CHAPTER 3

STUDY AREA: PROFILE OF BELGAUM DIVISION
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Study Area: Profile of Belgaum Division

The study area (Belgaum division) is located in the northern part of the Karnataka State. The Karnataka State is one of the twenty-eight states in India. A map showing the position of Karnataka state, in India and position of study area in Karnataka is given at the end of this chapter (page number 3-16).

Any study of industrialisation of a nation, a state, a division or a district is incomplete without survey of its profile. For industrial development of any region presence of good banking system, good communication network, availability of power, reliable transportation facilities, availability of natural resources, supply of human resource in the form of skilled and unskilled labour is necessary. Therefore, the study of the ancillarisation in the Belgaum division in the North Karnataka area calls for an in-depth look into the socio-economic and technological aspects of it.

Belgaum is the Divisional Headquarters for the Revenue Division consisting the district of Belgaum, Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag, Uttar Karnataka, Bijapur and Bagalkot districts. Haveri and Gadag districts are industrially underdeveloped and offer no scope for ancillarisation. Therefore the study area consists of Belgaum, Dharwad, Uttarkarnada, Bijapur & Bagalkot districts. In this chapter profile of Belgaum division and its industrial scenario is dealt with.
3.1. Introduction: In North Karnataka area Belgaum Division offers wide scope for ancillarisation. It is strategically located due to its proximity to industrially developed areas such as Bombay, Pune, Bangalore, Kolhapur and Goa. These industrially developed areas offer wide scope for ancillarisation. Belgaum is the Divisional Headquarters for the Revenue Division consisting the districts of Belgaum, Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag, Uttar Kannada, Bijapur and Bagalkot districts. Haveri and Gadag districts are industrially underdeveloped and offer no scope for ancillarisation. Therefore the study area consists of Belgaum, Dharwad, Uttarkannada, Bijapur & Bagalkot districts.

3.2. Profile of Belgaum District

Location: Belgaum district is in the northwestern part of Karnataka State. Maharashtra surrounds the District to the North & Northwest, Goa to the Southwest, Uttara Kannada District to the West, Bijapur District to the East and Dharwad District to the South. It is one of the twenty-seven districts in Karnataka State. It is the largest district in the state, with 10 talukas. The district headquarters Belgaum is 512 km away from the state capital, Bangalore. Belgaum having varied climatic and topographical conditions possesses vast untapped resources in land, forest, mineral water and manpower.

Infrastructure: The transportation plays a vital role during the process of developmental planning aiming at rapid industrialisation. The district is provided with two stretches of
National Highway –4 (NH- 4), with a total length of 8011 km, connecting it with major metro cities. The district has an airport at Sambra 12 km east of Belgaum where Indian airlines officer’s stay. The total length of the railway broad gauge is 220 km connecting Maharashtra and Goa. The district receives Electricity from Sharawati power generating station transmitted through Dharwad. There are 24 power-receiving stations in the district. Commercial Banks and Urban and Co-operative banks in the district provide industrial credit facilities.

**Industrial Estates:** The Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation (KSSIDC) has developed Industrial estates by constructing sheds in seven talukas such as Udyambag, Anagol and Kanbargi of Belgaum taluka and in Khanapur, Bailhongal, Gokak, Ramdurga, Nippani and Chikkodi. At present 314 sheds have been constructed and allotted by KSSIDC.

The Karnataka Industrial area development Board has developed Industrial areas at Machhe, Bhutramnhatti, Kangrali, Kakti, Honaga and Kanbargi of Belgaum taluka and at Gokak.

**Existing Industrial Status:** There are about 34 Medium and large scale industries established with an investment of Rs 51017.28 lakhs providing employment to 27571 persons. The items manufactured in these industries include Castings, Sugar, Aluminium,
There are about 23,796 registered small-scale industries with an investment of Rs 21349.59 lakhs providing employment to 81157 persons. The items manufactured are Automobile components, Hydraulic equipment's, Auto body building, Power loom weaving, C I Casting, Electric motors, Bakery machinery's, Engineering job work, Fabrication, D G Set assembling, Knitwear, Leather footwear products, Fruit processing etc.

3.3. Profile of Dharwad District:

Location: Dharwad district is one of the twenty-seven districts in Karnataka state. It is surrounded by Belgaum district to the North, Gadag district to the East, Haveri district to the south and Uttar Kannada district to the west. The district has 5 talukas, Dharwad, Hubli, Kalaghtgi, Kundgol, Navalgund. It has pre-dominantly agricultural based economy with considerable progress in industrial and trade sector particularly in Hubli-Dharwad. Dharwad, being district head quarter is situated 430 km from Bangalore the state capital. Hubli-Dharwad being second largest city in the state and other market centers of the district offers good scope for starting small scale and micro enterprises in the district. As per 1991 census, the total population of the district is 13.75 lakhs. The
projected population of the district by the end of 2000 is 16.52 lakhs as against 5.58 crores of the state's population.

