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**Taluk Industrial
Development Plan
2006-11**

**SIRUGUPPA TALUK
BELLARY DISTRICT**

**Department of Industries & Commerce
Bangalore**

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

Siruguppa Taluka

Table of Contents

Sl. No.	Chapter particulars	Page No.	
		From	To
1	Introduction	1	2
2	Identified Investment Opportunities	3	8
3	Taluka at a Glance	9	12
4	Resource base of the taluka	13	15
5	Infrastructure Facilities and New Developments	16	22
6	Existing Industrial Base	23	24
7	Salient Features of Important Central and State Government Schemes for Development of Industries	25	29
8	List of Important addresses and phone nos	30	30
	Annexure-II	31	36

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 Siruguppa 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 Siruguppa 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 molding 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 Siruguppa 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	9	111.3	81
	Tomato products (ketchup, sauce)	17	10.41	34
	Tamarind Paste	10	18.99	40
	Aerated water and soft drinks	11	22.25	88
	Bread and Bakery products	13	49.45	78
	Confectionery	11	19.31	55
	Flour mill & Chilly pounding	22	36.5	88
	Sweets & Savories	21	14.25	63
	Dairy Milk Products	17	43.63	85
	Ice candy & Ice Cream	3	7.98	18
	Masala powder and condiments	15	27.9	90
	Papad	20	29.35	400
	Bee keeping	12	25.64	60
	Pickles	19	42.67	380
	Puffed Rice	12	32.5	96
	Roasted & Salted Ground nuts	20	16.93	40
	Vermicelli	10	9.1	40
	Potato Chips	19	30.6	76
	Sub total	261	548.76	1812
II	Agro processing industries			
	Oil Extraction & Refineries (Sunflower, rice bran oil et)	5	605.35	175
	Rice Mills	18	1122.04	270
	Jaggery Unit	23	59.25	115
	Dal Mills	2	41.75	20
	Saw Mills	2	30.75	22
	Milk Chilling units	4	98.56	80
	Decorticating units	18	113.5	90
	Sub total	72	2071.20	772
III	Chemical, leather & plastic products			
	Agarbatti	16	10.8	352
	Camphor tablets	5	7.12	60
	Phenyl	17	18.3	136
	Cleaning powder	20	17.72	160
	Distilled water for automobiles	12	7.93	36
	Grease manufacturing	10	41.94	100

Siruguppa Taluk Industrial Development Plan 2006-11

Sr.No.	Sector / Sub-sector / Activity	Units	Fin.Outlay (Rs lakh)	Emp. Generated
1	2	3	4	5
	Candle making	9	8.15	72
	Leather articles/ footwears	4	36.7	48
	Paints & primers mfg.	5	73.58	45
	Reprocessing of plastics	5	31.04	50
	PVC Fittings	3	22.25	24
	Tyre retreading	3	37.75	30
	Sub total	109	313.28	1113
IV	Electrical/Electronics & Computer Based Inds.			
	Battery charging/ servicing	10	18.36	70
	Battery Eliminators/ Power packs	5	12.47	25
	Invertors upto 50 kva	10	21.76	30
	Voltage Stabilizers	5	10.88	30
	Emergency lamps	8	10.2	24
	DTP Centres	8	15.27	32
	Elec.Repairs/ motor rewinding	13	20.05	65
	Sub total	59	108.99	276
V	Mineral based and building material products			
	Hollow concrete blocks	3	29	45
	Soil Cement Blocks	5	4.45	30
	Table molded bricks	2	19.75	40
	Mosaic tiles	1	20	10
	Sub total	11	73.2	125
VI	Livestock based products			
	Cattle / Poultry feed	17	204.75	204
	Dressed Broiler chicken unit	14	20.38	42
	Sub total	31	225.13	246
VII	Mechanical based products			
	Diesel Engine servicing	7	6.67	28
	Galvanising Unit	4	267.27	140
	Steel fabrication & furniture	12	186.81	144
	Barbed wire	4	25.47	16
	Agricultural implements	15	138.45	75
	General Engineering	5	15.37	25
	Sub total	47	640.04	428
VIII	Tourism related projects			
	Motels	7	12.09	35

