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**Taluk Industrial
Development Plan
2006-11**

**HOSPET TALUK
BELLARY DISTRICT**

**Department of Industries & Commerce
Bangalore**

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

Hospet 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 Hospet 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 Hospet taluk

High Share Sub-sector	High Growth Sub-sector	Emergent Sub-sector
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 Hospet 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	9	111.3	81
	Biscuits Manufacturing units	4	124.27	60
	Tomato products (ketchup, sauce)	15	9.26	30
	Tamarind Paste	15	27.88	60
	Aerated water and soft drinks	13	26.45	104
	Bread and Bakery products	9	34.05	54
	Confectionery	19	33.43	95
	Flour mill & Chilly pounding	16	27	64
	Sweets & Savaries	21	14.25	63
	Dairy Milk Products	19	49.33	95
	Ice candy & Ice Cream	13	41.89	78
	Masala powder and condiments	20	36.8	120
	Papad	24	35.26	480
	Bee keeping	32	65.36	160
	Pickles	24	53.5	480
	Puffed Rice	9	23.95	72
	Roasted & Salted Ground nuts	24	20.32	48

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Sr. No.	Sector / Sub-sector / Activity	Units	Fin.Outlay (Rs lakh)	Emp. Generated
	Vermicilli	15	13.3	60
	Potato Chips	20	32.35	80
	Sub total	321	779.95	2284
II	Agro processing industries			
	Oil Extraction & Refineries (Sunflower, rice bran oil et)	5	605.35	175
	Rice Mills	6	360.51	90
	Jaggery Unit	16	41.3	80
	Dal Mills	5	121.6	50
	Saw Mills	9	152.4	99
	Milk Chilling units	4	97.21	80
	Neem Oil Extraction	0	0	0
	Decorticating units	21	134.35	105
	Sub total	66	1512.72	679
III	HANDLOOM / READYMADE GARMENTS SECTOR			
	Readymade garments	15	96.99	304
	Integrated units for jeans	4	629.3	40
	Power looms	15	107.35	75
	Individual Job work units for Garments - Dyeing, printing, embroidery, labelling etc. units	29	26.75	116
	Surgical bandage	8	12.02	80
	Woolen/ Kambli Weaving	5	4.38	25
	Hosiery	10	25.05	120
	Handloom Weavers Finance	9	5.52	9
	Jeans garments	13	227.38	195
	Sub total	108	1134.74	964
IV	Chemical, leather & plastic products			
	Agarbatti	30	19.9	660
	Camphor tablets	14	20.21	168
	Phynol	22	23.9	176
	Cleaning powder	29	25.86	232
	Distilled water for automobiles	23	15	69
	Grease manufacturing	14	59.41	140
	Injection moulded plastic articles	12	34.36	180
	Candle making	14	12.6	112
	Plastic Buttons	13	25.09	65

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Sr. No.	Sector / Sub-sector / Activity	Units	Fin.Outlay (Rs lakh)	Emp. Generated
	Leather articles/ footwears	17	153.95	204
	Paints & primers mfg.	8	121.91	72
	Polythene films and carry bags	8	100.45	48
	Reprocessing of plastics	12	77.57	120
	PVC Fittings	12	101.45	96
	Plastic Granules	6	107.95	60
	Tyre retreading	17	250.55	170
	Sub total	251	1150.16	2572
V	Electrical/Electronics & Computer Based Inds.			
	Battery charging/ servicing	25	45.9	175
	Battery Eliminators/ Power packs	20	49.88	100
	Invertors upto 50 kva	15	32.64	45
	Voltage Stabilizers	17	38.07	102
	Emergency lamps	12	15.35	36
	DTP Centres	17	32.19	68
	Elec.Repairs/ motor rewinding	32	49	160
	Sub total	138	263.03	686
VI	Mineral based and building material products			
	Hollow concrete blocks	11	117.09	165
	Iron Ore Crushing	9	647.15	270
	Jelly crushing	10	174.8	150
	Granite Industries	6	136.45	90
	Soil Cement Blocks	15	13.55	90
	Table moulded bricks	5	56.7	100
	Cement / Flyash Bricks	9	82.7	135
	Mosaic tiles	2	41.25	20
	Sub total	67	1269.69	1020
VII	Livestock based products			
	Cattle / Poultry feed	17	204.75	204
	Dressed Broiler chicken unit	18	26.54	54
	Sub total	35	231.29	258
VIII	Mechanical based products			
	Diesel Engine servicing	24	22.16	96
	Lathe works	9	13.97	36
	Machine shops	14	42.8	140
	Forging unit mill	5	206.47	75

