



Infrastructure for Industrial Development in Bellary District of Karnataka

KEYWORDS

hobalies, Panchayats, labours, Consumers, Producer

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ABSTRACT India is one of the developing countries in the world and stands second in population next to China. So it is quite natural in having a number of problems like insufficient food, lack of transportation, unemployment, starvation etc. at state and in the national level. Bellary district is a part of Karnataka and of India. It is quite natural and not exceptional if it has similar problems. The agricultural situation in our country's vicious circle in which population density, fragmentation of land, efficiency of labour, lack of capital, low productivity and countless these features, virtually rain force on another. The vicious circle cannot be broken by agriculture reform alone. It can be broken by due ex-machine industrialization. In Karnataka state, the government has declared 11 districts as industrially backward districts. Since the Bellary district is backward in all sense and experiencing very hot climatic conditions in the state and is rich in human resources. The district has agro-based industries and also mineral-based industries.

Study area: The present study intends to discuss the resource base and pattern of development of industries in Bellary district, which lies in a semi- arid region of Karnataka. The study area forms an interior part of the semi-arid region of peninsular India. It is confined within 140, 30' N to 150, 50' N latitudes and 750, 40' E to 770, 41' E longitudes. The district covers an area of 8420 sq Km. It is situated in the central eastern part of Karnataka state (map), from north to south and east to west it is spread over a distance of 186.7 Km and 161 Km respectively. The altitude of the district is 461 meters from the Mean Sea Level. Administratively, the district is divided into 7 taluks, 2 revenue subdivisions, 30 hobalies, 189 village Panchayats and 517 villages. The total population of the district is 2025242, out of this 1028481 male and 996761 is the female population, while 65.13% of rural population and 34.86% of urban population. The literacy rate in Bellary district is 58.04%, while sex ratio is 969 per 1000 males. The chief soil types found in the Bellary district can be grouped under rich black soils and red soils. The river Tungabhadra and its tributaries i.e. Hagari and Chikk Hagari drain in this district.

Objectives: 1) to study the different factors for introducing industries in the district.

2) to study the infrastructure facilities of industrial development in the study region.

Methodology: The present work is based on secondary data that have been collected from the district industrial centers and from other various offices. The collected data and the results have been analyzed with the help of maps and diagrams.

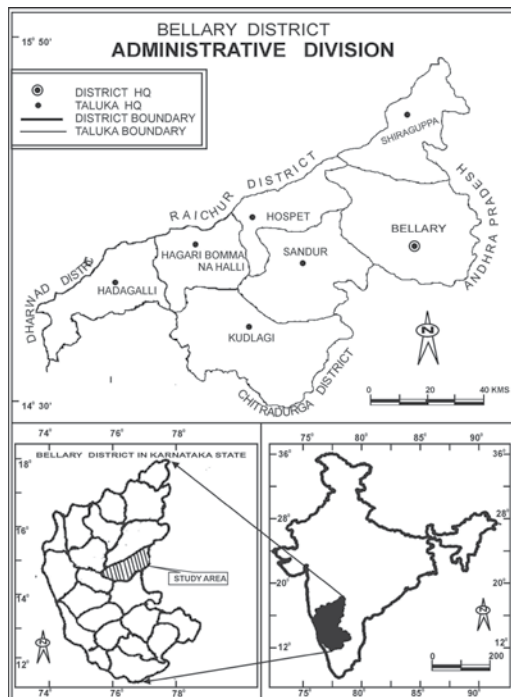
Discussion: Manufacturing industries whether large scale or small scale, the process of using of raw materials, mechanical power, and skilled labourers and produce of variety of products for satisfying local demands or exports. The main factors of localization are raw materials, power, labour, capital, transport and market.

Location of Industries: The exact location of the industries depends upon the nature of raw materials. It needs the power it consumes and other factors such as government policy on decentralization or dispersal of industries. In case of private sector units, profitability is the most important consideration in industrial location. Public sector units are located in backward areas as matter of state policy in order to remove imbalance in economic development.

