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**Taluk Industrial
Development Plan
2006-11**

**SANDUR TALUK
BELLARY DISTRICT**

**Department of Industries & Commerce
Bangalore**

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

Sandur 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 Sandur 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 Sandur taluk

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

2.2 SWOT Analysis

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

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

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

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

Sr.No.	Sector / Sub-sector / Activity	Units	Fin.Outlay (Rs lakh)	Emp. Generated
1	2	3	4	5
I	Agro-based and food products			
	Poha Mill	5	60.65	45
	Tomato products (ketchup, sauce)	18	11.21	36
	Tamarind Paste	11	20.49	44
	Aerated water and soft drinks	6	12	48
	Bread and Bakery products	9	34.05	54
	Confectionery	10	17.81	50
	Flour mill & Chilly pounding	17	28.45	68
	Sweets & Savories	16	11.05	48
	Dairy Milk Products	21	54.1	105
	Ice candy & Ice Cream	6	18.37	36
	Masala powder and condiments	15	27.9	90
	Papad	15	22.19	300
	Bee keeping	17	35.57	85
	Pickles	19	42.67	380
	Puffed Rice	4	10.9	32
	Roasted & Salted Ground nuts	15	12.89	30
	Vermicelli	15	13.3	60
	Potato Chips	14	22.81	56
	Sub total	233	456.41	1567
II	Agro processing industries			
	Rice Mills	1	50	15
	Saw Mills	5	83.7	55
	Neem Oil Extraction	5	3.04	25
	Decorticating units	18	113.5	90
	Sub total	29	250.24	185
III	Chemical, leather & plastic products			
	Agarbatti	25	16.7	550
	Camphor tablets	9	13.09	108
	Phenyl	12	13	96
	Cleaning powder	20	17.72	160
	Distilled water for automobiles	18	11.84	54
	Grease manufacturing	19	80.38	190
	Injection moulded plastic articles	9	25.29	135
	Candle making	14	12.6	112
	Leather articles/ footwears	4	36.7	48
	Paints & primers mfg.	4	61.58	36
	Reprocessing of plastics	5	31.04	50

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Sr.No.	Sector / Sub-sector / Activity	Units	Fin.Outlay (Rs lakh)	Emp. Generated
1	2	3	4	5
	PVC Fittings	11	91.9	88
	Plastic Granules	1	16.5	10
	Tyre retreading	12	176.7	120
	Sub total	163	605.04	1757
IV	Electrical/Electronics & Computer Based Inds.			
	Battery charging/ servicing	23	42.75	161
	Battery Eliminators/ Power packs	15	37.41	75
	Invertors upto 50 kva	9	20.01	27
	Voltage Stabilizers	8	18.06	48
	Emergency lamps	7	9.2	21
	DTP Centres	14	26.13	56
	Elec.Repairs/ motor rewinding	23	35.15	115
	Sub total	99	188.71	503
V	Mineral based and building material products			
	Hollow concrete blocks	5	48.25	75
	Iron Ore Crushing	9	647.15	270
	Jelly crushing	5	87.4	75
	Granite Industries	1	20.95	15
	Soil Cement Blocks	9	8.15	54
	Table molded bricks	1	9.5	20
	Cement / Flyash Bricks	8	69.3	120
	Mosaic tiles	2	41.25	20
	Sub total	40	931.95	649
VI	Livestock based products			
	Cattle / Poultry feed	12	145.85	144
	Dressed Broiler chicken unit	12	17.78	36
	Sub total	24	163.63	180
VII	Mechanical based products			
	Diesel Engine servicing	30	27.42	120
	Lathe works	10	15.22	40
	Machine shops	15	45.3	150
	Forging unit mill	1	36	15
	Red Oxide	13	323.8	260
	Galvanising Unit	9	584.54	315
	Steel/re-rolling mills	1	75	75
	Steel fabrication & furniture	22	337.05	264
	Alloys Steel manufacture	5	179.92	50
	Foundry units	5	193.1	175
	Barbed wire	7	45.49	28
	Agricultural implements	4	38.15	20

