

KARNATAKA
ANNUAL PLAN
1980-81

VOLUME - I
REVIEW OF PLANNING
AND
PROPOSALS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN

PLANNING DEPARTMENT



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G O V E R N M E N T O F K A R N A T A K A
P L A N N I N G D E P A R T M E N T



ANNUAL PLAN 1980-81

The Annual Plan of Karnataka for 1980-81 is submitted in five volumes, as shown below, for the consideration of the Planning Commission:

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| Volume I | : | Review of Planning and Proposals for Annual Plan 1980-81 |
| Volume II | : | Statistical Statements: GN-1 to GN-6 and TSP-1 |
| Volume III | : | Sectorwise Programmes of Development including Central Sector Schemes. |
| Volume IV | : | Tribal Sub-Plan |
| Volume V | : | District Plans: Sectoral Programmes |

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KARNATAKA ANNUAL PLAN 1980-81VOLUME IREVIEW OF PLANNING AND PROPOSALS FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1980-81

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CHAPTER I

1978-83 MEDIUM TERM PLAN: APPROACH AND OUTLAYS

Karnataka's economy has registered one of the highest growth rates in the country and in recent years, an annual growth rate of around 6 per cent has been maintained. Such a growth has further strengthened agricultural, industrial, infrastructural and institutional base in the State. With a stronger base which the State now possesses and with still unexploited and under-utilised material and human resources, the State is launching a more optimistic programme of development in the new Five Year Plan 1978-83 keeping in view not only the immediate goals and problems, but also a long-run perspective.

The strategy for 1978-83 Plan has been developed within the overall perspective of eliminating unemployment in ten years, that is, by 1988. The new Five Year Plan keeps in view not only the State's achievements and potentialities but also development problems and gaps. Despite our developmental efforts and achievement, certain problems like the problem of unemployment and under-employment, low efficiency in certain sectors, under-utilisation of capacity and of resources, uneven spread of growth benefits and shortfalls in some of the minimum needs of life and nutritional intake continue to persist in the State's economy. There is still the heavy reliance on the agricultural sector for employment and income generation. The industrial sector and the transport sector have been somewhat retarded when compared with the needs and the resources endowments of the State.

These act as obstacles to realising the ultimate goal of a democratic socialist welfare State. Therefore, the Plan keeps in view the twin goals of expanding gainful employment opportunities and thereby strive to achieve full employment by 1987-88 and of bringing about a fuller utilisation of its resources and a better income distribution that favours the weaker sections of society. The long-run desirable goals are: (1) to exploit fully the remaining irrigation potential in the next ten years; (2) to fully utilise the hydro-power resources for generation of power in the next ten years apart from giving a thermal and nuclear backing to the system; (3) to bridge the gap between the State's per capita income and per capita income of more advanced States; (4) to reduce disparities in consumption expenditure between the rural and the urban segments and between the lower and the upper classes of society; and (5) to introduce dynamism into the State's economy. In the process, the State aims at giving more and more benefits to the weaker sections of society especially the small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans, petty traders, S.Cs/S.Ts., minorities and other backward classes.

The Plan has set the perspective of reducing inequalities in the distribution of income and ensuring minimum needs to the entire community. In particular, it proposes to bring about the redistribution of consumption expenditure in such a way that lower rural class enjoys 38 per cent of the rural private consumption

expenditure and the lower urban class 47 per cent of the urban private consumption expenditure by 1987-88. Further, the rural segment is expected to enjoy 67 per cent of the total private consumption expenditure and urban segment 33 per cent. Such redistribution would enable the rural lower class to have a per capita monthly expenditure of Rs.91 and urban lower class Rs.99 at 1974-75 prices. The long-run employment perspective is to create work opportunities to about 154 lakhs by 1987-88 so as to achieve full or near full employment. Regarding structural changes, the Plan contemplates reducing the share of primary sector from 65 per cent to 52 per cent between 1977-78 and 1987-88 and increasing the share of non-agricultural activities from 35 per cent to 48 per cent.

The Central investment in the State has been only 2.4 per cent. According to the available information, the per capita central investment in Karnataka is only Rs.92 and is far below the average per capita investment of all the States of Rs.209 and the per capita investment in States like Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The State's new Five Year Plan has, therefore, visualised a major role for direct Central investment, particularly in the spheres of thermal and nuclear power, steel, oil refinery and petro-chemical and other major industries, railways, ports, air-ways etc.

For the realisation of this perspective, Karnataka's economy has to grow at about 7.5 per cent during the quinquennium 1978-83 and at about 9 per cent during the next quinquennium 1983-88.

Against such a perspective, it was estimated that a total investment of about Rs.4190 crores may be required to achieve the postulated growth rate and other objectives of the Plan.. Out of this, the State had originally proposed an outlay of Rs.2,574 crores for the State Sector Plan, the remainder to come from private sector investment, direct central investment and the Centrally Sponsored Schemes with 100 per cent funding by the Centre and other Central Sector Schemes. However, the size of the 1978-83 Five Year Plan has now been fixed at Rs.2,082 crores including Rs.125 crores on Irrigation Projects in the Cauvery Basin pending approval and Rs.5 crores for the Western Ghats Development programme. With the revision of the extent and pattern of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and schemes of similar nature, it has been tentatively indicated that about Rs.78 crores may become available as Centre's share in respect of certain schemes for which State Plan provision can be made. This excludes Centrally Sponsored Schemes for which 100 per cent funding is done by the Centre. Apart from this, about Rs.100 crores of outlay have been transferred to the non-Plan side 1979-80 towards the committed expenditure in respect of the Plan Schemes. Quite a good number of projects which are included in the State Plan attract Institutional Finance and it is roughly estimated that Rs.200 crores worth of outlays will be financed from institutional sources. Thus, the total development may reach about Rs.2,460 crores, which is closer to the originally proposed outlay in the State's Draft Plan for 1978-83.

Such a massive outlay is necessary if we are to achieve the objective of full or near full employment by 1988 and also carry in a larger measure the benefits of development to the weaker Sections of the Society.

A beginning was made in the Fifth Plan to keep the poor at the Centre of planning. The Medium-Term Plan for the five years from 1978 should now soon meet the requirements of the weaker sections like the small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans, petty traders, etc., fully. This is in terms of not only their basic minimum needs but also in terms of sustained employment and improving their productivity for earning larger incomes. These goals ought to get intertwined with the long-run goals.

Objectives:

More specifically, the new Five Year Plan aims at the realisation of the following objectives:

1. To create additional employment opportunities to about 17 lakh persons and build into it an employment guarantee in the rural areas;
2. To achieve a growth rate of 7 per cent to 7.5 per cent;
3. To increase the area under irrigation by about 10 lakh hectares by 1982-83, thereby achieving nearly 62 per cent utilisation of the ultimate irrigation of 54 lakh hectares;
4. To increase installed power capacity from 145 MW to around 2300 MW so that the State is in a position to meet the major portion of projected peak load. Hydro power potential is to be backed up with thermal power to introduce stability to the power system and a beginning should also be made for the setting up of an atomic power plant;

5. To reduce inequalities ⁱⁿ /income and to raise the living standards of the lowest 44 per cent of the population by ensuring for them at least a monthly per capita consumption expenditure of Rs.48 in rural areas and Rs.66 in urban areas;
6. To cover 10 lakh small and marginal farmers households for increasing their productivity in particular and to raise the agricultural production especially through intensification of agricultural extension, watershed management in rainfed areas and providing the necessary infrastructure and inputs to agricultural development;
7. To reduce the share of primary sector in income generation from 65 per cent to around 59 to 62 per cent by 1982-83 and increase the share of non-agricultural activities to 38 to 41 per cent;
8. To attain near self-sufficiency in pulses by 1982-83 and to expand production of oilseeds at a rate which would enable the State to achieve self-sufficiency in edible oils at least by 1987-88;
9. To achieve a target of 88 lakh tonnes of foodgrains and continue to maintain a surplus position in foodgrains and sugarcane;
10. To raise the area under Forests to the national level;
11. To provide electricity to all the villages and to ensure its supply to all the Hamlets in the State by the end of 1982-83. A further move should be made towards the objective of increasing power consumption in rural areas to about 25 per cent and also cover at least 40 per cent of the houses under the electrification programme;
12. To complete the restructuring of the institutions for which access to the weaker sections is essential for making them participate fully in the process of development and getting their legitimate share in the fruits of development;
13. To improve the public transportation system in the metropolitan areas and rural areas;
14. To attempt to rectify imbalances in industrialisation and to develop agro-based and other cottage and small scale industries in a big way to promote rural industrialisation and for providing self-employment opportunities.

15. To improve further the adequacy, spatial spread and the quality of social services to better the health care, education, drinking water supply, nutrition to the school-going children, non-formal adult education etc., especially in the rural areas. A target of 60 per cent is to be achieved in adult literacy by 1982-83;
16. To construct about 5 lakh houses for the poor in the rural areas with a view to improving the dwelling conditions of the weaker sections;
17. To further reduce the regional imbalances in the availability of other infrastructural facilities like banking, rural transport, etc. and to give a big push to rural development so as to improve the quality of rural life;
18. To make rural development the main objective in planning through systematic District and Block Planning;

Keeping in view the long-run goals and objectives of Medium Term Plan for 1978-83, Sectoral Priorities have been determined. The distribution of State Plan Outlays among the various Sections, both proposed and approved is given in Table-1; details of approved outlay by major heads of development are indicated in Annexure -I.

Sixth Plan accords primary importance to the development of Irrigation and Power, with 50 per cent of the outlay being proposed on them. The next priority sector in the Plan is Social and Community Services, outlay on which constitutes about 20 per cent of the total outlay. Another significant feature of the sectoral pattern of outlay is the fact that out of the proposed Rs.2574 crores, it is estimated that the outlays on rural development will be Rs.1586 crores, constituting 62 per cent of the total outlay. Outlays on rural development have been maintained at a very high level keeping in view the need for improving living conditions and expanding employment opportunities in rural areas. Another priority sector in the State Plan is Agriculture on which 16 per cent of the outlay is proposed.

TABLE-1

MEDIUM TERM PLAN FOR 1978-83: SECTORAL PATTERN OF OUTLAY

(Rs. in crores)

Sl No.	Sector	PLAN OUTLAY	
		Proposed	Approved
1	2	3	4
1.	Agriculture and Allied Services	404.22 (15.7)	292.49 (13.5)
2.	Co-operation	58.05 (2.3)	32.00 (1.5)
3.	Water and Power Development	1284.73 (49.9)	978.00 (45.3)
4.	Industry and Minerals	131.11 (5.1)	88.13 (4.1)
5.	Transport and Communication	129.92 (5.0)	109.50 (5.1)
6.	Social and Community Services	562.60 (21.9)	448.77 (20.8)
7.	Economic and General Services	3.58 (0.1)	3.11 (0.1)
8.	TOTAL (1 to 7)	2574.21 (100.0)	1952.00 (90.4)
9.	Irrigation Projects pending approval (Non-Plan)	-	125.00 (5.8)
10.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Centre's Share)	-	78.00 (3.6)
11.	Western Ghats Development	-	5.00 (0.2)
12.	GRAND TOTAL (8 to 11)	2574.21 (100.0)	2160.00 (100.0)

Percentage share of the Sector in the Grand total (Sl.No.12) is given within brackets

* Including the outlay the State wanted by getting special assistance of Rs.43 crores for the Power Sector, the Grand total could be Rs.2203 crores.

The new Five Year Plan proposed to have an outlay on Minimum Needs Programmes of Rs.325 crores. This represents nearly a three times increase over the Fifth Plan outlay. However, approved outlay is Rs.248 crores. The programme-wise allocation is as follows:

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Proposed	Approved
Elementary Education	3600	2500
Adult Education	2900	1000*
Rural Health Programme	2108	1500
Rural Water Supply	8000	5700
Rural Roads	4383	3000
Rural Electrification	500	500
House-sites for landless and Rural Housing	6170	7000
Environmental Improvement of Slums	2500	1600
Nutrition	2350	2000
	Total	
	32511	24800

* Provisional

State Plan also lays emphasis on Tribal Sub-Plan. An outlay of Rs.15.68 crores is proposed as the State component. In addition, Rs.21 crores are proposed as special Central assistance. The total outlay on the Tribal Sub-Plan will be Rs.36.68 crores.

Overall and Sectoral Strategy:

One of the goals of the new Five Year Plan is achieving an aggregate annual compound growth rate of 7.0 per cent to 7.5 per cent during the Plan period. The Plan lays emphasis on sectoral changes for expanding

productive employment opportunities and for promoting rural development. Structural changes imply achieving an aggregate annual compound growth rate of 5 to 6 per cent in the primary sector, 10 to 11 per cent in factory establishments and utilities, 11 to 13.5 per cent in small enterprises and construction, 8 to 10 per cent in Commerce, Transport and Communications and in other services. For ensuring minimum levels of expenditure to the population below the poverty line, the Plan proposes redistribution of private consumption expenditure in such a way that 28 per cent (Rs.610 crores) of the private consumption expenditure in the rural segment is enjoyed by the rural poor and 38 per cent (Rs.420 crores) of the consumption expenditure going to the urban segment to be enjoyed by the urban poor by 1982-83. It is also proposed to ensure that 66 per cent of the total private consumption expenditure goes to rural segment by 1982-83. Realization of these redistribution targets would enable the State to ensure monthly per capita consumption expenditure of Rs.45 to the population below the poverty line in the rural segment and Rs.66 to the population below the poverty line in the urban segment by 1982-83.

The main component of the sectoral strategy consists of exploiting fully the State's resource potentialities taking advantage of its special endowments and carrying the benefits of development to the poor in a larger measure. The objectives and targets for the different sectors have been worked out accordingly. A major concern of the new Five Year Plan is to ensure

that no inter-sectoral imbalances develop in the process. In the past, such imbalances have developed, good examples being that between the industrial sector and transport sector, imbalances in extension services, supply of inputs and regional distribution. The new Plan strategy recognises the urgency to remove these imbalances.

The new Five Year Plan emphasises concentration of efforts on completion of all on-going works as speedily as possible so that the benefits of investment are realised without much time lag and also cost escalations are prevented. The sectors whose development can trigger off growth in others together with generation of substantial employment opportunities get under-scored in the matter of resources allocation and in the coordination of sectoral activities.

With the objective of achieving full or near full employment by 1988, the strategy for 1978-83 Plan relies heavily on integrated rural development along with the emphasis on maximising irrigation facilities and power generation. The following strategy is envisaged for maximising employment benefits:

- (a) Highest priority is accorded to Irrigation and Power, Agriculture and Allied Activities which generate large employment opportunities, also to the development of fisheries, animal husbandry, forest, sericulture, handlooms, cottage and tiny sector industries;
- (b) Integrated rural development is being emphasised as it can give ample scope for taking up supporting works by which productivity of the small and marginal farmers improves and gainful employment is possible during the slack season which benefits landless agricultural labourers;
- (c) The Plan proposes the introduction of an Employment Affirmation Scheme under which after providing employment to those who seek

manual work on the various Plan Schemes and other Special programmes, programmes included in contingent list of works which are labour-intensive and strengthen the rural economy would get implemented to generate sufficient work opportunities for the surplus labour;

- (d) To generate work opportunities at the right time and at the right place, the Plan emphasises disaggregative planning at the block level through integrated rural development on a block-wise approach;
- (e) Another significant aspect of the strategy is the promotion of labour-intensive activities which without sacrificing much of productivity would generate more employment;
- (f) The Plan hopes to expand productive employment opportunities by increasing the share of non-agricultural sector in total employment in general and of the small scale industries, rural industries and tiny sector in particular;
- (g) The Plan lays emphasis on improving efficiency in the agricultural sector for maximising employment opportunities in the same;
- (h) In the non-agricultural sector, the Plan emphasises developing industries based on State's resources in the form of agricultural products, horticulture, livestock, forest, sericulture, fisheries and minerals; and also labour-intensive activities like road building, marketing and warehousing, house construction, special programmes in drought prone areas and for small farmers and marginal farmers;
- (i) For dispersal of employment opportunities to rural and semi-urban areas, the Plan proposes area approach and formulation of industrial policy for ensuring dispersal of industries from the point of view of employment maximisation;
- (j) Specific programmes for tackling the problem of educated unemployed are also contemplated; effective implementation of Minimum Needs Programme is considered as a powerful instrument in providing employment opportunities to the educated;
- (k) Other aspects of the Plan strategy relate to manpower planning, wage regulation, establishment of placement cells, toning up the credit structure to meet the requirements of the small producers, use science and technology to tackle the problems of development, especially of the poor and rural areas and an effective assessment of employment benefits from the various programmes of development.

The new Five Year Plan has in view the long-run goal of promotion of welfare by tackling the problem of poverty of both rural and urban segments. It focuses attention on both the demographic and regional dimensions of the poverty problem. It is estimated that the problem of poverty varies from 41 per cent to 52 per cent in the State. In absolute terms, it seems to be about 91 lakhs in the rural segment and 377 lakhs in the urban segment. Further, the problem of poverty has its regional dimension as indicated by imbalances in the development of various districts. Although these disparities have been reduced in the past five or six years, there is still a wide gap in development with the index for Bangalore district at 206 and of Gulbarga district at 67 in 1974-75 and 1976-77 (State index being 100); intra-State imbalances have manifested themselves in imbalances in the field of agriculture, industry, social services, utilisation of resources, etc. The Plan hopes to bridge the difference substantially in the next five years.

The new Plan has appreciated the fact that poverty problem exists because of operation of several factors at micro level, that is the individuals as producers and consumers and at the macro level in terms of the availability of goods and services and facilities for improving the same. Hence, it lays emphasis on tackling these problems both through area-based and individual-based programmes.

Among the several tools for welfare promotion emphasised in the new Plan, mention could be made of

effective implementation of land reforms supplemented by an effective system for ensuring adequate quantities of inputs, organisational innovations for providing necessary support to the small and household industrialists, policy of redistribution of income and assets, policy for a more equitable distribution of return between labour and management, policy for checking inflation, specially in respect of essential consumers' goods through strengthening of public distribution system and essential inputs, expanding production of essential items of mass consumption, a rational price policy in respect of essential consumers' goods, evolving industrial policy, credit policy, fiscal policy and licensing policy in such a way as to alter the composition of output favouring the production of goods and services of mass consumption, and expanding essential services like health, education, water supply, electricity, rural roads, housing etc. for the poor through an effective and widespread implementation of the Minimum Needs Programme.

In Karnataka, as a result of a conscious policy to improve the infrastructure in the rural areas, the level of services attained under the Minimum Needs Programme happens to be higher when compared with some other States. This should not go against the interests of the State since the norms set for All-India are lower in some cases when compared with our State. There must be further progress in providing these essential services in areas that have not had the benefits so far. Therefore, the population criteria may have to be replaced or supplemented in certain spheres by the spatial distribution criteria. There is also a need for the target

group approach in deciding on the Minimum Needs Programmes, its outlays and implementation.

The new Plan reiterates that if the objective of full employment is to be achieved in the next ten years, a National Population Policy is an inevitable component of the strategy. No manpower planning can have any meaning in a context of exploding labour force. The birth rate has to be brought down as suggested in the Macro Perspective spelt out in the State's Draft Five Year Plan, 1978-83, in order to be able to match the additional employment opportunities that can be generated by plan programmes with the additions to labour force. Neither the resource constraints nor of personnel can be allowed to slow down the progress on the Family Welfare front.

Since the crux of the Plan strategy is that of a pledge of full employment, income redistribution, social justice, integrated rural development and maximum exploitation of the State's resources, there will be tremendous demands on the organisational structure and the administrative capabilities. Suitable methods have to be evolved for handling the challenges of administrative responsibilities, institutional needs, organisational links and the skills required for the achieving of a full employment society in Karnataka by 1988.

ANNEXURE - IIKARNATAKA'S FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83
ALLOCATION OF OUTLAYS BY MAJOR HEADS

(Rs. in lakhs)

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	Outlay
I. <u>AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES:</u>	
1. Agriculture:	
a) Research and Education	740.00
b) Crop Husbandry:	
i) Agriculture	1600.00
ii) Horticulture	1000.00
c) i) Marketing	145.00
ii) Storage and Warehousing	100.00
d) Special Programme for Rural Development:	
i) SFDA/MFAL (State's Share)	1500.00
ii) DPAP (State's Share)	2400.00
iii) Integrated Rural Development (State's Share)	385.00
<u>SUB-TOTAL: Agriculture</u>	<u>7870.00</u>
2. Land Reforms	6700.00
3. Minor Irrigation	6600.00
4. Soil and Water Conservation:	
a) Agriculture Department	1884.00
b) Forest Department	200.00
<u>SUB-TOTAL: Soil and Water Conservation</u>	<u>2084.00</u>
5. Area Development	1155.00
6. Animal Husbandry	1197.00
7. Dairy Development (including the Corporation)	776.00
8. Fisheries	846.00
9. Forest	1296.00
10. Investments in Agricultural Financial Institutions	500.00

ANNEXURE - I (Continued)

(Rs. in lakhs)

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	Outlay
11. Community Development and Panchayats	225.00
<u>TOTAL I: AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES</u>	<u>29249.00</u>
II. 12. <u>CO-OPERATION</u>	<u>3200.00</u>
III. <u>WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT:</u>	
13. Irrigation:	
a) Water Development	150.00
b) Irrigation Projects including Flood Control	43850.00
<u>SUB-TOTAL: Irrigation</u>	<u>44000.00</u>
14. Power:	
a) Power Development - Investigation	200.00
b) Power Generation	34200.00 (37900.00)*
c) Transmission and Distribution	19400.00 (20000.00)*
<u>SUB-TOTAL: Power</u>	<u>53800.00</u> (58100.00)*
<u>TOTAL III: WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT</u>	<u>97800.00</u> <u>(102100.00)*</u>
IV. <u>INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS:</u>	
15. Industries	4900.00

* Figures in brackets indicate the outlay we want to have on power if our request for Special/advance Central Assistance of Rs.43.00 crores during the Plan period 1978-83 is conceded by the Planning Commission at some stage.

ANNEXURE - I (Continued)

(Rs. in lakhs)

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	Outlay
16. Village and Small Industries:	
a) Industries Development	1515.00
b) Sericulture Development	2200.00
<u>SUB-TOTAL: Village and Small Industries</u>	<u>3715.00</u>
17. Mining	198.00
<u>TOTAL IV: INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS</u>	<u>8813.00</u>
V. <u>TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS:</u>	
18. Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	650.00
19. Roads and Bridges	5200.00
20. Road Transport	4750.00
21. Water Transport	50.00
22. Tourism	300.00
<u>TOTAL V: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS</u>	<u>10950.00</u>
VI. <u>SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES:</u>	
23. General Education	4068.00
24. Art and Culture	60.00
25. Technical Education	450.00
26. Scientific Services and Research	60.00
27. Medical Services:	
a) Allopathy	1300.00
b) Other Systems	300.00
<u>SUB-TOTAL: Medical Services</u>	<u>1600.00</u>
28. Employees State Insurance Scheme	20.00

ANNEXURE - I (Continued)

(Rs. in lakhs)

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	Outlay
29. Public Health and Sanitation:	
a) Public Health Department	5123.00
b) Drugs Control Department	50.00
<u>SUB-TOTAL: Public Health and Sanitation</u>	<u>5173.00</u>
<u>SUB-TOTAL: Medical and Health Services (27+28+29)</u>	<u>6793.00</u>
30. Sewerage and Water Supply:	
a) Open Wells	400.00
b) Bore-wells and Handpumps	3800.00
c) Piped Water Supply:	
i) Rural	1500.00
ii) Urban Water Supply	1900.00
iii) Bangalore Water Supply	2200.00
<u>SUB-TOTAL: Sewerage and Water Supply</u>	<u>9800.00</u>
31. Housing:	
a) House Sites and People's Housing Scheme	7000.00
b) Housing Board	800.00
c) Police Housing	400.00
d) Jail Buildings	505.00
<u>SUB-TOTAL: Housing</u>	<u>8705.00</u>
32. Urban Development:	
a) Town Planning and Development	200.00
b) Bangalore Development Authority	1110.00
c) Slum Improvement	1600.00
<u>SUB-TOTAL: Urban Development</u>	<u>2910.00</u>
33. Information and Publicity	500.00
34. Labour and Labour Welfare (Labour, Employment and Training)	530.00

ANNEXURE - I (Continued)

(Rs. in lakhs)

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	Outlay
35. Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	2000.00
36. Welfare of Backward Classes	2000.00
37. Social Welfare	501.00
38. Social and Community Services:	
a) Stipendiary Employment Scheme	1000.00
b) Employment Affirmation Scheme	3500.00
<u>SUB-TOTAL: Social and Community Services</u>	<u>4500.00</u>
39. Nutrition:	
a) Special Nutrition Programme	200.00
b) Mid-day Meals	1800.00
c) Applied Nutrition Programme	-
<u>SUB-TOTAL: Nutrition</u>	<u>2000.00</u>
<u>TOTAL VI: SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES</u>	<u>44877.00</u>
<u>VII. ECONOMIC SERVICES:</u>	
40. Secretariat Economic Services:	
a) Functional Units and Planning Board	70.00
b) Research in Planning and Development	20.00
c) Computer and Modernisation of Administration	10.00
<u>SUB-TOTAL: Secretariat Economic Services</u>	<u>100.00</u>
41. Economic Advice and Statistics	35.00
42. Computer Centre	35.00
43. Other General Economic Services: Weights and Measures	41.00
<u>TOTAL VII: ECONOMIC SERVICES</u>	<u>211.00</u>

ANNEXURE - I (Continued and Completed)

(Rs. in lakhs)

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	Outlay
VIII. <u>GENERAL SERVICES:</u>	
44. Stationery and Printing	100.00
<u>TOTAL VIII: GENERAL SERVICES</u>	<u>100.00</u>
<u>GRAND TOTAL: STATE PLAN</u>	<u>195200.00</u> (199500.00)*
Irrigation Projects Pending Approval (Non-Plan)	12500.00
Total Development Outlay	207700.00 (212000.00)*
Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Centre's Share)	7800.00
Western Ghats Development	500.00
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>216000.00</u> (220300.00)*

* Figures in brackets show the outlay we wanted by getting special assistance of Rs.43 crores for the power sector.