Each region has its own peculiarities which are related to its geographical personalities. Bellary district is unique for its personalities in its economic, social and demographic spheres. In assessing the potential for industrial development, the geography tends to make a close examination of raw materials. Fluvial supplies of transport facilities, markets, human resources and capitals.

The study region has attracted private entrepreneur in the establishment of industries within the district. The following location factors have influenced industries in that district.

1) **Availability of Raw Materials:** Raw materials are important factors of industrial location when the raw material is bulky like iron ore or coal. Iron and steel plants are located in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh regions having coal fields and iron ore. The exact site may be near a coal field or iron ore mining centre or at a place where iron ore, coal and limestone could be assembled at minimum coast. Smelting of metallic ores takes place near the place of mining the ore as metal content is low and transport of ore will involve huge coast. In the case of bauxite the smelters are located near



the center of all generation as refining of bauxite to produce aluminum needs large quantities of power. The aluminum smelters in India are located near thermal or hydro-electric power stations. Most of the major metallurgical industries are located in the mineral rich zone of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa. Apart from raw materials availability of coal, power from thermal and hydro-electric power and skilled labours are other favorable factors of localization. Same is the case with Bellary district. The study area is favorably situated in the area of raw materials needed for the development of industries.

Bellary is chief in mineral especially in iron ore. The District is also rich in manganese. A high quality of raw materials is available within the district for agro-based industries like oil mill, mineral-based industries etc. As a result, mineral based and agro-based units have been established in the district. However, it is clear that a success of industrialization depends upon not only on expansion and improvement of agriculture, but also transportation, labour, power, market etc.

To know the existing potentiality of the district a sample survey has been made in different categories of industrial units at Bellary district. The study reveals that some units depend on raw materials locally some within the state and some outside the state. Out of total units of different types of industries, more than 75% of industries get raw materials locally and 18.55% get raw materials from outside the state.

2) Climate: Salubrious climate may also be a factor for location of industries. The location of (large, medium and small) industries in around the region may be partly due to its climate both in summer and winter. The study area has about 60-70 % of relative humidity which is favourable for textile industries. As a result of it, some textile industries have been established in the district. In addition to this, there are other numbers of units like engineering, chemical, food and beverage, glass and ceramics are functioning in the district.

3) Transport: Transport is the arterial system of industry where the roadway plays an important role. In Bellary district steel industries dominate the transportation of raw materials such as iron ore, coal and the end product steel itself will add burden in the existing roads. The total steel to be transported will be around 7million tones every year. In this road transport system the basic requirement is good surface road network which should be adequate to take the road of increasing number of vehicles their carrying capacity and the number of trips they need to make in a given period of time. The district enjoys two types of mode of transportation such as roadways and railways. The national highway No 13 is passing through the centre of the district from north to south that is through Kudligi and Hospet taluks of the district, rest of the area connected with the state highways No 19, No 40 and No 25 are all moving in the district. A railway line is also passing through the taluks viz Bellary and Hospet. A meter-gauge is converted into broad gauge is running between Hospet of Bellary district and Harihar of Davanagere district. All the talukas head quarters are well connected with state highways. The above mentioned transportation lines are helping a lot in the development of the district to bring the raw materials to the industries and distributing the manufactured goods from the products within the district as well as outside the study area in particular.

But the position of the road transport is not satisfactory in the district. The total road length in Bellary district, including national highway, state highway, major district roads, local bodies, Z.P roads etc of about 4890 km compared to total road length of 134590km in the state.

4) Labour: It is very important factor which will contributes much for development of the industries. The prosperity of an area, industries largely depends on the skilled and un-skilled workers. In this regards the district has sufficient labour force, sometimes they also come from neighboring districts like Bijapur, Raichur, Dharwad, Gadag and the people from Andhra Pradesh as well.