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Sr. No.	Sector / Sub-sector / Activity	Units	Fin.Outlay (Rs lakh)	Emp. Generated
	Red Oxide	13	323.8	260
	Galvanising Unit	9	584.54	315
	Steel/re-rolling mills	4	365.9	300
	Steel fabrication & furniture	22	337.05	264
	Alloys Steel manufacture	4	149.92	40
	Foundry units	5	193.1	175
	Barbed wire	12	75.96	48
	Agricultural implements	15	138.45	75
	General Engineering	17	53.73	85
	Sub total	153	2507.85	1909
IX	Tourism related projects			
	Two-Star Hotel	5	273.64	250
	Motels	17	28.13	85
	Fast food centres	21	195.69	378
	Travel Agencies	19	49.33	57
	Mini buses	23	129.15	92
	Taxi service	50	265.4	200
	Sub total	135	941.34	1062
X	Infrastructure projects			
	Commercial complexes	9	203.55	81
	Sub total	9	203.55	81
XI	Rural Artisans			
	Stone carving	14	5.3	28
	Carpentry	32	50.62	160
	Goldsmithy	11	10.89	22
	Pottery/ Terracota articles	19	17.05	95
	Other artisans (tailoring, laundry, barbers etc.)	37	23.93	185
	Balcksmithy	21	19.02	105
	Banana fibre products	59	36.72	295
	Mirror embroidery	22	12.15	110
	Soft toys	155	84.02	775
	Sub total	370	259.7	1775
XII	SRTO			
	Auto Rikshaw	61	66.05	61
	Mini trucks	90	1379.34	270
	Goods carrier/ trucks	41	623.35	123
	Passenger Bus	32	394.74	288
	Sub total	224	2463.48	742

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Sr. No.	Sector / Sub-sector / Activity	Units	Fin.Outlay (Rs lakh)	Emp. Generated
XIII	PROFESSIONALS & SELF EMPLOYED	51	632.42	1020
	Sub total	51	632.42	1020
XIV	Others Industries			
	Corrugated Boxes	14	522.46	112
	Ice Blocks & Ice Industry	12	77.57	60
	Vermicompost	24	244.9	120
	Coir products (rope, mats, etc.)	9	32.6	63
	Quartz processing	4	171.9	20
	Wooden furniture, doors and windows	17	29.75	68
	Book Binding & Note Books	14	55.66	70
	Paper envelopes	10	39.12	50
	Mineral water	16	193.66	240
	Paper napkins	5	91.3	50
	School bags	4	6.3	44
	Bee keeping	17	15.45	34
	Cane & Bamboo	15	10.23	150
	Sub total	161	1490.9	1081
XV	Other Service Sectors			
	Vulcanising/ air compressor units	18	9.94	36
	Weigh Bridge	15	186.18	30
	Computer aided wheel balancing units	18	27.14	36
	Denting units	5	2.96	10
	Pollution Control Certification Centres	15	13.25	15
	Service station for automobiles	9	109.62	45
	Fuel injection servicing	8	12.6	0
	Auto servicing	24	36.8	240
	Cyber Cafes	21	106.1	42
	Beauty parlors	20	21.24	60
	Fax STD Centres	20	30.67	40
	Radiological equipment centres	5	149.86	25
	Pathological Centres	21	22.74	126
	CT Scan unit	5	305.78	15
	Nursing Homes	10	183.89	90
	Genset Repair & Hire	9	27.78	27
	Tractor servicing/ repair	20	35.97	80
	Computer Servicing units	14	8.38	28

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Sr. No.	Sector / Sub-sector / Activity	Units	Fin.Outlay (Rs lakh)	Emp. Generated
	Computer Trg. Inst.	20	248.79	60
	Digital photo studio	19	585.64	95
	Screen printing	21	5.1	42
	Offset printing unit	9	135.98	81
	Photo copying	21	32.01	42
	Servicing & repairing of consumer ele.pro.	19	21.18	76
	Repairing & Servicing of Pumps	36	26.31	144
	Oil Gana	10	18.42	20
	Sub total	412	2364.33	1505
XVI	SHG Micro Enterprises	175	60.95	875
	Sub total	175	60.95	875
	Grand Total	2676	17266.10	18513

Chapter 3:

Taluk at a Glance

3.1 Hospet taluk takes its name from its headquarters town. The headquarters town is about 64 kms away from Bellary city. It was built by Vijayanagara empire between 1509 and 1520. Hospet taluk is the smallest in area and occupies second place in population among seven taluks. The geographical area of the taluk is 934 sq.km. and population is 3,74,949 as per 2001 census. This accounts for 18.49 p.c. of district's population and its area accounts for 11 p.c.