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Sr.No.	Sector / Sub-sector / Activity	Units	Fin.Outlay (Rs lakh)	Emp. Generated
1	2	3	4	5
	General Engineering	17	53.73	85
	Sub total	139	1954.72	1597
VIII	Tourism related projects			
	Motels	12	20.11	60
	Fast food centres	9	81.96	162
	Mini buses	7	40.82	28
	Sub total	28	142.89	250
IX	Infrastructure projects			
	Commercial complexes	1	18.5	9
	Sub total	1	18.50	9
X	Rural Artisans			
	Stone carving	18	7	36
	Carpentry	26	41.25	130
	Goldsmithy	5	4.73	10
	Pottery/ Terra-cotta articles	14	12.6	70
	Other artisans (tailoring, laundry, barbers etc.)	26	16.6	130
	Blacksmith	21	19.02	105
	Banana fibre products	0	0	0
	Mirror embroidery	27	14.91	135
	Soft toys	173	93.05	865
	Sub total	310	209.16	1481
XI	SRTO			
	Auto Rickshaw	48	51.8	48
	Mini trucks	82	1252.82	246
	Goods carrier/ trucks	79	1185.35	237
	Passenger Bus	27	333.92	243
	Sub total	236	2823.89	774
XII	PROFESSIONALS & SELF EMPLOYED	20	244.88	400
	Sub total	20	244.88	400
XIII	Others Industries			
	Corrugated Boxes	1	30	8
	Ice Blocks & Ice Industry	9	57.08	45
	Vermicompost	14	145.4	70
	Coir products (rope, mats, etc.)	4	14.8	28
	Quartz processing	1	35	5
	Wooden furniture, doors and windows	12	21.3	48
	Book Binding & Note Books	9	35.94	45
	Paper envelopes	5	19.56	25
	Mineral water	6	71.22	90

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Sr.No.	Sector / Sub-sector / Activity	Units	Fin.Outlay (Rs lakh)	Emp. Generated
1	2	3	4	5
	Bee keeping	17	15.45	34
	Cane & Bamboo	20	13.64	200
	Sub total	98	459.39	598
XIV	Other Service Sectors			
	Vulcanising/ air compressor units	14	7.68	28
	Weigh Bridge	15	186.18	30
	Computer aided wheel balancing units	14	20.98	28
	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	9	13.97	90
	Cyber Cafes	4	20.75	8
	Beauty parlors	10	10.62	30
	Fax STD Centres	10	15.57	20
	Pathological Centres	17	18.33	102
	Nursing Homes	10	183.89	90
	Genset Repair & Hire	9	27.78	27
	Tractor servicing/ repair	15	27.09	60
	Computer Servicing units	9	5.42	18
	Computer Trg. Inst.	5	65.16	15
	Digital photo studio	5	152.66	25
	Screen printing	15	3.65	30
	Offset printing unit	4	61.99	36
	Photo copying	10	15.14	20
	Servicing & repairing of consumer ele.pro.	10	11.04	40
	Repairing & Servicing of Pumps	21	15.48	84
	Oil Gana	5	9.21	10
	Sub total	248	1011.02	861
XV	SHG Micro Enterprises	147	51.15	735
	Sub total	147	51.15	735
	Grand Total	1815	9511.58	11546

**Chapter 3:
Taluk at a Glance**

3.1 Sandur the erstwhile princely state had become a separate taluk of Bellary district in the year 1950 by adding Chorapur and Torangal RI circles. In olden days it was called *Skandapuri* i.e., the city of Skanda or Kumaraswamy whose temple is situated nearby Sandur. This is a border taluk to Andhra Pradesh where 25 villages of Karnataka fall on the border of the said state. Sandur taluk occupies 3rd place in area and 5th place in population size. The geographical area of the taluk is 1258 sq.km. and population is 1,91,166 as per 2001 census. This accounts for 9.43 p.c. of district's population and its area accounts for 15 p.c.