5) Capital: Capital is an important localization factor, without which the development of industries in particular and area in general will not develop. Without capital nothing can be done either irreclaimable of industry or the infrastructural development in inside the country. In this respect the study area is not exceptional with regard to capital investment in the industrial sector. So, there are 5274 small scale industries and 21 large and medium scale industries are functioning in the district.

Regional Characteristics of Potentialities of Industries: The above mentioned potentialities are available in the district e.g. Agriculture, Mineral and Livestock. The district is having fertile land and surrounded by agricultural districts of the state like Dharwad to the west, Raichur to the north, Chitradurga to the south.

Agriculture is the primary activity of the study area, which is prosperous because of irrigation, soil, climatic conditions and timely help by the agricultural officers. Not only the seven taluks of the district but all above mentioned districts which surrounded to the study area grow specific product such as cotton, groundnut, sunflower, sugarcane, rice, jowar, wheat as a raw material to the industries as industrial crops. Thus the growth of the industries an industrial development depends on these raw materials. Agro-based industries mainly textiles, ginning, sugar factory, oil mills, rice mills are the major industries in the district.

The district known for its location of mineral resources, such as iron ore, manganese, red oxide, sand etc. Among these, iron and manganese are available in plenty. Iron ore is available in Sandur, Hospet and Bellary taluks and manganese in Hospet and Sandur taluks of the district. These raw materials are located within the radius of 60-70 km of the district head quarter.

However, in mineral resources the district is one of the leading districts in terms of iron ore and manganese. Mineral based industries are established in the district such as engineering, iron and steel industries and allied industries like Chemical and glass wares.

Based on the survey work the following reasons are found out for the slow development of industries in the district.

1. Lack of awareness among the people about the facilities given by the Government, due to inadequate publicity and absence of creative efforts.
2. Finished products are not competitive due to lack of communication between the consumer and producer.
3. Lack of sufficient infrastructure facilities.
4. Market problem for industrial outcome products.
5. In recent years sickness among industries is progressively increasing it is either because of lack of technical knowledge or inefficient management.
6. Nearly 15-20% of industries are sick because of lack of financial aid, lack of labour force and lack of specific raw materials.
7. Some of the finished products cannot compete in their categories which have been brought from the metropolitan or urban areas.

Conclusion and Findings

The district is rich in mineral resources, the distributions of industrial raw materials in different taluks are dealt with the spatio-temporal relationship in the field of its development. In general, just, as climate, relief and soil are the major factors in agricultural geography and the mineral resource in mining geography, so in the geography of manufacturing and transportation relative location is all important factor such studies of manufacturing have indicated a need for a general method by which we may determine the importance of the various factors, which have influenced the location of manufacturing plants in particular place or district, where they are found and which should determine the location of new plants.

Bellary district has/had a number of useful and flourishing

small scale and village industries, carried on with good local craftsmanship. These industries provide employment to a considerable number of people. Many of these industries declined consequent on the disintegration of the old type of economic life in villages. The transformation of some small-scale enterprises from the traditional to the modern type in the district appears to have commenced during the period of the Second World War. The existing small scale enterprises include those that employ modern techniques and also those where traditional methods are used. While, large-medium units are located in less number in the district, they are located only in and surrounding area of Bellary and Hospet cities. Their main problems are lack of credit facilities, out-moded method and techniques, unsatisfactory arrangements for supply of raw materials, difficulties of marketing etc. But also both state and central governments have taken several steps to render help to solve the problems and develop the industries in the district. The study connected to find out the following facts in the study area, they are as follows:

1. Like any other districts of the state, Bellary district has traditional industries like Pottery, toy making, cotton weaving, ginning etc.
2. The district is known for its mineral resources.
3. The growth and distribution of industries are not uniform. They are concentrated in the taluka head quarters like Bellary, Hospet, Sandur and Siraguppa.
4. The lowest numbers of industries are found in Hadagali Taluk.
5. Large number of labour force found in the industries is even from neighboring district.
6. The study area imports raw materials from within the state and the nation, it also exports goods abroad.
7. Numbers of industries were proposed to reduce the regional imbalance and rise the standard of living of people.

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