Sr.No.	Item	Units	Data
1	Population		
(i)	Total	Lakh	3.75
(ii)	Rural	"	1.54
(iii)	Urban	"	2.21
(iv)	Male	"	1.90
(v)	Female	"	1.85
(vi)	SC population	"	0.76
(vii)	ST population	"	0.61
(viii)	Density in population	persons per sq.km	401
2	Literacy		
(i)	Total	thousands	194
(ii)	Male	"	115
(iii)	Female	"	79
(iv)	Urban	"	134
(v)	Rural	"	60

3.2 Administrative set up

Hospet is revenue sub-division headquarters with 4 taluks. Hospet has 4 R I circles. The taluk is divided into 4 hoblis. It has 68 villages, 23 Gram Panchayats, 1 City Municipal Council and 1 Town Municipal council.

3.3 Physiography

The Hospet taluk is bounded on the North by the Gangavathi taluk of Koppal district, on the South by Sandur taluk, on the East by the Bellary taluk and on the West by H B Halli taluk. 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. Hilly rocks are scattered in the eastern parts of the taluk. The district's main river Tungabhadra flows in the taluk. Famous Tungabhadra Dam (TB Dam) is built in the taluk which irrigates 8714 ha. area in the taluk.

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 658.3 mm. per annum, which precipitates in about 36 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	24970
Barren	8546
Non agriculture	6389
Cultivable waste	6696
Permanent pasture	275
Trees & Groves	139
Current fallow	6735
Net area sown	39624
Total geographical area	93374
Area sown more than once	7455

3.7 Irrigation

The net irrigated area constitute 19961 hec. (53 p.c.).TB canals cover 8714 hec.(44 p.c.) and other source of irrigation is through wells, lift irrigation, tanks and borewells.

Sl.no.	Particulars	Area (hec.)	Percent
1	Tungabhadra canals	8714	43.66
2	Lift Irrigation	1496	7.49
3	Vijayanagar canal	6077	30.44
4	Tanks	624	3.13
5	Wells/Borewells	3050	15.28
Total area under irrigation		19961	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

Industrialization is one of the important means of promoting economic development of the country. Hospet is one of the important towns in the districts where industrialization taking place rapidly. In this taluk there are 2974 industrial units with an investment of Rs. 3994.20 lakh. These units provide employment to 15602 persons. Among medium and large scale units Tungabhadra minerals (Iron ore), Sandur manganese and Iron ores, Vyasanakere (Ferrosilicon, Ferro manganese), K.O.F. limited (Oil, Oilcake, Oils Seeds), Pumpasara distillery ltd., (Rectified spirit and I.M.FI, India Sugar's and Refinance (Sugar), Minerals Sales private ltd., (Sponge Iron) and Tungabhadra Steel Products, (Engineering design and fabrication). There are 1452 Rural artisans whose activity comprises of Carpentry, Blacksmith, Barbers, Goldsmith, Pottery, Cotton weaving, Silk weaving, Mat weaving and Mirror Embroidery.

3.9 Performance of Credit Agencies

There are 43 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	26	55,627	82.6	64,944.24	82.9
2	PGB	9	6,455.6	9.6	8,894.33	11.3
3	BDCCB	7	4,970.63	7.4	4,481.35	5.7
5	PCARDBs	1	307.76	0.4	37.08	0.1
	Total	43	67,360.99	100	78,357	100

3.10 Credit-Deposit (CD) Ratio

The CD ratio of CBs, PGB and BDCCB was at 86, 73 and 111 respectively as at the end of March 2006. The overall CD ratio of the formal banking system in the taluk was at 86% as on that date.

3.11 Ground level credit flow

During 2004-05, Banks have disbursed Rs. 820.31 lakh as against target of Rs. 612.79 lakh in Hospet 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 Raod transport operators, professional and self employed, rural housing, small business and retail trade, consumption loans, banks have disbursed Rs.4338.83 lakh as against the target of Rs. 3405.15 lakh during 2004-05 in Hospet taluk.

3.12 Places of Interest:

(a) Tungabadhra Dam:

The picturesque dam which has become a centre of tourist attraction is just 6 kms from Hospet. There are three guest houses viz., Vaikunta, Kailasa and Indra Bhavana which provides wonderful views of the reservoir.

