd.	Sponge Iron		
9	M/s Pupori Steels, Bellary	Sponge Iron	884.50	77
10	M/s Hothur Steels Bellary	Sponge Iron	859.00	75

Sl. No.	Name of the unit	Name of the end product	Investment (in Lakhs)	Employment
11	M/s Benaka Sponge Iron Pvt. Ltd. Bellary	Sponge Iron	1088.00	100
12	M/s Hindustan Calcined Metals, Bellary	Sponge Iron	1040.00	74
13	M/s H.K.T Mining (P) Ltd, Bellary	Sponge Iron	1238.00	55
14	M/s Jankil Corp Ltd., Bellary	Sponge Iron	1883.00	130
15	M/s Sigma Solid Strips Pvt. Ltd. Bellary	Sponge Iron	305.00	35
16	M/s Rangineni Steel Pvt Ltd., Bellary	Sponge Iron	305.00	35
17	M/s Balajiswamy Premium Steels Pvt.Ltd., Bellary	Sponge Iron	680.00	70
18	M/s Sajalla Iron & Steels Pvt. Ltd, Bellary	Sponge Iron	1410.00	60
19	M/s Noble Distilleries & Powers Pvt Ltd, Bellary	Sponge Iron	2565	156
20	M/s Lakshmi Venkateswara Steels Pvt Ltd., Bellary	Sponge Iron	326.00	95
21	M/s Supra Steel & Power Pvt.Ltd, Bellary	Sponge Iron	495.00	35
	Total		24702.47	2082

6.3 Projects cleared by HLC & State SWA

Projects cleared by the High Level Committee(HLC) and the State Level Single Window Agency(SLSWA) during the last 05 years to be implemented in Bellary taluk are indicated below.

List of projects cleared by State SWA during 2000-01 to 2004-05

Sl no	Name of the unit	Location	Product	Investment (Rs lakh)	Employment (Nos)
1	M/s. Hothur Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Kudithini and Veniverapura	Meteorological Coke, 25 MW	49,100.27	656
2	Kumarswamy ISPAT Pvt.. Ltd.	Halakundi village, Bellary tal.	Sponge Iron 200TPDI	2,450	250
3	Shri Venkateswara Sponge & Power Pvt. Ltd.	Halkundi village Bellary tal.	Sponge Iron- 50,000TPA, Iron Ore Pilleets, etc.	4,500	184
4	EMBITEE Iron & Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Veniverapura, Bellary taluk	Sponge Iron 60000 MTPA	3,100	100
5	Noble Distilleries & Powers, Pvt. Ltd.	Siriwara village Bellary taluk	Sponge Iron 200 TPD	981	100
6	-do-	-do-	9MW Co-Gen. power plant, etc	3,096	150
7	Chakkilam Powertek ltd.	Belegallu village Bellary tal.	Sponge Iron 100TPD	1,462	50
8	Sigma Solid Strips Pvt. Ltd	Halkundi village Bellary Taluk	Sponge Iron 75 TPD	800	80
9	Laxmi Kalyani Ingots Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	Steel Ingots 26880 MTPA	484	201
10	Gayatri Metals Pvt. Ltd.	Belegallu village Bellary tal.	Sponge Iron 50TPD	470	100
11	PGM Ferro Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Janikunta Village Bellary taluk	Sponge Iron 200TPD	2,600	118
12	Anagha Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Halkundi Village, Bellary Tal.	Sponge Iron 50TPD	470	30

6.4 Mining and Steel Sector / Anchor Industry

Karnataka is a state with vast areas of mineral resources of which Bellary district has the most extensive range. The concentration of mining activities is mainly in Bellary, Hospet and Sandur taluks. Most of the mining is being done by small mining companies while there are a few large public sector companies like NMDC (National Mineral Development Corporation), Mysore Minerals Ltd and some private like the Vijayanagara Steels. Further, many of the works are sub-contracted to private miners and contractors. The list of working mines as of 2004 show that there are a total of 3 major mines in Bellary range extending over an area of 81.30 hectares with an average lease period of 10 years. During the past two years, the iron ore mines in Bellary have provided employment to thousands of workers in mining operations directly and indirectly.

A lot of potential still exists in the ancillary activities like

1. Drilling and blasting,
2. Supporting staff,
3. Loading/unloading at mines/railway site,
4. Truck transporters and their labourers,
5. Waste dump stabilization and rehabilitation,
6. Canteen , rest house and creches for mine workers,
7. Housing for mine workers,
8. Maintenance workshops,
9. Watch and ward staff,
10. Hospitals/medical facilities,
11. Crushers/grinders, and
12. Benefaction and Up-gradation of ore like sizing and washing.