Sr.No.	Item	Units	Data
1	Population		
(i)	Total	Lakh	1.91
(ii)	Rural	"	1.57
(iii)	Urban	"	0.34
(iv)	Male	"	0.98
(v)	Female	"	0.93
(vi)	SC population	"	0.32
(vii)	ST population	"	0.52
(viii)	Density in population	persons per sq.km	152
2	Literacy		
(i)	Total	thousands	85
(ii)	Male	"	54
(iii)	Female	"	31
(iv)	Urban	"	63
(v)	Rural	"	22

3.2 Administrative set up

Sandur taluk comes under the jurisdiction of Bellary revenue sub-division with 3 R I circles. The taluk is divided into three Hoblis. It has 89 villages and 21 Gram Panchayats.

3.3 Physiography

The taluk is bounded on the north and west by the Hospet taluk, on the south by Kudligi taluk and on the east by the Bellary 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 soil is moderately sandy and red loam, rich in iron and quartz content which gives 65 - 75% of ore content. The soil is not feasible for cultivation of agriculture and horticulture crops.

3.5 Seasonal & Climatic Conditions

The Sandur taluk has a minimum temperature of 17.5 degree Celsius to maximum temperature of 40 degree Celsius with a normal rainfall of 806.8 mm. The district falls under semi-arid zone with dry climate. 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 806 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	24118
Barren	17700
Non agriculture	7170
Cultivable waste	1659
Permanent pasture	45
Current falloffs	11517
Other follows	58
Net area sown	32092
Total geographical area	94539
Area sown more than once	2267
Area irrigated	10420

3.7 Irrigation

The net irrigated area is only 5235 hec. i.e. 13% of total geographical area of the taluk.

Sl.no.	Particulars	Area (hec.)	Percent
1	TB Project-HLC	334	6.38
Total TB Project		334	6.38
2	Narihalla Project	800	15.28
4	Tanks	2410	46.04

5	Wells/Borewells	1691	32.30
Total area under irrigation		5235	100.00

3.8 Predominant Economic Activities prevalent in the taluk

3.8.1 Agricultural sector

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

3.8.2. Industrial Sector

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

3.9 Performance of Credit Agencies

There are 14 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	8	10886.00	82.2	15,863.45	81.5
2	PGB	5	1,916.02	14.5	2,798.57	14.4
3	BDCCB	1	438.01	3.3	797.78	4.1
	Total	14	13,240.03	100	19,459.8	100

3.10 Credit-Deposit (CD) Ratio

The CD ratio of CBs, PGB and BDCCB was at 69, 68 and 55 respectively as at the end of March 2006. The overall CD ratio of the formal banking system in the taluk was at 68% as on that date.

3.11 Ground level credit flow

During 2004-05, Banks have disbursed Rs. 78.42 lakh as against target of Rs. 161.15 lakh in Sandur 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.496.89 lakh as against the target of Rs. 1009 lakh during 2004-05 in Sandur taluk.

3.12 Places of Interest:

- (a) Bommagatta: This village is situated at a distance of 48 kms from Sandur town. It is famous because of an old temple of Hulikuntaraya (Anjeneyaswamy).
- (b) Daroji Tank: This tank built by Tipu at Daroji village which is 48 kms from Sandur town. This tank is said to be one of the biggest tanks in the district. When this tank breached in 1851, the old village of Daroji destroyed under its impact. Subsequently a new village was built (new Daroji).
- (c) Donimalai Hill Range: The Donimalai hill range with huge potentiality of iron ore is being exploited by NMDC. This is the first venture of NMDC in the southern region of the country.
- (d) Ramanadurga Hill Station: From Sandur at a distance of 16 kms the said hill station is situated at a height of 3256 feet from the sea level. The hill station provides excellent views into the Sandur valley on one side and over the western taluks on the other side. There is a fort in this village built by prince Kumara Rama of Kampli which of course now in a ruined state. There is one Ramadeva temple which is rebuilt out the remains of an older temple.
- (e) Vithoba temple, Sandur
- (f) Maharaja's Palace, Sandur
- (g) Kumaraswamy temple complex: This complex is 12 kms away from Sandur town.