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CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN: 1979-80

a) Plan Outlays: Overview

It is appropriate to assess the quantum of effort, planned and achieved, during the preceding Plan years for proposing the size and composition of outlays for 1980-81 Plan. It is also necessary to keep in view the total quantum of Plan expenditure incurred during the completed years in a Five Year Plan period. 1980-81 being the mid-year of the Medium-Term Plan 1978-83, we present here the progress in the Plan expenditure during the first two years (viz., 1978-79 and 1979-80) of this Five Year period. Table - 2.1 presents the State Plan outlay, sectorwise.

During 1979-80, although an outlay of Rs.325 crores had been approved by the Planning Commission, the State had to budget for a higher outlay due to inevitable needs of the State. A major Sector accounting for 55 per cent of the budgeted outlay is Water and Power Development (including Irrigation Projects Pending Approval). This outlay is Rs. 204 crores. Next in priority is the Social and Community Services with an outlay of Rs.74 crores, (19 per cent). Agriculture and Allied Services have an outlay of Rs.52 crores (14 per cent). It can be seen from the Table that the first two years of the Medium-Term Plan, the State has spent about Rs.649 crores in the State Sector under the Plan. This is about 31 per cent of the approved 1978-83 Plan outlay of Rs.2077 crores. Anticipated expenditure for 1979-80 is placed at Rs.353 crores. All the Sectors excepting Power Sector seem to have fared well on the expenditure front. Table-2.2 provides Plan outlay by major heads of Development.

PLAN OUTLAY: STATE SECTOR SCHEME: MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND ANNUAL PLANS: 1978-79 AND 1979-80, SECTOR-WISE

Sl. No.	S E C T O R	(Rupees in lakhs)				
		1978-83 Plan Outlay	1978-79 Revised Estimate	State Plan Approved	Outlay 1979-80 Budgeted	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agriculture and Allied Services	29249.00 (14.1)	3622.94@ (12.3)	4085.00 (12.6)	5190.78 (13.5)	5215.28 (14.8)
2.	Co-operation	3200.00 (1.5)	699.48 (2.4)	732.00 (2.3)	732.00 (1.9)	732.00 (2.1)
3.	Water and Power Development	97800.00 (47.2)	13648.50 (46.2)	16000.00 (49.2)	17895.00* (46.4)	17052.82+ (48.3)
4.	Industries and Minerals	8813.00 (4.2)	1187.19 (4.0)	1875.00 (5.8)	2575.00 (6.7)	2575.00 (7.3)
5.	Transport and Communications	10950.00 (5.3)	1510.08 (5.1)	1640.00 (5.0)	2238.00 (5.8)	2239.32 (6.3)
6.	Social and Community Services	44877.00 (21.6)	6413.64 (21.7)	5619.00 (17.3)	7366.00 (19.1)	7445.30 (21.1)
7.	Economic Services	211.00 (0.1)	31.84 (0.1)	43.00 (0.1)	37.00 (0.1)	43.00 (0.1)
8.	General Services	100.00 (Neg.)	8.05 (Neg.)	6.00 (Neg.)	6.00 (Neg.)	6.00 (Neg.)
TOTAL STATE PLAN:		195200.00 (94.0)	27121.72 (91.8)	30000.00 (92.3)	36039.78 (93.5)	35308.72 (100.0)
Irrigation Projects Pending Approval		12500.00 (6.0)	2424.00 (8.2)	2500.00 (7.7)	2500.00 (6.5)	**
TOTAL: DEVELOPMENT OUTLAY		207700.00 (100.0)	29545.72 (100.0)	32500.00 (100.0)	38539.78 (100.0)	35308.72 (100.0)

Percentage share of the Sector in the total Development Outlay is given in brackets.

@ Relates to actuals for the year 1978-79.

* Inclusive of Rs.205 lakhs for Area Development under Upper Krishna Project.

+ Includes expenditure on irrigation projects pending approval.

Neg: Negligible. ** Expenditure is included in Rs.17052.82 lakhs shown for Water and Power Development.

TABLE - 2.2

PLAN OUTLAY: STATE SECTOR SCHEME: MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND ANNUAL PLANS 1978-79 AND 1979-80
BY MAJOR HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	1978-83 Plan Outlay	1978-79 Revised Estimate	STATE PLAN OUTLAY 1979-80		
				Approved	Budgeted	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	<u>AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES:</u>					
1.	Agriculture:					
	a) Research and Education	740.00	120.00	73.00	73.00	108.00
	b) Crop Husbandry:					
	i) Agriculture	1600.00	204.28	230.00	430.00	430.00
	ii) Horticulture	1000.00	93.61	174.00	174.00	174.00
	c) i) Marketing	145.00	20.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
	ii) Storage and Warehousing	100.00	10.00	20.00	20.00	0.50
	d) Special Programmes for Rural Development:					
	i) S.F.D.A/M.F.A.L.(State Share)	1500.00	45.48	180.00	364.00	364.00
	ii) D.P.A.P.(State Share)	2400.00	445.00	550.00	445.00	445.00
	iii) Integrated Rural Development	385.00	-	37.00	38.00	38.00
	<u>SUB-TOTAL: Agriculture (1)</u>	<u>7870.00</u>	<u>938.37</u>	<u>1279.00</u>	<u>1559.00</u>	<u>1574.50</u>
2.	Land Reforms	6700.00	208.34	155.00	155.00	155.00
3.	Minor Irrigation	6600.00	1250.00	1430.00	1730.00	1730.00

TABLE - 2.2 (continued)

Sl. No.	HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	1978-83 Plan Outlay	1978-79 Revised Estimate	(Rupees in lakhs)		
				STATE PLAN OUTLAY 1979-80		
				Approved	Budgeted	Anticipated Expenditure
<u>1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>5.</u>	<u>6.</u>	<u>7.</u>
4.	Soil and Water Conservation:					
	a) Agriculture Department	1884.00	299.75	323.00	323.00	323.00
	b) Forest Department	200.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
	<u>SUB-TOTAL: Soil and Water Conservation (4)</u>	<u>2084.00</u>	<u>324.75</u>	<u>348.00</u>	<u>348.00</u>	<u>348.00</u>
5.	Area Development	1155.00	160.89	190.00	428.78	428.78
6.	Animal Husbandry	1197.00	103.26	76.00	76.00	76.00
7.	Dairy Development (including the Corporation)	776.00	149.33	190.00	190.00	190.00
8.	Fisheries	846.00	110.00	102.00	102.00	111.00
9.	Forests	1296.00	185.00	162.00	362.00	362.00
10.	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	500.00	175.00	113.00	200.00	200.00
11.	Community Development and Panchayats	225.00	18.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
	<u>TOTAL I: AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES</u>	<u>29249.00</u>	<u>3622.94[@]</u>	<u>4085.00</u>	<u>5190.78</u>	<u>5215.28</u>

[@] Relates to Actuals for the year 1978-79.

TABLE - 2.2 (continued)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	1978-83 Plan Outlay	1978-79 Revised Estimate	STATE PLAN OUTLAY 1979-80		
				Approved	Budgeted	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
II. 12.	<u>CO-OPERATION</u>	<u>3200.00</u>	<u>699.48</u>	<u>732.00</u>	<u>732.00</u>	<u>732.00</u>
III.	<u>WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT:</u>					
13.	Irrigation:					
	a) Water Development	150.00	23.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
	b) Irrigation Projects (including Flood Control)	43850.00	6291.50	6475.00	7270.00	7480.82
	<u>SUB-TOTAL: Irrigation (13)</u>	<u>44000.00</u>	<u>6314.50</u>	<u>6500.00</u>	<u>7295.00*</u>	<u>7505.82</u>
14.	Power:					
	a) Power Development - Investigation	200.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	50.00
	b) Power Generation	34200.00	3936.00	5700.00	6200.00	5170.00
	c) Transmission and Distribution	19400.00	3298.00	3700.00	4300.00	4327.00
	<u>SUB-TOTAL: Power (14)</u>	<u>53800.00</u>	<u>7334.00</u>	<u>9500.00</u>	<u>10600.00</u>	<u>9547.00</u>
<u>TOTAL III:</u>	<u>WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT</u>	<u>97800.00</u>	<u>13648.50</u>	<u>16000.00</u>	<u>17895.00</u>	<u>17052.82</u>

* Inclusive of Rs.205 lakhs for area development under Upper Krishna Project.

TABLE - 2.2 (continued)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	1978-83 Plan Outlay	1978-79 Revised Estimate	STATE PLAN OUTLAY 1979-80		1979-80 Anticipated Expenditure
				Approved	Budgeted	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
V.	<u>INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS</u>					
5.	Industries	4900.00	713.00	1176.00	1776.00	1776.00
6.	Village and Small Industries:					
	a) Industries Development	1515.00	322.00	397.00	497.00	497.00
	b) Sericulture Development	2200.00	137.19	280.00	280.00	280.00
	<u>SUB-TOTAL: Village and Small Industries (16)</u>	<u>3715.00</u>	<u>459.19</u>	<u>677.00</u>	<u>777.00</u>	<u>777.00</u>
7.	Mining	193.00	15.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
	<u>TOTAL IV: INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS</u>	<u>8813.00</u>	<u>1187.19</u>	<u>1875.00</u>	<u>2575.00</u>	<u>2575.00</u>
	<u>TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS:</u>					
.	Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	650.00	23.32	28.00	128.00	128.00
.	Roads and Bridges	5200.00	811.75	900.00	1300.00	1294.82
.	Road Transport	4750.00	657.00	657.00	757.00	757.00

TABLE - 2.2 (continued)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	1978-83 Plan Outlay	1978-89 Revised Estimate	STATE PLAN OUTLAY 1979-80		
				Approved	Budgeted	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Water Transport	50.00	6.73	5.00	3.00	9.50
22.	Tourism	300.00	11.28	50.00	50.00	50.00
<u>TOTAL V: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS</u>		<u>10950.00</u>	<u>1510.08</u>	<u>1640.00</u>	<u>2238.00</u>	<u>2239.32</u>
 <u>VI. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES:</u>						
23.	General Education	4068.00	1024.61	411.00	416.00	510.60
24.	Art and Culture	60.00	28.94	20.00	20.00	20.00
25.	Technical Education	450.00	117.96	114.00	114.00	114.00
26.	Scientific Services and Research	60.00	10.00	10.00	15.00	15.00
27.	Medical Services:					
	a) Allopathy and Public Health Schemes (Public Health Department)	6423.00	558.04	284.00	272.00	272.00
	b) Other Systems	300.00	38.98	22.00	18.00	22.00
	<u>SUB-TOTAL: Medical Services (27)</u>	<u>6723.00</u>	<u>597.02</u>	<u>306.00</u>	<u>290.00</u>	<u>294.00</u>

TABLE - 2.2 (continued)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	1978-83	1978-79	STATE PLAN OUTLAY		1979-80
		Plan Outlay	Revised Estimate	Approved	Budgeted	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Employees State Insurance Scheme	20.00	-	4.00	4.00	4.00
29.	Drugs Control Department	50.00	15.39	8.00	7.00	7.61
	<u>SUB-TOTAL: Medical & Health Services (27+28+29)</u>	<u>6793.00</u>	<u>612.41</u>	<u>318.00</u>	<u>301.00</u>	<u>305.61</u>
30.	Sewerage and Water Supply:					
	a) Open Wells	400.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	52.00
	b) Bore-Wells and Hand-pumps	3800.00	483.33	425.00	525.00	505.00
	c) Piped Water Supply:					
	i) Rural Water Supply	1500.00	132.00	307.00	315.00	312.00
	ii) Urban Water Supply	1900.00	252.00	500.00	700.00	1003.00
	iii) Bangalore Water Supply	2200.00	405.00	220.00	320.00	320.00
	<u>SUB-TOTAL: Sewerage and Water Supply (30)</u>	<u>9800.00</u>	<u>1332.33</u>	<u>1512.00</u>	<u>1920.00</u>	<u>2192.00</u>
31.	Housing:					
	a) House Sites and People's Housing Scheme	7000.00	1240.00	1040.00	1840.00	1840.00
	b) Housing Board	800.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
	c) Police Housing	400.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	d) Jail Buildings	505.00	33.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
	<u>SUB-TOTAL: Housing (31)</u>	<u>8705.00</u>	<u>1623.00</u>	<u>1425.00</u>	<u>2225.00</u>	<u>2225.00</u>

TABLE - 2.2 (continued)

		(Rupees in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	1978-83 Plan Outlay	1978-79 Revised Estimate	STATE PLAN OUTLAY Approved	Budgeted	1979-80 Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Urban Development:					
	a) Town Planning and Development	200.00	22.00	37.00	37.00	30.00
	b) Bangalore Development Authority	1110.00	-	-	300.00	300.00
	c) Slum Improvement	1600.00	68.00	115.00	115.00	105.00
	<u>SUB-TOTAL: Urban Development (32)</u>	<u>2910.00</u>	<u>90.00</u>	<u>152.00</u>	<u>452.00</u>	<u>435.00</u>
33.	Information and Publicity	500.00	81.05	100.00	100.00	100.00
34.	Labour and Labour Welfare (Labour, Employment and Training)	530.00	51.79	38.00	38.00	37.92
35.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	2000.00	313.61	269.00	244.50	257.30
36.	Welfare of Backward Classes	2000.00	295.69	111.00	106.00	104.59
37.	Social Welfare and Bonded Labour	501.00	108.50	34.00	63.50	96.58
38.	Social and Community Services:					
	a) Stipendiary Employment Scheme	1000.00	197.50	125.00	225.00	325.00
	b) Employment Affirmation Scheme	3500.00	261.00	723.00	869.00	500.00
	<u>SUB-TOTAL: Social and Community Services (38)</u>	<u>4500.00</u>	<u>458.50</u>	<u>848.00</u>	<u>1094.00</u>	<u>825.00</u>

TABLE - 2.2 (continued)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	1978-83 Plan Outlay	1978-79 Revised Estimate	STATE PLAN OUTLAY		1979-80 Anticipated Expenditure
				Approved	Budgeted	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
39.	Nutrition:					
	a) Special Nutrition Programme	200.00	123.00	27.00	27.00	27.00
	b) Mid-day Meals	1800.00	127.25	215.00	215.00	164.70
	c) Applied Nutrition Programme	-	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
	<u>SUB-TOTAL: Nutrition (39)</u>	<u>2000.00</u>	<u>265.25</u>	<u>257.00</u>	<u>257.00</u>	<u>206.70</u>
TOTAL VI:	<u>SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES</u>	<u>44877.00</u>	<u>6413.64</u>	<u>5619.00</u>	<u>7366.00</u>	<u>7445.30</u>
VII.	<u>ECONOMIC SERVICES:</u>					
40.	Secretariat Economic Services:					
	a) Functional Units and Planning Board					
	b) Research in Planning and Development	100.00	18.22	27.00	27.00	27.00
	c) Modernisation of Administration					
	<u>SUB-TOTAL: Secretariat Economic Services (40)</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>18.22</u>	<u>27.00</u>	<u>27.00</u>	<u>27.00</u>
41.	Economic Advice and Statistics	35.00	4.12	6.00	-	6.00

TABLE - 2.2 (continued and concluded)

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	1978-83 Plan Outlay	1978-79 Revised Estimate	STATE PLAN OUTLAY Approved	Outlay Budgeted	1978-80 Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
42.	Computer Centre	35.00	6.50	8.00	8.00	8.00
43.	Other General Economic Services: - Weights and Measures	41.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
TOTAL VII: ECONOMIC SERVICES		<u>211.00</u>	<u>31.84</u>	<u>43.00</u>	<u>37.00</u>	<u>43.00</u>
VIII. GENERAL SERVICES:						
44.	Stationery and Printing	100.00	8.05	6.00	6.00	6.00
TOTAL VIII: GENERAL SERVICES		<u>100.00</u>	<u>8.05</u>	<u>6.00</u>	<u>6.00</u>	<u>6.00</u>
TOTAL: STATE PLAN		<u>195200.00</u>	<u>27121.72</u>	<u>30000.00</u>	<u>36039.78</u>	<u>35308.72</u>
Irrigation Projects Pending Approval		12500.00	2424.00	2500.00	2500.00	-
TOTAL: DEVELOPMENT OUTLAY		<u>207700.00</u>	<u>29545.72</u>	<u>32500.00</u>	<u>38539.78</u>	<u>35308.72</u>

b) Outlay on Minimum Needs Programme

Approved outlay on Minimum Needs Programme for the new Medium-Term Plan for 1978-83 is Rs.248 crores. As against this, the State has spent about Rs.33 crores during 1978-79 and about Rs.35 crores during 1979-80. Thus, about Rs.68 crores (27 per cent) of the approved outlay has been spent during the first two years of the Five Year Plan period.

During 1979-80, as against an approved outlay of Rs.20.12 crores, the State has spent Rs.34.49 crores. Programmes which accounted for this difference on the positive side are rural roads; rural water supply, rural housing and to some extent environmental improvement of slums and nutrition. Table - 2.3 provides programme-wise details of outlays and expenditure on the Minimum Needs Programme.

TABLE - 2.3

OUTLAY ON MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME: 1978-83 PLAN, 1978-79 AND
1979-80 ANNUAL PLANS

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	PROGRAMME	Five Year Plan (1978-83) Outlay	1978-79 Revised Estimate	State Plan Outlay 1979-80	
				Approved	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rural Electrification	500.00	75.00	50.00	50.00
2.	Rural Roads	3000.00	413.00	450.00	550.00
3.	Elementary Education	2500.00	463.39	179.00	190.08
4.	Adult Education	1000.00*	23.39	50.00	39.27
5.	Rural Health	1500.00	123.25	110.00	75.91
6.	Rural Water Supply	5700.00	790.33	320.00	897.00
7.	Rural Housing	7000.00	1067.00	650.00	1350.00
8.	Environmental Improvement of Slums	1600.00	60.00	60.00	105.00
9.	Nutrition	2000.00	250.25	143.00	191.70
TOTAL		24800.00	3265.61	2012.00	3448.96

* Provisional.

c) Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes:

From the year 1979-80 the scope and coverage of the Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes have undergone a drastic change. Due to the delays in the finalisation of the programmes which would continue under the Centrally Sponsored Sector, a precise idea of the expenditures and the extent to which new programmes are to be proposed have become somewhat difficult to determine. Again, the change in the format prescribed by the Planning Commission for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes has also contributed to the difficulty of generating the type of information required for assessing the expenditures on Centrally Sponsored and schemes of similar nature. Available particulars show that for 1978-79, outlay on Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes was of the order of about Rs.47 crores. For 1979-80 Annual Plan, as the decision had still not been taken about their pruning or adjustments, the various departments had proposed higher outlays. The figures of anticipated expenditure during 1979-80 are still not available. As against an outlay of Rs.47.23 crores during 1978-79, the proposed outlay during 1979-80 was about Rs.68 crores. Under these schemes, sectors like Social and Community Services, Agriculture and Cooperation have received high priority.



TABLE - 2.4
Outlay on Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes.

		(Rs. crores)					
Sl. No.	S E C T O R	1978-79 (Revised Estimate)			1979-80 (Budgeted Estimate)		
		Centrally Sponsored Scheme	Central Sector Scheme	Total	Centrally Sponsored Scheme	Central Sector Scheme	Total
1.	Agriculture and Allied Services	7.85	7.74	15.59	10.41	15.29	25.70
2.	Co-operation	0.82	0.54	1.36	1.37	4.42	5.79
3.	Water and Power Development	1.00	1.55	2.55	1.87	1.04	2.91
4.	Industry and Minerals	1.38	1.36	2.74	1.81	1.59	3.40
5.	Transport and Communications	0.74	0.26	1.00	1.26	1.07	2.33
6.	Social and Community Services	19.39	4.17	23.56	21.00	6.72	27.72
7.	Economic Services	-	0.43	0.43	-	0.52	0.52
TOTAL		31.18	16.05	47.23	37.72	30.65	68.37

d) Outlay on Tribal Sub-Plan

Another component of the State Plan outlay having a bearing on the goal of removal of poverty is the Tribal Sub-Plan. During 1979-80, outlay on Tribal Sub-Plan was Rs.363.00 lakhs. Of this, Rs.315 lakhs was outlay under State Plan Schemes and Rs.48 lakhs under Special Central Assistance. The budgeted outlay is likely to be fully utilised during 1979-80. The details are given below.

OUTLAY ON TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	S E C T O R	Outlay for 1978-83			Outlay for 1978-79	Expenditure for 1978-79	Outlay for 1979-80			Anticipated Expenditure for 1979-80
		State	SCA	Total			State	SCA	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Agriculture	110	23	133	11	7.54	25	6	31	31
2.	Soil Conservation	41	-	41	3	-	8	-	8	8
3.	Horticulture	56	24	80	10	6.51	10	4	14	14
4.	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services	68	23	91	14	11.92	12	6	18	18
5.	Fisheries	28	-	28	2	0.24	6	-	6	6
6.	Minor Irrigation	110	-	110	15	4.48	20	4	24	24
7.	Co-operation	48	-	48	8	2.27	10	-	10	10
8.	Rural Electrification	100	-	100	20	4.82	20	-	20	20
9.	Forest	73	-	73	12	7.42	15	-	15	15
10.	Industries & Crafts	52	18	70	10	6.34	10	5	15	15
11.	Sericulture	51	21	72	11	3.10	10	5	15	15
12.	Communications	122	-	122	13	3.38	25	-	25	25
13.	Education	179	-	179	24	6.81	35	-	35	35
14.	Health	94	-	94	10	0.81	18	4	22	22
15.	Housing	151	-	151	17	11.64	30	-	30	30
16.	Water Supply (Drinking Water Wells)	133	-	133	21	8.74	28	-	28	28
17.	Employment & Training	21	7	28	2	0.75	5	1	6	6
18.	Information & Publicity	6	-	6	2	0.47	1	-	1	1
19.	Nutrition	38	-	38	6	3.00	5	9	14	14
20.	Administration	23	44	67	8	7.25	8	-	8	8
21.	S.F.D.A.	64	-	64	8	0.90	14	-	14	14
22.	Primitive Tribes	-	50	50	4	3.43	-	4	4	4
TOTAL:		1568	210	1778	231	101.82	315	48	363	363

e) PROGRESS IN RELATION TO OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of 1979-80 Annual Plan were more or less the same as those set out for 1978-79 Annual Plan, as follows:

1. To create maximum employment and make an appropriate beginning towards achieving the objective of full employment by 1988;
2. To realise a growth rate of 7 per cent;
3. To increase the area under irrigation;
4. To develop further the hydro-power potential and provide the thermal backing to introduce stability to the power system in the state;
5. To raise agricultural production especially through intensification of agricultural extension, water shed management in rainfed areas and by providing the necessary infrastructure and inputs for agricultural development;
6. To develop agro-based and other cottage and small scale industries in a big way for promoting rural industrialisation and for providing self-employment opportunities;
7. To make a further move towards the objective of providing electricity to all villages and increase power consumption in rural areas;
8. To improve the adequacy, spatial spread and the quality of social services through better health care, education, drinking water supply, nutrition to school-going children, housing for the poor, non-formal adult education etc., especially in the rural areas;
9. To further reduce regional imbalances by promoting the required infrastructure and rural development by systematic district and block planning;
10. To strive in general for improving the living standards of weaker sections and the quality of rural life.

To a very large extent, the objectives set out in the 1979-80 Annual Plan are being achieved.

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This is especially so in generating maximum employment opportunities by supplementing the plan programmes and the special programmes with the Employment Affirmation Scheme under which a guarantee of 100 days employment was given to the landless agricultural labourers in rural areas during the slack agricultural season. The overall impact of the implementation in terms of the growth of State income could not be quantified at this stage since the relevant data are yet to become available. In so far as the state was affected to some extent by the late rains and also that a few of the taluks were affected by drought conditions, on the agricultural front there was the fear that the target set for agricultural production may not be fully achieved. However, it is now realised that any shortfall in the khariff production is being made good to some extent by the rabi production and by the increase in the irrigated area. The power shortage has contributed to the shortfall in industrial production to some extent. Another major area where there was a slight set back is the power(generation) sector. Due to the technical snags that developed in the commissioning of the first unit of the Kalinadi Project, the anticipated supply of power from the first unit of the Kalinadi project did not materialise. There were also difficulties of getting the Kerala power. As a result, the power cut had to be increased in the State. This has affected industrial production in the State. The slippage in the power sector will have to be set-right immediately so that the programmes for the next year does not have to carry with them the disadvantage of an unsecured base. The general impression which might follow from this is that the growth rate visualised in the 1979-80 Annual Plan may slightly fall short of the target.

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A. IRRIGATION:

As against an ultimate irrigation potential of around 55 lakhs hectares in the State and net cropped area of around 104 lakh hectares, irrigated area is now around 22 lakh hectares. Realising the importance of increasing agricultural productivity and the need for better utilisation of State's resource potential, irrigation has been accorded priority in the State Plan. During the year 1979-80, considerable progress is expected to be achieved in the execution of the various irrigation projects. A brief resume is given below:

Realising the need for strengthening the Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal in order to irrigate the entire ayacut, 1979-80 Plan/^{has}made provision for it; during this year, strengthening of the innerside of the canal banks is still to be carried out due to very short closure period. Under the Tungabhadra Right Bank High Level Canal, about 5,600 hectares are now proposed to be irrigated by putting upon an aquaduct across Hagari and taking the distributory No.16 to East of Hagari. Devarabilikere Dam was completed in June 1978 and the canal system under it is expected to be completed by the end of the year 1981. Construction of Hidkal Dam across the Ghataprabha river to store 49 TMC of water is completed. The Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal taking off from Dhupdal weir across the Ghataprabha river Gokak is completed. The entire potential of 1.38 lakh hectares under this canal has been created. The lining of the

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Left Bank Canal has been taken up. Construction of the Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal taking off from Hidkal Dam has been taken up and is in progress. It is proposed to create a potential of 7,900 hectares by June 1980. Upto the end of 1978-79 potential of 99,590 hectares was created. During 1979-80, an additional potential of 21,000 hectares will be added. Construction of Malaprabha Right Bank Canal including the Naragund branch and also the construction of Left Bank Canal are in progress. Construction of the Almatti Dam (Upper Krishna Project) immediately below the confluence of Ghataprabha river with Krishna and the construction of the Narayanpur Dam below the confluence of Malaprabha with Krishna are in progress; also the Narayanpur Left Bank Canal. The World Bank is providing assistance for the completion of the Narayanpur Dam and the Narayanpur Left Bank and the Shahapur branch canal for irrigating 1.27 lakh hectares. A potential of 7,000 hectares will be created by June 1981. The earthen embankment of Karanja Dam near Didar has been completed upto a height of about 2.3 meters below the top level.

