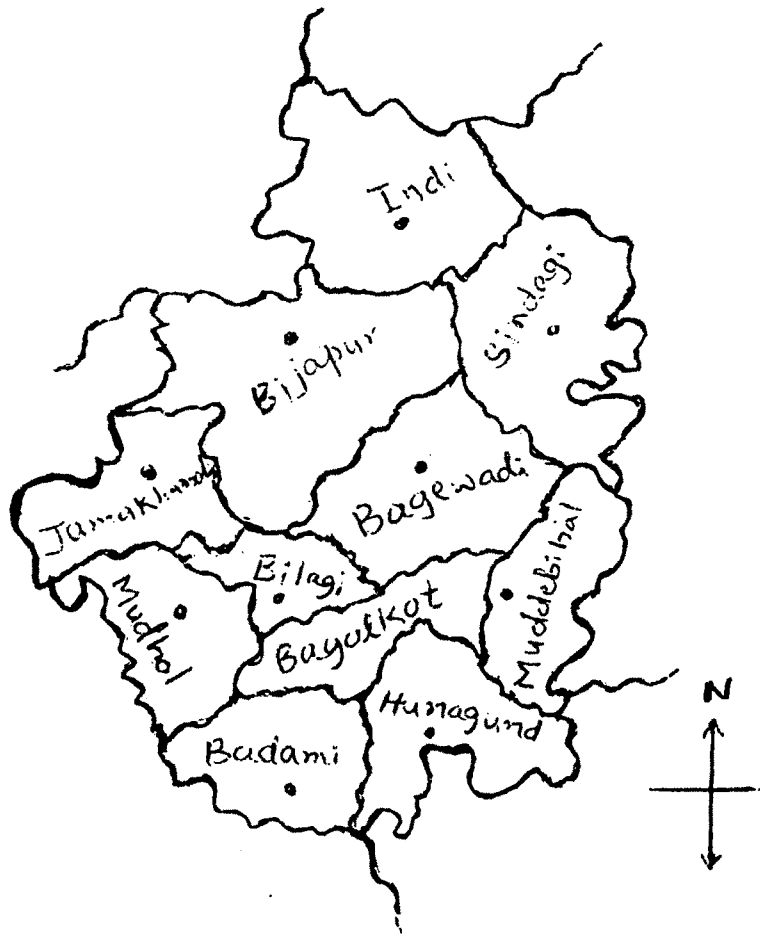


CHAPTER - III

HISTORICAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS
OF HUNAGUND TALUKA

1. Brief history of Hunagund Taluka.
2. Location of Hunagund Taluka.
3. Social aspects of Hunagund Taluka.
4. Economic Aspects of Hunagund Taluka.