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 Sandur Taluk are as under :

Sl.No.	Name of the crop	Sown area during 2005-06 (in ha.)
1	Paddy	2,525
2	Jowar	4,661
3	Maize	11,408
4	Bajra	3,500
4	Pulses	2,114
6	Sunflower	5,377
7	Cotton	2,917

4.2 Horticulture :

Production of Horticultural crops in Sandur 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	162	1,296	8	220.32
2	Banana	72	1,800	25	72.00
3	Sapota	10	80	8	2.40
4	Lime	2	50	25	1.50
5	Mosambi	2	50	25	4.00
6	Pomegranate	10	80	8	1.60
7	Papaya	25	1,625	65	24.38
8	Grapes	5	10	2	1.60
II	Vegetable Crops				
1	Tomato (Rabi & Kharif)	137	2,586	39	60.12
2	Cucumber	30	360	12	10.80
3	Gherkin	10	120	12	3.60
4	Menthi	18	54	3	1.62
5	Palak	24	96	4	0.96
6	Dhantu	10	50	5	0.50
7	Curry Leaves	18	36	2	1.08
8	Other leafy vegetables	30	120	4	2.40
9	Brinjal	25	500	20	10.00
10	Onion Kharif & Rabi	215	3,143	29	114.00
III	Spices				
1	Tamarind	50	350	7	42.00
2	Dry Chilli	93	186	2	40.92
IV	Other Horti Crops				
1	Green Chilli	42	504	12	15.12
2	Ladies Finger	30	240	8	7.20

Sr. No.	Name of the crop	Area (Ha.)	Production (M.Ton)	yield/ha	Value (Rs. lakhs)
3	Radish	10	40	4	0.80
4	Carrot	25	100	4	4.00
5	Cluster Beans	24	96	4	1.92
6	Drum sticks (lakh sticks)	36	36	1	9.00
7	Water melon	10	300	30	12.00
8	Coconut (lakh nuts)	75	4.5	0.1	22.50
9	Betelvine (lakh leaves)	11	1.87	0.2	0.09
10	Oil Palm	3	15	3	0.60

4.3 Minerals:

The Manganese and Ferrous ores from Sandur 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, Bellary and other states for steel industry. In Sandur taluk there are 37 mines spread over in 2371.37 hectares with an average lease period of 10 years. The demand for the ore has been increased since 2001, this has resulted in illegal digging of agricultural lands for iron ore in the form of lump or powder.

4.4 Forest

24118 ha. or 25% of the area is covered by forest. Owing to mining activity deforestation is taking place. Govt. should take measures to afforestation of the forest so that water and air pollution can be tackled. The activities that can be taken up in the forest area are 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.,

4.5 Animal Husbandry

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

(i)	Indigenous cattle	no.	51,108
(ii)	Cross Breed	no.	272
(iii)	Buffaloes	no.	15,987
(iv)	Indigenous sheep	no.	46,470
(v)	Goats	no	41,295
(vi)	Poultry	no	185,254

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 Sandur taluk during 2005-06 was 8500 LPD. In Sandur taluk, there is one poultry layer farm with daily egg production of 0.77 lakh and 33 broiler farms with annual meat production of 498 tonnes. There is one poultry feed manufacturing unit at Sandur.

4.6 Fisheries:

Fisheries is one of the important sectors in the socio-economic set up of Bellary district. It provides animal protein to population, generates large-scale employment and earns valuable foreign exchange. Fish farming is a traditional activity as the district is endowed with fresh water resources consisting of tanks, reservoirs, rivers, canals and ponds. There is a good scope for inland fisheries, particularly pond fisheries, tank and riverine fisheries.

1	Irrigation tanks	Number	44
2	Fish ponds	Number	05
3	Fishermen	Number	6450
4	Average annual production	M.Tons	2871.54

The fishermen population in the district is 41780 of which 6450 are from Sandur taluk. There are 33 irrigation tanks in the taluk. In Sandur taluk, total fish production during 2005-06 was estimated to be around 3323.67 tonnes which is highest in the district. During the past five years , the construction of fish ponds in Bellary district was encouraging. There are 5 fish ponds constructed in Sandur taluk.