6.5 Jeans Textile Park : There is a proposal by GoK to establish textile park in Bellary district for which the KAIDB has already acquired 150 acres of land in Guggarahatti village in Bellary taluk. The main objective of the park is to improve the quality and make Bellary known as a jeans city not only in India but also internationally. Already GoK has set up Textile centre at Bellary to test the quality of fibre used by Jeans manufacturers and ensure that end products are of good quality and international repute. It is propose to construct 100 Nos

Industrial Sheds measuring 20 X 30 in the cluster area at the cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs each. Total cost of sheds works out to 300.00 lakhs.

6.6 Rural Artisans:

The list of Rural Artisans in the taluk are as under :

Sr.No.	Activity/Craft	No.of Artisans
1	Carpentry	233
2	Blacksmithy	131
3	Cane & Bamboo	169
4	Barbar	173
5	Dhobi	374
6	Leather artisans	262
7	Gold smithy	882
8	Tailoring	135
9	Rope making	105
10	Pottery	150
11	Stone cutting	260
	Total	2,874

6.7 Agro-Processing Units

Agro processing and food processing along with the related post harvest technology plays a key role in value addition, income and employment generation in rural areas. In Bellary district as on 31.3.2005, there are 1383 agro, food and beverages industries with total investment of Rs. 7385 providing employment to 8132. There is a potential for agro based industries in the district such as rice mills, cotton ginning/pressing/spinning mills, briqueted fuel, oil mills, solvent extraction and refinery, dal mills, fried gram units, spice processing units, vegetables processing cold storage units, pulp making, chilly powdering, seed processing, banana chips and fibre making units. There are 85 rice mills, 45 oil extraction units, 65 poultry units with seven poultry feed plants catering only to the need of 50% poultry farms and 48 ginning and processing units. For food and beverage units, the average unit cost per unit in the district is Rs. 30000/ with employment generation of 5 persons. Since the horticulture crops are grown in recent days and the horticulture crops are becoming popular in Bellary taluk, there is a good scope for food processing units such as mango, jam processing, tamarind processing, Pomegranate & Sapota processing, fig drying, onion dehydration, oleoresin, chilli powdering etc.

6.8 Marketing

It is proposed to construct show rooms at Bellary and Sandur / Hampi for marketing the products manufactured by tiny / SSI units, SHGs and rural artisans under Kaigarika Vikas Yojana. The required land for construction of show rooms is already acquired and is in the name of DIC. The probable cost for construct of Show rooms with furniture is estimated at Rs. 30.00 lakhs(Rs. 15.00 lakhs per each).

Chapter 7:

Salient features of important Central and State Government schemes for development of industries

With a view to promote industrialisation, resulting in self-employment or creating employment opportunities to the large segment of unemployed/ underemployed population and with a view to uplift specific segments of the population, the governments, both Central and the State offer a number of schemes, under which a lot of support is provided- mainly financial and frequently by way of subsidy. A brief write up on the various schemes available/ operating in the district is given below in a summary form. The actual details of the schemes will have to be procured from the concerned agencies.

7.1 Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana

The scheme of "Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) inter-alia aims at providing self employment opportunities to educated unemployed youth and was launched as a centrally sponsored scheme during 1993-94. The target beneficiaries are educated unemployed youth in the age group of 18-35 years having minimum educational qualification of VIII standard passed or having undergone any Government sponsored training course for a minimum duration of 6 months and with a family income not exceeding Rs.40,000/- per annum. Age relaxation upto 10 years is available for SC/ST, Ex-servicemen, physically handicapped and women beneficiaries under the scheme. Applicants should be residents of the area for at least 3 years. The Government of India will provide subsidy at 15% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.7,500/-. The total percentage of margin money and subsidy should not exceed 20%.

Selected candidates are provided with financial assistance upto Rs.1.00 lakh for business and Rs.2.00 lakhs for industry depending upon the activity, by the Commercial banks. A district level Task Force Committee has been constituted to identify and select beneficiaries, comprising of DIC officers and representatives of Commercial Banks.

After sanction, before disbursement of the sanctioned amount, the beneficiaries are given training/ orientation in entrepreneurship, accountancy and basic managerial inputs through a 10-20 days Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP).