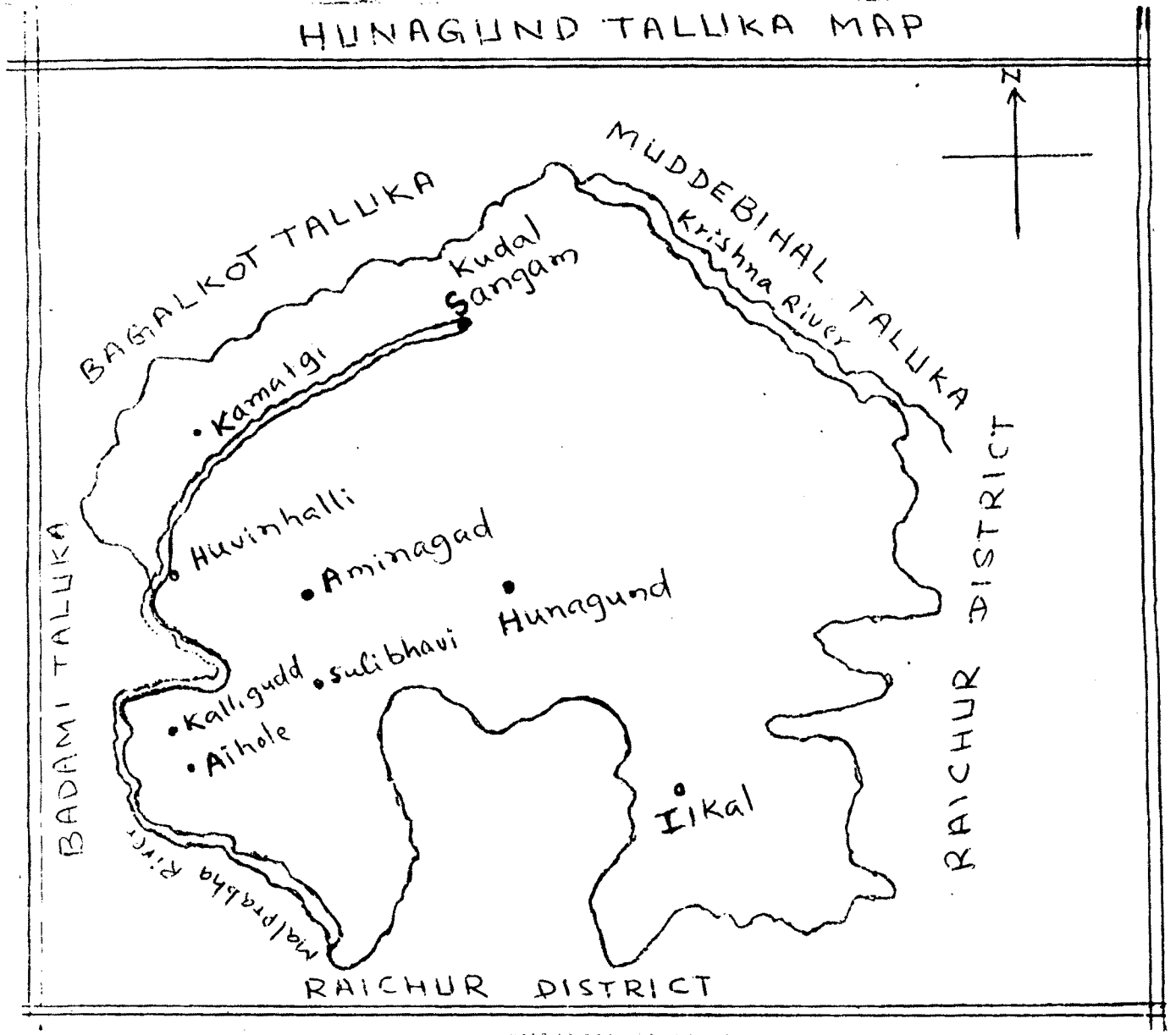
BIJAPUR DISTRICT MAP



TALUKAS - Indi, Sindagi, Bijapur, Bilagi, Bagewadi, Jamakhandi, Mudhol, Bagalkot, Badami, Hunagund, Muddebihal.



HUNAGUND TALUKA MAP



HISTORICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF HUNAGUND TALUKA :

BRIEF HISTORY

Hunagund is one of the eleven talukas of Bijapur district. Bijapur district has a glorious history dating back many centuries. Though Bijapur district is considered to be a draught hit area, it has seen the rule of many prominent dynasties of India, like Chalukyas, Rastrakutas, Vijaynagar, Bahamanis and the British. The district is full of beautiful monuments and historical places built by the Kings of the past. These beautiful and magnificent buildings attract the tourist from India and abroad. The monument of Golgumbaz which is known as whispering gallery is the biggest dome in the world.

Hunagund Taluka has rich heritage of culture, art and architecture. The historically well known chalukya rulers ruled this area for centuries leaving back many beautiful temples, monuments and inscriptions. These rulers enriched the lives of the people in those days by giving them peaceful prosperous and cultured life. Their rule left behind the beautiful temples like Durga, Gouri, Ladakhan, Raval Padi, Megooti, Huchhayya are important. These temples are located at Aihole. Pulikeshi II was a very powerful ruler of Chalukya dynasty. He introduced many reforms and his subjects led a happy and contented life. Aihole is located on the banks of the river Malprabha. Shree Ramlinga temple, known for its

historical background, is located on the bank of river Malprabha.