Siruguppa Taluk Industrial Development Plan 2006-11

Sr.No.	Sector / Sub-sector / Activity	Units	Fin.Outlay (Rs lakh)	Emp. Generated
1	2	3	4	5
	Fast food centres	5	44.73	90
	Mini buses	4	22.87	16
	Sub total	16	79.69	141
IX	Infrastructure projects			
	Commercial complexes	1	18.5	9
	Sub total	1	18.50	9
X	Rural Artisans			
	Stone carving	5	1.85	10
	Carpentry	19	29.63	95
	Goldsmithy	5	4.73	10
	Pottery/ Terra-cotta articles	10	8.9	50
	Other artisans (tailoring, laundry, barbers etc.)	25	15.55	125
	Balcksmithy	16	14.51	80
	Soft toys	47	26.87	235
	Sub total	127	102.04	605
XI	SRTO			
	Auto Rickshaw	40	42.8	40
	Mini trucks	14	215.28	42
	Goods carrier/ trucks	9	137.45	27
	Passenger Bus	12	151.46	108
	Sub total	75	546.99	217
XII	PROFESSIONALS & SELF EMPLOYED	4	51.22	80
	Sub total	4	51.22	80
XIII	Others Industries			
	Ice Blocks & Ice Industry	4	26.04	20
	Vermicompost	14	145.4	70
	Wooden furniture, doors and windows	8	14.1	32
	Book Binding & Note Books	5	19.72	25
	Paper envelopes	0	0	0
	Mineral water	2	20	30
	School bags	4	6.3	44
	Bee keeping	9	8.15	18
	Cane & Bamboo	5	3.41	50
	Sub total	51	243.12	289
XIV	Other Service Sectors			
	Vulcanising/ air compressor units	5	2.71	10

Siruguppa Taluk Industrial Development Plan 2006-11

Sr.No.	Sector / Sub-sector / Activity	Units	Fin.Outlay (Rs lakh)	Emp. Generated
1	2	3	4	5
	Weigh Bridge	4	50.81	8
	Pollution Control Certification Centres	5	4.55	5
	Service station for automobiles	10	119.62	50
	Auto servicing	10	15.22	100
	Cyber Cafe's	4	20.75	8
	Beauty parlors	11	11.52	33
	Fax STD Centres	10	15.57	20
	Pathological Centres	15	16.23	90
	Nursing Homes	6	109.32	54
	Genset Repair & Hire	5	15.14	15
	Tractor servicing/ repair	25	44.4	100
	Computer Servicing units	4	2.46	8
	Computer Trg. Inst.	5	65.16	15
	Digital photo studio	5	152.66	25
	Screen printing	11	2.65	22
	Offset printing unit	4	61.99	36
	Photo copying	5	7.57	10
	Servicing & repairing of consumer ele.pro.	10	11.04	40
	Repairing & Servicing of Pumps	26	18.87	104
	Oil Gana	5	9.21	10
	Sub total	185	757.45	763
XV	SHG Micro Enterprises	121	42.15	605
	Sub total	121	42.15	605
	Grand Total	1170	5821.76	7481

**Chapter 3:
Taluk at a Glance**

3.1 Siruguppa taluk takes its name from its headquarters town. Siruguppa means “pile of wealth”. This taluk came into existence w e f 1st October 1910 after merging 46 villages from the Bellary taluk, 29 from the Adoni taluk and 23 from the Alur taluk. However Siruguppa taluk was abolished on 1st April 1923. But again, w e f 15th April 1929, 33 villages from the Adoni taluk, 7 villages from Alur taluk along with the villages included in the Siruguppa Deputy Tahsildar’s division of Bellary taluk, constituted into a new taluk with Siruguppa as its Headquarters. This is a border taluk where a significant number of people speak telugu. There is perfect harmony between kannada and telugu speaking people.

Siruguppa taluk occupies 4th place both in area and population. The geographical area of the taluk is 1042 sq.km. and population is 2,35,344 as per 2001 census. This accounts for 12 p.c. of both district’s population and its area.

Sr. No.	Item	Units	Data
1	Population		
(i)	Total	Lakh	2.35
(ii)	Rural	"	1.68
(iii)	Urban	"	0.67
(iv)	Male	"	1.18
(v)	Female	"	1.17
(vi)	SC population	"	0.46
(vii)	ST population	"	0.42
(viii)	Density in population	persons per sq.km	226
2	Literacy		
(i)	Total	thousands	84
(ii)	Male	"	55
(iii)	Female	"	29
(iv)	Urban	"	28
(v)	Rural	"	56

3.2 Administrative set up

Siruguppa comes under Bellary revenue sub-division. The taluk is divided into four Hoblis. It has 83 villages, 26 Gram Panchayats and 2 Town Panchayats.

3.3 Physiography

The taluk is bounded on the north by the Sindhanoor taluk of Raichur district, on the south by Bellary taluk and the east by the Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh and on the west by Hospet and Bellary taluks. 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.

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. There are only two tributaries of the Tungabadhra river viz., Hagari and Chikka Hagari which passes through two taluks - Bellary and Siruguppa.