: The Kabini Dam is completed and water is stored upto full reservoir level also the left bank canal; the construction of the Right Bank Canal is in progress and is completed upto 42 Kms. by June 1979. During 1979-80, the canal will be completed upto 93 KM and a potential of 5,000 hectares will be created. Construction of Harangi Dam is in progress; the dam is completed upto spillway crest. It is expected that this Dam will be completed for full storage level during the current year. The construction of Henavathi Dam is nearing completion.

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The work on the construction of the Right Bank Low Level Canal is completed upto 36 Kms.. It is proposed to complete the canal upto 65 KM by June 1980 and create irrigation potential of 1,700 Hectares. The Left Bank Canal is completed upto 15 Km.

During 1979-80, it is expected that an additional potential of 50,550 hectares will be created through all the Major and Medium Irrigation Projects, thereby target set will be fully realised.

The following table indicates the progress under Major and Medium Irrigation Projects:

Item/Unit (1)	1978-79	1978-83	1979-80	
	achieve- ment (2)	proposed target (3)	Target (4)	Anticipated Achievement (5)
Area under Major & Medium Irrigation Projects ('000 Hectares)				
(a) New Area (potential)	20.51	548.89	50.55	50.55
(b) Total potential available	744.94	11273.32	795.49	795.49
(c) Utilisation:				
(i) New	52.93	582.97	50.55	50.55
(ii) Gross	722.26	11252.30	772.81	772.81

Considerable progress has been achieved in the field of Minor Irrigation as well. State's Medium Term Plan for 1978-83 has proposed an approved outlay of Rs.6,600 lakhs for Minor Irrigation out of which the revised outlay for the first year 1978-79 was Rs.1,250/- lakhs and for 1979-80, Rs.1,430 lakhs. During 1979.80 as

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against the outlay of Rs.1,430 lakhs, it is anticipated to spend Rs.1,730 lakhs. During 1978-79 the number of works completed were 553 and the new achakat created was 25,327 hectares, besides establishing 42,717 hectares of old achakat. Upto the end of 1978-79, under Minor Irrigation, the achakat of 10.72 lakhs hectares was created. It is anticipated that by the end of 1979-80, this achakat will rise to 11.17 lakh hectares.

Irrigation wells were being dug by the cultivators themselves with financial assistance being provided by the State Co-operative Land Development Bank and Commercial Banks. According to census of Irrigation Wells upto 31.3.1978, there were 3.62 lakhs irrigation wells in the State. During the year 1978-79, 4,863 irrigation wells were financed by the Karnataka State Co-operative Land Development Bank and during the year 1979-80, 16,999 irrigation wells were financed by the same institution. Thus as against 3.78 lakh wells as at the end of 1978-79, achievement will be 3.82 lakh wells by the end of 1979-80. Besides this, some wells have also been financed by Commercial Banks during the years from 1978 to 1980 about which information has not been provided by them to the State Government. Therefore, the same have not been included in the above estimates. There is some shortfall in the achievement of target set for irrigation wells.

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As can be seen from the table below, the irrigation potential in the state will rise from 21.94 lakh hectares in 1978-79 to 22.94 lakh hectares in 1979-80.

T A B L E

(in '000 Hects.)

Project	1978-79	1979-80	
	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement
Potential created (cumulative in '000 hectares)			
1. Major & Medium Irrigation Projects	744.94	795.49	795.49
2. Minor Irrigation	1071.65	1116.63	1116.63
3. Irrigation Wells	378.00	382.00	382.00
T o t a l	2194.59	2294.12	2294.12

POWER:

Mysore Power Corporation which is in charge of power generation projects in the State is engaged at present in the construction of the following power projects:

1. Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project Stage-I
2. Linganamakki Dam Power House
3. Sharavathi (Capital repair works)
4. Varahi Hydro Electric Project Stage-I
5. Raichur Thermal Power Plant
6. Gangavalli Stage-I

The new schemes which are taken up are:

- Kalinadhi Hydro Electric Project Stage-II
- Kabini Dam Power House
- Ghataprabha Dam Power House
- Upper Krishna Dam Power House.

For the Annual Plan 1979-80, the approved allocation for the various on-going and new schemes on power generation was Rs.57 crores; anticipated expenditure is placed at Rs.51.70 crores. The shortfall is due to the difficulties encountered in the construction of Supa Dam and also due to the highly complex geological conditions obtaining there. Uncertainties of delivery of machinery by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited etc. is also a contributory factor.

The installed capacity of power which stood at 1144.8 MW during 1978-79 was anticipated to rise to 1334.8 MW by the end of 1979-80 through the addition of 135 MW from Kalinadhi and 55 MW from Linganamakki. Due to the technical snag in the first turbine of the Kalinadi Stage-I, Power anticipated from it has not become available and this has added to the power crises in the state.

1979-80 Plan provided for an outlay of Rs.4300 lakhs on transmission and distribution. There is likely to be full utilisation of this outlay.

The major works of transmission and distribution undertaken during 1979-80 are as follows:

a) Transmission Lines:

- 1) Construction of two D.C. lines 220 KV between Naghari and Hubli;
- 2) Stringing of the second 220 KV transmission line between Hubli and Munirabad;
- c) Construction of 220 KV single circuit transmission line between Munirabad and Shahabad.

b) Receiving Stations:

- 1) 220 kV receiving station at Shahabad;
- 2) Terminal bays at station connected with the above transmission lines at either ends.

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The construction of the first 220 KV D.C. transmission line between Naghari and Hubli and the work of 110 KV. link line from Linganekki Dam site Power House have been completed during the year. The work of Munirabad-Shahabad transmission line and stringing second circuit between Hubli and Munirabad are in progress. Several 220 KV, 110 KV, 66 KV and 33 KV transmission lines which were in execution during the fifth Plan (which was terminated two years ago) have been taken up during 1979-80 also. A few of the major works for effecting proper distribution of power from Kali in progress or just completed are:

Transmission Lines:

1. 220 KV Transmission Line between Sharavathi and Munirabad viz. Davanagere is almost completed.
2. 220 KV D.C. Transmission line between Peenya and Hoodi (in progress)
3. 110 KV Transmission line between Munirabad-Thorangal-Bellary/Hagari and Thorangal-Vyasanakere via. Donimalai have been completed during the year.

Sub-Stations:

1. 220 KV 2 x 100 MVA. at Hoodi is almost completed.
2. Work is under progress in the following sub-stations:
 - a) 220 KV 2 x 60 MVA. at Davanagere
 - b) 220 KV 2 x 50 MVA. at Belgaum
 - c) Additional 220 KV 1 x 100 MVA Transformer at Hubli.

During 1979-80, it was expected that the Shahabad-Hyderabad 220 KV inter-state transmission line would more or less get completed. As for the work from the Shahabad end is concerned, the required work was taken up and completed. But unfortunately from the Hyderabad end where work should have been taken up by the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board, no progress has been achieved so far. This is a major set back to the programme of the transmission lines which was included in the 1979-80 Annual Plan.

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The total number of villages electrified as at the end of 31.3.1979 was 15,757. During the year 1979-80, another 650 villages are likely to be electrified. This excludes hamlets which have been electrified. Upto the end of the March 1979, 2.74 lakh IP sets were energised and during 1979-80, it is feared that the target of energising 20,000 IP sets may not be fully realised due to short supply of essential materials.

Bhagya Jyothi Scheme:

The scheme aims at providing one electric bulb each to the houses of people belonging to the weaker sections like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes etc. 40,000 houses of these poor people are expected to be electrified during the year 1979-80. Some shortfall is feared due to the late start of the programme.

C. A. CULTURE:

The most important programme initiated during the year is the World Bank aided Agricultural Extension project to facilitate effective transfer of new technology to farmers' field on a wider scale. The project was implemented in 12 districts during the year. During the year 1979-80, the progress in agriculture has been affected due to adverse seasonal conditions to so much so as against a target of 26.75 lakh hectares under HYVP, 20.92/hectares have been /lakh covered. The prospects of Rabi Crops, however, are good. Coverage under high yielding varieties programme has also been satisfactory and it is expected that the high yielding varieties programme targets for the year 1979-80 would be fully achieved. However, in the case of fertilizer consumption.

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the progress has been satisfactory. As against the consumption target of 4.41 lakh tonnes of nutrients (N+P+K), the actual consumption upto the end of the first two quarters was 2.07 lakh tonnes. Due to adverse seasonal conditions during the year 1979-80, the target for the year as a whole are likely to face a marginal shortfall as can be seen from the table below:

TABLE

Crop	Unit	1978-79	1979-80	
			Targets	Anticipated Achievement
Foodgrains	Lakh tonnes	75.68	78.15	74.65
Cotton	Lakh bales	8.23	12.00	12.00
Oilseeds	Lakh tonnes	10.15	12.05	10.52
Sugarcane (Cane)	Lakh tonnes	118.23	118.00	118.00

D. INDUSTRIES

Karnataka State has been following a pragmatic approach of encouraging and supporting private sector investment in the industrial field of the State. Hence, the strategy has been one of strengthening the infrastructure base required for industrial development, especially in backward areas, in addition to various policies for encouraging private sector investment. Several of the State Sector Undertakings contemplated expansion programmes during 1979-80.

Among the significant developments in the Large and

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Medium State Industrial Undertakings during 1979-80

mention could be made of the following:

1. Expansion of the Government Soap Factory which would result in increasing the capacity to 26,000 tonnes per annum;
2. Modernisation of Agricultural Machinery Division of M/s.KIMCO with West German collaboration
3. Government Silk Factory at Mysore and Spun Silk Factory at Chnnapatna have expansion programmes;
4. Expansion programme of New Government Electric Factory, Visveswarayya Iron and Steel Ltd., Mysore Paper Mills Limited;
- 5- The expansion and modernisation of Mysore Chrome Tanning Company;
6. Expansion of the activities of Karnataka State Forest Industries Corporation.

The Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation have assisted nearly 169 Units to the extent of about Rs.3,602 lakhs by way of investment and loans which has generated an investment of over Rs.350/- crores. The assistance given by the Karnataka State Finance Corporation is also increasing at the rate of 10 to 15 per cent every year and greater share of its assistance has started flowing to backward areas and small scale industries located therein. The Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board has declared more than 36,480 acres of land in 85 places as industrial areas and allotted 10,300 acres of land to nearly 1,200 industrialists (including small undertakings). Karnataka Electronics Development

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Corporation has also set up a testing centre at Bangalore and a project to establish Electronic City at Konappana Agrahara is under progress.

In the field of Small Scale Industries and Village and Cottage Industries, State has achieved significant strides in keeping with the proposed strategy of their development. The Karnataka State Handloom Development Corporation have so far set up 5 intensive cotton handloom centres, one export oriented production project for silk handlooms and one export oriented project for cotton looms - projects which have served to provide continuous employment and substantially higher wages to the weavers ^{were} brought under this fold. Further, applications seeking assistance to an extent of Rs.250 lakhs have been processed and accommodated in the Reserve Bank of India Scheme by the State Co-operative Apex Bank. In addition to this, training of weavers and construction of housing colonies for the weavers have been undertaken.

In view of the importance of coir in the State 5 defibring units are run by the department and 37 coir co-operatives and the central coir marketing society have been organised. A motorised spinning mill is also established at Kunta.

The Karnataka Handicrafts Development Corporation has been helping the craftsmen by the supply of raw-materials, improved tools, quality marking, financial assistance and marketing assistance etc.

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In addition to this, it has established 2 craft complexes, viz., the complex at Sagar for Sandalwood and Bidriware complex at Bidar. These complexes ensure supply of raw-material and all the necessities for production as well as assured markets for the products.

In accordance with the national policy 7 rural industrial projects in the state have been converted into District Industries Centre. During the current year, 6 more centres are being established. These agencies will concurrently function as promoters for the industrial development of concerned districts and for monitoring, the development activities of these districts.

Khadi and Village Development Board is also ^{been} doing its best to promote the interests of the artisans/craftsmen in such areas as Bee Keeping, collection and extraction of oil seeds, cane and bamboo, lime kiln, collection of forest products for industrial purposes etc.

The Karnataka Small Industries Development Corporation is constructing sheds and providing assistance to the small industrialists. Upto the end of 1979-80, it is anticipated that 1,650 sheds will be given to the small industrialists.

During the year 1979-80, it is anticipated that the targetted production of ^{raw} silk will be 27.5 lakhs/ ^{Kgs.} Replacement of local variety with M5 is in progress. In fact, in future, for some time this replacement may have adverse effect on the production. Once the replacement takes place, the trend in production will be fairly higher than now. . . . The

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development of sericulture in new areas like Shimoga, Hassan, Chitradurga, Bellary, Gulbarga, Bidar districts has been taken up in a big way. Under the Tribal Welfare Scheme, rearing of Tassar has been introduced. In addition to this, the World Bank Aided Project for the development of Sericulture in the state is in advanced stages of negotiation with the Bank.

E. SOCIAL SERVICES:

Social and Economic Overhead Capital being important from the point of view of both agricultural and industrial development, the State has brought Social and Community Services Sector in the priority category. As a result, significant development has taken place in the field. It is gratifying to see that the key targets set for this sector are expected to be realised during the year 1979-80, as can be seen from the statement appended to this Chapter. However, there seems to be some shortfall in respect of Co-operative Credit, roads and adult literacy. For satisfying the Minimum Needs Programme norm in respect of Health Services, as against a target of two centres four primary health centres are anticipated to be added during the year 1979-80. It is also encouraging that the State would be realising the targets in respect of providing amenities to rural areas like rural water supply and housing for the poor. During the year 1979-80, the State anticipates to spend Rs.13.50 crores over and above Rs.50 lakhs approved by the Planning Commission under the Minimum Needs Programme for house sites for the

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poor. As a result, it is expected that 0.80 lakh houses would be constructed besides/0.25 lakh house sites for the poor ^{giving}

Progress achieved in various/^{other}sectors during 1979-80 is indicated in the statement appended to this chapter.

Block Planning & Institutional Changes

The two-tier planning process which was initiated in 1978-79 has been improved upon during 1979-80. Intensive block planning for full employment has been taken up. The allocation of plan funds and programmes among the different districts has been made such as to reduce the regional imbalances. Backward districts have got more plan funds than others. In a subsequent section, the district outlays have been discussed.

Out of 175 talukas, 85 talukas were selected for Intensive Rural Development during 1978-79. IRD Block Plans were prepared and sanctions were given quickly. Another 6 blocks were selected for area planning for full employment. Further, 12 blocks were taken for this programme during 79-80.

The institutional changes introduced in the previous years were stabilised during 1979-80 through organisational improvements. Further progress was achieved in the land reforms. Upto the end of September 1979, 5.15 lakh applications have been disposed off. Of these, 3.11 lakh cases relating to occupancy rights have been granted in favour of the tenants involving an area of 12.19 lakh acres.

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The coverage of the SIDA was extended to the entire state during 1979-80. This measure is expected to benefit a very large number of the subsistence population in the State.

In the matter of institutional finance, commercial banks credit has flown to agriculture and small scale industries. The quantum of assistance, however, is considered to be falling short of the credit requirements in the State. Under the Differential Interest Rate Scheme, not much of a lending could be achieved due to the stand taken by the commercial banks that they have already exceeded 1/2% limit given under the scheme. Reserve Bank of India have enhanced the minimum lending to 1%. It has vindicated the proposal of the Karnataka Government that at least 2% of the bank advances should be under the D.I.R. Scheme. 4 Regional Rural Banks have achieved substantial progress.

During 1979-80, an Employment Affirmation Scheme was prepared and the Government took decision to implement the scheme from 1st March, 1979. Under this scheme, assured employment will be given for 100 days during the slack agricultural season to illiterate and unskilled workers seeking manual work in rural areas. The wages would be Rs.4/- per day and a part of it would be paid in kind, either wheat or rice. More details of the scheme are given in the concerned chapter. With the introduction of this Employment Affirmation Scheme, a bold step has been taken by the State to tackle the problem of seasonal unemployment in the State. The scheme was implemented in 45 taluks during the slack season of March-June 1979. About 2 lakh persons have availed

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the work opportunities. The Stipendiary Employment Scheme for unemployed graduates, post-graduates and diploma holders has been implemented successfully and nearly 14,160 unemployed graduates, post-graduates and diploma holders have got gainful employment under the scheme. Together, these two schemes have gone a long way in alleviating the rigours of unemployment in the State.

By and large, during 1979-80, plan implementation has been vigorously done in order to achieve the targets set in the plan. Detailed reviews of the progress achieved from time to time and the quick sorting out of problems that arose in the implementation of the various programmes have contributed to the success. However, there have been some areas where the schedule of implementation has been somewhat upset. As was pointed out earlier, one of these relates to the power sector for reasons beyond the control of the State Government. An innovation like carrying the benefits of electricity to the poorer sections of the society has been attempted during this plan period. For the first time an employment guarantee scheme also has been implemented satisfactorily. In a sector like agriculture, the desire of the State Government to carry the benefits of development to a large number of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and artisans has not been fulfilled due to the poor flow of institutional funds, especially from the commercial banks. The deficiencies noticed in the implementation of the 1979-80 Annual Plan have been carefully noted for effecting necessary correctives in time and for initiating such advance action as may be possible during the next Annual Plan.

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STATEMENT - I

TARGETS AND ANTICIPATED ACHIEVEMENTS DURING
THE ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1979-80	
			Target	Anticipated Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
<u>Area under Agricultural Crops:</u>				
1. Area under Food Crops:				
	a) Total	'000 Hects.	7131	7131
	b) Irrigated Area	-do-	1517	1517
2. Area under Commercial Crops:				
	a) Total	'000 Hects.	3044	3044
	b) Irrigated area	-do-	557	557
Area under Soil & Water Conservation:				
		Lakh Hects	25.96	25.96
<u>Fisheries:</u>				
1.	Mechanised Boats(Cum.)	Nos.	1700	1750
2.	Trawlers procured	Nos.	4	4
3.	Fingerlings distributed from Fish Farms	No. in Crores	4.50	4.00
4.	Number of fish seed farms established	Nos.	41	42
5.	Fish production:	Qty. in		
	a) Inland	'000 Tonnes	50	55
	b) Marine	-do-	140	170
Area under Forest: Plantation(Cumulative).				
1.	Area under Economic Plantations	'000 Hects.	153.09	153.09
2.	Area under Farm Forestry	-do-	239.78	239.78
3.	Area under quick growing species	-do-	91.47	94.47

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Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1979-80	
			Target	Anticipated Achmt.
<u>Agricultural Co-operative Credit:</u>				
1.	Short term	Rs. in crores	70	70
2.	Medium term	-do-	5	5
3.	Long term	-do-	30	30
<u>Marketing:</u>				
1.	Regulated markets (Cum.)	Nos.	119	124
2.	Sub-market yard development (cumulative)	-do-	203	203
3.	Grading Units (Cum.)	-do-	34	34
<u>Village and Small Industries:</u>				
1.	Small Scale Industries: Units added	Nos.	2013	2013
2.	Industrial sheds (cum.)	Nos.	1822	1650
3.	Production of Handloom cloth	Mil. Mtrs.	105.50	105.50
4.	Production of raw-silk	'000 Kgs	2730	2700
<u>Road length: (Cumulative)</u>				
1.	State Highways			
	a) Surfaced	Kms.	7800	7700
	b) Unsurfaced	-do-	-	-
	c) Total		7800	7700
2.	Major District Roads			
	a) Surfaced	Kms.	13500	13500
	b) Unsurfaced	-do-	500	200
	c) Total:	-do-	14000	13700
3.	Other District Roads			
	a) Surfaced	Kms.	9500	9000
	b) Unsurfaced	-do-	500	500
	c) Total:	-do-	10000	9500
4.	Village Roads			
	a) Surfaced	Kms.	18000	17500
	b) Unsurfaced	-do-	17000	16500
	c) Total:	-do-	35000	34000
5.	Total Roads			
	a) Surfaced	Kms.	48800	47700
	b) Unsurfaced	-do-	18000	17200
	c) Total:	-do-	66800	64900

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1979 - 80	
			Target	Anticipated achievement

Road Transport:

Vehicles owned by State
Road Transport Undertakings
Corporation: (Incremental)

Nos.	358	358
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Education:

A. Elementary Education:

1. Class I - IV (Age group 5 - 10) Enrolment

	Lakhs		
a) Boys	-do-	20.82	20.82
b) Girls	-do-	15.98	15.98
c) Total:	-do-	36.80	36.80

2. Class V - VII (Age group 10 - 13) Enrolment -

	Lakhs		
a) Boys	Lakhs	7.71	7.71
b) Girls	-do-	4.69	4.69
c) Total	-do-	12.40	12.40

B. Secondary Education:

1. Classes VIII - X (Age group - 13 - 15)

Total	Lakhs	6.31	6.87
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C. Adult Education:

a) Adults made literate as at the end of the year

Lakh No.	14.54	14.55
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b) Literacy Centres

No.	34100	34100
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D. Technical Education: (Annual intake)

a) Diploma courses

Nos.	4515	4805
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b) Degree Courses

-do-	9348	9248
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Health:

1. Hospital Beds

Nos.	125	125
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2. Primary Health Centres

Nos.	2	4
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3. Sub-Centres

"	100	100
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-: 4 :-

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1979-80	
			Target	Anticipated achievement

Rural Water Supply:

a)	Village covered by piped Water Supply	No. of schemes	250	185
b)	Borewells added	-do-	2725	2725
c)	Village covered by Bore Wells	-do-	2725	2725

Housing: (Annual)

a)	House sites distributed	No.	25000	25000
b)	House for Poor		1,00,000	80,000

f. DEVELOPMENT IN THE DISTRICTS.

Successive Five Year Plans have carried the benefit of development to all the districts resulting in all-round progress. The per capita income has increased in all the districts. Agriculture and Industrial base have been strengthened. Infrastructural facilities like Marketing, Credit Institutions, Transport, Education, Health etc., have been improved considerably in all the districts. Significant success has been achieved in the objective of reducing the inter-district imbalances.

The level of development in the districts during 1974-79 is assessed in terms of some selected indicators in this chapter. For some of the indicators, the data for 1978-79 are not available. In all such cases, the latest available data have been utilised.

Per Capita Income:

The per capita income in the State has registered a marked rise from Rs.685 in 1970-71 to Rs.1,005 in 1975-76, an increase of 47 per cent and the same is true for all the districts. The per capita income in Kodagu, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Bangalore, Mysore, Bellary, Chitradurga and Uttara Kannada districts is above the State average of Rs.1,005 in 1975-76.

In terms of rate of increase in per capita income it is highest in Bangalore district (74 per cent) followed by Tumkur (69 per cent), Kolar and Mandya (60 per cent each) and Chitradurga (55 per cent) districts. Other districts which have registered a higher rate of growth than the State average are Belgaum, Bidar, Dakshina Kannada, Mysore and Uttara Kannada.

The per capita income in various districts is given in Table-1.

TABLE -1.PER CAPITA INCOME (AT Current Price)

District	1970-71	1975-76	(in Rs.)
			Rate of increase in %
1. Bangalore	699	1215	74
2. Belgaum	559	845	51
3. Bellary	797	1023	28
4. Bidar	503	766	52
5. Bijapur	479	694	45
6. Chikmagalur	1176	1327	13
7. Chitradurga	674	1042	55
8. Dakshina Kannada	786	1199	53
9. Dharwad	586	824	41
10. Gulbarga	622	738	19
11. Hassan	674	983	46
12. Kodagu	1851	2535	37
13. Kolar	481	772	60
14. Mandya	607	971	60
15. Mysore	742	1116	50
16. Raichur	751	871	16
17. Shimoga	968	1354	40
18. Tumkur	514	870	69
19. Uttara Kannada	869	1295	49
State	685	1005	47

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Agriculture and Irrigation

Agricultural development is assessed in terms of the progress achieved in irrigation, multiple cropping, consumption of fertilisers, high yielding varieties and the progress achieved under Soil Conservation measures. The achievements in these are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Irrigation.

Irrigation has been accorded a high priority in the State plans. Area under irrigation which was 15.94 lakh hectares or 14 per cent of the area in 1973-74 has increased to about 21.2 lakh hectares or around 21 per cent in 1978-79.

The districtwise percentage of area under irrigation is given in Table-2.

TABLE - 2

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION.

District	Net Irrigated area as per cent of net area sown	
	1972-74	1978-79*
1. Bangalore	14.6	19.7
2. Belgaum	11.9	21.6
3. Bellary	9.9	24.9
4. Bidar	3.8	9.3
5. Bijapur	4.1	15.6
6. Chikmagalur	14.6	20.0
7. Chitradurga	14.9	24.7
8. Kodagu	12.9	13.7
9. Dharwad	6.8	14.4
10. Gulbarga	1.6	4.7
11. Hassan	16.5	20.3
12. Kolar	21.0	23.8
13. Mandya	31.8	39.3
14. Mysore	19.9	39.8
15. Uttara Kannada	18.0	39.9
16. Raichur	11.7	27.9
17. Shimoga	43.3	55.9
18. Dakshina Kannada	39.5	39.2
19. Tumkur	19.9	22.1
State	14.00	21.4

* Estimates (Provisional)

High Yielding Varieties Programme:

The extent of area under High Yielding Varieties is an indication of progress of agricultural technology in the State. The area under High Yielding Varieties has increased from 9.24 lakh hectares to 24.90 lakh hectares during 1973-74 and 1978-79. All the districts have achieved substantial progress in the use of high yielding varieties, during this period. Percentage of area under high yielding varieties in the State is 25. Districts like Shimoga, Uttara Kannada, Kolar, Bangalore, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Mandya, Mysore, Hassan and Bellary have higher percentage of area under high yielding varieties than the State average. Tumkur and Chikmagalur are close to the State average of 25 per cent. Percentage of area under High Yielding Variety to the net area sown is highest in Shimoga district, (59 per cent) and lowest in Gulbarga district (5 per cent). The details are presented in Table -3.

TABLE -3.

AREA UNDER HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES.

(In 00 hectares)

District	1973-74	1978-79
1. Bangalore	370	1905
22. Kolar	573	1678
3. Tumkur	449	1323
4. Chitradurga	1158	2176
5. Shimoga	925	1736
6. Mysore	484	1700
7. Mandya	203	1051
8. Kodagu	13	182
9. Chikmagalur	150	579
10. Hassan	149	1292
11. Dakshina Kannada	356	731
12. Dharwad	1085	2000
13. Uttara Kannada	121	547
14. Belgaum	521	1453
15. Bijapur	473	1519
16. Raichur	564	1629
17. Bellary	1036	2109
18. Gulbarga	293	624
19. Bidar	113	669
State	9036	24903

Source: Directorate of Agriculture.

