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**Taluk Industrial
Development Plan
2006-11**

**HADAGALI TALUK
BELLARY DISTRICT**

**Department of Industries & Commerce
Bangalore**

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

Hadagali Taluka

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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 Hadagali 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 Hadagali 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/Talukas 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 Hadagali 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	5	60.65	45
	Tomato products (ketchup, sauce)	14	8.76	28
	Tamarind Paste	15	27.88	60
	Aerated water and soft drinks	6	12	48
	Bread and Bakery products	12	45.9	72
	Confectionery	10	17.81	50
	Flour mill & Chilly pounding	15	25.75	60
	Sweets & Savories	16	11.05	48
	Dairy Milk Products	12	31.16	60
	Ice candy & Ice Cream	4	13.13	24
	Masala powder and condiments	15	27.9	90
	Papad	15	22.19	300
	Bee keeping	7	15.71	35
	Pickles	19	42.67	380
	Puffed Rice	4	10.9	32
	Roasted & Salted Ground nuts	15	12.89	30
	Vermicilli	15	13.3	60
	Potato Chips	14	22.81	56
	Sub total	213	422.46	1478
II	Agro processing industries			
	Daal Mills	4	101.6	40
	Saw Mills	4	68.7	44
	Milk Chilling units	4	98.56	80
	Neem Oil Extraction	4	2.54	20
	Decorticating units	20	127.4	100
	Sub total	36	398.80	284
III	HANDLOOM / READYMADE GARMENTS SECTOR			
	Woolen/ Kambli Weaving	5	4.38	25
	Hosiery	0	0	0
	Handloom Weavers Finance	0	0	0
	Jeans garments	0	0	0
	Cotton ginning & pressing	0	0	0
	Sub total	5	4.38	25
IV	Chemical, leather & plastic products			
	Agarbatti	25	16.7	550
	Camphor tablets	9	13.09	108
	Phenyl	11	12.1	88
	Cleaning powder	11	9.71	88
	Distilled water for automobiles	3	2.11	9

Sr.No.	Sector / Sub-sector / Activity	Units	Fin.Outlay (Rs lakh)	Emp. Generated
	Injection moulded plastic articles	5	13.77	75
	Candle making	9	8.15	72
	Leather articles/ footwears	5	44.2	60
	Paints & primers mfg.	3	48.33	27
	Reprocessing of plastics	5	31.04	50
	PVC Fittings	2	14.75	16
	Plastic Granules	1	16.5	10
	Tyre retreading	2	25.5	20
	Sub total	91	255.95	1173
V	Electrical/Electronics & Computer Based Inds.			
	Battery charging/ servicing	5	9.18	35
	Battery Eliminators/ Power packs	5	12.47	25
	Invertors upto 50 kva	5	10.88	15
	Voltage Stabilizers	5	10.88	30
	Emergency lamps	7	9.2	21
	DTP Centres	8	15.27	32
	Elec.Repairs/ motor rewinding	8	12.5	40
	Sub total	43	80.38	198
VI	Mineral based and building material products			
	Hollow concrete blocks	1	9.75	15
	Jelly crushing	5	87.4	75
	Soil Cement Blocks	5	4.45	30
	Table moulded bricks	6	66.95	120
	Mosaic tiles	5	116.57	50
	Sub total	22	285.12	290
VII	Livestock based products			
	Cattle / Poultry feed	12	145.85	144
	Dressed Broiler chicken unit	7	10.57	21
	Sub total	19	156.42	165
VIII	Mechanical based products			
	Diesel Engine servicing	7	6.67	28
	Galvanising Unit	4	267.27	140
	Steel/re-rolling mills	0	0	0
	Steel fabrication & furniture	13	199.31	156
	Alloys Steel manufacture	0	0	0
	Foundry units	0	0	0
	Barbed wire	7	45.49	28
	Agricultural implements	5	46.15	25
	General Engineering	5	15.37	25
	Sub total	41	580.26	402
IX	Tourism related projects			
	Motels	7	12.09	35
	Fast food centres	8	73.81	144
	Mini buses	7	40.82	28
	Sub total	22	126.72	207
X	Infrastructure projects			