3.5 Seasonal & Climatic Conditions

The Bellary district falls under semi-arid zone with dry climate. The temperature range from min. 13 degrees Celsius during December to a maximum of 44 degrees Celsius in April and May. The relative humidity is much less in the eastern parts of the Bellary. The taluk is known for its hot summer and a dry weather persists for a major part of the year. Average rainfall for the taluk is about 645 mm per annum, which precipitates in about 41 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	2171
Barren	2664
Non agriculture	6864
Cultivable waste	4177
Permanent pasture	103
Trees & Groves	240
Current fallow	23514
Other follows	1754
Net area sown	62791
Total geographical area	104278
Area sown more than once	9953

3.7 Irrigation

The net irrigated area constitute only 28310 hec.(34 p.c.). Being a border taluk many farmers from Andhra Pradesh have migrated here and cultivate lands on lease basis. The main source of irrigation is as under:

Sl.no.	Particulars	Area (hec.)	Percent
	Tungabhadra Project	25377	89.63
2	Vijayanagar canal	1211	4.28
3	Lift Irrigation	1098	3.88
4	Tanks	-	-
5	Wells/Borewells	624	2.21
	Total area under irrigation	28310	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

Siruguppa taluk occupies third place after Bellary and Hospet taluks in industrial activity when number of units is taken into consideration. In this taluk there are 1016 industrial units with an investment of Rs. 3293.95 lakh. This unit provides employment to 4528 persons. Among medium and large scale units Siruguppa Sugar and Chemicals (Sugar), Unimetal Ispat Ltd, and (Foundry grade pig Iron) are worth mentioning. There are 1653 Rural artisans whose activity comprises of Carpentry, Blacksmith, Barbers, Goldsmith, Rope making, Pottery and Cotton weaving.

3.9 Performance of Credit Agencies

There are 19 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	10,812.63	59.8	4,093.1	55.1
2	PGB	8	3,837.14	21.2	2,268.64	30.6
3	BDCCB	2	1,826.44	10.1	755.46	10.2
5	PCARDBs	1	1,594.5	8.9	304.57	4.1
	Total	19	18,070.71	100	7,421.77	100

3.10 Credit-Deposit (CD) Ratio

The CD ratio of CBs, PGB and BDCCB was at 264, 169 and 241 respectively as at the end of March 2006. The overall CD ratio of the formal banking system in the taluk was at 243% as on that date.

3.11 Ground level credit flow

During 2004-05, Banks have disbursed Rs. 94.70 lakh as against target of Rs. 264.31 lakh in Siruguppa 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.1535.70 lakh as against the target of Rs. 967.60 lakh during 2004-05 in Siruguppa taluk.

3.12 Places of Interest:

- (a) Shmbhulinga and Kotturu Basavanna temples
- (b) Tekkalakota: This town is 43 kms. from Bellary city. After downfall of Vijayanagara Tekkalakota came under the control of Palagar Hanumappa Nayaka of Bellary. He built a fort around Amareswara temple in the village. Subsequently Hanumappa's family lost it to the Muslim governor of Adoni in 1725. Again in 1775 it was captured by Hyder Ali who built the square stone fort adjoining to Siruguppa road.

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 Siruguppa Taluk are as under :

Sl.No.	Name of the crop	Sown area during 2005-06 (in ha.)
1	Paddy	36,242
2	Jowar	1,844
3	Bajra	4,759
4	Pulses	3,271
5	Groundnut	3,680
6	Sunflower	29,643
7	Cotton	7,208

4.2 Horticulture :

Production of Horticultural crops in Siruguppa 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	106	1,908	18	228.96
2	Banana	11	420	40	8.40
3	Sapota	12	120	10	2.40
5	Mosambi	13	104	8	8.32
6	Pomegranate	27	243	9	4.86
II	Vegetable Crops				
1	Tomato (Rabi & Kharif)	52	989	20	23.91
2	Cucumber	16	192	12	5.76
3	Menthi	25	250	10	7.50
4	Palak	25	225	9	4.50
5	Dhantu	43	731	17	14.62
7	Brinjal	20	500	25	10.00
8	Onion Kharif & Rabi	30	504	15	15.12
III	Spices				
1	Tamarind	41	102.5	2.5	8.20
2	Dry Chilli	1,329	2,658	2	531.60
3	Coriander	40	30	0.75	4.50
IV	Other Horti Crops				
1	Ladies Finger	20	240	12	7.40
2	Radish	20	100	5	2.00
3	Drum sticks (lakh sticks)	11	11	1	2.75
5	Coconut (lakh nuts)	200	12	0.06	36.00

4.3 Forest

2171 ha. I.e. 2.1% of the area is covered by forest. Owing to mining activity deforestation is taking place. The following activities can be taken up in the forest area : Bee keeping, Basket making, Manufacture of bags from natural fibres, rope weaving, collection of minor forest produce, Agarbatti making, Organic farming, Furniture shop, neem oil/cake manufacturing, Extraction of oil from aromatic plants etc., activities can be implemented.