**Infrastructure:**

**Road Transport:** The National Highway No. 4 (NH-4) passes through Hubli & Dharwad. The total road length of the district is 2343 km, of this 1641 km are fit for transporting goods and services.

**Railways:** The total length of the Railway line in the district is 151 Kilometers. It is completely a broad-gauge line. There are 21 Railway stations in the district. Hubli, which is major railway station in the district, is connected to major cities like Bangalore, Bombay, Delhi and Hyderabad.

**Telecommunication:** There are 215 post offices 152 telegraph offices, 57 telephone exchange and more than 40,000 telephones in the district. The district is very well connected by Internet facilities.

**Power:** Dharwad district has no power generating stations. Transmission lines and distribution network transmit power. At Belur Industrial area 220 Kilo Volt Ampere
(KVA) substation is coming up to distribute power to the industries located in Belur Industrial area.

**Banking sector:** There are 135 commercial Banks, 40 co-operative banks, 40 regional rural banks and one branch of Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC) exist in the district. An officer of National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is positioned in the district and extending assistance for developing micro enterprises in rural areas.

**Industrial Estates:** There are four industrial estates existing in the district, which are developed by KSSIDC. These estates are Gokul Industrial estate of 120 acres, Lakman Halli Industrial estate at Dharwad of 3.74 acres, Ramankoppa Industrial estate of 20.67 acres, and the Gokul village Hubli of 27.07 acres. In these Industrial estates sheds of various sizes have been constructed and allotted to the entrepreneurs.

As per policy of the Government of India Growth center has come up at Belur village, which is at a distance of 12 Kms, from Dharwad, towards Belgaum on NH-4. The growth center ensures all infrastructural facilities required by the industry.

Apart from Belur Industrial area, KIADB has developed industrial areas at Tarihal (Gokul village) measuring 312.30 acres, Lakmanhalli measuring 71.23 acres, Sattur
measuring 54.18 acres, Rayapur measuring 79.20 acres, Gokul measuring 33.36 acres. Recently KIADB has developed an additional 100 acres of Industrial land at Rayapur on NH-4.

**Existing Industrial Status:** There are 30 large/medium scale industries in the district with an investment of Rs 19,350 lakhs and provicing employment to more than 15,000 persons. Tata Engineering Locomotive Company (TELCO) is coming up with an investment of Rs 158 Crores.

Hubli is well known for the concentration of various types of engineering industries; BDK valves and Micro finish provide job work to other Small Scale Industries. Closure of M/s Mysore Kirloskar, M/s Star Volkman has severely effected the performance of the small-scale sector.

As on March 2000, there are 9853 registered small-scale units in the district. Hubli taluka has maximum number of SSI units with 5357 registered units which constitutes more than 50% of existing units in the district, followed by Dharwad taluka with 3077 units, which constitute more than 30% of existing units.
3.4. Profile of Uttar Kannada District

Location: Uttar Kannada (North Kanara) district is the tenth largest district of Karnataka state and is one of the industrially backward districts in Karnataka state. The district is located in the mid-western part of Karnataka State. It is bounded by Belgaum district and state of Goa to the North, Shimogga district and Dakshina Kannada to the south, Arabian Sea to the West and Dhawad district to the East.

Resources:

Fishing: Long coastal line and good number of rivers provide ample scope for industries based on fish and other marine products. Annual production of fishing of this district is 77,000 Metric Tonne and this contributes around 20% of the total annual production of the state. Mackerels, Sardines, Prawns and other export potential fishes are found in abundance in the sea.

Forest: The district has plenty of forest resources. 80% of the total geographical area i.e. 815202 hectares of land is covered by forest. The forests are thick and resourceful. Teak, Bamboo, Rosewood are found in the forest.
Agriculture: Of the total geographical area only 10% of the land is available for cultivation i.e. 129987 hectares of land is under cultivation. Paddy is the most important crop grown in the district. Horticulture and Plantation crops grown in the district are Areca nut, Coconut, Cashew, Sugarcane, cotton, Spices and fruits. Diary farming is also undertaken.

Minerals: Silica sands and lime shells are the main mineral resources found in the district. Iron ore, Manganese, stone quartz are also available in the district.

Human resources: As per 1991 Census, population of the district is 12,22,060.

Infrastructure:

Power: The district receives annual average rainfall of 3120 mm. River Kali is the major river flowing in the district and which generates 1180 Mega Watts (MW) of electricity from Kali Hydel Project, Sharavati power projects and Kaiga atomic power station. The various power plants functioning in the district are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Power Station</th>
<th>Capacity (MW)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kadra</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supa</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodsalli</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagajari</td>
<td>810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaiga</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Road: The total road length in the district is 6448 km. National highway No. 17 (NH-17) are passing through the district.

Railway: Konkan railway runs parallel to the coast. Bombay and Mangalore are well connected. The ports are also located in the vicinity of Railways and Roads.

Post and Telegraph: Almost all the villages and towns are covered by post offices. The district has a good network of telephone and telegraphs.