4.7 Human Resource :

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

Educational Institutions	Number of institutions	No. of students
Primary Schools	180	34,107
High Schools	21	5,584
Pre-university	3	827
Degree Colleges	1	521
Poly technic	1	532

Classification of workers:

(i)	Cultivators	thousands	26
(ii)	Agricultural labourers	"	28
(iii)	Workers in household industry	"	2
(iv)	Other workers	"	30
(v)	Total	"	86

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 7525 are from Sandur as per details given below. 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.

Sr.No.	Particulars	Total
1	Degree holders	548
2	Diploma holders	128
3	ITI	520
4	Stenos & Typists	190
5	SSLC	2,653
6	PUC	1,087
7	Driving license holders	228
8	Below SSLC	1,630
9	Others	541
10	Total registered	7,525

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 Sandur taluk, there are 2 power generating station (JTPS with capacity of 130 mw each. There are 2.47 distribution lines per 1000 sq.km and 293 electric connections per 1000 population. Per capita power consumption in industries is 59619 kw per annum whereas per capita consumption for all users is 454 kw.

5.3 Water

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

Rural Drinking Water			
1	Fluoride affected villages	Number	84
2	Borewells	Number	784
3	Mini Water Supply schemes	Number	89
4	Piped Water Supply schemes	Number	62

5.4 Road and Rail connectivity

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

	Railway Route		
(i)	Broad Gauge	kms	91
(ii)	Railway Station	no.	5
Road length			
(i)	National Highway	kms.	57.8
(ii)	State Highway	kms.	76.8
(iii)	Major dist. roads	kms.	189.85
(iv)	other dist. roads	kms.	19
(v)	village roads	kms.	130
(vi)	irrigation dept., roads	kms.	14

Vishwa sheds

In Sandur taluk 5 workshed have been constructed for the benefit of rural artisans under Vishwa scheme and all sheds have been allotted. Out of 5 sheds which 4 are functioning and the remaining is yet to start functioning.

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: Addl. Subsidy of 5% of the value of fixed assets, subject to a ceiling of Rs.1 lakh for SC/ST/PH/Minority & X-Serviceman entrepreneurs. In case of women entrepreneurs, the ceiling for additional subsidy would be Rs.5 lakhs.</p> <p>Note: This incentive is available only to units financed by KSFC/KSIIDC/Banks / other financial institutions.</p> <p>Zone-3: Nil</p>
2	Exemption of Electricity Duty on Captive power generation	Currently available under Energy Dept. Policy Continued upto 2011.		
3	Exemption of Stamp Duty & Reduction of Registration Charges	<p>Zone-1 : Full exemption</p> <p>Zone-2 : 75% exemption</p> <p>Zone-3 : Nil</p> <p>Stamp duty : In respect of Loan & Credit deeds executed for availing term loans from FIs/Banks and for execution of Lease, Lease-cum-Sale & absolute Sale Deeds by KIADB/KSSIDC in respect of Industrial land / plots allotted.</p> <p>Reduction of Registration charges: Concessional registration charges at Re.1 per Rs.1,000.</p>		

Sandur Taluk Industrial Development Plan 2006-11

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>		

Sandur 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 1100 Tiny / SSI units in Sandur taluk with an investment of Rs. 1673.51 lakh and providing employment to 3995 persons as per details given below.

Sl. No.	Products	Units	Investments (Rs. lakh)	Employment
1	Food Beverages	358	318.29	839
2	Textiles	151	291.20	604
3	Wood	26	49.55	255
4	Printing & Stationery	12	66.00	212
5	Leather & Leather Product	40	21.00	148
6	Rubber and Plastic	1	3.00	4
7	Glass and Glass chemicals	1	1.50	6
6	Chemicals	2	91.00	102
7	Metal Products	121	60.50	124
8	Gen.Engg.works	109	36.95	156
9	Electricals & Electronics	15	30.70	34
10	Repairs & Servicing	80	171.14	321
11	Ferrous & Non Ferrous	19	99.00	112
12	Other Services	50	305.10	109
13	Miscellaneous	42	45.00	210
14	Job Works	73	83.58	749
	TOTAL	1100	1673.51	3995