4.4 Animal Husbandry

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

(i)	Indigenous cattle	no.	43,062
(ii)	Cross Breed	no.	1,136
(iii)	Buffaloes	no.	29,782
(iv)	Indigenous sheep	no.	22,374
(v)	Goats	no	16,983
(vi)	Poultry	no	21,036

Dairy and Sheep/goat rearing are the main activities in the taluk. Dairy development activities in the district are carried out as supplementary activities. The per capita availability of milk in the district is 170 gm/day as against the normal requirement at a minimum of 240 gm per day as per Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). Raichur-Bellary Milk Union (RBMU) covers Raichur, Koppal and Bellary districts. It has created infrastructure support to suit its requirements. There is one milk processing unit at Bellary i.e. Bellary Dairy -40000 LPD capacity. The total milk production in Siruguppa taluk during 2005-06 was 25300 LPD.

4.5 Fisheries

Fisheries is one of the important sectors in the socio-economic set up of Bellary district. It provides animal protein to population, generates large-scale employment and earns valuable foreign exchange. Fish farming is a traditional activity as the district is endowed with fresh water resources consisting of tanks, reservoirs, rivers, canals and ponds. There is a good scope for inland fisheries, particularly pond fisheries, tank and riverine fisheries. Over 19171 ha has been affected with salinity, 2770 ha with acidic soils and 7997 ha waterlogged in Bellary, Hospet and Siruguppa blocks due to excess irrigation with total problematic soil of 29938 ha due to bad water management and these areas can be brought back to commercial use by excavating fish ponds and taking up fish culture. The fishermen population in the district is 41780 of which 6760 are from Siruguppa taluk. There are 4 irrigation tanks in the taluk. The total fish production during 2005-06 was

estimated to be around 507 tonnes in Siruguppa taluk. During the past five years , the construction of fish ponds in Bellary district was encouraging. As on 31.3.2005, 212 fish ponds with 615 acres have been constructed of which 53 ponds are in Siruguppa taluk only.

4.6 Human Resource

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

Educational Institutions	Number of institutions	No. of students
Primary Schools	200	39,456
High Schools	21	5,794
Pre-university	5	1,106
Degree Colleges	1	495
Poly technic	1	127

Classification of workers:

(i)	Cultivators	thousands	31
(ii)	Agricultural labourers	"	58
(iii)	Workers in household industry	"	2
(iv)	Other workers	"	30
(v)	Total	"	121

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 8203 are from Siruguppa 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	598
2	Diploma holders	140
3	ITI	566
4	Stenos & Typists	207
5	SSLC	2,894
6	PUC	1,186
7	Driving license holders	249
8	Below SSLC	1,788
9	Others	575
10	Total registered	8,203

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 Siruguppa taluk there are 2.19 distribution lines per 1000 sq.km and 41 electric connections per 1000 population. Per capita power consumption in industries is 60433 kw per annum whereas per capita consumption for all users is 842 kw.

5.3 Water

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

Rural Drinking Water			
1	Fluoride affected villages	Number	71
2	Borewells	Number	113
3	Mini Water Supply schemes	Number	113
4	Piped Water Supply schemes	Number	76

5.4 Road and Rail connectivity

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

	Road length		
(i)	National Highway	kms.	33.5
(ii)	State Highway	kms.	91.45
(iii)	Major dist. roads	kms.	151.53
(v)	village roads	kms.	134
(vi)	irrigation dept., roads	kms.	144
(vii)	Municipality roads	kms.	366
(viii)	TDB Roads	kms.	134

Industrial Estates and Areas

KSSIDC has established one Industrial estate in Siruguppa during 1988 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
Siruguppa	3.82	4	4	0	0
Mundargi	7.19	4	3	0	0

Under VISHWA Scheme, 5 sheds have been constructed in the taluk.