Sr.No.	Sector / Sub-sector / Activity	Units	Fin.Outlay (Rs lakh)	Emp. Generated
	Commercial complexes	1	18.5	9
	Sub total	1	18.50	9
XI	Rural Artisans			
	Stone carving	10	3.7	20
	Carpentry	16	25.51	80
	Goldsmithy	9	8.71	18
	Pottery/ Terracota articles	10	8.9	50
	Other artisans (tailoring, laundry, barbers etc.)	22	13.94	110
	Balcksmithy	6	5.49	30
	Mirror embroidery	59	30.82	295
	Soft toys	190	103.4	950
	Sub total	322	200.47	1553
XII	SRTO			
	Auto Rikshaw	20	21.4	20
	Mini trucks	9	139.27	27
	Goods carrier/ trucks	12	186.5	36
	Passenger Bus	12	151.46	108
	Sub total	53	498.63	191
XIII	PROFESSIONALS & SELF EMPLOYED	7	91.44	140
	Sub total	7	91.44	140
XIV	Others Industries			
	Corrugated Boxes	3	116.02	24
	Ice Blocks & Ice Industry	4	26.04	20
	Vermicompost	14	145.4	70
	Coir products (rope, mats, etc.)	4	14.8	28
	Wooden furniture, doors and windows	8	14.1	32
	Book Binding & Note Books	5	19.72	25
	Paper envelopes	5	19.56	25
	Mineral water	1	10	15
	School bags	4	6.3	44
	Bee keeping	9	8.15	18
	Cane & Bamboo	5	3.41	50
	Sub total	62	383.5	351
XV	Other Service Sectors			
	Vulcanising/ air compressor units	5	2.71	10
	Weigh Bridge	5	64.56	10
	Pollution Control Certification Centres	6	5.3	6
	Service station for automobiles	5	59.81	25
	Auto servicing	5	7.61	50
	Cyber Caffes	4	20.75	8
	Beauty parlors	10	10.62	30
	Fax STD Centres	5	8.02	10
	Pathological Centres	10	10.92	60
	Nursing Homes	6	109.32	54
	Genset Repair & Hire	4	12.64	12
	Tractor servicing/ repair	15	26.64	60
	Computer Trg. Inst.	5	65.16	15
	Digital photo studio	4	127.66	20
	Screen printing	6	1.45	12

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Sr.No.	Sector / Sub-sector / Activity	Units	Fin.Outlay (Rs lakh)	Emp. Generated
	Offset printing unit	4	61.99	36
	Photo copying	6	9.3	12
	Servicing & repairing of consumer ele.pro.	5	5.52	20
	Repairing & Servicing of Pumps	21	15.26	84
	Oil Gana	5	9.21	10
	Sub total	136	634.45	544
XVI	SHG Micro Enterprises	201	69.2	1005
	Sub total	201	69.2	1005
	Grand Total	1274	4206.68	8015

Chapter 3

Taluk at a Glance

3.1 Hadagali taluk takes its name from its headquarters town. There are several stories in circulation regarding the origin of its name. The full name of the village is Huvina Hadagali. Huvu means flower; Hadaga means boat and Halli means village. Therefore it is a “village of flower boat”. It is believed that when the city of Vijayanagara flourished flowers needed for temples and palace were floated down from Tungabadhra from this place. As if to confirm this even today it can be seen number of old wells and gardens in this place. The geographical area of the taluk is 948 sq.km. and population is 168118 as per 2001 census. This accounts for 8.29 p.c. of district’s population and its area accounts for 11 p.c. This taluk occupies sixth place both in area and population.

Sr. No.	Item	Units	Data
1	Population		
(i)	Total	Lakh	1.68
(ii)	Rural	"	1.45
(iii)	Urban	"	0.23
(iv)	Male	"	0.85
(v)	Female	"	0.83
(vi)	SC population	"	0.38
(vii)	ST population	"	0.13
(viii)	Density in population	persons per sq.km	177
2	Literacy		
(i)	Total	thousands	86
(ii)	Male	"	52
(iii)	Female	"	34
(iv)	Urban	"	14
(v)	Rural	"	72

3.2 Administrative set up

Hadagali comes under the administrative jurisdiction of Hospet revenue sub-division with 3 R I circles. However Hadagali is one of the two Z P Engineering sub-divisional headquarters in the district. The taluk is divided into three Hoblis. It has 56 villages, 24 Gram Panchayats and 1 town panchayat.