7.2 Khadi and Village Industries Programme

Khadi and Village Industries Board is assisting Khadi and Village Industries in rural areas. Margin money scheme is also being implemented through the Board to generate rural employment throughout the country in rural areas by providing back-end subsidy i.e., margin money. This scheme is applicable to all village industries set up in rural areas. All individuals, artisans, entrepreneurs are eligible to set up project up to Rs. 25.00 lakh. In case of general category, 25% of the project cost and in case of SC/ ST/ Minority/ Women/ BCM 30% of the project cost is provided as a margin money. The margin money will be treated as loan and after two years of successful completion of the project period, it is treated as back- end subsidy. Under the captioned scheme, the banks must first release the loan amount and thereafter claim subsidy from the agency.

7.3 Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

SGSY is a holistic program introduced with effect from 1.4.1999 covering all aspects of self-employment such as organization of the poor into SHGs, training, credit, technology, infrastructure, insurance and marketing. The focus and objective of SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the poverty line in three years by providing them income generating assets through a maximum of bank credit and Government subsidy under cluster approach. The subsidy under SGSY will be uniform at 30% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500.00. In respect of SC/ ST and disabled persons, these will be 50% and Rs.10,000, respectively. For group of swarozgaris (SHGs), the subsidy would be 50% of the project cost subject to per capita subsidy of Rs. 10000/or Rs. 1.25 lakh.

7.4 Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme for technology upgradation of SSIs

The GOI has introduced the Scheme to support the SSIs to upgrade their technology for which a subsidy of 15% is being made available. NABARD, SIDBI and a few major commercial banks have been nominated as nodal agencies for disbursement of subsidy to the eligible SSIs.

7.5 Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Small Industries (CGTSI)

CGTSI has been set up jointly by the Government of India and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) in January 2001 to encourage banks and other financial institutions to offer collateral free loans up to Rs. 25 lakh to SSIs to help small-scale entrepreneurs, realise their dreams of making it big and successful. To minimise the credit risk of lending agencies, CGTSI, under the credit guarantee scheme, offers them guarantees, covering up to 75 % of their credit exposures to SSIs. When lending agencies finance SSI borrowers engaged in manufacturing and IT/ Software Industries for their term loan and working capital requirement, without any collateral security/ third party guarantee, CGTSI provides guarantee for such collateral free lending for loans over Rs. 5 lakh and upto Rs. 25 lakh per SSI borrower and takes care of 75 % of the credit risk.

7.6 Swarojgar Credit Card Scheme

Swarojgar Credit Card Scheme has been introduced in the year 2003-04. The salient feature of the scheme is that it takes care of investment and working capital requirements of a wide range of small borrowers especially in the non farm and service sectors both in rural and urban areas. SCC Scheme aims at providing adequate and timely credit i.e. working capital or block capital or both to persons belonging to the category of small artisans, hand loom weavers, service sector, fishermen, self employed persons, rickshaw owners, other micro entrepreneurs, etc. from the banking system in a flexible, hassle free and cost effective manner. The Scheme is to be implemented by all Commercial Banks, RRBs, State Co-operative Banks / DCCBs / PACS, SCARDBs/ PCARDBs and Scheduled Primary Co-operative Banks. The normal limit under the scheme is Rs. 25,000/- per borrower. The beneficiaries under the Scheme will be issued with laminated credit card and a passbook incorporating the name, address, borrowing limit, validity etc. which will serve both as an identity card as well as facilitate recording of the transactions on an ongoing basis.

7.7 Special Component Plan

The Social Welfare Department is implementing Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan for the benefit of SC/ST to enable them undertake various income generating activities, both under farm and non farm sectors, through various line departments such as AH, Sericulture etc. . 60% subsidy is provided and 40% is bank loan for various development activities undertaken by the beneficiaries. Maximum subsidy of Rs. 10000 is provided to the beneficiaries below poverty line for various income-generating activities.

7.8 Vishwa Scheme

The Vishwa program is the State's rural industrialization program which aims at continuous productive employment in rural areas by promoting cottage and village based industries which utilize local resources for the manufacture of goods and services for mass consumption. The scheme contemplates institutional support for training, establishment of production units, support services like supply of raw materials and marketing through District Supply and Marketing Service (DSMS) and State level Boards and Corporations. The training/skill development programs are implemented both through the District Industries Centres (unorganized sector) and State level Boards and Corporations (organised sector).

7.9 Support for Research, Development and Quality Assurance

This scheme has been formulated by the GoK to address the issue of providing Testing facilities as a common facility for SSI units. The Department of Commerce, GoK provides for financial assistance to industry associations, capped at Rs.20 lakhs, which set up "Testing Centers" for specific product groups.