Under the spiritual leadership of Lord Basaveshvar, many social and religious reformations were made during the 12th century. It is in Kudal Sangam, which is located on the bank of Krishna river, Lord Basaveshvar Led his life. This holy place is worshipped by the Veersaivas all over India.

LOCATION :

Hunagund Taluka is located to the south of Bijapur district. The Taluka has plain and fertile black soil and is interspersed with small hills. In some of the hills of the Kamatgi manganese ore is found. The national high way No. 13 passes through this Taluka. Ilkal, which is famous for its sarees in India, is a Textile centre and is very near to Hunagund. These two towns are known as twin towns and contribute to each other's development. Hunagund Taluka is advancing rapidly in the fields of education, culture and political awareness. Because of these factors the Taluka is growing in the socio-economic aspects too.

SOCIAL ASPECTS :

According to the 1981 census, the population of Hunagund Taluka was 2,20,207. Out of the total population in Hunagund taluka, the population of workers was 97841 (44.43 percent) and population of non workers was 12,2,366 (55.57 percent).

According to 1981 census, there were 25,172 people belonging to Scheduled caste and 14,695 belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

The Density of population was 163 per Sq.Kms. The male population was 108850 and Female population was 111357.

The population in the Urban area was 61698 and 158509 were residing in rural areas.

According to 1981 census 87841 people were literate and 132366 people were illiterate.

ECCNOMIC ASPECTS :

The area covered by Hunagund Taluka is 1354 Sq.Kms.

The rainfall in this Taluka during 1985 was estimated at 207.2mm.

Hunagund Taluka had 9792 hectares of forest land during 1984-85.

Agricultural cultivation was undertaken on 114946 hectares and agricultural non cultivation e.g. forests etc. was 1159 hectares.

Upto 1984-85, 3713 hectares of land was irrigated and non irrigated land accounted for 110074 hectares.

The major crops of Hunagund Taluka are Jowar, Bajara, Groundnuts, cotton, wheat etc.

There were 41 factories in Hunagund Taluka providing employment to 1001 workers. These factories include cotton textile, chemicals and engineering.

The mineral resources worth Rs. 51795 were found. The main mineral resource is iron ore.

There were 32844 sheep 43914 goats, 52099 hens and 46258 cattle in this Taluka. There were ten veterinary schools, 726 motor vehicles registered, 575 Kms of road length upto 1985. 14 big bridges belonging to the P.W.D. department in this taluka.

As on March 31, 1985, there were 68 post offices, 18 telegraph offices and 290 telephones.

Further upto 1985, there were One hundred and thirty two primary schools, nineteen High schools, ninety four model primary schools, two teachers training and two professional training institutes, one polytechnic, two colleges, eleven primary health centres in this taluka.

Agricultural cooperative credit societies, Urban Cooperative banks, Agricultural Cooperative marketing societies, Cooperative weavers societies numbered one hundred seventeen with a total of 55000 members. Nineteen commercial banks, eleven cooperative banks and one primary development bank were functioning in this taluka.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES POLICY IN KARNATAKA :

An industrial estate has been defined as a tract of land which is sub divided and developed according to a comprehensive plan for the use of a community of industrial enterprises. An industrial estate is an industrial area where factories, industrial water, electricity and transportation are appropriately arranged under direct or indirect government assistance.

The second Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 has suggested that the technique of production should be constantly improved and modernised to avoid technical unemployment. This is also with a view to initiating and sustaining the development of small and medium scale industries and creating new industrial estates to faster development. The primary objective is to create the necessary climate and faster actively the development of industries and to use the medium of industrial estates for dispensing industries to rural and undeveloped areas in order to raise their levels of development.