Mega Units existing in Sandur taluka

Sl. No.	Name of the Industries	Products	Investment in Crores	Employment
1	J.V.S.L, Tornagallu	H.R.Coils	3,300	1648
2	Jindal Praxair, Tornagallu	Oxygen & Nitrogen	350	40
3	Jindal Tractable Power company Ltd., Tornagallu	Power	1250	200
	Total		4900	1888

Medium & Large Scale industries existing in Sandur Taluka

Sl. No.	Name of the Industries	Products	Investment in Crores	Employment
1	NMDC Ltd Donimalai	Ferrous silicon Ferrous Manganese	83.20	1423
2	Sandur Manganese and Iron Ore Ltd., Devagiri	Manganese, Iron Ore	5.10	1322
3	Bhuvalka Pipes, Thoranagallu	ERW Galvanise Steel Pipes	9.00	200

Sl. No.	Name of the Industries	Products	Investment in Crores	Employment
4	Padmavathi Ferrous Pvt., Ltd. Thoranagallu	High Carban Ferro Alloys	3.30	66
5	Karignur Iron and Steels Pvt. Ltd., Thoranagallu	Sponge Iron	8.70	81
6	Padmavathi Coke Pvt. Ltd., Thoranagallu	Coke	2.83	80
7	Keshav Casting Pvt. Ltd. Bannihatti	Coke Woven Products	2.83	80
8	Popuri Stels, JVSL Ancillary Estate, Toranagallu	Sponge Iron	8.85	77
8	Tungabadhra Minerals, Taranagar, Sandur	Iron ore	3.20	118
	Total		127.01	3447

6.2 Medium & Large Scale Industries under implementation/ pipeline :

Sl. No.	Name of the Industries	Products	Investment in Crores	Employment
1	Divya Jyothi Steels Ltd., Taranagara, Sandur	Sponge Iron	26.68	80
2	Jamshedpur Injection Powder Ltd., Thoranagallu,	Desulphurising Compounds	22.50	15
3	Lakshmi Venkateshwara Steels (P) Ltd., Chikkanthapura (V), Sandur Tq.	Sponge Iron - 100 TPD	12.64	77
4	BMM Ispat Ltd., Ranajithapura, Sandur Tq.	Iron Ore Benefaction Plant of capacity 1.3 MMTPA	35.00	51
		TOTAL	96.82	223

(source : SWA - Karnataka Udyog Mitra)

6.3 Projects cleared by HLC & State SWA

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

Sl no	Name of the unit	Location	Product	Investment (Rs lakh)	Employment (Nos)
1	Divyajyothi Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Taranagar Sandur taluk	Sponge Iron 200 TPD	2,668	80
2	Padmavathi Ferrous Pvt.. Ltd.	JVSL Ancillary Ind. Estate, Torangallu, Sandur taluk	Silica Manganese Ferro Alloy 12000 MTPA	486	40
3	JSW Power Ltd.	Torangallu Sandur Taluk	Power Plant	22,900	26
4	South west Iron & Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Torangallu Sandur Taluk	Integrated Steel and Co Gen. Plant	320,600	1,185

Sl no	Name of the unit	Location	Product	Investment (Rs lakh)	Employment (Nos)
5	JSW Power Ltd.	Torangallu Sandur Taluk	Thermal Power Plant	23,700	26
6	Euro Coke & Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Torangallu Sandur Taluk	Metallurgical Coke & 50 MW electricity	21,330	106
7	Jindal Vijayanagar Steels Ltd.	Torangallu Sandur Taluk	Integrated Steel 2.2.MTPA	128,447	2,162
8	Jindal Vijayanagar Steels Ltd.	Torangallu Sandur Taluk	Slime disposal facility	5,100	21
9	Jindal Vijayanagar Steels Ltd.	Torangallu Sandur Taluk	Cement Plant	5,100	64
10	Euro Coke Iron & Steel Pvt. Ltd.	JVSL premises.	Blast furnace	17,974	80
11	Bellary Oxygen Co. Ltd.	Torangallu Sandur Taluk	Air Separation Plant	18,900	12
12	JSW Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Torangallu Sandur Taluk	Cold Rolled Strips/sheets	110,091	282
13	Jindal Vijayanagar Steels Ltd.	Torangallu Sandur Taluk	Additional 4.2 MTPA Steel Plant	1,091,200	3,417

6.4 Mining and Steel Sector / Anchor Industry

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

1. Drilling and blasting,
2. Supporting staff,
3. Loading/unloading at mines/railway site,
4. Truck transporters and their labourers,
5. Waste dump stabilization and rehabilitation,
6. Canteen , rest house and crèches 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.