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
Siruguppa	18	8	10	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: 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>		

Siruguppa 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>a) 'ET & Special ET exemption of "Plant & Machinery and Capital Goods" for an initial period of 3 years from the date of commencement of project implementation. For this purpose, the term "Plant & Machinery and Capital Goods" also includes Plant & Machinery and capital goods i.e., equipment, etc. which is put up in the power project units for captive generation of Electricity.</p> <p>b) On raw materials, inputs, component parts & consumbles (excluding petroleum products) [wherever applicable] for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production.</p> <p>Zone-3 : Nil</p>		
8	Human Resource Developments	<p>a) Grant of up to 5 acres of Government land will be considered along with capital contribution of 50% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs.2 crores per Training Establishment for sector specific training.</p> <p>b) Recurring cost for running the training institution an amount of Rs.750/- p.m./per trainee will be provided subject to a ceiling of Rs.15 lakhs per year for period of 3 years.</p> <p>c) Government will launch a new scheme to provide Rs.750/- p.m. stipend with suitable matching contribution by training institutions for on-the-job training of unemployed educated youth for training in different vocations through industrial / service establishments.</p>		

Siruguppa 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>a) Existing scheme of 4% interest subsidy for TU loans availed from KSFC/KSIIDC shall be extended to cover TU loans availed from scheduled Commercial Banks, which are not covered under CLCS Scheme of Govt.of India.</p> <p>Zone-1,2&3 :</p> <p>b) Existing incentive scheme for SSI units going in for BIS product certification or ISO series certification is continued with enhanced financial allocation.</p> <p>c) Encouragement to Patents Registration: Subsidy at 50% of the cost of Patents registration, subject to a ceiling of Rs.2 lakhs per unit.</p>
		Funding will be provided for certain commercially viable research projects in collaboration with IITs, universities and other reputed institutions. An amount of Rs.25 crores is earmarked for this purpose during the policy period.		
10	Industrial Infrastructure Development / Common infrastructure / facilities in Notified Industrial Clusters	A separate Infrastructure Upgradation Fund of Rs.500 crores would be created for upgradation of infrastructure facilities in existing industrial area / estates and also for maintenance. This fund may also be utilized for new industrial areas. Separate guidelines would be issued for utilizing this fund.		
11	Agriculture Produce Processing Industries - Exemption of APMC Cess	APMC Cess in respect of direct procurement of agriculture produce for processing from farmers by processing industries is exempted.		

Chapter 6

Existing Industrial base

6.1 Tiny / SSI units:

As on 31 March 2006, there are 1225 Tiny / SSI units in Siruguppa taluk with an investment of Rs. 4392.40 lakh and providing employment to 5552 persons as per details given below.

Sl. No.	Products	Units	Investments (Rs. lakh)	Employment
1	Food Beverages	807	2124.86	2944
2	Textiles	185	408.80	623
3	Wood	15	60.90	254
4	Printing & Stationery	10	120.65	148
5	Leather & Leather Product	12	108.00	136
5	Glass and Glass chemicals	4	5.50	27
6	Gen.Engg.works	75	392.80	218
9	Electricals & Electronics	13	129.60	162
10	Repairs & Servicing	56	293.00	246
12	Other Services	44	455.95	265
13	Miscellaneous	22	219.00	325
14	Job Works	12	73.34	204
	TOTAL	1255	4392.40	5552

6.2 Medium & Large Scale industries existing in Siruguppa Taluka

In Siruguppa taluk there is one large scale industrial unit with an investment of Rs. 450 lakh providing employment to 400 persons as per details given below.

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Unit	Name of the End Products	Investment (in Lakhs)	Employment	Present Status
1	M/s Unimetal Ispat Ltd Siruguppa	Foundry grade pig Iron	450	400	Working

6.3 Projects cleared by HLC & State SWA

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

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

Sl no	Name of the unit	Location	Product	Investment (Rs lakh)	Employment (Nos)
1	Ranga Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Shanavaspura & Hagalur, Karur Hobli, Siruguppa taluk	Sponge Iron 35TPD	326	50

6.4 Rural Artisans:

The list of Rural Artisans in the taluk are as under

Sr.No.	Activity/Craft	No.of Artisans
1	Carpentry	168
2	Blacksmithy	80
3	Cane & Bamboo	31
4	Barber	128
5	Dhobi	126
6	Leather artisans	141
7	Gold smithy	20
8	Tailoring	131
9	Rope making	41
10	Pottery	89
11	Stone cutting	10
12	Cotton Weaving	249
	Total	1,214

6.5 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.

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	Manjunath Gowda Executive Officer	Taluk Panchayat, Siruguppa	08396 - 220237 9448260070
13	K. Mohammed Irfan, Asst.Director	Dist.Industries Centre, Hospet Road, Bellary	(08392) - 242858, 242643
14	Ravi Industrial Ext.Officer	DIC, Siruguppa	94482 34995
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