(b) Kamalapura:

It is an old city of Vijayanagara empire. There is a fort and a stone well. An Archaeological Museum established in 1953 is maintained by the ASI. This has been started to exhibit architectural pieces of Vijayanagar period to the public for explaining the culture and life of those days.

(c)Kampli:

This historical town was once the Chalukyan capital (1064).It was the headquarters of what is now Hospet taluk which was then known as Kampli taluk. There is fort built by Palayagars of Bellary.

(d)Mariammanahalli:

A large number of families of villages, submerged under TB dam project, have been rehabilitated in this village. It is 11kms from Hospet town.

(e)Hampi:

Hampi which is recognised as international tourist centre is on the bank of Tungabadhra. It is on world heritage map as recognised by the UNESCO. It is the capital of Vijayanagara empire which had attracted the attention from all over the world for its sculpture, art and wealth. The destruction of this great city was sudden and shocking. The ruins spread over an area of nine square miles.

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 Hospet Taluk are as under :

Sl.No.	Name of the crop	Sown area during 2005-06 (in ha.)
1	Paddy	18,596
2	Jowar	4,227
3	Maize	8,748
4	Pulses	5,118
5	Groundnut	1,585
6	Sunflower	2,772
7	Cotton	1,096
8	Sugarcane	2,697

4.2 Horticulture :

Production of Horticultural crops in Hospet 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	200	3,600	18	540.00
2	Banana	2,354	94,160	40	1883.00
3	Sapota	27	270	10	5.40
4	Pomegranate	16	144	9	2.88
II	Vegetable Crops				
1	Tomato (Rabi & Kharif)	78	1,470	20	44.70
2	Cucumber	43	516	12	15.48
3	Menthi	85	850	10	25.50
4	Palak	88	792	9	15.84
6	Curry Leaves	13	26	2	0.78
7	Brinjal	22	550	25	11.00
8	Onion Kharif & Rabi	97	1,605	15	60.90
III	Spices				
1	Tamarind	24	60	2.5	4.80
2	Dry Chilli	325	650	2	130.00
3	Coriander	860	645	0.75	96.75
IV	Other Horti Crops				
1	Ladies Finger	24	288	12	11.52
2	Cluster Beans	53	530	10	31.80
4	Radish	22	110	5	3.30
5	Coconut (lakh nuts)	206	12.36	0.06	37.08
6	Oil Palm	15	93	3	3.72
V	Jasmine flower	18	108	6	16.20

4.3 Minerals:

The Manganese and Ferrous ores from Hospet 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. 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

24970 ha. or 27% of the total geographical 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.	36,982
(ii)	Cross Breed	no.	584
(iii)	Buffaloes	no.	24,737
(iv)	Indigenous sheep	no.	45,605
(v)	Goats	no	26,199
(vi)	Poultry	no	254,438

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. The total milk production in Hospet taluk during 2005-06 was 16180 LPD. In Hospet taluk, there are 8 poultry layer farms with daily egg production of 0.45 lakh and 21 broiler farms with annual meat production of 394 tonnes.

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 mainly TB reservoir 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 taluk is 10100. In Hospet taluk, total fish production during 2005-06 was estimated to be around 2429.70 tonnes which is only second to Sandur taluk in the district. The number of fishermen who are engaged in reservoir fishery is 4000 and they are using gillnets, dragnets, longlines for catching the fish. The present leasing policy of the state government is Tender-cum-auction for a period of 5 years. During the past five years, the construction of fish ponds in taluk was encouraging. As on 31.3.2005, 36 fish ponds have been constructed.

4.7 Human Resource :

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

Educational Institutions	Number of institutions	No. of students
Primary Schools	269	58,761
High Schools	57	12,726
Pre-university	12	5,491
Degree Colleges	3	2,839
Poly technic	1	307
Engineering Colleges	1	791

Classification of workers:

(i)	Cultivators	thousands	27
(ii)	Agricultural labourers	"	57
(iii)	Workers in household industry	"	5
(iv)	Other workers	"	70
(v)	Total	"	159

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 13672 are from Hospet 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	993
2	Diploma holders	233
3	ITI	945
4	Stenos & Typists	345
5	SSLC	4,823
6	PUC	1,976
7	Driving license holders	415
8	Below SSLC	2,979
9	Others	963
10	Total registered	13,672

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 in Bellary at a cost of Rs. 2500 crore. If this project come through, Bellary district would become an important power-producing centre in this region. In Hospet taluk, there are 4498 distribution lines per 1000 sq.km and 223 electric connections per 1000 population. Per capita power consumption in industries is 35872 kw per annum whereas per capita consumption for all users is 1723 kw.