Apart from this, **JSW (previously JVSL) identified as the anchor industry** by TECSOK has a good scope for ancillary and downstream industries by motivating them to offload production of components, parts, sub-assemblies, tools, intermediates, services etc., to ancillary units. By which they can have the advantages in the form of savings in investments, inventories, employment of labour etc. and getting the items of the desired specifications, while the small scale ancillary / downstream units have the advantage of getting assured market for their products, availability of technical assistance and improved technology from the parent unit.

It is therefore proposed to establish an industrial area in the acquired land of Vijaynagar Steel Plant Authority to an extent of 300 acres. This Industrial area will service the ancillary as well as other Industries proposed in Sandur Taluk. JVSL has furnished details of the industrial products currently being purchased from outside which can be manufactured locally by SSI / TINY units like Lancing Pipes, Tundish covering compound, Tap hole clay, Thermo tips / Thermo couples, Machined components, Safety hand gloves, Materials handling items LT cables, Motor repairs, Valves, Casting facilities and refractory bricks.

6.5 Rural Artisans:

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

Sr.No.	Activity/Craft	No.of Artisans
1	Carpentry	198
2	Blacksmithy	48
3	Cane & Bamboo	37
4	Barber	83
5	Dhobi	132
6	Leather artisans	101
7	Gold smithy	14
8	Tailoring	97
9	Rope making	16
10	Pottery	28
11	Stone cutting	14
	Total	768

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 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.

6.7 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 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	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, Proj. 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, Bellary	08392 - 277191
11	P.Rammohan Reddy, Sr. Asst. Director	Fisheries Dept.	08392 - 242783
12	Sharana Basavaraj Executive Officer	Taluk Panchayat, Sandur	08395 - 260248
13	K. Mohammed Irfan, Asst.Director	Dist.Industries Centre, Hospet Road, Bellary	(08392) - 242858, 242643
14	Nagaraju, Ext.Officer	DIC, Sandur	93426 82542
15	Chandrasekhara Gudi, Dist.Statistical Officer	Dist.Statistics Office D.C. Office Complex, Bellary	(08392) - 276398
16	Shankaregowda, Dist Officer	KVIB, DS No.739, Gandhi Nagar, Bellary	(08392) - 255833 98392 255833
17	M. Chandrasekar Choudhury, MBA	Bellary Dist.Chamber of Commerce & Industry,Bellary	(08392) 276427 94481 11211
18	Venkatarao Ghorpade President	Ex-Zilla Panchayat President	94484 97978
19	A. Veeranna, Secretary	Sandur Kushala Kala Kendra Sandur	(08395) 261221, 276038
20	Santosh S. Lad M.L.A. - Sandur	M.L.A. Sandur	(08395) 261547/408 98802 77244
21	Dr.Vinod Nowal, ED	JSW Steel Ltd., Toranagallu, Bellary dist.	(08395) 250 136
22	Har Ravindra Lal, GM - HRD	- do -	(08395) 250 120
23	R.G. Kulkarni, Project Co-ordinator	JSW Foundation, Vidyanagar Toranagallu	(08395) 250 120
24	Sharana Basavaraju CEO	Taluk Panchayat Office, Sandur	94485 65179
25	R. Veeresh, Advocate	Toranagallu	94483 47404
27	A.G. Shankarappa, Ex Gram Panchayat Member	Sandur	94482 60199
28	H.M.Basha, Civil Contractor	Sandur	98457 48831
29	H. Lakshmana	People representative	(08395) - 210030