3.3 Physiography

The taluk is bounded on the south by the Harpanahalli tauk of Davanagere district, on the north by Mundargi and Sirahatti of Gadag district, on the east by the Hagaribommanahalli taluk and on the west by Haveri and Ranebennur taluks of Haveri district. The Bellary district is situated between 14 degrees 30’ and 15 degrees 50’ north latitude and 77 degrees 40’ East longitude. 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.

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. The main river Tungabhadra

enters the district in the village Kuravatti of Hadagali taluk. The river Chikka Hagari flows through Kudligi and Hadagalli taluks and joins back waters of Tungabhadra reservoir.

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 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 615.5 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	4738
Barren	2766
Non agriculture	9397
Cultivable waste	1747
Permanent pasture	2216
Current fallow	22522
Other follows	145
Net area sown	51322
Total geographical area	94853
Area sown more than once	21702

3.7 Irrigation

The net irrigated area constitute only 10366 hec. hec.(15 p.c.). The main source of irrigation is as under:

Sl.no.	Particulars	Area (hec.)	Percent
1	Lift Irrigation	5052	48.73
2	Tanks	1939	18.71
3	Wells/Borewells	3375	32.56
Total area under irrigation		10366	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 major crops grown are maize, jowar, bajra, sunflower, groundnut 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

Hadagali is one of the most backward taluks in respect of industrialization in the district. In this taluk there are 607 industrial units with an investment of Rs. 396.33 lakh. These units

provide employment to 2051 persons. There are 1089 Rural artisans whose activity comprises of Carpentry, Blacksmith, Barbers, Tailoring, Rope making, Pottery, Lather, Cotton weaving and Mat weaving.

3.9 Performance of Credit Agencies

There are 18 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. #	AGENCY	No .of branches	Advances		Deposits	
			Outstanding	% of share	Outstanding	% of share
1	CBs	4	3,205.97	39.6	2,780.19	41.8
2	PGB	9	3,158.53	39.1	2,217.37	33.3
3	BDCCB	4	1,494.03	18.5	1,578.09	23.7
5	PCARDBs	1	228.7	2.8	77.97	1.2
	Total	18	8,087.23	100	6,653.62	100

3.10 Credit-Deposit (CD) Ratio

The CD ratio of CBs, PGB and BDCCB was at 115, 142 and 95 respectively as at the end of March 2006. The overall CD ratio of the formal banking system in the taluk was at 122% as on that date.

3.11 Ground level credit flow

During 2004-05, Banks have disbursed Rs.74.58 lakh as against target of Rs. 83.60 lakh in Hadagali 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.865.53 lakh as against the target of Rs. 706.90 lakh during 2004-05 in Hadagali taluk.

3.12 Places of Interest:

(a) Hire-Hadagali: This village which is 17 kms away from Hadagali has famous Chalukyan temples.

(b) Kogali: Kogali village was once a Jaina centre. One can find Jaina temple here with an image of Teerthankarain in the posture of contemplation.

(c) Kuruvatti: This village is situated on the bank of Tungabadhra at a distance of 36 kms from Hadagali. Every year during car festival cattle fair is conducted with much fanfare.

(d) Magala: Magala village which is 25 kms from Hadagali is noted for Chalukyan temple dedicated to Venugopalswamy.

(e) Mylara: This village is situated at a distance of 33 kms. from Hadagali and 2 kms. from Tungabadhra river. The temple here is dedicated to Lord Shiva in the form of Mailara. Mailara means defeater of Malla. Mylara Jathra is very popular in and around Hadagali taluk. This annual festival attract a large number of devotees from all over the state.