Industrial Estates: The details of Industrial estates in the district are given in table 3.1.

Table 3.1. Details of Industrial Estates of Uttar Kannada district.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL no.</th>
<th>Name of Industrial estate</th>
<th>Area in Acres</th>
<th>No. of sites developed</th>
<th>No. of sheds constructed</th>
<th>No. of Vacant sites</th>
<th>No. Of Vacant shed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sirsi</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kumta</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Karwar</td>
<td>4.02</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bhatkal</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dandeli</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Haliyal</td>
<td>10.35</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Yellapur</td>
<td>9.35</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ramanagar</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>85.82</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DIC Uttar Kannada district

**Existing Industrial Status:**

**Medium & Large Scale Industries**

- Number of Medium and Large Scale Industries: 11
- Investment: Rs 13209.00 Lakhs
- Employment: 5424

**Small Scale Industries**

- Number of registered SSI & tiny units: 5195
- Investment: Rs 8046.77 Lakhs
- Employment: 31362

Tile factories, Marine based industries; Cashew processing industries are some of the major industries in the district. Ballarpur industries Ltd., is a Large scale unit located at Binaga in Karwar taluka with an investment of Rs 20600 Lakhs and employing 694...
personnel and Ragoji cement Ltd., is a medium scale unit located at Majali in Karwar taluka with an investment of Rs 90 lakhs, employing 65 personnel, provide scope for ancillarisation.

3.5. Profiles of Bijapur and Bagalkot districts.

Location: Bijapur and Bagalkot districts are situated in the northern borders of Karnataka state. Bounded by Solapur district in the north and Sangli on the Northwest (both of Maharashtra state), by Belgaum district on the west, Dharwad district on the South, Gulbarg district on the east and Raichur district on the south-east. These two districts are land locked on the northern frontiers of the Karnataka State.

Bijapur is the district headquarters of Bijapur district and Bagalkot is the district headquarters of Bagalkot district. Bijapur district has five Talukas, where as Bagalkot district has six Talukas. Bijapur and Bagalkot have Engineering College, Polytechnic and Medical College. There are several educational institutions throughout the district. Both Bijapur and Bagalkot have railway stations. NH-13 passes through the district.

Industries: Both the districts are noted for the export of cotton, groundnut and other oil seeds. Powerloom, handloom sarees, cement and sugar are the individual goods produced. Bagalkot is famous for cement, while indi town is famous for jaggery and
Jamkhandi is known for beedi. Some of the sarees manufactured are known after the names of respective towns.

**Industrial Estates:** Industrial estates are established at Bijapur, Mahalbagayath, Bagalkot, Jamakhandi, Mudhol, Muddebihal, Banahatti and Hungund. There are two industrial areas, Mahalbagyat at Bijapur and Aasangi at Jamkhandi.

**Existing Industrial Status:** There are 5000 small-scale and tiny units existing in the districts. Bijapur and Bagalkot have several medium and large-scale industries, the details are given below.

**Bijapur district:**
- Bijapur Co-operative spinning mills, Bijapur.
- Sansoy Ltd. KIADB, Bijapur.
- Shivashakti solvent, Shirol, Taluka: Muddebihal.
- Nandi Co-operative sugar factory, Galgali, Taluka: Bijapur.
- Katwa Udyog Ltd., Kaldhagi.

**Bagalkot district:**
- Bagalkot udyog Ltd., Bagalkot
- Bagalkot Co-operative spinning mills Bagalkot
- Jem granite, Balkundi village, Taluka: Hungund.
- Godhwari Sugar mills Ltd., Samirwadi, Taluka: Mudhol.
Dempo diary Industries Ltd., Aasangi, Taluka: Jamkandi.

Somaya Agro chemicals Ltd., Samirwadi, Taluka: Mudhol.

Shri. Quality cements Ltd., Lokhapur, Taluka: Mudhol.

Banhatti Co-operative spinning mills, Banhatti, Taluka: Jamkandi.

3.6. Summary:

Scope for ancillarisation: In North Karnataka area Belgaum Division offers wide scope for ancillarisation. Belgaum division finds a third place in respect of development of small-scale industries in terms of registered small-scale units in the state. Belgaum division has a strong entrepreneurial base, most of the entrepreneurs being technocrats and it is strategically located due to its proximity to industrially developed areas such as Bombay, Pune, Bangalore, Kollahpur and Goa and thus in North Karnataka, Belgaum division offers wide scope for ancillarisation.

Belgaum is the Divisional Headquarters for the Revenue Division consisting the districts of Belgaum, Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag, Uttar Kannada, Bijapur and Bagalkot districts. Haveri and Gadag districts are industrially underdeveloped and offer no scope for ancillarisation. Therefore the study area consists of Belgaum, Dharwad, Uttarkannada, Bijapur & Bagalkot districts. Belgaum division, which happens to be the study area possesses, reasonably all the facilities required by the industries to grow and develop.