FERTILISER CONSUMPTION:

A well organised distribution system as well as the supply of adequate quantity of fertilisers are vital for the success of High Yielding variety Programmes. The consumption of Chemical Fertilisers has increased to 3.61 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 from 1.95 lakh tonnes in 1973-74 in the State. This has shown an increasing trend in all most all the districts excepting Bidar and Gulbarga during this period. Districtwise consumption of Chemical Fertilisers is indicated in Table No.4.

TABLE-4
CONSUMPTION OF FERTILISERS (Total of NP & K)
(in 00 tonnes)

District	1973-74	1978-79
1. Bangalore	122	229
2. Belgaum	114	334
3. Bellary	205	326
4. Bidar	33	23
5. Bijapur	34	121
6. Chikmagalur	49	86
7. Chitradurga	177	242
8. Kodagu	20	79
9. Dharwad	112	234
10. Gulbarga	23	22
11. Hassan	117	196
12. Kolar	74	133
13. Mandya	212	329
14. Mysore	157	210
15. Uttara Kannada	12	20
16. Raichur	152	403
17. Shimoga	157	261
18. Dakshina Kannada	86	205
19. Tumkur	94	144
State	1950	3612

Source: Directorate of Agriculture.

Soil Conservation:

The State has about 51 lakh hectares of area suitable for contour bunding works, which forms 49 per cent of the net area sown. Out of which, as at the end of March, 1979 about 26.14 lakh hectares were covered by soil conservation measures accounting for about 52 per cent of the total area suitable ^{for} contour bunding. Between 1973-74 and 1978-79 about 8.18 lakh hectares of additional cultivable land have been brought under soil conservation. Area contour banded as percentage of total area fit ~~for~~ ^{for} contour bunding is highest in Raichur district (84 per cent) followed by Chitradurga (72 per cent), Gulbarga (65 per cent), Bijapur (63 per cent), Tumkur (58 per cent) and lowest in Hassan (17 per cent). Bidar (50 per cent) and Dharwad (54 per cent) districts are very close to the State average of 52 per cent. The remaining 9 districts are below the State average. The Table-5 indicates the district-wise coverage under soil conservation as at the end of 1973-74, 1977-78 and March, 1979.

TABLE - 5
SOIL CONSERVATION

District	Area fit for soil conservation	(In 000 hectares)			Total area bounded at the end of March, 1979
		Total area contour bounded at the end of IV Plan (1973-74)	Additional contour bounded *During V Plan (at the end of 1977-78)	Area bounded During 1978-79.	
1. Bangalore	60	15.49	5.51	0.01	21.01
2. Belgaum	440	163.26	36.06	0.06	199.38
3. Bellary	320	41.96	72.79	0.04	114.79
4. Bidar	160	56.10	23.88	0.02	80.00
5. Bijapur	760	334.30	95.29	0.15	479.74
6. Chikmagalur	120	13.00	7.64	Negligi-	25.64
7. Chitradurga	450	227.03	95.40	0.01 ^{ble}	322.44
8. Kodagu	-	-	-	-	-
9. Dharwad	400	138.19	75.28	0.11	213.58
10. Gulbarga	750	309.94	180.85	0.03	490.82
11. Hassan	220	30.89	9.21	Negligi-	40.10
12. Kolar	230	43.42	14.77	0.04 ^{ble}	58.23
13. Mandya	160	16.26	10.52	0.03	26.81
14. Mysore	230	69.27	33.14	0.09	102.50
15. Uttara Kannada	-	-	-	-	-
16. Raichur	220	102.60	82.37	0.04	184.97
17. Shimoga	80	10.33	13.25	-	23.58
18. Dakshina Kannada	-	-	-	-	-
19. Tumkur	400	169.36	60.82	0.11	230.29
State	5050	1796.40	316.78	0.74	2613.92

*During 1974-75 to 1977-78.

Source: Directorate of Agriculture (Soil Conservation)

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Production of foodgrains by the end of IV Plan (1973-74) was 61.5 lakh tonnes. With the implementation of various agricultural production programmes during the V Plan, food production has increased to 75.68 lakh tonnes in 1978-79. Almost all the districts have registered an appreciable increase in the production of foodgrains between 1973-74 and 1978-79, except for Belgaum, Bidar and Dakshina Kannada districts. Table 6 presents districtwise production of foodgrains.

TABLE -6.

----- Agricultural Production ----- (in lakh tonnes)

District	Production of foodgrains	
	1973-74	1978-79
1. Bangalore	2.53	4.64
2. Belgaum	5.54	5.24
3. Bellary	3.64	3.88
4. Bidar	2.44	2.16
5. Bijapur	4.70	5.81
6. Chikmagalur	1.41	2.06
7. Chitradurga	4.49	5.91
8. Dakshina Kannada	2.54	2.49
9. Dharwad	4.09	6.02
10. Gulbarga	4.46	4.84
11. Hassan	2.13	3.16
12. Kodagu	0.64	1.07
13. Kolar	2.55	3.49
14. Mandya	2.32	3.14
15. Mysore	4.74	4.84
16. Raichur	3.75	4.64
17. Shimoga	4.83	5.95
18. Tumkur	3.51	4.96
19. Uttara Kannada	1.19	1.38
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State	61.50	75.68
-----	-----	-----

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

Industrial Development.

Along with the strengthening of the agricultural base in Karnataka, the required industrial infrastructure has been created to attract more and more industries in backward areas. The small scale industrial units which were 13342 in 1973-74 have increased to 21847 in 1978-79, i.e., nearly an addition of 8500 units during 1974-79. The number of major and medium industries which was around 111 in 1973-74 has increased to 282 in 1976-77 and to 300 in 1978-79.

Dispersal of industries along with the promotion of industries is ^{an} accepted policy of the State. As regards dispersal of major and medium industries in different areas though substantial progress has not been achieved, the dispersal of small industrial units is fairly satisfactory. Major and medium industries have mostly come up in Bangalore and Mysore districts during 1977-78. The increase of small scale industrial units though highest in Bangalore district (2750) during 1977-79, it is fairly better in other districts like Mysore (687), Dakshina Kannada (669), Dharwad (648), Chitradurga (463), Kolar (353), Belgaum (333) Raichur (330) and Mandya(304) districts. In other districts the number of additional small industrial units that have come up varied between 275 in Bellary and 120 in Kodagu.

The district-wise distribution of large, medium and small scale industrial units is summarised in Table-7.

TABLE -- 7

INDUSTRIES.

District	No. of Small Scale Units		No. of Medium & Large scale Industries	
	1973-74	1978-79	1976-77*	1978-79
1. Bangalore	4825	7575	148	156
2. Belgaum	424	762	13	14
3. Bellary	904	1179	9	10
4. Bidar	170	306	1	1
5. Bijapur	451	627	4	4
6. Chikmagalur	148	289	2	2
7. Chitradurga	830	1293	16	16
8. Kodagu	167	287	1	1
9. Dharwad	895	1543	14	15
10. Gulbarga	138	350	5	5
11. Hassan	258	405	1	1
12. Kolar	592	945	3	3
13. Mandya	526	830	7	7
14. Mysore	645	1332	30	33
15. Uttara Kannāda	287	543	4	4
16. Raichur	177	507	10	10
17. Shimoga	506	756	4	4
18. Dakshina Kannada	750	1419	8	11
19. Tumkur	649	894	2	3
State	133,42	21,047	282	300

* As in November 1977

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce.

Infrastructural Development.

Availability of infrastructural facilities and their proper dispersal is vital for achieving balanced regional development. The infrastructural facilities like Village electrification, energisation of pumpsets, education, health including animal health are not only important for agricultural and industrial development but also for the welfare of the people. The progress achieved in some of these items in different districts is discussed in the following paras:-

Rural Electrification:

Out of 26826 total number of inhabited villages in the State, electricity has been provided to 15545 villages (58 per cent) by the end of March 1979. Between 1973-74 and 1978-79, 2901 additional villages have been electrified. The revised Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) envisages the electrification of at least 50 per cent of the villages in each district by 1983. In 13 districts, this norm has been achieved already. In the remaining 6 districts namely, Belgaum, Kodagu, Gulbarga, Hassan, Uttara Kannada and Raichur it is expected that the minimum needs norm will be achieved by 1980, even though the Draft National Plan envisages its achievement by 1983. Of the 6 districts, Gulbarga, Hassan and Raichur districts are already very close to 50 per cent norm. The details are presented in Table 8.

Energisation of Pumpsets.

Number of Pumpsets energised has gone up from 1.88 lakhs in 1973-74 to 2.71 lakhs in 1978-79. During the period 1974-79, number of pumpsets energised is highest in Belgaum with 11,800 followed by Kolar with 10,900, Bangalore with 10,400, Bijapur with 7800, Tumkur with 7700 and Dakshina Kannada with 5100. In the remaining districts the number of pumpsets energised varied between 4300 in Chitradurga and Mysore and 300 in Kodagu during this period. The details are given in Table 8.

TABLE -8

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

District	Village electrified		No. of Pumpssets energised.			
	Number	Percentage			(In 00)	
	'73-74	78-79*	'73-74	'78-79*	1973-74	1978-79*
1. Bangalore	1224	1654	49.06	67.0	243	347
2. Belgaum	401	512	34.6	44.2	104	222
3. Bellary	353	422	59.9	71.6	70	91
4. Bidar	373	513	63.1	86.8	87	121
5. Bijapur	615	832	49.6	67.2	142	220
6. Chikmagalur	439	522	44.6	53.0	19	26
7. Chitradurga	747	820	59.8	65.6	124	167
8. Kodagu	61	112	21.0	38.5	8	11
9. Dharwad	851	956	63.6	71.5	82	121
10. Gulbarga	510	648	39.1	49.7	40	63
11. Hassan	814	1090	35.1	47.1	21	32
12. Kolar	1584	1909	56.0	67.5	296	405
13. Mandya	625	761	46.7	56.8	54	79
14. Mysore	797	936	50.0	58.8	95	138
15. Uttara Kannada	288	410	22.2	31.7	27	35
16. Raichur	554	675	39.9	48.7	56	87
17. Shimoga	795	917	45.7	52.7	34	45
18. Dakshina Kannada	506	557	76.4	84.1	173	224
19. Tumkur	1107	1299	45.1	53.0	200	277
State:	12644	15545	47.1	57.9	1875	2711

* As at the end of February 1979, Source: K.E.B.

Transport and communications:

In the State, total road length has increased from 79,947 KMs in March 1974 to 93016 KMs. in March, 1978 i.e., an increase of 13069 KMs. Total road length per 100 Sq.Kms area works out to 49 KMs in March 1978 as against 42 KMs in March 1974. The road development is appreciable in terms of road length per 100 Sq.Kms. area in Mandya, Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Shimoga, Kodagu and Hassan districts. when compared to the State average in 1978. Chikmagalur is close to the State average and the position is not so good in other districts.

Number of post offices has gone up from 3530 in 1973-74 to 9008 in 1978-79. The table 9 presents the number of post offices and level of road development in different districts.

.....)

TABLE -9.

ROADS AND POST OFFICES

District	Road length per		No. of Post	
	'00 Sq. Kms. @		Offices *	
	1974	1978	1973-74	1978-79
1. Bangalore	54**	74**	535	531
2. Belgaum	36	41	642	660
3. Bellary	28	37	432	444
4. Bidar	39	44	249	273
5. Bijapur	30	35	689	721
6. Chikmagalur	47	49	253	277
7. Chitradurga	34	43	435	450
8. Kodagu	52	59	161	165
9. Dharwad	35	40	544	531
10. Gulbarga	24	26	554	531
11. Hassan	51	53	369	337
12. Kolar	57	62	350	369
13. Mandya	113	130	317	347
14. Mysore	65	68	520	550
15. Uttara Kannada	33	44	410	454
16. Raichur	23	34	437	476
17. Shimoga	52	62	397	419
18. Dakshina Kannada	43	47	703	723
19. Tumkur	41	44	523	545
State:	42	49	3530	9003

@ Source: Public Works Department

* Source: (i) Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore
(ii) Posts & Telegraphs Department.

** Excluding Bangalore city.

Education:

There has been rapid expansion of schooling facilities in all the districts over the period 1974-79. The number of Primary Schools, Secondary Schools and Colleges which were 32840, 2203 and 372 in 1973-74 have increased to 34025, 2431 and 445 in 1978-79 respectively in the State. Population in age group of 5-14 per school in Uttara Kannada, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Tumkur, Shimoga, Kolar, Mandya and Chitradurga districts is lower than the State average indicating the better availability of educational facilities (Primary and Secondary). Population in the age group 15-24 per collage is lowest in Bangalore (7057) followed by Uttara Kannada (10178), Dharwad (11377), Dakshina Kannada (11636), Mysore (12143), Bellary (12663) and Kodagu (13,367) and highest in Raichur district (34,444). All these districts excepting Raichur are fairly well served with higher educational facilities as compared to the State average of 14229. The availability of educational facilities in different districts; during 1973-74 and 1978-79 are indicated in Table 10.

EDUCATION.

District	No. of Primary Schools (lower & higher)@		No. of Secondary schools @		Population in the age group of 5 to 14 per school		No. of Colleges (Genl. Technical and Professional)		Population in the age group of 15-24 per college.	
	1973-74	1978-79*	1973-74	1978-79*	1973-74	78-79	1973-74	78-79**	1973-74	78-79**
1. Bangalore	3351	3504	312	327	248	254	82	106	8356	7057
2. Belgaum	1992	2152	180	203	297	293	25	30	19428	17313
3. Bellary	1298	1244	71	76	218	242	12	19	18750	12663
4. Bidar	719	749	56	60	284	293	5	8	33160	22275
5. Bijapur	1953	1998	114	125	254	263	21	23	18852	18283
6. Chikmagalur	1260	1232	65	77	148	161	4	6	37000	26483
7. Chitradurga	1672	1771	111	127	211	216	19	21	14921	14676
8. D. Kannada	1592	1644	171	183	294	304	33	36	11018	11636
9. Dharwad	1863	1948	192	207	303	309	35	44	13397	11377
10. Gulbarga	1569	1634	89	98	280	288	15	18	23327	20900
11. Hassan	1363	1963	84	97	151	153	9	10	24611	23760
12. Kodagu	367	369	49	50	241	254	4	6	18875	13367
13. Kolar	2187	2325	89	97	175	173	9	11	33356	28691
14. Mandya	1500	1557	71	86	198	206	9	12	26056	21275
15. Mysore	2239	2271	127	139	235	248	38	37	11000	12143
16. Raichur	1426	1400	63	70	255	280	7	9	40914	34444
17. Shimoga	1885	1943	109	123	176	185	14	15	18871	19153
18. Tumkur	2608	2650	130	159	157	163	16	16	20269	21500
19. U. Kannada	1495	1591	120	127	140	142	15	18	11373	10178
State:	32840	34025	2203	2431	223	231	372	445	15842	14229

* Provisional:

** Relates to 1977-78: Karnataka at a glance 1977-78. Bureau of Economics & Statistics.

@Source: Director of Public Instructions.

Health facilities.

With a view to provide curative, preventive and promotive health services, both in urban and rural areas, wide range of health institutions have been established in the State. Population served by a single health unit is 19000 in 1978-79 as against 21300 in 1973-74 in the State, indicating significant improvement in the health facility. Districts like Kodagu, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Shimoga, Kolar, Mysore Uttara Kannada, Chitradurga, Bangalore, Bellary and Dakshina Kannada are fairly well served with health facilities and their position is better than the State average. The health facilities available in the districts as at the end of 1978-79 are detailed in Table - 11.

.....)

TABLE-11

HEALTH FACILITIES

(in Nos.)

District	1973-74			1978-79			Population served per health unit (in '00)	Hospital beds		Family Welfare Centres.				
	Hospitals	PHCs	Dispensaries of all types including P.H. Units.	Total	Hospitals	PHCs		Dispensaries of all types including PH Units	'73-74	'78-79	'73-74	'78-79		
Bangalore	47	19	133	199	49	19	164	232	182	173	7620	7830	41	61
Belgaum	10	21	51	82	10	21	73	104	312	268	1536	1646	23	27
Bellary	10	12	24	46	10	12	50	72	258	179	1154	1194	15	18
Bidar	4	8	16	28	4	9	29	42	312	228	415	525	9	11
Bijapur	8	21	31	60	8	21	52	82	348	278	759	896	20	24
Chickmagalur	5	6	41	52	5	7	51	63	150	135	506	607	7	9
Chitradurga	4	13	64	81	4	13	81	98	185	169	1571	1681	15	21
Codagu	26	3	16	45	26	3	17	46	88	93	1295	1295	4	5
Dharwad	16	23	54	93	16	24	71	111	266	239	2362	2480	31	35
Hulbarga	6	17	44	67	6	17	62	85	275	237	999	1009	18	19
Kassan	5	11	54	70	5	11	69	85	167	150	976	1020	12	13
Kolar	13	15	64	92	13	15	80	108	172	156	1784	1846	17	22
Kandya	3	9	46	58	3	9	58	70	213	196	431	645	10	12
Kysore	17	18	81	116	17	18	113	148	190	161	2807	2298	25	32
Kittara Kannada	9	11	28	48	9	11	33	58	188	169	509	524	13	14
Kaichur	2	15	41	58	2	15	55	72	260	231	350	390	17	18
Khimoga	7	10	70	87	7	10	84	101	160	153	1077	1135	13	17
K. Kannada	10	17	70	106	19	17	86	122	194	184	3136	3160	19	22
Tumkur	2	16	50	68	2	16	67	85	252	213	631	652	17	17
State:	213	265	978	1456	215	268	1300	1783	213	190	29918	31533	328	397

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Source: M. G. P. S.

Veterinary Institutions:

In order to supplement the incomes of Small and Marginal farmers, Agricultural labourers and Artisans, various schemes like Dairying, Poultry, Piggery, etc., have been encouraged under SFDA and IRD Programmes. The effective implementation of these programmes depend to a large extent on the vital infrastructure like Veterinary Institutions being established in the State. Realising this, Karnataka Government have accorded greater importance to the establishment of Veterinary Institutions in all the districts. The total number of Veterinary institutions which were 1,018 during 1973-74 have increased to 1214 by 1978-79 and the bovine population served per Veterinary Institution has also declined considerably. The districtwise spread of Veterinary Institutions is presented in Table-12.

TABLE-12

VETERINARY FACILITIES.

District	No. of Veterinary Institutions.		Animal (Bovine) Population served per (in 00) Veterinary Institution.	
	1973-74 *	1978-79 **	1973-74	1978-79.
1. Bangalore	63	79	143	117
2. Belgaum	61	80	154	125
3. Bellary	34	42	155	117
4. Bidar	27	31	141	110
5. Bijapur	67	69	112	115
6. Chikmagalur	45	54	113	104
7. Chitradurga	60	78	121	96
8. Dakshina Kannada	51	62	161	132
9. Dharwad	82	100	114	101
10. Gulbarga	53	63	144	112
11. Hassan	56	66	123	109
12. Kodagu	31	32	72	77
13. Kolar	56	64	121	110
14. Mandya	40	45	123	118
15. Mysore	76	83	129	111
16. Raichur	37	41	173	163
17. Shimoga	62	79	155	119
18. Tumkur	65	83	114	94
19. Uttara Kannada	51	53	92	92
State:	1013	1214	124	111

* Includes Veterinary Hospitals, Veterinary Dispensaries, Rural veterinary Dispensaries and veterinary Aid Centres.

** As on 1.4.79.

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.

Financial Infrastructure : Cooperative Credit:

Prior to re-organisation, the Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies were very weak. With a view to help the agriculturists and to make the primary societies economically viable, Government initiated the reorganisation of the Primary Agricultural Societies in the State during 1976 and now the process is almost completed except in three districts, vizl, Bangalore, Belgaum and Dharwad. The districtwise number of Cooperative Societies prior to the re-organisation and the number of societies after re-organisation is presented in Table - 12.

TABLE-12.

Districtwise number of Societies prior to the Re-Organisation and number of Re-organised Societies.

District	No. of Societies prior to Re-organisation.	No. of Re-organised societies.
1. Bangalore	560	175*
2. Belgaum	639	352*
3. Bellary	434	152
4. Bidar	291	166
5. Bijapur	649	405
6. Chikmagalur	188	103
7. Chitradurga	346	205
8. Kodagu	173	69
9. Dharwad	764	*
10. Gulbarga	564	231
11. Hassan	329	186
12. Kolar	446	210
13. Mandya	362	194
14. Mysore	604	264
15. Uttara Kannada	217	138
16. Raichur	560	202
17. Shimoga	325	221
18. Dakshina Kannada	308	157
19. Tumkur	488	231
State:	8247	3661

* Re-organisation of Societies is yet to be completed.

Source: Department of Cooperation.

Credit is an important input for agriculture, providing cheap credit and in time to a larger sections of the farm population as well as the artisans has been the policy of the Government. Cooperative Credit is the main source for agricultural finance, though in recent years commercial banks are also financing agriculture.

The loans advanced by Cooperative Institutions for agricultural operations in 1973-74 and 1978-79 are given in Table 13. There has been a decline in the overall disbursement of credit during 1978-79 compared to the position in 1973-74. There is not much improvement in short term lending, medium term and long term loans have considerably declined.

The problem of overdues is a disturbing factor as far as Cooperatives are concerned. Serious efforts are being made for recovery of overdues.. The State Land Development Bank has to step up its term lending programme if it has to finance the tenants to pay their occupancy prices and also sanction loans for irrigation wells.

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TABLE -13

SHORT TERM, MEDIUM TERM AND LONG TERM LOAN DISBURSED DURING 1973-74 AND 1978-79

Sl. No.	Districts	(Rs. in lakhs)					
		1973-74			1978-79		
		Short term	Medium Term	Long Term	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
1.	Bangalore	113.76	13.59	99.23	47.28	2.00	72.49
2.	Belgaum	444.34	34.46	68.37	302.27	15.44	118.35
3.	Bellary	188.12	7.71	63.57	83.62	-	7.99
4.	Bidar	283.34	11.09	78.15	253.02	7.84	5.66
5.	Bijapur	188.98	19.18	174.47	400.92	13.89	69.00
6.	Chikmagalur	124.37	0.85	69.05	147.05	3.11	38.12
7.	Chitradurga	130.43	8.77	112.96	124.15	4.20	50.66
8.	Dakshina Kannada	442.06	176.48	42.85	414.26	79.92	90.22
9.	Dharwad	426.42	63.08	101.43	507.53	7.29	74.33
10.	Gulbarga	172.82	18.19	103.16	47.05	-	8.82
11.	Hassan	230.01	3.83	35.52	72.76	12.99	54.37
12.	Kodagu	221.04	20.50	25.30	301.82	31.52	28.98
13.	Kolar	154.23	10.65	109.32	3.44	4.93	75.36
14.	Mandya	329.31	5.82	62.18	553.65	14.84	76.25
15.	Mysore	371.73	31.06	74.61	75.46	10.60	72.25
16.	Raichur	110.01	19.29	92.22	48.02	-	10.50
17.	Shimoga	130.47	91.56	89.41	256.95	5.87	32.94
18.	Tumkur	130.58	25.94	112.02	84.83	12.89	86.19
19.	Uttar Kannada	<u>219.75</u>	<u>27.66</u>	<u>33.47</u>	<u>258.41</u>	<u>38.40</u>	<u>55.08</u>
	Total	4411.77	589.71	1547.29	4472.69	285.70	1020.50

Source: Rural Development and Cooperation.

Consumption Finance:

Based on the recommendation of Shri B. Sivaraman Committee appointed by the Government of India on 'Consumption Credit', the Government of Karnataka have formulated a scheme to provide consumption credit to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and artisans. Under this scheme, a maximum loan of Rs.125 repayable within 12 months is sanctioned to weaker sections for meeting their immediate financial requirements like general consumption, medical expenses, educational needs, births and funerals and other religious ceremonies, Financial agencies have to sanction a revolving cash credit of Rs.2000 per society for meeting the immediate needs of members. Table - 14 gives the particulars of consumption finance disbursed by the DCCs, through Cooperatives as on 30th November, 1978 in different districts.

.....)

TABLE -14

PARTICULARS OF CONSUMPTION FINANCE DISBURSED AS ON 30TH
NOVEMBER, 1978.

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the D.C.C. Bank.	No. of Societies to whom revolving CC Loan of Rs.2000/- is sanctioned		Amount of consumption Finance Advanced	
		Number	Amount	No. of beneficiaries	Amount
1.	Bangalore	112	2.24	1862	1.67
2.	Belgaum	273	19.43	18727	18.48
3.	Bellary	45	0.90	1117	1.90
4.	Bidar	80	1.60	706	0.81
5.	Bijapur	379	7.58	7249	7.13
6.	Chikmagalur	52	1.04	1445	1.45
7.	Chitradurga	132	2.64	3625	2.91
8.	Dakshina Kannada	111	6.16	8666	7.80
9.	Dharwad	206	4.12	3648	3.05
10.	Gulbarga	183	3.66	1110	1.39
11.	Hassan	39	0.78	960	0.96
12.	Kodagu	68	1.36	4310	4.31
13.	Kolar	95	1.90	5125	3.03
14.	Mandya	187	3.74	3808	3.02
15.	Mysore	26	0.52	1697	2.07
16.	Raichur	173	2.46	117	0.13
17.	Shimoga	203	4.06	1914	1.39
18.	Tumkur	94	1.88	31	0.77
19.	Uttara Kannada (Sirsi)	167	3.34	6982	3.13
	Total State:	2652	70.41	73099	70.41

Commercial Bank Credit: Branch Expansion:

Banking in the State has taken rapid strides after the nationalisation of the fourteen Commercial Banks during 1969. The thrust of Bank expansion has been to provide banking facilities in unbanked centres keeping in view the needs of rural development and removal of regional imbalance. While there is considerable progress in the branch expansion, there is still scope for a change in the tempo and direction of such expansion.

Districtwise data on bank offices as in June, 1974 and June, 1979 and the population served per bank branch is given in Table 15. During 1974 there were about 1620 bank branches in the State which have increased to 2591 by June 1979. During 1979 the population served per bank branch in the State was 13000 as compared to 20,000 per bank during 1974, and the All India figure of 20,000 in 1978. Another important factor to be noted is that the banking facilities have significantly improved in backward districts, particularly in Bidar, Gulbarga, Kolar and Tumkur.