Chapter 4
Resource base of the taluka

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. The main crops in Hadagali Taluk are as under :

Sl.No.	Name of the crop	Sown area during 2005-06 (in ha.)
1	Paddy	4,675
2	Jower	13,112
3	Maize	9,815
4	Pulses	9,982
5	Groundnut	12,040
6	Sunflower	29,384
7	Cotton	5,335

4.2 Horticulture

Production of Horticultural crops in Hadagali Taluk as on 31.03.2005 is as under :

Sr.No	Name of the crop	Area (Ha.)	Production (M.Ton)	yield/ha	Value (Rs. lakhs)
I	Fruit Crops				
1	Mango	60	900	15	135.00
2	Banana	65	2,275	35	45.50
3	Sapota	50	600	12	36.00
4	Guava	16	400	25	8.00
II	Vegetable Crops				
1	Tomato (Rabi & Khariff)	99	2,970	30	112.20
2	Cucumber	57	969	17	19.38
3	Brinjal	14	560	40	22.40
4	Onion Kharif & Rabi	856	17,120	20	510.40
III	Spices				
1	Tamarind	19	95	5	21.50
2	Dry Chilli	793	1,586	2	634.40
IV	Other Horti Crops				
1	Ladies Finger	13	130	10	6.50
5	Coconut (lakh nuts)	325	32.5	0.1	97.50
3	Oil Palm	52	122.2	2.35	4.89
4	Betelvine(lakh leaves)	32	8	0.25	0.64
V	Flowers				
1	Jasmine flower	128	896	7	89.60
2	Mari Gold	68	680	10	34.00

4.3 Forest

4738 ha. or 5% of the area is covered by forest. 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.

4.4 Animal Husbandry

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

(i)	Indigenous cattle	no.	36,162
(ii)	Cross Breed	no.	3,184
(iii)	Buffaloes	no.	15,974
(iv)	Indigenous sheep	no.	50,104
(v)	Goats	no	25,566
(vi)	Poultry	no	30,991

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 Ittagi village in the taluk. The milk production in Hadagali taluk during 2005-06 was 16670 LPD. In Hadagali taluk, there are 6 broiler farms with annual meat production of 46 tonnes.

4.5 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. There are 16 irrigation tanks in the taluk. The fishermen population in Hadagali taluk is 8200. In Hadagali taluk, total fish production during 2005-06 was estimated to be around 448.50 tonnes. During the past five years, the construction of fish ponds in Bellary district was encouraging. As on 31.3.2005, there are 5 fish ponds in the taluk.

4.6 Human Resource

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

Educational Institutions	Number of institutions	No. of students
Primary Schools	166	30,828
High Schools	27	6,211
Pre-university	5	1,243
Degree Colleges	1	753

Classification of workers:

(i)	Cultivators	thousands	24
(ii)	Agricultural labourers	"	44
(iii)	Workers in household industry	"	3
(iv)	Other workers	"	14
(v)	Total	"	85

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 5469 are from Hadagali 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	399
2	Diploma holders	93
3	ITI	378
4	Stenos & Typists	139
5	SSLC	1,929
6	PUC	790
7	Driving license holders	166
8	Below SSLC	1,192
9	Others	383
10	Total registered	5,469

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

There are 2 power generating stations in the taluk i.e. one at sogi with 52.5 MW capacity and another at Gujanoor with 17.5 MW capacity. It is proposed to set up Tungabhadra mini Hydal scheme near Hadagali. In the taluk, there are 4498 distribution lines per 1000 sq.km and 223 electric connections per 1000 population. Per capita power consumption in industries is 4041 kw per annum whereas per capita consumption for all users is 2360 kw.

5.3 Water

The position of drinking water facility in the taluk is given below:

Rural Drinking Water			
1	Flouride affected villages	Number	09
2	Borewells	Number	373
3	Mini Water Supply schemes	Number	94
4	Piped Water Supply schemes	Number	55

5.4 Road and Rail connectivity

There is no rail route passing through the taluk. The road connectivity of the taluk are indicated below:

Sl.No.	Type of Road		Length
(i)	National Highway	kms.	24.5
(ii)	State Highway	kms.	124.31
(iii)	Major dist. roads	kms.	122.45
(iv)	other dist. roads	kms.	16
(v)	village roads	kms.	250.65
(vi)	irrigation dept., roads	kms.	15
(vii)	TDB Roads	kms.	109.2

Industrial Estates and Areas

KSSIDC has developed one Industrial estate during 1983 in Hadagali taluk and the details are as under.