With the development of plans for small industries. The aims of industrial estates were to :

1. relieve the existing congestion in industrial areas and big towns and thus serve as a tool of city planning.
2. stimulate growth of small industries in the townships surrounding some major industrial plants and thus promote growth of ancillary industries, and

3. decentralise industries towards small towns and large villages and thus central urban growth and regulate location of industries.

To enable the estates to implement these objectives, all the prevailing methods of assistance devised for the promotion of small scale industries such as technical advice marketing aids financial assistance, greater availability of raw materials and power etc. are combined. The Government of Karnataka lunched the policy and the programme of industrial estates towards the end of the First plan.

The present programme includes setting up of nearly 450 sheds in the vicinity of Bangalore city and 400 sheds in other parts of the state. The commercial banks are being approached for financing. In view of the great demand it has become necessary to allot the industrial sheds in the several industrial estates on a selective basis. The Government is extending rent concessions to young and qualified entrepreneurs in the allotment of sheds. The KSIDC takes up the responsibility of procuring and distributing various industrial raw materials. The setting up of the industrial estates have helped the entrepreneurs to establish industries. The total number of sheds was 3000 in 300 estates.

TABLE NO. 3.1

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIAL UNITS IN DIFFERENT DISTRICTS OF
KARNATAKA

Sr. No.	Name of the District.	No. of units Registered	Investment (Rs.lakhs)	Persons employed
1.	Banglore	12592	12885.54	153230
2.	Belgaum	1285	1195.26	10372
3.	Bellary	1465	652.46	8253
4.	Bidar	469	339.45	4115
5.	Bijapur	977	598.85	12015
6.	Chikkamagalur	515	358.25	3998
7.	Chitradurga	1441	807.15	10022
8.	D.Kannada	1805	3165.11	49767
9.	Dharwad	1920	1421.05	19065
10.	Gulburga	526	503.90	6269
11.	Hassan	715	555.14	6000
12.	Kolar	1189	760.00	9348
13.	Kodagu	425	926.95	10040
14.	Mandya	1265	615.20	7548
15.	Mysore	1935	1786.10	17338
16.	Raichur	725	921.15	9155
17.	Shimoga	1322	1398.00	10510
18.	Tumakur	955	902.04	15020
19.	U.Kannada	735	402.25	8025
Total		32501	46193.85	370100

The above table indicates that the district wise total number of small scale units registered, capital investment and persons employed in Karnataka state as on March 31st, 1985.

As on March 1985, Bijapur district ranked 12th in the establishment of small scale industries and enjoyed the 14th place in case of investment and the 7th place in providing employment.

It can be concluded that the small scale industries established in Bijapur district are relatively less capital intensive and more employment oriented.

TABLE NO. 3.2

TYPES OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN HUNAGUNDA TALUKA

Sr. No.	Types of small scale Industries	No. of Small scale Industries.	Percentage.
1.	Cotton Textile	17	41.46
2.	Chemical industries	11	26.83
3.	Engineering industries	8	19.51
4.	Other industries	5	12.20
	Total	41	100.00

There are a large number of small scale units in the Hunagund Taluka. In 1985 there were 41 such units of these cotton textile constitute the largest group, 41.46 percent of the total followed by chemicals (26.83 percent) engineering (19.51%) and others (12.20%).

Types of products produced in these industries are, cotton Textile Sarees, dhoties, chemicals like match boxes, engineering, Lathe machines and other oil expellers etc.

INDUSTRIAL PLACES IN HUNAGUND TALUKA :

Hanagund Taluka in ^Bijapur district is not an industrially developed Taluka. Only/^afew small towns are prominent for small scale industries. They are Ilkal, Gudur, Amingad, Sulibhavi and Kamtagi. Other parts of the Taluka are undoubtedly backward. since the Hunagund Taluka is predominantly an agricultural area the primary occupation is agriculture and allied sectors.

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