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TABLE-15COMMERCIAL BANK BRANCHES 1974-79.

District	June 1974		June 1979.	
	No. of Bank branches	Population served per Bank branch	No. of Bank branches	Population served per Bank branch
1. Bangalore	329	11128	523	7702
2. Belgaum	109	24000	169	16463
3. Bellary	57	21261	128	10070
4. Bidar	16	55400	30	31866
5. Bijapur	74	29048	105	21418
6. Chikmagalur	55	14420	77	11064
7. Chitradurga	51	29654	71	23350
8. Dakshina Kannada	250	8347	374	6006
9. Dharwad	108	23462	188	14258
10. Gulbarga	33	56684	78	25866
11. Hassan	57	20828	78	16330
12. Kodagu	52	7890	66	6497
13. Kolar	49	33740	74	22751
14. Mandya	37	33870	70	19627
15. Mysore	94	23768	171	14092
16. Raichur	46	33269	101	16497
17. Shimoga	76	18576	107	14442
18. Tumkur	53	33347	77	23883
19. Uttara Kannada	74	12350	104	9441
State	1620	19557	2591	13107

Commercial Bank Credit.

Apart from significant increase in the net work of branch expansion in the State, the performance of Commercial Banks in lending operations, particularly to priority sectors is also improving. Total advances have increased from Rs.479.52 crores in 1974 to Rs.991.64 crores in 1978, and increase of 107 per cent. Even the advances to priority sectors also have shown a rise of 117 per cent from Rs.182.29 crores in 1974 to Rs.394.77 crores in 1978. In case of some districts where the advances to priority sectors was less in 1974 have increased by 2-3 times during 1974 and 1978. The districtwise total advances and advances to priority sectors during 1974 and 1978 are presented in Table 16. Though there has been improvement in the overall lending to priority sectors by the Commercial Banks, they are expected to play a more dynamic role in rural development activities. For this purpose, there is need for linking the activities of banks with the over-all investment pattern envisaged in the State Plan. On the part of the Commercial Banks, there should be a firm commitment for realising the objectives set out in the State Plan

.....)

TABLE - 16.

COMMERCIAL BANK ADVANCES

(Rs in lakhs)

District	Total advances		Advances to priority Sectors	
	June, '74	Dec. '73	June '74	Dec. '73
1. Bangalore	26814	47336 *	7177	10026 ^b
2. Belgaum	2009	4571	1037	3050
3. Bellary	1558	3532	547	1748
4. Bidar	121	377	101	275
5. Bijapur	793	1791	465	1227
6. Chickmagalur	1039	2583	886	1864
7. Chitradurga	1443	2932	401	1324
8. D. Kannada	4427	10130*	2600	5100 *
9. Dharwad	1998	5118	931	2915
10. Gulbarga	412	1179	191	626
11. Hassan	841	1838	617	1250
12. Kodagu	524	1659	597	1329
13. Kolar	517	1452	323	995
14. Mendya	278	1089*	185	617*
15. Mysore	1859	3857@	815	2189@
16. Raichur	799	2101**	362	1367 **
17. Shimoga	1471	4850	471	1848
18. Tumkur	644	1386	247	841
19. Uttara Kannada	400	1383	226	886
Total: State:	47952	99164	18229	29477

* June 1973

** September, 1973

@ December 1977

b. As in March 1976

Source: R.B.I.

Differential Interest Rate Scheme:

The Differential Interest Rate Scheme came into operation in 1972. The scheme originally envisaged its operation in 11 backward districts of the State. However, Karnataka Government extended this scheme to the remaining 8 districts also, subsidising the commercial banks, the difference between 4 per cent and the normal lending rate. The scheme was extended to cover all banks. Recently, the State Government have given guarantee for the loans given under DIR Scheme, so that the banks can extend the loan facilities to a larger segment of the society.

The districtwise advances made under DIR Scheme and the number of beneficiaries as in December, 1973 are given in Table-17. Highest number of beneficiaries are in Dakshina Kannada followed by Mysore, Dharwad, Belgaum and Bijapur districts. More than 30 per cent of the total advances under DIR Scheme have gone to people belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. There is some slackness in recent months. The commercial banks have to show greater understanding of the needs of weaker sections and lend more under this scheme.

TABLE - 17

ADVANCES UNDER DIFFERENTIAL RATE OF INTEREST SCHEME
AS IN DECEMBER, 1978.

(Rs. in lakhs)		
District	No. of beneficiaries	Amount
1. Bangalore	N.A.	38.07*
2. Belgaum	14027	113.68
3. Bellary	3881	17.45
4. Bidar	1311	4.90
5. Bijapur	11623	59.55
6. Chickmagalur	2555	10.26
7. Chitradurga	2672	13.83
8. Dakshina Kannada	26440	102.54
9. Dharwad	16137	87.35
10. Gulbarga	5394	36.12
11. Hassan	7061	27.81
12. Kodagu	2238	10.73
13. Kolar	3367	17.32
14. Mandya*	4861	17.96
15. Mysore @	19208	82.115
16. Raichur @	6786	29.76
17. Shimoga *	5937	27.13
18. Tumkur	7720	28.80
19. Uttara Kannada	6168	27.07
: State:	147326	752.53

* As in March 1976

@ December, 1977.

g. DISTRICT PLANS - 1979-80

With the introduction of Two-tier Planning structure during 1978-79, it has been possible to work out Sector-wise/Scheme-wise outlays that flow not only to different districts but also to different taluks. This has given a firm basis for effecting suitable programmes for the elimination of inter-district and inter-taluk imbalances. During 1978-79 Annual Plan it was mentioned that some more sectors which are amenable for District and Block Planning would be brought under District Sector Schemes. Accordingly, Government have included Co-operation and Housing Sectors under District Sector beginning with 1979-80 Annual Plan. With the addition of these two sectors, there are now 22 sectors which come under the District sector. They are, Agriculture, Forest, Fisheries, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Marketing, Minor Irrigation, Soil and Water Conservation, Village and Small scale Industries, Sericulture, Roads and Bridges, Primary and Secondary Education, Medical and Public Health, Other Systems of Medicine, Drinking Water Supply, Urban Development, Slum Improvement, Welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities, Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Welfare of Women and Children, Co-operation and Housing. All indivisible schemes/items coming under these sectors are included under State sector.

District Sector Outlay

The total Annual Plan Outlay for 1979-80 is Rs.385.39 crores (including Rs.25.00 crores for Irrigation Projects pending approval). Of this, an amount Rs.81.18 crores or 21.06 per cent is determined as District Sector outlay. In Table-1, sector-wise outlays by major heads of development under District Sector are presented.

TABLE-1Share of District Sector Outlays in the State Plan
Outlay - 1979-80

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development	State Plan Outlay 1979-80		3 as per cent of 2
	Total	Of which Dis- trict Sector	
1	2	3	4
I. Agriculture and Allied Services.	5191.00	2268.44	43.71
II. Co-operation	732.00	142.20	19.43
III. Water and Power Development.	20395.00*	-	-
IV. Industry and Minerals.	2575.00	637.62	24.76
V. Transport and Com- munications.	2238.00	1138.00	50.85
VI. Social and Communi- ty Services.	7231.00	3931.58	54.37
VII. Economic Services	30.00	-	-
VIII. General Services	148.00	-	-
Total	38539.00	8117.84	21.06

*Including Rs.25.00 Crores for Irrigation Projects pending approval.

Only five major heads of development namely Agriculture and Allied Services, Co-operation, Industry and Minerals, Transport and Communications and Social and Community Services form part of the District sector outlay. As much as 54.37 per cent of the outlay on Social and Community Services forms part of District Sector outlay followed by the outlay on Transport and Communications, Agriculture and Allied Services, Industry and Minerals and Co-operation.

Of the District Sector outlay of Rs.81.18 crores, an amount of Rs.70.36 crores was distributed to districts on the basis of objective criteria, retaining a cushion of Rs.10.82 crores at the State level for making up any deficiencies in the distribution of plan benefits in different districts. Accordingly, the cushion was allocated to various districts while finalising the District Plans for 1979-80. The approved sector-wise outlays for different districts are presented in Table-2.

TABLE-2

Sector-wise District Outlays - 1979-80

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	(Rs. in lakhs)								
		Agri-culture	Forest	Fisher-ies	Horti-culture	Animal Husban-dry.	Market-ing.	Minor Irriga-tion.	Soil Conservation Agriculture.	Forest
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Bangalore (Rural)	1.830	23.485	3.34	3.660	3.294	0.50	96.00	3.00	1.18
2.	Bangalore (Urban)	-	10.000	-	11.310	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Chitradurga	4.864	9.956	1.67	3.880	0.245	0.50	68.32	17.65	0.30
4.	Kolar	6.734	11.150	2.77	17.369	2.176	0.80	67.05	5.58	1.22
5.	Shimoga	1.682	14.800	7.43	5.790	0.153	0.55	35.00	5.41	1.95
6.	Tumkur	1.637	9.810	1.35	5.254	1.132	0.55	72.31	20.36	0.60
7.	Mandya	3.426	11.810	1.33	4.444	0.133	-	60.33	5.00	1.75
8.	Mysore	9.488	33.840	4.53	8.865	0.266	1.71	127.48	13.30	1.75
9.	Dakshina Kannada	8.799	39.399	16.40	10.950	2.000	-	18.49	-	-
10.	Kodagu	5.750	18.350	1.70	7.434	0.326	-	19.01	-	0.50
11.	Chikmagalur	4.864	16.970	1.48	7.152	1.043	0.55	54.36	11.00	0.05
12.	Hassan	4.125	10.850	2.18	7.800	0.322	0.05	69.03	4.30	1.93
13.	Bidar	1.080	2.880	0.87	1.460	0.043	0.05	71.22	10.71	1.70
14.	Bellary	2.350	4.600	1.31	2.959	0.128	0.50	89.48	21.67	3.20
15.	Gulbarga	2.286	4.500	1.07	1.090	1.158	0.55	72.68	28.79	2.50
16.	Raichur	2.510	2.500	1.08	2.700	0.046	0.73	70.22	33.90	0.30
17.	Belgaum	4.180	15.350	1.51	4.489	0.087	0.51	127.01	23.45	-
18.	Bijapur	6.670	5.150	1.16	1.195	0.143	-	108.92	36.37	2.42
19.	Dharwad	3.510	12.100	2.26	3.100	1.179	0.55	82.50	39.51	3.65
20.	Uttara Kannada	1.000	35.500	16.55	4.050	0.056	1.50	85.47	-	-
Total		76.785	293.000	70.29	114.951	13.930	9.60	1394.88	270.00	25.00

TABLE-2

Sector-wise District Outlays -1979-80 (Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	Co-operation	Village and Small scale Industries*	Sericulture	Roads and Bridges	Pry. & Secondary education	Medical & Public Health	Indian Systems of Medicine	Open Drinking Water Wells
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Bangalore (Rural)	5.73	0.578	43.206	85.00	8.530	7.06	0.25	5.605
2.	Bangalore (Urban)	10.97	26.378	-	-	12.150	1.70	0.90	-
3.	Chitradurga	6.89	17.532	19.043	44.70	9.290	5.81	0.65	0.354
4.	Kolar	8.04	29.257	33.736	42.19	8.990	3.34	0.20	1.062
5.	Shimoga	3.41	11.495	5.592	45.00	13.970	4.05	1.75	3.304
6.	Tumkur	7.88	15.874	19.869	44.62	14.195	3.08	0.75	1.593
7.	Mandya	3.87	4.687	5.035	30.60	10.800	5.84	0.25	2.773
8.	Mysore	16.56	53.763	41.490	94.53	25.520	14.00	0.65	4.270
9.	Dakshina Kannada	6.23	19.361	5.239	110.83	28.460	5.97	0.20	8.567
10.	Kodagu	3.63	0.692	5.371	21.63	9.000	4.01	-	6.490
11.	Chikmagalur	4.42	5.563	3.184	60.50	18.380	13.56	0.95	12.524
12.	Hassan	6.40	21.897	8.229	34.15	15.640	3.52	-	3.658
13.	Bidar	6.38	22.827	0.704	41.55	7.690	16.65	0.30	0.177
14.	Bellary	6.36	7.615	9.204	75.00	9.390	11.32	0.40	1.180
15.	Gulbarga	9.46	8.968	1.684	70.08	15.060	3.06	0.75	1.298
16.	Raichur	6.73	8.307	3.111	69.96	11.400	9.73	0.65	0.118
17.	Belgaum	10.99	35.773	7.024	68.48	20.800	3.82	0.85	0.413
18.	Bijapur	6.63	53.378	1.921	69.46	10.810	20.61	0.85	1.062
19.	Dharwad	7.44	62.955	5.741	84.12	19.060	9.35	0.45	1.121
20.	Uttara Kannada	4.18	11.035	0.301	75.60	12.010	6.24	0.50	4.130
	Total	142.20	417.935	219.684	1138.00	281.145	152.72	11.30	59.699

*Including the outlay on District Industries Centre and Industrial Estates.

TABLE-2

Sector-wise District Outlays - 1979-80 (Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	Bore Wells	NRWS/BWS&SB	Urban Development	Slum Improvement.	Housing (Including HUDCO assistance)	Welfare of SC/STs.	Welfare of Backward Class	Women and Children Welfare	Total
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Bangalore (Rural)	31.46	17.40	-	-	217.25	6.969	2.942	1.27	539.539
2.	Bangalore (Urban)	-	210.00	-	27.20	-	16.217	4.772	2.57	334.167
3.	Chitradurga	22.00	10.17	0.50	3.70	190.00	7.540	3.424	1.48	450.468
4.	Kolar	35.49	12.31	0.50	-	137.75	8.012	3.602	1.52	440.848
5.	Shimoga	15.08	7.44	-	5.75	138.00	3.340	2.895	1.82	335.661
6.	Tumkur	48.16	15.93	-	4.75	125.50	7.899	3.659	2.12	428.882
7.	Mandya	16.23	7.29	-	3.20	112.84	3.133	3.691	1.47	299.932
8.	Mysore	28.52	22.22	-	10.00	149.20	6.034	5.502	1.93	675.418
9.	Dakshina Kannada	6.89	24.26	0.50	3.40	81.30	7.216	4.397	1.98	410.838
10.	Kodagu	23.74	12.14	-	-	13.30	1.755	1.514	0.37	156.712
11.	Chikmagalur	20.09	12.70	-	-	100.86	3.360	5.640	1.31	350.510
12.	Hassan	25.00	16.68	-	3.00	97.00	3.413	2.366	1.52	343.060
13.	Bidar	25.89	3.99	-	2.50	77.00	1.640	2.335	1.23	300.876
14.	Bellary	10.00	13.06	0.58	5.90	101.50	3.620	2.789	1.03	385.145
15.	Gulbarga	41.56	11.18	-	4.40	80.00	8.193	5.636	1.27	377.223
16.	Raichur	16.15	16.26	-	8.00	82.50	2.674	2.689	1.71	353.975
17.	Belgaum	66.30	41.61	-	-	126.00	5.468	7.328	2.04	573.482
18.	Bijapur	37.00	15.66	0.50	5.50	63.50	7.384	3.798	1.29	461.681
19.	Dharwad	28.60	43.81	0.50	17.70	135.50	4.126	10.905	1.40	581.137
20.	Uttara Kannada	27.00	7.83	0.50	-	18.50	2.254	3.106	0.97	318.282
Total		525.16	521.94	3.58	105.00	2047.50	110.247	82.990	30.30	8117.836

Of the District sector outlay available to various districts, as much as Rs. 39.16 crores is for Ongoing Schemes and the balance outlay is for New Schemes. In some districts, the outlay indicated as per objective criteria fell short of the requirement for Ongoing Schemes alone. In such cases, the cushion amount at the State level was used to bring about necessary adjustment. In so doing the objective of achieving regional balance is the guiding factor.

The District Plans have given highest priority to Social and Community Services, followed by Agriculture and Allied Services and Transport and Communications keeping in the view the State Plan objectives. Among the Social and Community Services, as much as 25.2 per cent of the District Sector outlay is allocated to Housing for the poor, followed by Drinking Water Supply and Primary and Secondary Education. Minor Irrigation is given highest priority among the Agriculture and Allied services and more or less equal importance is attached to Roads and Bridges. The objectives of correcting intra-district imbalances coupled with improving the incomes of the poor are kept in view while formulating District Plans.

Residuary State Sector outlay

The outlays on Drought Prone Area Programme , Command Area Development, Small Farmers Development Agency, Employment Affirmation Scheme and Integrated Rural Development Programme are treated as Residuary State Sector Schemes and are specifically assigned to different districts. These programmes are not only help the development of the districts but they also confirm direct benefits to weaker sections of the society. Programmes like, DPAP and CADA are in the nature of developing the areas. SFDA, and IRD are meant for raising the income levels of weaker sections of the society. Employment Affirmation Scheme combines in itself the objectives of raising the income levels of those depending on wage employment and creating durable community assets in the rural economy. In order to bring about closer integration between Residuary State Sector Programmes with the District Sector Programmes, the Residuary State Sector outlays are specifically assigned to different districts. The required infrastructural facilities for successful implementation of special programmes are provided under District Sector Programmes and duplication of effort is avoided while formulating the District Plans.

The outlays assigned to different districts from the Residuary State Sector Programmes are presented in Table-3. These outlays also include the share of the Government of India and the World Bank.

TABLE-3

Outlay under Residuary Sector Schemes -1979-80

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	DPAP	CADA*	SFDA	EAS (Including cost of Foodgrains)	IRD	Total (Excluding CADA Outlay)	Total (Including CADA outlay)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Bangalore (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Bangalore (Rural)	-	-	27.50	50.00	8.00	85.50	85.50
3.	Belgaum	74.75	-	25.00	75.00	50.00	224.75	224.75
4.	Bellary	28.00	161.25	30.00	75.00	55.00	188.00	349.25
5.	Bidar	-	-	12.50	25.00	25.00	62.50	62.50
6.	Bijapur	163.25	256.50	27.50	50.00	17.00	257.75	514.25
7.	Chikmagalur	14.00	-	20.90	25.00	7.00	66.90	66.90
8.	Chitradurga	75.50	-	22.50	75.00	26.00	199.00	199.00
9.	Dakshina Kannada	-	-	20.00	50.00	4.00	74.00	74.00
10.	Dharwad	76.00	-	42.50	75.00	50.00	243.50	243.50
11.	Gulbarga	44.50	281.20	30.00	75.00	55.00	204.50	485.70
12.	Hassan	-	-	30.00	50.00	30.00	110.00	110.00
13.	Kodagu	-	-	7.50	25.00	2.00	34.50	34.50
14.	Kolar	117.20	-	27.50	75.00	61.00	280.70	280.70
15.	Mandya	-	-	17.50	50.00	40.00	107.50	107.50
16.	Mysore	-	153.25	27.50	75.00	95.00	197.50	350.75
17.	Raichur	28.00	-	22.50	75.00	65.00	190.50	190.50
18.	Shimoga	-	10.25	30.00	75.00	44.00	149.00	159.25
19.	Tumkur	58.00	-	25.00	75.00	32.00	190.00	190.00
20.	Uttara Kannada	-	-	27.50	50.00	10.00	87.50	87.50
Total		679.20	862.45	473.40	1125.00	676.00	2953.60	3816.05

*CADA outlay shown under the district has to be shared between the districts coming under the jurisdic tion of respective Command Area Development Authority.

The outlays assigned to districts under Residuary State Sector Schemes come to Rs.38.16 crores. Of this, Rs.11.25 crores or 29.48 per cent is allocated for Employment Affirmation scheme, Rs.8.62 crores or 22.60 per cent for Command Area Development, Rs.11.49 Crores or 30.12 per cent for Small Farmers' Development Agency and Rs.6.79 crores or 17.79 per cent for Drought Prone Area Programme. The outlay shown for SFDA and IRD Programmes is meant for giving subsidy to the beneficiaries and an additional amount of Rs.40-45 crores will come from Commercial and Co-operative¹⁰³ Banks.

Total District Outlay

The share of each district in the District, State Sector and Residuary State Sector outlay is given in Table-4. Since the district-wise break-up of outlay under PCADA is not available, the same is not included in the total of Residuary State Sector outlay.

Table-4Share of Districts in the Plan Outlay - 1979-80

(Rs. in lakhs)				
District	District Sector outlay	Residuary State Sector	Total District outlay	Percentage share of Districts in the Total District outlay
1	2	3	4	5
1. Bangalore (Urban)	334.17	-	334.17	3.02
2. Bangalore (Rural)	539.54	85.50	625.04	5.65
3. Chitradurga	450.47	199.00	649.47	5.86
4. Kolar	440.85	280.70	721.55	6.52
5. Shimoga	335.66	149.00	484.66	4.38
6. Tumkur	428.88	190.00	618.88	5.59
7. Mandya	299.93	107.50	407.43	3.68
8. Mysore	675.42	197.50	872.92	7.88
9. Dakshina Kannada	410.84	74.00	484.84	4.38
10. Kodagu	156.71	34.50	191.21	1.73
11. Chikmagalur	350.51	66.90	417.41	3.77
12. Hassan	343.06	110.00	453.06	4.09
13. Bidar	300.88	62.50	363.38	3.28
14. Bellary	385.15	188.00	573.15	5.18
15. Gulbarga	377.22	204.50	581.72	5.25
16. Raichur	353.97	190.50	544.47	4.92
17. Belgaum	573.48	224.75	798.23	7.21
18. Bijapur	461.68	257.75	719.43	6.50
19. Dharwad	581.14	243.50	824.64	7.45
20. Uttara Kannada	318.28	87.50	405.78	3.66
Total	8117.84	2953.60	11071.44	100.00

Relatively backward districts get a higher outlay compared to developed districts. Out of the divisible outlay of Rs.110.71 crores, Mysore gets 7.88 per cent, Dharwad 7.45 per cent, Belgaum 7.21 per cent, Tumkur 6.52 per cent and Bijapur 6.50 per cent. In view of their size, population and relative backwardness these districts get a higher outlay compared to developed districts like Bangalore (Urban), Mandya and Kodagu. Bidar though a small district, gets relatively higher proportion in view of its backwardness.

Apart from the District and Residuary State-Sector outlays, districts also benefit substantially from the outlays on Major and Medium Irrigation Projects, Major and Medium Industries and Centrally sponsored Schemes like Western Ghats Development, etc. An outlay of Rs.97.70 crores is provided for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects and excepting Bangalore and Kolar districts all other districts get the benefit. From the Western Ghats development outlay of 1.54 crores, Belgaum, Dharwad, Kodagu, Chiknagalur, Hassan, Mysore, Dakshina Kannada, Shimoga and Uttara Kannada districts get the benefit.

h) EMPLOYMENT.

Employment is one of the major objectives of Karnataka's Planning. In the context of the objective of eliminating unemployment and significant under employment within 10 years; the plan programmes were designed to create more employment. The direct attack on reducing poverty has been made through minimum needs programme Small and Marginal farmers development and Banks assistance to artisans to benefit the weaker sections of the society.

Developmental programmes in the plan have created substantial employment opportunities. Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Soil Conservation, Irrigation Sericulture, Housing, Road programmes creates largest employment. The impact of power projects on employment would be several fold because of the creation of off-site and permanent employment in these projects.

In addition special programmes like Small Farmers Development Agency, Drought Prone Areas Programme, Command Area Development etc. have also created large number of employment opportunities particularly for the rural unemployed and under employed. In the absence of detailed employment data there has been a difficulty in making comprehensive estimates of the employment that is generated or likely to be generated from the plan programmes.

Despite the massive investment in plan and non-plan programmes the growth of wage employment in the organised public and private sectors has risen from

9.11 lakhs in March 1974 to 10.83 lakhs only in March 1979. Employment generated from special programmes like DPAP, Small and Marginal farmers development programme etc. has been very substantial. The DPAP programme has created employment for 1.10 lakh person years right from inception.

Under the differential interest rate scheme cheap credit is being made available to artisans and others, belonging to weaker sections who can take to gainful self employment. This used to provide employment to a fairly large number of artisans in the state. By December 1978 about 1.82 lakh persons had benefitted. But during 1979-80, lending under the D.I.R. Scheme has come to almost a grinding halt. This has affected employment of artisans and other weaker sections of society.

Investments in plan programmes have also created substantial employment opportunities making use of the employment norms developed from the available data a rough estimate of the employment that is expected to be generated from 1979-80 annual plan investment of Rs.385.39 crores (including outlay of Rs.25 crores on irrigation projects pending approval) is presented below.

EMPLOYMENT GENERATED DURING 1979-80

Of the total employment of 12.48 lakhs expected to be generated 2.50 lakhs are new employment and the rest 9.98 lakhs could be continuing employment. Sector-wise details are given below.

Estimates of employment content of the Annual
plans 1979-80.

(in thousands)

Sl. No.	S e c t o r.	1979-80 Employment to be generated. (antici- pated).
1.	Agriculture & Soil conservation.	112.70
2.	Animal Husbandry	3.20
3.	Forestry	16.72
4.	Fisheries	1.63
5.	Co-operation	7.29
6.	Community Development	0.47
7.	Major & Medium Irrigation	767.93
8.	Minor Irrigation	29.34
9.	Power	102.82
10.	Roads	51.34
11.	Ports and Harbours	0.74
12.	Industries.	22.99
13.	Education	4.24
14.	Health	3.27
15.	Housing.	41.11
16.	Others.	82.66
Total:-		1248.45

STIPENDIARY EMPLOYMENT SCHEME

Although plan programmes have created substantial employment opportunities both for the skilled and unskilled, the number of job seekers has been increasing. The number of job seekers on the live registers of Employment exchanges have increased from 3.08 lakhs from 1st March 1974 to 5.45 lakhs in 1st March 1979. If adjusted for those who are already in some employment, the really unemployed may come to about 3.5 lakhs.

For the last two years as a first step of tackling the problem of un-employment among Post Graduates, Graduates and Diploma Holders, Government of Karnataka is implementing a Stipendiary Employment Scheme for utilising the services of post-graduates, graduates and diploma holders to provide further support to process of development. The beneficiaries are the post graduates, graduates and diploma holders from amongst families which have no adequate income (that is less than Rs.3,600/- per year) and no earning member in the family. The value of stipend is Rs.150/- per month. Under this scheme so far more than 14,165 graduates and diploma holders have been employed.

An allocation of Rs.2.25 crores had been made during the year 1979-80. As the number of job seekers was more, an additional allocation of Rs. One Crore was made during 1979-80. District-wise details of the beneficiaries and the total number of persons seeking jobs under the Stipendiary Employment Scheme as on July 1979 are given below.