7.10 Support for Technological Upgradation

Periodical modernization and technology upgradation is a key to the survival and growth of SSI sector, especially in the context of globalisation and international competition. In order to encourage SSI units in the State to take up modernization and technology upgradation initiatives in a big way, the State Government has set up an exclusive fund for this purpose

called the "SSI modernization and technology upgradation fund". Under this scheme, assistance is extended to units taking up modernization through margin money scheme.

7.11 Programmes of SC/ST Development Corporation

The SC/ST Development Corporation implements a host of schemes for the upliftment of SC/ST families. Under Self Employment programme, the Corporation provides subsidy @ 50% of the project with maximum subsidy limit of Rs. 5000 and with minimum bank loan component of Rs.10000. Under Devadasi scheme, all eligible devadasis are entitled to avail maximum subsidy of Rs. 5000 with bank loan component of Rs. 10000 for all developmental activities. Under Scavengers Rehabilitation scheme, irrespective of SC/ ST, maximum subsidy is available up to 50% of the project cost with a maximum of Rs. 10000. In addition 15% margin money at 4% interest with maximum of Rs. 7500 and the balance amount in the form of loan component from the financial institutions. Under ISB, margin money of 20% will be released at a maximum limit of Rs.100000, 5% beneficiary contribution and 75% bank component. The corporation has recently introduced a new scheme viz., SWARNIMA wherein financial assistance has been provided to groups to undertake income generating activities.

7.12 Programmes of Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation

The BCM Development Corporation mainly implements two schemes, the Chaitanya Margin Money Scheme for backward classes and Swavalambana Scheme for minorities. Assistance is provided in the form of margin money to the extent of 20% of the investment cost with a ceiling of Rs..20000 to the beneficiaries concerned taking up any productive activity.

7.13 Karnataka Women Development Corporation- Udyogini Scheme

It is aimed at providing assistance to unemployed women to provide income generating activities and improve their standard of living. The women eligible are aged between 18-45 years with annual income less than Rs. 40000 /pa. The activities are identified as per the choice of women beneficiaries.

Chapter 8: List of Important addresses & Phone Numbers

Sr. No.	Name & Designation S/Shri	Organisation Name & Address	Telephone Number/mobile/e.mail
1	G.M.Shirol, IAS, CEO	Zilla Panchayat, Bellary	08392 - 267300 08392- 267473
2	Maheswaraiiah, Dy. Sec -I	Zilla Panchayat, Bellary	9448444924
3	Annadanaiah, Dy. Sec -II	Zilla Panchayat, Bellary	9449562257
4	V.S.S.Reddy, CPO	Zilla Panchayat, Bellary	08392 - 268635
5	Laxminarayana, Project Director	Zilla Panchayat, Bellary	9449245629
6	Anil Uppin, Jt. Director	Dist.Industries Centre, Hospet Road, Bellary	(08392) - 242858, 242643 9448362211
7	B.Y.Srinivas, Jt. Director	Dept. Of Agriculture, Bellary	08392 - 276224 9449173085
8	D.Nagarjuna, Exe.Engineer	GESCOM, Bellary	08392 - 255841 9449173085
9	Dr.Ramachandra, Dy.Director	Horticulture Dept., Bellary	08392 - 278179 94484 53686
10	K.N.Janardhana, LDM	Lead District Office, Syndicate Bank, Bellary	08392 - 277191
11	P.Rammohan Reddy, Sr. Asst. Director	Fisheries Dept.	08392 - 242783
12	Dr. B.Veerabhadrapa Executive Officer	Taluk Panchayat, Bellary	08392 - 26695 9880768146
13	K. Mohammed Irfan, Asst.Director	Dist.Industries Centre, Hospet Road, Bellary	(08392) - 242858, 242643
14	Shivanna Reddy, Industrial Ext.Officer	District Industries Centre, Bellary	958392-242643
15	Chandrasekhara Gudi, Dist.Statistical Officer	Dist.Statistics Office Dy.Commissioner Office Complex, Bellary	(08392) - 276398,
16	Shankaregowda, Dist Officer	KVIB, DS No.739, Ward No.16, Nehru Colony, Gandhi Nagar, Bellary	(08392) - 255833 98392 255833
17	M. Chandrasekar Choudhury, MBA	Bellary Dist.Chamber of Commerce & Industry, K.C. Road, Bellary	(08392) 276427 94481 11211
18	R. Venkatesh Kumar Exe. Secretary	Bellary Garment Manufacturers Association, Maruthi Colony, Car Street Bellary	(08392) 276339
19	Vasudev G. Sachar, Secretary, All Industry	739 A/2, Gugrahatti, Bangalore Road, Bellary	(08392) 250078, 94480 50178