5.3 Water:

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

Rural Drinking Water			
1	Fluoride affected villages	Number	61
2	Borewells	Number	762
3	Mini Water Supply schemes	Number	82
4	Piped Water Supply schemes	Number	56

5.4 Road and Rail connectivity

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

Railway Route			
(i)	Broad Gauge	kms	95
(ii)	Railway Station	no.	6
Road length			
(i)	National Highway	kms.	24
(ii)	State Highway	kms.	80
(iii)	Major dist. roads	kms.	113
(iv)	other dist. roads	kms.	26
(v)	village roads	kms.	214
(vi)	Irrigation dept., roads	kms.	45
(viii)	TDB Roads	kms.	214
(ix)	Municipal Roads	kms.	49

Industrial Estates and Areas KSSIDC has developed one Industrial estate during 1972 in Hospet 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
Hospet	24.95	58	57	42	1

Under VISHWA Scheme, 7 sheds have been constructed in the taluk and units are functioning in 5 sheds.

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
Hospet	83	76	7	30

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
Sankalpur	102.51	44	44	0
Total	102.51	44	44	0

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 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 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: Adtl. 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>		

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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>		

Hospet 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 3581 Tiny / SSI units in Hospet taluk with an investment of Rs. 6735.84 lakh and providing employment to 18034 persons as per details given below.

Sl. No.	Products	Units	Investments (Rs. lakh)	Employment
1	Food Beverages	913	1672.05	8058
2	Textiles	523	329.30	743
3	Wood	125	202.30	719
4	Printing & Stationery	86	132.60	824
5	Leather & Leather Product	150	600.00	310
6	Rubber and Plastic	20	105.00	400
7	Glass and Glass chemicals	24	91.55	425
6	Chemicals	9	41.35	101
7	Metal Products	24	91.55	425
8	Gen.Engg.works	459	956.37	217
9	Electricals & Electronics	30	312.00	361
10	Repairs & Servicing	311	214.75	292
11	Ferrous & Non Ferrous	21	600.00	890
12	Other Services	159	214.25	292
13	Miscellaneous	409	538.57	989
14	Job Works	318	411.15	2520
	TOTAL	3581	6735.84	18034

6.2 Medium & Large Scale industries existing in Hospet Taluka

In Hospet taluk there are 7 medium and large scale industrial units as per details given below.

Sl. No.	Name of the unit	Name of the end products	Investment (in Lakhs)	Employment
1	M/s Tungabhadra Minerals , Hospet	Iron work	320	118
2	M/s KOF Ltd KIADB Indl Area, Hospet	Oil, Oilcake, Oil	1385	156
3	M/s Pampasara Distillery Ltd Chitwadgi, Hospet	Rectified Spirit &	1136	225
4	M/s India Sugars and Refinance, Hospet	Sugar	3000	688
5	M/s Minerals Sales Pvt Ltd., Hospet	Sponge Iron	344	423
6	M/s Tungabhadra Steel Products, Hospet	Engineering Design & Fabrication	793	946
7	M/s Kariganur Iron& Steel Pvt. Ltd. Hospet.	Sponge Iron		

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 Hospet taluk are indicated below.

S no	Name of the unit	Location	Product	Investment (Rs lakh)	Employment (Nos)
1	Hospet Swastik Pvt. Ltd.	Gollarahalli Village Hospet taluk	Sponge Iron 12500TPA, ARC Furnace	1,022	75
2	B.M.M Ispat Ltd.	Hospet taluk	Iron Ore pelletising	25,700	355
3	Hare Krishna Mettalic Pvt. Ltd.	Nandi Bandi Village, Hospet Tal.	Sponge Iron 200TPD	2,750	95

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. 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 Rural Artisans:

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

Sr.No.	Activity/Craft	No.of Artisans
1	Carpentry	116
2	Blacksmithy	100
3	Cane & Bamboo	113
4	Barbar	124
5	Dhobi	83
6	Leather artisans	140
7	Gold smithy	52
8	Tailoring	244
9	Pottery	50
10	Cotton Weaving	127
	Total	1,149

6.6 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, briquetted 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 Hospet 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.

7.7 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 lakh 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	Telephone Number/mobile/e.mail
1	G.M.Shirol, IAS, CEO	Zilla Panchayat, Bellary	08392 - 267300 08392- 267473
2	Maheswaraiah, 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	D.Balaswamy Executive Officer	Taluk Panchayat, Hospet	08394-228469
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