DISTRICT WISE BREAK-UP OF THE BENEFICIARIES

Sl. No.	District.	No. of persons Identified as seeking jobs under Stipendiary Employment Scheme.	No. of persons given appointment as on July 1979.
1.	Bangalore	2,715	1,180
2.	Belgaum	2,233	1,154
3.	Bellary	1,707	419
4.	Bijapur	3,200	659
5.	*Bidar	715	651
6.	Chickmagalur	1,178	826
7.	Chitradurga.	1,846	1,192
8.	Dharwad.	3,278	1,363
9.	Gulbarga	1,079	637
10.	Hassan	983	682
11.	Karwar	1,560	960
12.	Kolar	1,982	791
13.	*Mangalore.	1,547	262
14.	Mandya	1,720	848
15.	Madakeri	487	358
16.	Mysore	2,832	1,481
17.	Raichur	1,346	585
18.	Shimoga.	953	117
19.	Tumkur.	1,966	1,136
T o t a l :-		33,077	14,165

*Information in respect of Bidar and Mangalore Districts is incomplete.

EMPLOYMENT AFFIRMATION SCHEME:

Government of Karnataka introduced another important scheme namely Employment Affirmation Scheme during 1978-79 to alleviate the problems of unemployment and under employment among the rural people. The scheme was under implementation in 45 Talukas during March-June 1979 season. The slack season for this scheme generally spreads over in two financial years. An outlay of Rs.2.25 crores was provided towards the cost of the scheme during March 1979 and in the year 1979-80 Rs.11.25 crores was provided for April-June for all the 45 Talukas. Two-third of wages are to be paid by food grains supplied under food for work programme. During the first seven weeks of the implementation of the scheme only wheat was made available. Subsequently rice was also supplied since most of the people in the State preferred rice, Jowar or ragi. The coarse grains available with the Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation were made use of. A total of 950 tonnes of food grains were allotted to each taluk and for all the talukas the food grains allotted were 41,000 tonnes. About 3 lakh persons had registered for work whereas labour turn out was of the order of about 2 lakh persons.

The financial progress of the scheme and utilisation of foodgrains for the year 1978-79 under the scheme is shown in table below. During the entire season and for all the taluks except three in Bijapur District nearly Rs.163 lakhs of expenditure have been incurred towards the cash component of the scheme which consists

of one third wages and capital cost like purchase of implements, tools, transportation and storage of foodgrains wages for skilled labour, incidental charges etc. Foodgrains disbursed were about 18.5 thousand tonnes (inclusive of all food grains).

EMPLOYMENT AFFIRMATION SCHEME PROGRESS DURING 1979

S.No.	District.	No.of Taluks.	Expenditure (Rs.000s)	Foodgrains Distributed (Tonnes)
1.	Bangalore	2	1725.16	1262.5
2.	Belgaum	3	1817.59	588.9
3.	Bellary	3	641.27	842.6
4.	Bidar.	1	920.13	716.0
5.	Bijapur	2	M.A.	1085.0
6.	Chickmagalur	1	90.00	171.1
7.	Chitradurga	3	1274.98	2127.0
8.	Dakshina Kannada	2	10.98	180.2
9.	Dharwad	3	869.21	1029.3
10.	Gulbarga	3	1732.58	857.6
11.	Hassan	2	742.67	1077.0
12.	Kodagu	1	4.23	1.1
13.	Kolar	3	665.23	759.3
14.	Mandya	2	253.89	482.4
15.	Mysore	3	549.10	932.7
16.	Raichur	3	926.55	1258.8
17.	Shimoga.	3	876.68	831.0
18.	Tumkur	3	2156.53	3784.6
19.	Uttara Kannada.	2	1003.95	539.7
T O T A L:-		45	16260.73 *	18526.8*

* Information incomplete.

Community assets have been created as a result of implementation of the scheme and this has also contributed to improvement of the villages.

There were some difficulties like delay in supply of foodgrains, mode of operation of funds, delays in approvals, assessment of work of the labourers etc. Most of these problems have been sorted out. The labour turnout in execution of the work under the scheme is expected to be more during 1980. Employment generated from the plan schemes and from the special employment programmes have in a large measure contributed to the tackling of the problem of poverty and unemployment in the State.

CHAPTER-III

PROPOSALS FOR ANNUAL PLAN, 1980-81

Objectives, Priorities and Outlays

The Medium-term Plan for 1978-83 has, as its main thrust, the goal of full employment or near full employment by 1987-88 and removal of poverty. In conformity with these long-run goals, the Annual Plans for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 laid emphasis on creating maximum employment opportunities, accelerating rural development and maximum exploitation of the resource endowments of the State. 1980-81 Plan continues the same strategy. The Plan emphasises activities which absorb labour in productive works like irrigation projects, agriculture and related activities like Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Sericulture and Forestry. Social and Community Services have to get proper attention if the objective of accelerating rural development is to be achieved.

1980-81 Plan continues to accord the highest priority for Water and Power Development and Agriculture. At the same time, it has become necessary if we are to achieve the objective of accelerated rural development outlays on social and community services especially in the rural areas are to be provided in adequate measure. The villages cannot be made to wait for any length of time for getting the social services which are so badly required for improving their environment merely because our resources get pre-empted to a large extent due to the high priority given for irrigation and power. Therefore, in the Annual Plan for 1980-81 emphasis is

laid on the provision of basic amenities and services in the rural areas like elementary education, adult literacy, health, drinking water supply, rural housing, rural electrification, rural sanitation etc.

In Karnataka's economy, transport and the industrial sectors have developed serious imbalances. The Plan aims to bring about a proper mix of medium industries on the one hand and small scale, cottage and tiny industries on the other so as to maximise productive employment, especially in rural areas. Sericulture will receive very high priority as it is not only employment intensive but will also help the target groups for quickly raising their incomes.

The transport sector demands higher priority than what it has been given so far. Unfortunately, the resource constraints seem to come in the way.

The Plan programmes have not been able to generate enough employment at the places where they are required. Again, educated unemployment is increasing in the State. It has, therefore, become necessary to enhance the coverage of Employment Affirmation Scheme and the Stipendiary Employment Scheme and continue to make them an integral part of the overall plan effort including the special area development programmes like Integrated Rural Development, D.P.A.P. etc. Thus, 1980-81 Annual Plan will aim at maintaining a higher tempo of development, generating more employment in the rural areas and directly tackling the problems of the target groups through the provision of both assets

which bring in perennial source of income and also the social infrastructure which would improve their environment.

1980-81 Annual Plan being the mid-year Plan of 1978-83 Five Year Plan, it is expected that the strategy followed in the two previous Annual Plans will get further strengthened along with the intensification of the plan effort. The priorities and the objectives of the 1979-80 Annual Plan do not call for any further modification. We only recapitulate here the major objectives which would continue to guide planning and implementation during 1980-81.

Objectives:

1. To create maximum productive employment and continue the effort of the State towards achieving the goal of near full employment by 1.88;
2. To maintain a growth rate of around 7%;
3. To increase the area under irrigation by about 1.05 lakh hectares;
4. To develop further the power potential imparting stability to the power system and achieve substantial progress on the thermal project and the Kalinadi hydro-project;
5. To intensify agricultural extension services, improve further the supply position of inputs and other infrastructure so as to raise agricultural production (foodgrains production to the level of 81.5 lakh tonnes);
6. To contribute further to ~~the~~ the reduction in regional imbalances in industrial and infrastructural development;
7. To accelerate block planning and promote integrated rural development supplementing the decentralised planning effort by a cluster of villages approach also;

8. To increase power consumption in the rural areas especially by providing the benefits of the electricity to the poor households and also by extending the rural electrification scheme to a large number of new villages and for energisation of pumpsets;
9. To provide nearly one lakh houses for the rural poor;
10. To achieve a greater improvement in the adequacy, spatial spread and quality of social services and to mount a massive programme of adult literacy;
11. To bestow still greater attention for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes and minorities;
12. To step up the efforts for improving the living standards of the low income subsistence population in urban and rural areas and draw them into the main stream of social, economic and cultural development; and
13. To aim at a still higher degree of efficiency in formulation and implementation of the Plan.

To achieve the objective set out above, an outlay of Rs.410 crores including Rs.25 crores of outlay on irrigation projects pending approval in the Cauvery Basin is proposed for 1980-81 Annual Plan. About 48 per cent of the outlay (i.e., Rs.197 crores) will be on Power and Irrigation. Irrigation and Agriculture together would account for about 41 per cent (Rs.168 crores). Social and Community Services will have a share of about 20 per cent (Rs.83 crores). There will be a slight step up in investment on industries.

The broad pattern of outlay on the different sectors is summarised in Table 3.1.

TABLE 3.1
STATE PLAN OUTLAY, SECTOR-WISE: 1980-81

		(Rs. in crores)	
Sl. No.	Sector	1979-80 (B.E.)	1980-81 (Proposed)
1	2	3	4
1.	Agriculture and Allied Services	51.91 (13.47)	67.81 (16.52)
2.	Co-operation	7.32 (1.90)	8.32 (2.03)
3.	Water and Power Development	178.95 (46.43)	172.03 (41.92)
4.	Industries and Minerals	25.75 (6.68)	30.22 (7.37)
5.	Transport and Communication	22.38 (5.81)	22.38 (5.45)
6.	Social and Community Services	73.66 (19.10)	82.80 (20.18)
7.	Economic Services	0.37 (0.10)	0.43 (0.10)
8.	General Services	0.06 (0.02)	1.41 (0.34)
TOTAL STATE PLAN		360.40 (93.51)	385.40 (93.91)
Irrigation Projects pending approval		25.00 (6.49)	25.00 (6.09)
GRAND TOTAL: Development Outlay		385.40 (100.00)	410.40 (100.00) (Rounded off to Rs.410 crores)

(Percentage share of the sector in the total development outlay is given in brackets)

In the sectoral allocation of the Plan Outlay, the major consideration has been to complete the on-going projects as early as possible and also to ensure full utilisation of capacity already created.

Table 3.2 presents the allocation of the proposed outlay by major heads of development.

TABLE - 3.2

ANNUAL PLAN 1980-81

ALLOCATION OF OUTLAYS, BY MAJOR HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	1979-80 Outlay		1980-81
		Approved	Budgeted	Outlay Proposed
1	2	3	4	5
I.	<u>AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES:</u>			
1.	Agriculture:			
	a) Research and Education	73.00	73.00	77.80
	b) Crop Husbandry:			
	i) Agriculture	230.00	430.00	760.00
	ii) Horticulture	174.00	174.00	357.06
	c) i) Marketing	15.00	15.00	26.88
	ii) Storage and Warehousing	20.00	20.00	26.00
	d) Special Programmes for Rural Development:			
	i) SFDA/MFAL (State Share)	180.00	364.00	706.00
	ii) DPAP	550.00	445.00	702.00
	iii) Integrated Rural Development	37.00	38.00	266.57
	<u>SUB-TOTAL: Agriculture(1)</u>	<u>1279.00</u>	<u>1559.00</u>	<u>2922.31</u>
2.	Land Reforms	155.00	155.00	322.65
3.	Minor Irrigation	1430.00	1730.00	1740.23
4.	Soil and Water Conservation:			
	a) Agriculture Department	323.00	323.00	330.00
	b) Forest Department	25.00	25.00	30.00
	<u>SUB-TOTAL: Soil and Water Conservation(4)</u>	<u>348.00</u>	<u>348.00</u>	<u>360.30</u>
5.	Area Development	190.00	428.78	395.00
6.	Animal Husbandry	76.00	76.00	81.07
7.	Dairy Development (including the Corporation)	190.00	190.00	210.16

TABLE - 3.2 (continued)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	1979-80 Outlay		1980-81
		Approved	Budgeted	Outlay Proposed
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Fisheries	102.00	102.00	121.28
9.	Forest	162.00	362.00	375.00
10.	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	113.00	200.00	213.00
11.	Community Development and Panchayats	40.00	40.00	40.00
<u>TOTAL I: AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES</u>		<u>4085.00</u>	<u>5190.78</u>	<u>6781.00</u>
12.	<u>CO-OPERATION</u>	<u>732.00</u>	<u>732.00</u>	<u>832.00</u>
<u>III. WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT:</u>				
13.	Irrigation:			
	a) Water Development and Irrigation	25.00	25.00	25.00
	b) Irrigation Projects including Flood Control	6475.00	7270.00	7300.00
	<u>SUB-TOTAL: Irrigation (13)</u>	<u>6500.00</u>	<u>7295.00*</u>	<u>7325.00</u>
14.	Power:			
	a) Power Development - Investigation	100.00	100.00	50.00
	b) Power Generation	5700.00	6200.00	6028.00
	c) Transmission and Distribution	3700.00	4300.00	3800.00
	<u>SUB-TOTAL: Power (14)</u>	<u>9500.00</u>	<u>10600.00</u>	<u>9878.00</u>
<u>TOTAL III: WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT</u>		<u>16000.00</u>	<u>17895.00</u>	<u>17203.00</u>

* Including Rs.205 lakhs for area development under Upper Krishna Project.

TABLE - 3.2 (Continued)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	1979-80 Outlay		1980-81
		Approved	Budgeted	Outlay Proposed
1	2	3	4	5
IV. <u>INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS:</u>				
15.	Industries	1176.00	1776.00	1824.00*
16.	Village and Small Industries:			
	a) Industries Development	397.00	497.00	554.00
	b) Sericulture Development	280.00	280.00	620.00
	<u>SUB-TOTAL: Village and Small Industries (16)</u>	<u>677.00</u>	<u>777.00</u>	<u>1174.00</u>
17.	Mining	22.00	22.00	24.00
<u>TOTAL IV: INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS</u>		<u>1875.00</u>	<u>2575.00</u>	<u>3022.00</u>
V. <u>TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS:</u>				
18.	Ports, Light Houses and Shipling	28.00	128.00	128.00
19.	Roads and Bridges	900.00	1300.00	1300.00
20.	Road Transport	657.00	757.00	757.00
21.	Water Transport	5.00	3.00	3.00
22.	Tourism	50.00	50.00	50.00
<u>TOTAL V: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS</u>		<u>1640.00</u>	<u>2238.00</u>	<u>2238.00</u>
VI. <u>SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES:</u>				
23.	General Education	411.00	416.00	536.00
24.	Art and Culture	20.00	20.00	20.00
25.	Technical Education	114.00	114.00	120.00
26.	Scientific Services and Research	10.00	15.00	15.00

* Out of this Rs.200 lakhs has to be provided for the foundation of Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation.

TABLE - 3.2 (continued)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	1979-80 Outlay		1980-81
		Approved	Budgeted	Outlay Proposed
1	2	3	4	5
27.	Medical Services:			
	a) Allopathy, Public Health and Sanitation (Public Health Department)	234.00	272.00	670.00
	b) Other Systems	22.00	18.00	30.00
	<u>SUB-TOTAL: Medical Services (27)</u>	<u>306.00</u>	<u>290.00</u>	<u>700.00</u>
28.	Employees State Insurance Scheme	4.00	4.00	4.00
29.	Drugs Control Department	8.00	7.00	10.00
	<u>SUB-TOTAL: Medical and Health Services (27+28+29)</u>	<u>318.00</u>	<u>301.00</u>	<u>714.00</u>
30.	Sewerage and Water Supply:			
	a) Open Wells	60.00	60.00	80.00
	b) Borewells and Handpumps	425.00	525.00	600.00
	c) Piped Water Supply -			
	i) Rural Water Supply	307.00	315.00	320.00
	ii) Urban Water Supply	500.00	700.00	720.00
	iii) Bangalore Water Supply	220.00	320.00	420.00
	<u>SUB-TOTAL: Sewerage and Water Supply (30)</u>	<u>1512.00</u>	<u>1920.00</u>	<u>2140.00</u>
31.	Housing:			
	a) House Sites and People's Housing	1040.00	1840.00	1505.00
	b) Housing Board	250.00	250.00	350.00
	c) Police Housing	100.00	100.00	100.00
	d) Jail Buildings	35.00	35.00	35.00
	e) Housing for Village Level Functionaries	-	-	100.00
	<u>SUB-TOTAL: Housing (31)</u>	<u>1425.00</u>	<u>2225.00</u>	<u>2090.00</u>
32.	Urban Development:			
	a) Town Planning and Development	37.00	37.00	37.00

TABLE - 3.2 (continued)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	1979-80 Outlay		1980-81
		Approved	Budgeted	Outlay Proposed
1	2	3	4	5
	b) Bangalore Development Authority	-	300.00	400.00
	c) Slum Improvement	115.00	115.00	130.00
	<u>SUB-TOTAL: Urban Development (32)</u>	<u>152.00</u>	<u>452.00</u>	<u>567.00</u>
33.	Information and Publicity	100.00	100.00	110.00
34.	Labour and Labour Welfare (Labour Employment and Training)	38.00	38.00	45.00
35.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	269.00	244.50	245.00
36.	Welfare of Backward Classes	111.00	106.00	220.00
37.	Social Welfare and Bonded Labour	34.00	63.50	107.00
38.	Social and Community Services:			
	a) Stipendiary Employment Scheme	125.00	225.00	225.00
	b) Employment Affirmation Scheme	723.00	869.00	869.00
	<u>SUB-TOTAL: Social and Community Services (38)</u>	<u>848.00</u>	<u>1094.00</u>	<u>1094.00</u>
39.	Nutrition:			
	a) Special Nutrition Programme	27.00	27.00	27.00
	b) Mid-day Meals	215.00	215.00	215.00
	c) Applied Nutrition Programme	15.00	15.00	15.00
	<u>SUB-TOTAL: Nutrition (39)</u>	<u>257.00</u>	<u>257.00</u>	<u>257.00</u>
<u>TOTAL VI:</u>	<u>SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES</u>	<u>5619.00</u>	<u>7366.00</u>	<u>8280.00</u>

TABLE - 3.2 (Continued and concluded)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	1979-80 Outlay		1980-81
		Approved	Budgeted	Outlay Proposed
1	2	3	4	5
VII. ECONOMIC SERVICES:				
40.	Secretariat Economic Services:			
	a) Functional Units and Planning Board	20.00	20.00	
	b) Research in Planning and Development	3.00	3.00	23.00
	c) Modernisation of Administration	4.00	4.00	
	<u>SUB-TOTAL: Secretariat Economic Services (40)</u>	<u>27.00</u>	<u>27.00</u>	<u>23.00</u>
41.	Economic Advice and Statistics	6.00	-	8.00
42.	Computer Centre	8.00	8.00	10.00
43.	Other General Economic Services - Weights and Measures	2.00	2.00	2.00
<u>TOTAL VII: ECONOMIC SERVICES</u>		<u>43.00</u>	<u>37.00</u>	<u>43.00</u>
VIII. GENERAL SERVICES:				
44.	Stationery and Printing	6.00	6.00	6.00
45.	Public Works	-	-	135.00
<u>TOTAL VIII: GENERAL SERVICES</u>		<u>6.00</u>	<u>6.00</u>	<u>141.00</u>
<u>TOTAL: STATE PLAN</u>		<u>30000.00</u>	<u>36039.78</u>	<u>38540.00</u>
46.	Irrigation Projects Pending Approval	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00
<u>TOTAL: DEVELOPMENT OUTLAY</u>		<u>32500.00</u>	<u>38539.78</u>	<u>41040.00</u> (Rounded off to Rs.410 crores)

Outlay on Minimum Needs Programme:

For the Minimum Needs Programme, an allocation of Rs.48.05 crores is proposed for the 1980-81 Plan. Programme-wise details are presented in Table-3.3.

TABLE - 3.3

OUTLAY ON MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME, PROGRAMME-WISE:1980-81 ANNUAL PLAN

Sl. No.	PROGRAMME	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		1979-80 (B.E.)	1980-81 (Proposed)
1	2	3	4
1.	Elementary Education	454.74	500.00@
2.	Adult Education	41.00	50.00
3.	Public Health and Sanitation	517.41@	270.00**
4.	Rural Water Supply	1000.00	980.00
5.	House Sites and Rural Housing	1350.00	1505.00@@
6.	Rural Roads	550.00	600.00
7.	Rural Electrification*	150.00	200.00
8.	Environmental Improvement of Slums	100.00	100.00
9.	Nutrition	674.00	600.00@
TOTAL		4837.15	4805.00

@ : Inclusive of Non-Plan Expenditure.

* : Inclusive of Outlay on Bhagya Jyothi Scheme.

@@ : Includes Distribution of Sites.

** : Exclusive of Non-Plan Expenditure.

Tribal Sub-Plan:

For the Tribal Sub-Plan, an outlay of Rs.3.25 crores is proposed, the details of which are presented in Table-3.4

TABLE - 3.4
ANNUAL PLAN : 1980-81
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

		(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	S E C T O R	1979-80 (Approved)		1980-81	
		State Plan	Special Central Assistance	State Plan	Special Central Assistance
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agriculture	25.00	6.00	26.00	7.00
2.	Soil Conservation	8.00	-	8.00	-
3.	Horticulture	10.00	4.00	10.00	4.00
4.	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services	12.00	6.00	13.00	7.00
5.	Fisheries	6.00	-	7.00	-
6.	Minor Irrigation	20.00	4.00	22.00	5.00
7.	Co-operation	10.00	-	10.00	-
8.	Rural Electrification	20.00	-	22.00	-
9.	Forest	15.00	-	15.00	-
10.	Industries and Crafts	10.00	5.00	10.00	5.00
11.	Sericulture	10.00	5.00	10.00	5.00
12.	Communication (Roads)	25.00	-	25.00	-
13.	Education	35.00	-	37.00	-
14.	Health	18.00	4.00	18.00	5.00
15.	Housing	30.00	-	30.00	-
16.	Water Supply	28.00	-	28.00	-
17.	Employment and Train- ing	5.00	1.00	5.00	1.00
18.	Information and Publicity	1.00	-	1.00	-
19.	Administration (Social Welfare Department)	5.00	9.00	5.00	10.00
20.	Nutrition	8.00	-	8.00	-
21.	S.F.D.A.	14.00	-	15.00*	-
22.	Primitive Tribes	-	4.00	-	6.00
TOTAL		315.00	48.00	325.00	56.00

* Towards subsidy for getting International Finance.

Outlay for Central Sector Schemes:

Overall outlay on Central Schemes in the national plan for 1978-83 has been pruned from Rs.6010 crores to Rs. 3916 crores in accordance with the decision of N.D.C. to transfer a good number of such schemes to the State Sector. The saving of about Rs.2000 crores on this account has been transferred by the Centre to the States as additional assistance.

Out of a total of 146 centrally sponsored schemes included in the plan earlier 71 schemes have ceased to be such. Of the remaining 75 schemes, as many as 60 will be financed by the Centre and States on sharing basis and 15 will be entirely funded by the Centre.

It is estimated that, over four years from 1979-80 to 1982-83, Karnataka would get about Rs.78 crores as matching contribution towards State plan schemes for which funding is done on a sharing basis. Thus, on an average about Rs.25 crores are expected as matching assistance for some of the projects included in the State plan. This excludes schemes for which 100% assistance comes from the Centre. The Departments have proposed an outlay of Rs.73.15 crores.

Sectorwise distribution of this outlay is as shown in Table-3.5.

TABLE - 3.5

OUTLAYS PROPOSED FOR CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES 1980-81

Sl. No.	S E C T O R S	Outlay (Rs. lakhs)	
		1979-80 Approved	1980-81 Proposed
1	2	3	4
1.	Agriculture and Allied Services	2352.84	1753.88
2.	Co-operation		
	a) Centrally Sponsored Schemes	574.53	874.86
	b) Central Sector Schemes and NCDC Schemes		
3.	Water and Power Development	184.00	150.00
4.	Industry and Minerals	379.00	363.00
5.	Transport and Communications	79.10	102.59
6.	Social and Community Services	3031.61	3975.42
7.	Economic Services	105.85	95.19
	T O T A L:	6706.93	7314.94

DISTRICT OUTLAYS

From the year 1980-81 Karnataka has prepared the State's Annual Plan on the basis of the District Plans. Although, it had introduced the two tier planning process from 1978-79, it had not been possible to formulate the State's Plan on the basis of the District Plans before the State Plan proposals were sent to the Planning Commission. However, from 1980-81 as a result of the advance action taken by the State Government in determining the District Sector and the State Sector Outlays and the share of different districts in the divisible Plan Outlays, it has been possible to get district Plans of all 19 districts (20 in effect allowing for Bangalore urban district) prepared before the State Plan was formulated. Every effort has been made to achieve consistency in the outlays and the targets. If there are still any inconsistencies, it is to be attributed to the time constraint taking note of the magnitude of the task involved in the integration of the district Plans into the State Plan. The proposals of the different district Plans are presented in Volume ~~IV~~.

Out of the total outlay of Rs.410 crores, Rs.121.91 crores form the district sector outlay covering both the outlay from the divisible component and the residuary component as shown in Tables- 3.6 and 3.7.

TABLE-3.6PROPOSED DISTRICT OUTLAY - 1980-81

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl No.	District	Proposed District Sector Outlay	Proposed Residuary State Sector Outlay	Proposed total District Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bangalore (Urban)	403.67	-	403.67
2.	Bangalore (Rural)	395.61	95.50	491.11
3.	Belgaum	558.69	240.00	798.69
4.	Bellary	316.49	372.38*	688.87
5.	Bidar	377.04	67.50	444.54
6.	Bijapur	533.67	551.65*	1085.32
7.	Chickmagalur	325.37	69.50	394.87
8.	Chitradurga	368.16	213.50	581.66
9.	Dakshina Kannada	408.53	84.00	490.53
10.	Dharwad	549.01	272.50	821.51
11.	Gulbarga	543.35	524.32*	1067.68
12.	Hassan	333.44	110.00	443.44
13.	Kodagu	251.90	39.50	291.40
14.	Kolar	416.60	298.50	715.10
15.	Mandya	312.45	117.50	429.95
16.	Mysore	471.49	381.08*	852.57
17.	Raichur	399.65	207.50	607.15
18.	Shimoga	331.02	167.78*	498.80
19.	Tumkur	454.55	207.00	661.55
20.	Uttara Kannada	322.95	97.50	420.45
<u>T O T A L</u>		8073.65	4117.21	12190.86

* CADA Outlay shown under this district has to be shared between the districts coming under the jurisdiction of respective Command Area Development Authority.