Industrial Estate	Land acquired (acres)	Total no of sites developed	Sites allotted	No of sheds where sale deed executed	Vacant sheds
Hadagali	5.28	34	12	0	22

Under VISHWA Scheme, 2 sheds have been constructed in the taluk and the same are allotted. However, units are yet to start functioning in these sheds.

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.

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 Taluka 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 a 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 in to “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 Fls/Banks and for execution of Lease, Lease-cum-Sale & absolute Sale Deeds by KIADB/KSIIDC 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)	<p>Zone-1: Full exemption subject to a maximum of 50 acres per unit.</p> <p>Zone-2: 75% exemption subject to a maximum of 25 acres per unit.</p> <p>Zone-3: Nil</p>	<p>Zone-1: Full exemption subject to a maximum of 25 acres per unit.</p> <p>Zone-2: 75% exemption subject to a maximum of 25 acres per unit.</p> <p>Zone-3: Nil</p>	<p>Zone-1: Full exemption subject to a maximum of 10 acres per unit.</p> <p>Zone-2: 75% exemption subject to a maximum of 10 acres per unit.</p> <p>Zone-3: Nil</p>
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%		

Sl. No.	Type of Incentives	Mega Industries	Large & Medium Industries	Small Scale Industries
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>a) '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>b) On raw materials, inputs, component parts & consumples (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>a) 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>b) 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>c) 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>		
9	Technology Upgradation	Nil	Nil	<p>Zone-1&2 :</p> <p>a) 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>b) Existing incentive scheme for SSI units going in for BIS product certification or ISO series certification is continued with enhanced financial allocation.</p> <p>c) 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 1032 Tiny / SSI units in Hadagali taluk with an investment of Rs. 1198.40 lakh and providing employment to 7081 persons as per details given below.

Sl. No.	Products	Units	Investments (Rs. lakh)	Employment
1	Food Beverages	358	422.85	1971
2	Textiles	153	253.60	865
3	Wood	105	118.50	684
4	Printing & Stationery	3	15.00	15
5	Leather & Leather Product	70	25.00	35
6	Glass and Glass chemicals	1	1.00	8
7	Metal Products	3	19.55	16
8	Gen.Engg.works	123	102.00	780
9	Electricals & Electronics	10	10.00	40
10	Repairs & Servicing	67	41.50	259
12	Other Services	33	42.50	472
13	Miscellaneous	55	45.00	950
14	Job Works	51	101.90	986
	TOTAL	1032	1198.40	7081

There are no medium and large industries functioning in Hadagali taluk.

6.2 Rural Artisans:

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

Sr.No.	Activity/Craft	No.of Artisans
1	Carpentry	130
2	Blacksmithy	167
3	Cane & Bamboo	10
4	Barbar	104
5	Dhobi	49
6	Leather artisans	205
7	Tailoring	128
8	Rope making	26
9	Pottery	43
10	Stone cutting	21
11	Cotton weaving	10
12	Woolen weaving	16
	Total	909

6.3 Vishwa sheds

In Hadagali taluk 2 workshed have been constructed for the benefit of rural artisans under Vishwa scheme and both the sheds have been allotted but yet to start functioning.

6.4 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. 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.

6.5 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 Swarnajayanthi 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	Tel. Number /mobile No.
1	G.M.Shirol, IAS, CEO	Zilla Panchayat, Bellary	267300
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	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	276224 9449173085
8	D.Nagarjuna, Exe.Engineer	GESCOM, Bellary	255841 9449173085
9	Dr.Ramachandra, Dy.Director	Horticulture Dept., Bellary	278179 94484 53686
10	K.N.Janardhana, LDM	Lead District Office, Syndicate Bank, Bellary	277191
11	P.Rammohan Reddy, Sr. Asst. Director	Fisheries Dept.	242783
12	B.Shivappa Executive Officer	Taluk Panchayat, H.Hadagali	08399- 240239
13	K. Mohammed Irfan, Asst.Director	Dist.Industries Centre, Hospet Road, Bellary	(08392) - 242858, 242643
14	C.K.Nagraja Industrial Ext.Officer	DIC, H.Hadagali	93426 82542
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