TABLE-3.7

PROPOSED OUTLAY OF RESIDUARY STATE SECTOR SCHEMES FOR
DISTRICT SECTOR

(Rs. in lakhs)							
Sl. No.	District	DPAP@	SFDA@	IRDO	CADA	EAS (including cost of food grains)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bangalore (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Bangalore (Rural)	-	27.50	8.00	-	60.00	95.50
3.	Belgaum	75.00	25.00	50.00	-	90.00	240.00
4.	Bellary	30.00	20.00	55.00	177.38	90.00	372.38
5.	Bidar	-	12.50	25.00	-	30.00	67.50
6.	Bijapur	165.00	27.50	17.00	282.15*	60.00	551.65
7.	Chickmagalur	15.00	17.50	7.00	-	30.00	69.50
8.	Chitradurga	75.00	22.50	26.00	-	90.00	213.50
9.	Dakshina Kannada	-	20.00	4.00	-	60.00	84.00
10.	Dharwad	90.00	42.50	50.00	-	90.00	272.50
11.	Gulbarga	45.00	25.00	55.00	309.32*	90.00	524.32
12.	Hassan	-	20.00	30.00	-	60.00	110.00
13.	Kodagu	-	7.50	2.00	-	30.00	39.50
14.	Kolar	120.00	27.50	61.00	-	90.00	298.50
15.	Mandya	-	17.50	40.00	-	60.00	117.50
16.	Mysore	-	27.50	95.00	160.58*	90.00	381.08
17.	Raichur	30.00	22.50	65.00	-	90.00	207.50
18.	Shimoga	-	22.50	44.00	11.28*	90.00	167.78
19.	Tumkur	60.00	25.00	32.00	-	90.00	207.00
20.	Uttara Kannada	-	27.50	10.00	-	60.00	97.50
TOTAL		705.00	437.50	676.00	948.71*	1350.00	4117.21

@ Including Central and World Bank Assistance.

* The outlays shown against Bellary is for Tungabhadra Command Area. This outlay has to be shared between Bellary and Raichur Districts. The outlays shown against Bijapur relates to Malaprabha and Ghataprabha Command Area. The other districts sharing this outlay are Belgaum and Dharwad. The outlays shown against Gulbarga relates to UKP Command Area. Other districts sharing this outlay are Raichur and Bijapur. The outlays shown against Mysore refers to Cauvery Basin Projects Command Area. Other districts sharing this outlay are Mandya, Hassan and Kodagu. The outlays shown against Shimoga relates to Bhadra Project Area. Other districts sharing this outlay are Bellary, Chickmagalur and Chitradurga. The outlay has to be shared in the same proportion of 1979-80 outlay.

SECTORAL PROGRAMMES IN BRIEF

The programmes of the different sectors have been worked out keeping in view their employment impact, contributions to the strengthening of the core sectors and to the improvement in the living standards of the masses especially in rural areas. Full particulars of the programmes relating to different sectors are given in Volume-II. We present here the salient features of the sectoral programmes.

Agriculture and Allied Services:

In the Agriculture Sector the main emphasis is on irrigation, crop husbandry, including agriculture and horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries and special programmes for weaker sections.

The outlay for 1980-81 for Agriculture and Allied Services is Rs.67.81 crores, as compared with Rs.51.91 crores in 1979-80.

1. Agriculture:

i) Agricultural Research and Education:

The programme of research and education in the agricultural sector, being implemented by the University of Agricultural Sciences, will consist of strengthening and extending the extension programmes and the establishment of new research stations, besides the strengthening of existing teaching and research facilities in agriculture, veterinary science and animal husbandry, fisheries, home sciences, agricultural engineering and forestry. The outlay proposed will be Rs.0.778 crores from the State funds, as against Rs.0.730 crores during 1979-80. This will consist of Rs.0.400 crores on research and Rs.0.378 crores

on education and extension. Besides this expenditure from the State's resources, a sum of Rs.2.0 crores is proposed to be met from grants of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

ii) Crop Husbandry:

a) Agriculture: The emphasis here is on the production of food crops, especially pulses and oil seeds, as well as, commercial crops. This is to be achieved through intensification of the extension services, the supply of improved seeds, fertilizers and manures, the plant protection programme and, in general, by an intensive programme for high yielding varieties, with special bias towards small and marginal farmers and tribals.

The outlay is Rs.7.6 crores, as compared with the approved outlay of Rs.4.3 crores during 1979-80. Such a step up has become necessary to fully fund the externally aided projects of the agricultural sector. As a result of these efforts, the annual production of cereals is expected to reach 81 lakh tonnes, as compared with an anticipated 74 lakh tonnes during 1979-80. The production of pulses is expected to reach 7.50 lakh tonnes, the production of cotton 13.2 lakh bales, oil seeds 12.4 lakh tonnes and sugarcane 124 lakh tonnes.

b) Horticulture:

The programme in horticulture will lay stress on the production of fruits, vegetables and plantation crops, which are not only an important source of food and income of the State but also of foreign exchange earning to the country as a whole. Emphasis is also placed on preservation,

utilization and marketing of fruits and vegetables, to ensure their better utilization and higher incomes to the producers. At the same time, the programme is focussed towards generating employment in rural areas and increasing the income of the rural people. Special emphasis will be placed on extending the benefits of horticultural production to the weaker sections, especially the small and marginal farmers and scheduled castes and tribes.

The outlay is Rs.3.5706 crores, as against Rs.1.74 crores during 1979-80. Considering the fact that World Bank project is in the pipeline, adequate budgetary support has been provided.

(c) (i) Marketing :

The programme for agricultural marketing lays stress on the strengthening of the marketing committees and the administrative set up, as also facilities for grading, commodities and training of market personnel.

The outlay during the year will be Rs.0.2688 crores, while the outlay during 1979-80 was Rs.0.15 crores. Since the World Bank project for the development of agricultural markets in Karnataka is in force, considerable improvement in marketing facilities for agricultural products is foreseen. An important feature is the setting up of a vigilance and inspection cell, to go into the malpractices and complaints.

ii) Storage and Warehousing :

The provision of new warehouses and maintenance and expansion of existing facilities for storage of agricultural products will be continued. A sum of Rs.0.26 crores is programmed for the year 1980-81 in the State plan, as

compared with Rs. 0.20 crores during 1979-80. The Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation has 46 centres with a total constructed capacity of 98,700 metric tonnes, as well as, a hired capacity of 57,617 metric tonnes. The programme for 1980-81 envisages an additional capacity of 11,000 metric tonnes to be generated, as compared with 16,000 metric tonnes in 1979-80.

d) Special programmes for Rural Development:

i) Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies:

The programme for the weaker sections is to be expanded considerably during 1980-81. Special provision has been made for small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, mainly under agriculture, animal husbandry and other rural programmes. The strategy adopted consists of:

1. Increasing production by transfer of improved technology;
2. Introducing subsidiary occupation to improve income;
3. Arranging supply of inputs;

The State's share of the outlay for the year will be Rs. 7.06 crores as compared with Rs. 3.64 crores for 1979-80.

ii) Drought Prone Area Programme:

The programme in drought prone areas is another which concentrates on the development of problem areas and primarily caters to the needs of the weaker sections. The emphasis here is on agriculture, horticulture, sericulture, animal husbandry and fisheries production, minor irrigation and soil conservation, as well as forestry.

While the programme was in operation in 46 blocks under the centrally sponsored programme and one block under the State sector, during 1979-80, it is proposed to extend the programme to 19 more blocks, under the state sector, during 1980-81. The state's share of the outlay on this programme will be Rs.7.02 crores as against Rs.4.45 crores in 1979-80.

iii) Intensive Rural Development Programme:

Another programme for the weaker sections is the intensive rural development programmes. In all 85 blocks, 40 of them in Small Farmers' Development Agency areas, 25 in Drought Prone Area Programme areas and 20 in Command Area Development Authority areas will be included in this programme.

With the main objective of making the families below the poverty line economically viable and self-sufficient, subsidiary occupations, especially those that are not land bound, are introduced and supported. The programme is focussed mainly on rural artisans and craftsmen, as also persons with uneconomical sized holdings and landless labourers.

An outlay from State's fund of Rs.2.6657 crores is planned, as against Rs.0.38 crores in 1979-80. Here again, the total programme, including funds from the centre, will be for Rs.6.40 crores. Actually, a sum of Rs.3.845 crores is proposed to be spent from the State sector by making adjustments out of the allocation made for S.F.D.A.

Land Reforms:

In order to implement land reforms speedily, a major thrust is to speed up the work of land tribunals and to strengthen the staff of the land reforms machinery. The outlay is Rs.3.23 crores, as compared with Rs.1.55 crores during 1979-80. The main thrust of the programme is to dispose off applications pending before the land tribunals and grant occupancy rights to tenants. 4.91 lakh applications out of 7.98 lakhs received, have been disposed off. Of these more than 3.1 lakhs have been in favour of tenants involving more than 13 lakh acres of land. The land tribunals have determined that 52,608 hectares are surplus land of which 15,027 hectares have been distributed to 6,996 persons, of whom 3,998 are from scheduled castes and tribes. The efforts will be towards disposal of all the pending applications during 1980-81.

Minor Irrigation:

Minor irrigation works have been given great importance in the plan, especially under the draught prone area programme, integrated development of the Western Ghats region and the tribal sub-plan, since they are a means of helping the weaker sections. Though there are a large number of minor irrigation works in some areas, others have few of them, especially those which are prone to draught and have other natural disadvantages.

An outlay of Rs.17.40 crores, including Rs.14.38 crores in the district sector and Rs.3.02 crores under the state sector has been provided, excluding the schemes under the integrated development of the Western Ghats region,

shown elsewhere, while Rs.17.30 crores has been provided during the year 1979-80. Included in this is the programme for the development of ground water resources by the ground water cell of the Department of Mines and Geology, for which Rs.1.54 crores has been earmarked, as against Rs.0.15 crores during 1979-80.

Thus, the provision for minor irrigation is comparatively of a high order with the exception that it will contribute to the improvement of economically weak areas. A sum of Rs.0.22 crores, out of this outlay, has been earmarked under the tribal sub-plan. The area to be irrigated from the projects undertaken during the year will be 29,780 hectares.

Soil and Water Conservation:

Since dry farming and black soil areas constitute a large part of the State, Soil and Water Conservation measures have an important place in the plan. The programme under Soil and Water Conservation will be implemented by the department of Agriculture and Forestry.

The Department of Agriculture has programmed to bring during 1980-81 52,000 hectares under countour bunding and complete 3,00,000 hectares of work taken earlier, as compared with 67,863 hectares and 3,06,100 hectares respectively during 1979-80 and 63,922 hectares and 3,04,707 hectares respectively completed during 1978-79. It is also proposed to survey 1,33,545 hectares to categorise waste lands in blocks, as compared with 1,33,545 proposed during 1979-80 and 1,33,545 covered during 1978-79. Besides these

two programmes, a new scheme for water management in water sheds will also be taken up. The Department of Forests has proposed to afforest 1,480 hectares. This excludes another 800 hectares to be covered in selected catchments of river valley projects, in collaboration with the Agriculture Department, which is financed from Central Government funds.

The outlay is Rs.3.60 crores, of which Rs.3.30 crores will be utilised by the department of Agriculture and Rs.0.30 crores by the Forest department. The outlay during 1979-80 was Rs.3.48 crores.

Area Development:

Command Area Development Authorities have been set up in Thungabhadra, Malaprabha and Ghataprabha, Cauvery Basin and Upper Krishna Project areas to speed up the utilisation of the irrigation potential, developed of these projects and a command area development wing has been created in the Planning Department at the Secretariat level, to co-ordinate the work. World Bank assistance has been obtained for the Upper Krishna Project. Out of the total irrigation potential of 17.2341 lakh hectares under different projects, 7.4124 lakh hectares have been brought under irrigation upto 1978. During the year 1978-79, 0.2721 lakh hectares of irrigation potential had been utilised and another 0.6870 lakh hectares were expected to be utilised during 1979-80. Thus, more than half of the potential created is yet to be utilised.

Therefore, considerable importance has been given to command area development in this plan. It is proposed to extend irrigation to 0.84 lakh hectares during 1980-81 and the outlay is Rs.3.95 crores, as against Rs.3.95 crores during 1979-80. Besides the above outlay, a sum of Rs.0.75 crores has been programmed for command area development in Intensive Rural Development Project areas and is included there.

In order to accelerate the development of command areas, the CADAs are being made statutory authorities.

Western Ghats Development Programmes:

For the development of Western Ghats, which is a 100 per cent funded Centrally Sponsored Scheme, an outlay of Rs.1.91 crores is envisaged for 1980-81. The programmes cover areas like, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Forestry, Small and Cottage Industries, Sericulture, Tourism, etc. Most of these schemes were in operation during 1979-80 and they will be continued during 1980-81 with a higher priority being given for Irrigation, Forestry and Sericulture.

Animal Husbandry

Animal Husbandry development is another sector to which great importance has been given, both because of its importance in the economic development of the rural areas as a whole and the important role it plays in the development of the weaker sections. The programme under animal husbandry consist of veterinary and animal husbanding extension services provided by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services. Special importance has been given to schemes to bring the weaker sections within the animal husbandry production activities.

The outlay on animal husbandry during 1980-81 Rs.0.81 crores, as compared with Rs.0.76 crores during 1979-80.

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services has given importance to the opening and expansion of the veterinary dispensaries, eradication of diseases such as, rinder pest and foot and mouth, cattle development, including cattle breeding and artificial insemination programme and the supply of cattle, sheep improvement programme and programmes for piggery and poultry development.

Within the programme a sum of Rs.0.13 crores has been provided to the tribal sub-plan, Rs.0.06 crores for assistance to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and a sum of Rs.1.27 lakhs for the establishment of poultry sheep and piggery units for small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

Dairy Development:

The programme for dairy development is important to meet the requirement of milk and milk products essential from the food and nutritional point of view. It is simultaneously a means of increasing employment and incomes in rural areas,

especially the weaker sections. Under the dairy development programme, the department of Animal Husbandry will set up rural dairy centres, start major dairies, expand existing ones and train farmers in dairying and the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation will assist in organizing dairy co-operative societies at the grass-root level and milk producers' cooperative societies unions at the regional level, set up mother dairies and milk bottling and processing units, as also facilities for production and distribution of feed and fodder. Activities, such as providing facilities for calf rearing and training in dairying will be taken up. Besides this, diagnostic laboratories and other research centres will be set up.

The outlay for dairy development during 1980-81 will be Rs.2.11 crores, as against Rs.2.10 crores during 1979-80. Of this, Rs.0.45 crores will be the share of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services and Rs.1.65 crores will be that of the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation.

Fisheries:

There is great scope for the expansion of fish production programmes in the state, especially inland fisheries. The basic need for the same is the production of fish seed. Therefore, importance has been given to this activity in the plan. At the same time, importance is also given to assistances to persons employed in fishing - inland, riverine and marine - since almost all of them come from the economically backward sections of society. Yet another field where there is need for immediate improvement is that of processing preservation and marketing of fish, since it will not only increase the nutrition and food intake of the people, by better utilisation,

but also enable those employed in fishing to get better returns. Hence, importance has been given to this aspect as well. The training of fishermen is another field where effort is being concentrated, with a view to assist the unemployed in the weaker sections to take up gainful employment.

The outlay for 1980-81 will be Rs.1.21 crores, as compared with Rs.1.02 crores during 1979-80. Of this, Rs.0.07 crores has been earmarked under the tribal sub-plan, mainly for the training of candidates from tribal areas in fishing.

Forest:

Forests play an important role in the economy of the state and 15.4 per cent of the total land area is under forests. At the same time, developmental activities, such as, irrigation power generation and the programme to provide land to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections have encroached on the forest area. Therefore, importance has been given to forestry programmes in the plan. Not only timber trees, but other economic species such as, cashew, rubber and cocoa, which contribute to the economy, as well as, trees suitable for match-wood, paper production and fuel are programmed to be planted. Reforestation of degraded forest is also being given importance. At the same time, attention is being given to wild-life preservation. A new scheme is farm-forestry to help individuals and groups to produce fruits, fuel, fodder and other useful trees in their holdings of gomal lands.

The outlay for the year 1980-81 is Rs.3.75 crores, while the outlay during 1979-80 was Rs.3.62 crores. Of this, Rs.0.15 crores will be utilised for the tribal sub-plan

and Rs.0.60 crores for the special plan of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Of the economically important species, an area of 350 hectares of cashew, 1158 hectares of teak, 1500 hectares of match wood and 3 hectares of tea plantations are programmed to be raised during 1980-81 as compared with 300 hectares of cashew, 300 hectares of tea and 1500 hectares of match wood during 1979-80.

Agricultural Financial Institutions:

The finance from institutional sources is of prime importance under the plan for increasing production in the agricultural, animal husbandry, fisheries and such other sectors, especially for the improvement of the financial conditions of the weaker sections. The two financial sources for this purpose are co-operatives and scheduled banks, major responsibility in agricultural sector resting on the co-operative institutions. Therefore, importance has been given in the plan to the strengthening of financial operations of the co-operative sector and also for the setting up of Regional Rural Banks.

The outlay for investment in agricultural finance institutions is Rs.2.13 crores, as against the outlay of Rs.2.13 crores during 1979-80. A sum of Rs.0.20 crores has been earmarked for the tribal sub-plan and co-operative societies to assist the tribals will be organised in nine blocks, which have been identified as tribal blocks.

Community Development and Panchayats:

The State Government have taken a conscious decision to revitalise the Panchayats and the Taluk Development Boards and use them as instruments of development. The plan and other schemes which are to be transferred to the Panchayat Raj institutions along with the funds have been identified and an order has already issued during 1979-80 transferring the schemes and the funds to them. It is expected that during 1980-81 there will be a further addition to the schemes and the funds will be kept at the disposal of the Panchayats and Taluk Development Boards. With this measure, the process of planning from below gets further strengthened in so far as Panchayat Raj institutions are involved both in the formulation and the implementation of the programmes which are best suited for the Panchayat Raj Sector. The allocation made in the plan is only towards the maintenance of their activities which obtained before the transfer of the plan schemes together with the funds as mentioned above.

Co-operation:

The co-operative sector is the backbone of the Government's developmental effort in the various fields, specially agriculture and allied activities. It has a major role to play in the provision of inputs and finance for productive purposes, as well as, for marketing. The co-operatives are specially important from the point of view of bringing weaker sections into the mainstream of developmental activities and increasing their income levels. Various types of cooperatives, such as, those for credit, farming, warehousing and marketing, storage, spinning and processing are functioning.

Co-operative spinning mills, sugar mills, consumer cooperatives, housing co-operatives, labour co-operatives and other miscellaneous types of co-operatives are also in operation. There is a programme to train and educate various functionaries in different co-operative institutions.

The outlay for 1980-81 is Rs.8.32 crores, while the outlay for 1979-80 was Rs.7.32 crores. A special sub-plan for tribal areas and for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes accounts for Rs.0.36 crores.

Special attention will be given for marketing, processing activities and distribution of credit and other inputs during 1980-81.

Irrigation:

Irrigation has the highest priority along with agriculture and power. The Tungabhadra and Bhadra projects have been completed. The strengthening of the Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal and the raising of the embankment has been taken up in a phased programme. To facilitate irrigation of about 5600 hectares lying to the east of Hagari, construction of an aqueduct across Hagari river is taken up under Tungabhadra Right Bank High Level Canal. Canal System under Devarabilikere of Bhadra Project will be completed in 1980-81 and 1300 hectares will be brought under irrigation. The Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal is almost completed. The work on Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal is in progress. The construction of Malaprabha Right Bank Canal including the Nargund Branch and also construction of the Left Bank Canal are in progress. The construction of the Almatti Dam and the construction of Narayanapura Dam are in progress. It is programmed to complete the Narayanapura Dam by June 1980 for a storage of 37 TMC. Almatti Dam I stage will be completed for a storage of 42 TMC. The work on the 2 Dams and the Narayanapura Left Bank Canal is in progress. The Kabini, Hemavathi and the Harangi projects in the Cauvery Basin have made further progress. The construction of the Hemavathy Dam near Gorur is nearing completion and the work on the construction of Right Bank Low Level Canal and Left Bank Canal are in progress. The work on Right Bank High Level Canal has been taken. The construction of Kabini Right Bank Canal is in progress. In the case of Harangi Project, the construction of Kanive aqueduct is in progress. The earthen embankment of Karanja Dam has been completed up to a height of 2.3 meters below the top level and the work of excavation and the spill

ways have been completed and the masonry flanks in progress.

In order to generate more employment and at the same time to increase the area under irrigation commensurate with the national objective of doubling the area under irrigation during 1978-83, the outlay on major and medium irrigation including those projects which are pending approval has been proposed at Rs.98.25 crores for 1980-81 as against approved outlay of Rs.97.95 crores in 1979-80 excluding Rs.2.05 crores provided for command area development in Upper Krishna Project area.

For the Upper Krishna Project, Rs.44 crores are provided. For the projects pending approval in the Cauvery Basin, Rs.25 crores are provided.

The following table indicates the details of the proposals:

Projects	(Rs. lakhs)	
	Approved out- lay 1979-80.	Proposed outlay 1980-81
1. Water Development	25.00	25.00
2. Irrigation Projects:		
A. Pre-fifth Plan Projects:		
a) Major Projects:		
1. Tungabhadra Project:		
a) Left Bank Canal	300.00	200.00
b) Right Bank Canal	30.00	30.00
c) High Level Canal	80.00	100.00
2. Bhadra Project	300.00	250.00
3. Ghataprabha Stage II	250.00	-
4. Malaprabha Project	1300.00	1175.00
5. Upper Krishna Project I	3748.00*	4399.00
6. Karanja	250.00	260.00
b) Medium Schemes:	97.00	100.00
B. Major Schemes of V Plan:		
1. Major Projects:		
a) Ghataprabha-III	588.00	600.00
b) Others	62.00	101.00
2. Medium Schemes	90.00	100.00
C. New Schemes 1978-83		
1. Major Projects.	50.00	5.00
2. Medium Projects	40.00	45.00
D. Projects pending approval	2500.00	2500.00
3. Modernisation, Direction and Administration.	90.00	140.00
Total:	9800.00	10000.30**

* Rs.40 crores including provision for command area development.

** includes provision of Rs.2.05 crores under area development for Upper Krishna Project.

In Volume-II which gives the details of the irrigation projects, for investment and target area to be brought under irrigation the department has proposed a slightly different distribution of the proposed outlay for 1980-81 in respect of Tungabhadra Project Left Bank Canal, Upper Krishna Project Stage-I and Medium schemes. They stand revised as per the allocation shown in this section of Volume-I of the State's Annual Plan 1980-81. The stepping up of the outlay on Upper Krishna Project is inevitable due to our commitment to fund this project as fully as possible to attract the matching World Bank assistance.

During 1980-81, it is expected that about 75100 hectares of additional potential will be created by the major and medium river projects.

Power:

In the Annual Plan for 1979-80 it was felt that we may begin the work on Kalinadi Stage II and step up the outlay on Gangavali Stage I with the feeling that investment on the Raichur Thermal Plant and the other on-going projects like the Varahi could be fully and adequately funded and that the schedule for the commissioning of the Kalinadi Stage II and Bedti Stage I could be so dovetailed as to have adequate power by the end of the Seventh Plan.

However, on a careful review of the progress achieved in the power sector (generation and distribution) it is now felt that as a result of the financial constraints, it may not be possible to maintain the outlays on Kalinadi Stage II

and Gangavali Stage I while providing the required outlays for on-going projects like Raichur Thermal Plant and the Varahi Project in particular.

Taking note of the additions to the State's own power expected from our share in the Central projects, during the 7th Plan period, the available resources may have to be carefully distributed on the on-going projects giving preference to the Raichur Thermal Plant and the Varahi Project. Following the Tuticorin Project investment pattern, the Raichur Thermal Plant will require heavy investment during the remaining years of the State's Five Year Plan. In 1980-81, Raichur Thermal Plant alone may require about Rs.48 crores. In view of this, the strategy of investment in the power projects in 1980-81 plan will be to concentrate our investment on the Raichur Thermal Plant, Varahi and Kalinadi Stage I and defer for the present investment on Gangavali Stage I and Kalinadi Stage II. This strategy can be altered only when the State's request for an additional resources of Rs.43 crores are made available for investment in the power sector taking the total outlay on the power sector from Rs.538 crores to Rs.581 crores during 1978-83.

As for the investment on the Upper Krishna Dam Power House, an investment of about Rs.12 crores has to be necessarily incurred during 1979-83 although we are likely to get the benefits after several years. Therefore, investment on the Upper Krishna Dam Power House of Rs.12 crores should be funded outside the State Plan by the Centre through an ad hoc allotment.

If this strategy is not adopted, it is feared that completion of the on-going projects which have already

advanced considerably like the Thermal Power Plant and Varahi Power Project would get delayed which will not be in the interest of the State or the country.

In the Volume-II, which gives the details of the power sector outlays, their inter-se distribution, the Mysore Power Corporation has proposed a pattern of outlay which without a detailed consideration of the appropriate strategy for investment in power as mentioned above. The allocation of the power outlay of Rs.98.78 crores covering both generation and distribution, as proposed by the Mysore Power Corporation and the Karnataka Electricity Board have been modified. Transmission and distribution (K.E.B.) will have an outlay of Rs.38 crores instead of Rs.43 crores and power generation will have a total outlay of Rs.60.78 crores. The distribution of the outlay on the different projects in power sector will be as follows:

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	1979-80 (R.E.)	Proposed Outlay 1980-81
1.	Survey and Investigation:	100.00	50.00
2.	<u>Generation:</u>		
	a) On-going Schemes:		
	i) Kalinadi Stage-I	2250.00	1800.00
	ii) Linganamakki Dam Power House	76.00	50.00
	iii) Sharavathy Valley Project		
	Stages I and II	18.00	14.00
	iv) Varahi Stage I	1200.00	925.00
	v) Gangavali Stage I	500.00	00.00
	vi) Raichur Thermal Plant	1356.00	2700.00
	b) New Schemes:		
	i) Kalinadi Stage II	300.00	00.00
	ii) Ghataprabha	00.00	-
	iii) Kabini	00.00	-
	iv) Upper Krishna	148.00	539.00
	v) Gas Turbine	352.00	00.00
3.	Transmission and Distribution	4300.00	3800.00
	Total:	10600.00	9878.00

During 1979-80, outlay on transmission and distribution had been Rs.43 crores to ensure that there would not be any lack of synchronisation between the stage of more power becoming available and the capacity to evacuate that power. This apart, a larger programme of energisation of pumpsets and of rural electrification had also influenced the allocation of larger outlays. The progress during 1979-80 has revealed that due to the difficulties experienced in getting supplies of aluminium conductors etc., the transmission and distribution sector has not been able to implement the programme as envisaged. During 1980-81, as per the present indications of the power supply, it is feared that the supply of aluminium conductors and other materials needed for a bigger programme of transmission network will again pose serious problems. It is, therefore, felt that an outlay of Rs.38 crores for transmission and distribution may be adequate for 1980-81.

Among other programmes of rural electrification, the electrification of harijan bastis will be supplemented to step up Bhagya Jyothi Scheme which aims to provide a single bulb connection to the poor households belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

INDUSTRIES

When compared with the resource endowment and Development potential of the State, the industrial Sector has somewhat lagged behind. Much leeway has to be made up before the state could reach the level of industrial development attained in states like Maharashtra, Tamilnadu or West Bengal. The imbalance which is now present in the industrial development of the State has to be corrected soon as otherwise the disparities would deepen to the great disadvantage of the state notwithstanding the infrastructural development and other incentives available in the setting up of Industries.

In the large and medium industries group, the Government Soap Factory, Government Sandalwood Oil Factories, KIMCO, Karnataka Vidyuth Karkhane, Now Government Electric Factory, Visweshwaraya Iron & Steel Limited, the Mysore Chrome Tanning-Company, the Karnataka State Forest Industries Corporation, Mysore Paper Mills have to be assisted in their expansion programmes. The Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation has taken up several joint sector projects like H.W.M. Polynosic Fibre and Linter Pulp-slurry, Safety Razor and Industrial Blade, Fibre Glass, Gellatine Ossein which are under various stages of implementation. It has drawn up programmes for promotion of mini-cement plants, Pharmaceutical Units, Alcohol based chemicals etc. It has to be assisted adequately by providing equity capital. It has also assisted projects coming in the Private Sector.

The Karnataka State Financial Corporation has to meet the demands from prospective entrepreneurs in Metallurgical and Engineering Sectors and industries such as steel, textile, cement and paper. The requirements of the District Industries Centres will also have to be met. It is also anticipated that the demands for industrial subsidy from small units in backward areas are likely to show steep increase in the coming years. The Karnataka Industrial Areas - Development Board has to meet the spill-over expenditure in respect of their programmes of acquisition and development of Industrial Areas throughout the state especially in the selected pockets especially where there is high potential for industrial growth.

The Electronics development Corporation has been forging ahead and has plans to establish electronic city in the rural areas. A testing and development centre has been set up and this has to be further developed. The Corporation has also made 3 applications for large industries which are import substitute/export oriented. Within 2 years of expansion research and development activity KENTONICS Company has brought out an equipment for Dental Profession which has been very well received in the market.

To meet the requirement of large and medium industries Rs. 18.24 Crores is proposed for 1980-81.

To achieve the objective of full or near full employment by 1988 it is necessary to establish employment -

intensive small scale and village and Tiny Industries in a very big way. Programmes taken up in the sector are oriented towards assisting the establishment of mini industrial sheds, entrepreneurs with incentive packages and providing of technical guidance and organising of programmes for the promotion of industries to back the rural resources in the Tiny Sectors. The handlooms, Small Scale Industries, Industrial Estates, Handicrafts Coir and Khadi & Village Industries Board Programme have to be provided adequate funds. The Industrial Estates Programme has suffered due to paucity of funds and the increase in demand for these areas has to be met by providing mini-sheds and allotting them on rental basis. The leather based Industries, Bee-Keeping Industries Centre, Assistance to beedi workers, supply of raw-materials and special scheme for Tiny-sector and some of the other programmes which cannot be allowed at a low-key for want of funds. It is therefore proposed to have an outlay of Rs. 5.54 crores during 1980-81 on village and small Scale and Tiny Sector Industries as against Rs. 4.97 crores during 1979-80.

From the view point of employment generation Sericulture stands first and should be given highest priority in the allocation of funds. The area under Mulberry is expected to increase substantially during the next Annual Plan period. To produce more of the Mysore Race Cocoons, more farms will have to be established in the Mysore Seed Area and also more Bivoltine Seed Cocoon farms have to

be set up to meet the increased demand. To transact the cocoons harvested Cocoon markets have to be re-organised and in addition some more cocoon markets have to be organised. Schemes are also under implementation for Tassar Development and new schemes have been formulated for the development of Sericulture. The Silk Reelers Industrial Co-operative Societies and Seri-culturists co-operative society have to be assisted. The Silk Weaving Factory has to be fully equipped and additional spindles have to be installed.

The States Project of Sericulture Development posed to the World Bank is to be implemented from the year 1980-81. The Banks involvement is anticipated to begin from January 1980. Adequate provision is made in the State Plan for meeting the State share of the total project cost. Accordingly the outlays for sericulture have been raised to Rs. 6.20 crores during 1980-81.

M I N I N G

More Regional Surveys and drilling operations have to be taken up. Investigations for exploiting mineral resources of the State which are pending have to be given proper support. The department of Mines has to be strengthened if it is to meet the growing demands made on it. The schemes are also being prepared under Mining Copper Deposits and for trained programmes. The outlay for mining is increased to Rs. 24 crore in the 1980-81 Annual Plan.

PORTS:

The State has a coastal belt of 237 Kms. and has 20 ports in the districts of Uttar Kannada and Dakshina Kannada. The major harbour at Mangalore is under the control of the Government of India and the old port of Mangalore is administered by the Mangalore Port Trust and the remaining ports are under the control of the State Government. The ports of Karwar, Belekeri, Tadri, Honnavar, Bhatkal, Coondapur, Hangarkatta and Malpe have been taken up for intensive development in view of their relative importance and traffic potential.

The outlay for the year 1980-81 is Rs.128.00 lakhs most of which will ^{be on Karwar} be on Karwar port which has to be developed quickly as an all weather port.

ROADS:

During the Annual Plan 1980-81, the amount provided for rural roads is Rs.600.00 lakhs and it accounts for about 47 percent of the total provision of roads during 1980-81. More emphasis is laid on the construction of roads in the rural areas especially in the command areas of the major river projects. The basic objective is to provide the basic amenities like, village roads in the rural areas and also to create employment opportunities for the rural unskilled labourers.

The total amount provided for the roads programme is Rs.1300.00 lakhs for the formation of new roads as also the improvement and maintenance of the existing roads. The road construction is a labour intensive scheme and

quite a substantial outlay is utilised on the direct employment of labour for the construction of various schemes under State Plan schemes.

ROAD TRANSPORT:

The proposed outlay is Rs.757.00 lakhs. The main stress is on the replacement of old vehicles and augmentation and consolidation of the existing services. Adequate provision are to be made for replacement of vehicles which have completed their economic life and to provide adequate passenger amenities. Provision has been made for completion of the various operational and amenity structures which are under various stages of construction. The programmes for road transport during 1980-81 include among others purchase of plant, machinery and other equipments.

Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation proposed to purchase 250 vehicles and 70 vehicles for augmentation and consolidation. It is also intending to strengthen the existing depot, divisional and regional workshops. The proposed outlay is inadequate; but due to resource constraints, it has to be accepted as inevitable.

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT:

Modernisation of navigation services is motivated towards providing safety measures and also to improve

the communication facilities. The Government of India had constituted a Committee on Inland Water Transport and the policy adopted in Karnataka is on the lines recommended by the Committee.

In all, 49 navigation services were brought under the control of the Inland Water Transport Department. During the year 1980-81, an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs is provided.

TOURISM:

The Annual Plan aims at consolidating the efforts of both Tourism department and the Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation in an integrated manner. The approach is towards consolidation of efforts in improving the infrastructural facilities in important places of tourist interest. The proposals are aimed at planned publicity, improvement of accommodation and transport facilities. An audio visual presentation through coloured slides, short documentary films on tourism have been proposed which is to be implemented in phases. Construction of two tourist rest houses have been proposed at Dandeli and Gokarna and also the spill-over works will be taken up. It is proposed to develop Devarayanadurga as a hill resort. The services of trained tourism promoters will be continued and also training will be imparted to them. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for tourism development during 1980-81. Out of this, it^{is} proposed to allocate a sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs to Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation in the form of share capital investment with a view to improving and promoting development activities, in the field of tourism.

EDUCATION:

In the approach to education, more emphasis should be laid on elementary (Pre-Primary and Primary Education) and Secondary Education keeping in view the maladjustment that obtains in higher education. The Primary Schools should have better building, adequate number of teachers and better facilities. During the year 1979-80, 650 Pre-Primary Education centres have been started in rural areas concentrating mostly in the tribal areas and 740 posts of additional teachers sanctioned during 1977-78 and 1979-80 have to be continued, besides supply of free text books, stationery, uniform and providing library facilities. It is proposed to start 24 high schools during 1980-81, continuation of 33 high schools started during 1978-79 and 1979-80, providing grant-in-aid to 150 Secondary schools started by private sectors are eligible for grant-in-aid during 1980-81, besides providing other facilities such as library books, equipment and furnitures. Teacher education at Primary and Secondary levels has to be provided with adequate funds for improving the quality of education. Under pre-University education, it is proposed to strengthen pre-university education, Book-Banks, training of teachers, revision of curriculum, and take up construction of College building at Chikkanayakanahalli and Hosakote. Provision has been made to continue the programme of vocationalisation of education started during 1979-80.

Provision has also been made for the Academy of Sanskrit Research at Melkote and Bharat Sevadal. It is also proposed for orientation Training Programmes for educational officers and teachers of high schools, middle schools and elementary schools and also to conduct work shops on diagnostic tests, refinement of text materials, development of unit plans and unit tests under Educational Research and Training.

The total outlay proposed under the Department of Public Instruction during the year 1980-81 is Rs.307.00 lakhs.

In the areas of Collegiate education there are 28 Government Colleges and 268 private colleges of which 180 colleges come under the salary grant scheme. It is proposed to strengthen the directorate for proper working of the Collegiate education, bifurcation of unwieldy colleges, buildings, expansion and improvement, salary-grant, providing student amenities and deputation of teachers for workshop for better teaching. The total outlay proposed during the year 1980-81 is Rs.30.00 lakhs.

A massive programme of adult literacy is proposed to be continued as centrally sponsored scheme as was done in the previous years because of the national character of the programme. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed as the State Plan support.

The Youth Services in the State are implementing several schemes for the benefit of the youth in rural and urban areas. Youth is a potential source of energy and by giving them right direction at the appropriate time, their energy could be utilised for nation building activities. The object is to make the student and non-student youth to realise the problem of our society and develop them in rural and urban areas. During the year 1980-81, it is proposed to organise youth clubs, conduct tours of youth leaders, student welfare, youth leadership, youth hostel, construction of stadium, publication of youth literatures etc. The total outlay proposed is Rs.33.25 lakhs for implementation of the youth services programmes.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION:

The degree courses are offered in 15 Engineering Colleges and one institute of Textile Technology. The diploma courses are offered in 32 Technical Institutions. There are 6 junior Technical Schools. Several diversified courses are offered in these institutions to cater to the manpower requirements of industries in the specialised fields. The short-term courses have been started to train the rural youth for useful vocations. During the year 1980-81, it is proposed to further consolidate the existing institutions and the newly started diversified courses by providing necessary equipment and buildings, quality improvement programmes, modernisation of workshops and laboratories, providing student amenities, staff quarters etc., are to be continued besides starting few diversified courses

in the field of electronics, Instrumentation-technology, Sugar-technology, Paper-Technology, Timber-Technology etc. The total outlay proposed in the annual plan is Rs.120.00 lakhs.

Expenditure on University education has been somewhat on the high side when judged in the context of the mal-adjustment between the demand for the degree holders and their supply. The problems of inadequate hostels and library facilities are still continuing. All these will have to be tackled within the overall allocation of Rs.536 lakhs for general education covering primary, secondary, collegiate and university education. There is likely to be a severe resource constraint for higher education. We may have to take this opportunity to reconsider the pattern of education expenditures on the different components like primary, secondary and higher education.

ART AND CULTURE:

During the year 1980-81, it is proposed to continue the schemes of Numismatic and library, Epigraphical survey, conservation of monuments, and watching of protected monuments under Archaeology. Under museums ~~in~~ on-going schemes undertaken during 1979-80 will be continued during 1980-81. It is also proposed to have 'Museum Education Service'.

It is proposed to translate old materials, catalogue of records, organisation of Archival exhibition, micro-film maps, Acquisatory historical records manu-

script, books etc. establishment of full fledged Reprography unit, Preservation of old records etc.

During the year 1980-81, it is programmed to publish State Gazetteer volume, completion of District Gazetteers on hand and four supplements.

There are 19 District Central Libraries, 10 City Central Libraries, 169 branch libraries, 112 Book Delivery Stations, one Mobile Library service, besides covering 1,926 village centres and 175 Taluka-centres under intensive library services of Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation scheme. The library services will be improved further to the extent possible.

The total outlay for Archaeology, Museums, Archives, Gazetteers and the Public Libraries for 1980-81 is Rs.20 lakhs.

DEVELOPMENT OF KANNADA:

As Kannada is declared as the Official language at all levels, more attention should be given to the Development of Kannada. Programmes include release of more grants for Kannada Sahithya Parishat, compilation of Kannada dictionary and Kannada Encyclopaedia and other Kannada Development programmes. During the year 1980-81, it is proposed to train the officials in Kannada language, encourage the officials to use Kannada official language, bring out Kannada equivalents for administrative purposes, and organise workshops and publications. The outlay proposed is Rs.20.00 lakhs.

Medical and Public Health:

Improving the medical facilities in rural areas and improving the services at district and lower level hospitals and to equip them well form the major thrust in planning for Medical and Public Health in the State. During 1980-81, it is proposed to strengthen the administration, hospitals, medical education, research and training for which a provision of Rs.130.00 lakhs is made. Although, according to the criteria of population-bed ratio, the state may have achieved a higher level when compared with All India average, their spatial distribution is not satisfactory. Under Public Health, more funds are necessary for minimum needs programme and prevention and control of disease besides providing training, laboratory equipments, living accommodation for ~~para-~~ medical staff in the rural areas and other health schemes for general and tribal areas. A provision of Rs.540.00 lakh is made for 1980-81 for public health and sanitation.

The Indian system of medicine and homeopathy has to receive adequate consideration for improvement in the interest of expanding health services available to the people. During 1980-81, a sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs is provided for strengthening this system. The programmes cover drug licence unit, development of various departments of Taranath Ayurvedic College, Bellary, opening of Homeopathic College at Bangalore, construction of dispensaries in the rural areas and building for a 100 bed hospital for the Ayurvedic College.

Under drugs control, it is proposed to continue training of Pharmacists, providing grant-in-aid to the private Pharmacy institutions, expansion of drugs testing laboratory and strengthening of Drugs Control Organisation. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is allocated during 1980-81 for this programme.

Sewerage and Water Supply:

In the matter of providing drinking water facilities, Karnataka will have achieved the objective of providing drinking water facilities to all the villages by the end of 1980-81. According to the 1972 survey, about 2500 villages remained to be covered with drinking water wells and this will be done during 1980-81. However, with the massive programme of housing for the poor which has been undertaken by the State Government in the past few years and with the increase in the number of Tandas and other colonies, apart from the inadequacy of the existing drinking water wells due to increase in population, the State has to continue its programme for providing drinking water wells in a big way in the coming years also. It should also be noted that since the survey was carried out in 1972, a large number of villages which were left out of the survey at the time have come to the notice and they require immediate attention for providing drinking water wells. If all these requirements are taken together, after covering the villages identified during 1972 survey, the State will still be left with 6 to 7 thousand villages which require either fresh provision or further strengthening of the drinking water facilities.

It is feared that Bangalore City will face a water crisis by 1981-82. In view of this the State has decided to implement the Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage II within about four years to augment water supply to Bangalore City by another 30 MGD from the Cauvery sources by providing treatment plants at T.K.Halli and laying of the duplicate transmission line with necessary pump house and other allied works. The scheme also provides for additional water supply distribution net work including construction of Zonal reservoirs and provides for the extension of the existing primary sewerage treatment plant at Vrishabhavathi and Koramangala Challaghatta valleys and for providing sewerage facilities to other minor valleys and unsewered areas. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs.55.5 crores. During the year 1980-81, Rs.1200.00 lakhs are proposed. Of this, Rs.420.00 lakhs will be met by the State budget and the remaining will be met by their own resources and loan from L.I.C.

A sum of Rs.320.00 lakhs has been provided for piped water supply. Out of this, Rs.280.00 lakhs will be utilised for the new schemes and the remaining Rs.40.00 lakhs will be utilised for the maintenance of the existing schemes. It is proposed to utilise two-thirds of the outlay for on-going schemes and the remaining amount will be spent on 140 fresh schemes. Under the Central Sector, Rs.200.00 lakhs has been earmarked. Out of this, two-thirds of the amount will be spent on on-going schemes and the remaining amount will be utilised to take 70 fresh schemes. Government have taken a policy decision to ensure that all the

on-going rural piped water supply schemes are/ completed by concentrating the available resources on them instead of trying to utilise such resources for taking up new schemes.

A sum of Rs.600.00 lakhs has been earmarked for 1980-81 under State Sector for bore_wells. Of this, Rs.20.00 lakhs will be used for sinking of 150 bore_wells covering an equal number of villages, benefiting 37,500 population under tribal sub-plan. In the remaining amount, 3,000 bore-wells will be sunk covering about 3,000 villages which will benefit 7.5 lakhs of population.

An amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs is earmarked under the Central Sector and it is proposed to sink 1,300 bore-wells covering 1,000 villages and benefiting 3.5 lakhs population.

The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board is allotted Rs.720.00 lakhs to take up piped water supply, Urban Water Supply, Sewerage Schemes.

An amount of Rs.80.00 lakhs is proposed for open wells. At least 500 drinking water wells will be deepened. This expenditure could be met out of the provision for open drinking water wells. In the tribal areas spill over works will be completed.

For water supply and sewerage, the following outlays are proposed in the 1980-81 annual plan.

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
Cauvery Water Supply Scheme	420.00
Piped Water Supply	320.00
Bore-Wells and Hand Pumps	600.00
Urban Water Supply	720.00
Open Wells	80.00

	2140.00

Housing:

For providing houses to the rural poor, the massive housing programmes will be continued. The scheme for distribution of house sites envisages allotment of free house sites to families of landless agricultural labourers, whose income does not exceed Rs.2,000 P.A. During the year 1980-81, it is proposed to distribute 25,000 sites.

During the year 1980-81, a total number of one lakh houses are proposed to be constructed under the People's Housing Scheme.

It is proposed to construct about 10,000 houses in the municipal areas of the State. Financial assistance of Rs.4,000 per house per family is being sanctioned under the scheme consisting of loan and subsidy of Rs.2,500/- and Rs.1,500/- per house respectively.

The Karnataka Housing Board is dealing with several schemes of which the major ones are indicated.

Integrated subsidised Housing Schemes	Targets for 1980-81	
	No.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1. Subsidised industrial housing scheme	875	35.00
2. Low income group housing scheme	1048	125.00
3. Rented housing scheme	571	130.00
4. Rural housing scheme	2221	60.00

It is proposed to allocate Rs.100.00 lakhs under the State Plan for the construction of residential quarters for police personnel. It is proposed to purchase 96 houses at Shakthinagar, Padavu, Mangalore from the Karnataka Housing Board, besides this it is also proposed to purchase 362 houses at several places in the State. In addition, 350 quarters will be constructed.

An amount of Rs.35.00 lakhs is proposed for the construction of jail buildings. The construction programmes include the prisons, hostel for prison training institutes, sub-jails and staff quarters.

The total outlay for the housing scheme is Rs. 2,090 lakhs.

Urban Development:

The primary function of the Town Planning is the preparation of physical plans to achieve co-ordinated development at the regional, urban and rural levels. Regional Planning unit for the Cauvery Valley Region and Western Ghats Region will be established. Separate project divisions will be established for planning and urban development schemes.

Bangalore Development Authority requires some support for its programmes. It is proposed to have an outlay of Rs.1051.15 lakhs for the year 1980-81 for the eleven new schemes contemplated under Integrated Urban Development Programme. The Central assistance

expected is Rs.400.00 lakhs. Out of the State budget, Rs.400 lakhs have been provided.

Against this background, an allocation of Rs.437.00 lakhs is made for urban development for 1980-81.

Slum Clearance:

The slums are posing a great challenge to civilised living. Therefore, the most important problem with regard to the housing of the slum dwellers is the construction of low cost houses which are within the repaying capacity of the slum dwellers.

During 1980-81, 211 schemes are programmed to be taken up of which 114 are fresh schemes and the remaining 97 are spill over from 1979-80. 55 slums of City Municipalities and Corporations of 16 districts have been included in 1980-81 Plan involving a cost of Rs.10.00 lakhs. 648 tenements already been taken up with the assistance of the HUDCO in three slums in Bangalore City will be completed and 2,602 tenements in 11 schemes in Bangalore City are proposed to be taken up with the financial assistance of HUDCO.

An amount of Rs.130.00 lakhs is provided in the annual plan for 1980-81 for taking up the works either for improvement or for clearance including the seed amount for housing schemes.

Labour and Labour Welfare:

It is proposed to strengthen the administrative machinery at the state level to handle the industrial relations which are becoming more and more complex. It is proposed to set up a legal cell for effective implementation of labour laws. In order to strengthen the conciliation machinery, it is proposed to set up 20 sub-divisional offices. In addition, the regional level machinery will also be strengthened. It is proposed to set up a separate cell to look after the welfare of women and child labour.

Employment exchanges have to be further strengthened. Training facilities will be provided to the craftsmen. Evening classes will be conducted. Provision has also been made under the tribal sub-plan.

Effective measures will be taken for implementation of the minimum wages for agricultural workers apart from extending financial assistance for housing scheme for plantation workers. Rs. 45.00 lakhs are provided for this sector.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

For involving the people in the process of development, it is necessary to organise the information and publicity services specially in the rural areas on a sound basis. Among other programmes of publicity, a new programme for mass communication at the block level is being implemented. For encouraging the local film industry which in turn provides some spin off benefits of employment, a subsidy scheme has been under operation in the state. This scheme has done much good not only to the film industry in Karnataka but also brought laurels to our national film industry. During 1980-81 the demand for subsidies will be higher. An outlay of Rs.110 lakhs is proposed for various schemes.

EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES

Stipendiary Employment Scheme:

A stipendiary employment scheme was introduced during 1978-79 in order to utilise the services of unemployed graduates, post graduates and diploma holders in programmes that would effectively strengthen the infrastructure in rural areas. The programmes include adult literacy, public distribution system, rural electrical repairs, management of co-operatives, extension services in slum areas, housing programmes for the poor etc. During 1978-79, 10,579 graduates, post-graduates and diploma holders have been provided employment under the scheme. During the current year i.e., 1979-80, a budget allocation of Rs.225 lakhs have been provided. By July 1979 about 33 thousand persons have been identified and 14,165 persons were appointed and the

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anticipated expenditure is Rs.325 lakhs. In view of the on going nature of the scheme and a large number of eligible persons seeking appointment, the expenditure is likely to exceed the outlay and proposals are sent for augmentation of outlays. Unless the outlays are raised, it may be difficult to achieve the objective of providing employment to all the eligible educated persons under the scheme. Their services are being used for programmes like adult literacy, supplementing teaching staff in primary schools with single teachers, etc. An outlay of Rs.225 lakhs is proposed in 1980-81 Annual Plan.

Employment Affirmation Scheme:

Although substantial employment opportunities have been created under the development plans, still the problem of seasonal unemployment for the landless agricultural labourers in particular has been serious and they are unable to get adequate means of livelihood when they are not required on the farms. While intensive block planning will facilitate the development of location-specific programmes which in turn create employment opportunities in the rural areas, it will not be possible to generate employment at the right time and the right place for all those unskilled and illiterate persons who seek manual work during the slack agricultural season. The constitutional provision for providing the right to work has still not been implemented. The state therefore introduced an Employment Affirmation Scheme from 1st March 1979 for illiterate and unskilled workers who seek manual work for 100 days during the slack agricultural season of the year.

The scheme was implemented in 45 talukas during March-June 1979. It is proposed to extend the scheme to 50 more taluks during 1980-81. Detailed planning is done to ensure

that over a period of 3 to 5 years, the surplus labour would be able to get gainful employment under the normal programmes of development in the public and private sectors dispensing with the special works programme.

The rural unemployed are happy with the scheme. The community assets have been created. The labourers who were migrating to project sites 100 to 150 miles away from their villages and to neighbouring states, are now staying back in their villages with the assurance of work and income under the scheme.

An outlay of Rs.869 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan for 1980-81 towards the cash expenditure of the scheme in 95 taluks.

Welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backward classes:

The planning strategy in the state has kept the poor at the centre of planning and various measures are being implemented for their welfare, especially of the SCs., STs., and other backward classes. For the welfare of SCs., and STs., measures for providing greater educational facilities, weaning them from traditional occupations, encouraging the adoption of useful crafts and trades, striving for better social improvement and removal of social disabilities are proposed to be strengthened. These schemes are to be given higher priority and have to be intensified for carrying the benefits to the larger numbers, especially in the rural sector. Government have set up a separate Scheduled Castes And Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation for encouraging the adoption of viable selfemployment programmes by the SCs. and STS.

The Corporation has stood guarantee for bank loans given to SCs. and STs. and have also arranged training in ancilliary units. Margin money is also provided. During 1980-81 it proposes to step up its programmes for dairy development, sheep rearing, horticulture, sericulture, fisheries and other occupations for their economic development. The Corporation has a programme of assisting SC and ST families with an outlay of Rs.51.28 crores involving the financial institutions and banks. The Government of India have offered to participate in the equity capital and the State Government has to provide the matching equity contribution. The corporation requires Rs.5 Crores as margin money. Both the State and Centre will participate in providing equity capital in the ratio of 51:49.

For the development of backward classes and minorities the State Government is implementing the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission. The department of Backward Classes and Minorities have included for implementation among others the following programmes: award of scholarships, strengthening and construction of hostels, grants-in-aid to private hostels, providing stipends to trainees in ITIs/ITCs., giving sports materials, enhancement of the strength in the orphanages, assistance to farmers to enroll as members in the Primary Land Development Banks and co-operative societies, etc. For inculcating the self-reliance among weaker sections through educational and economic betterment, a Backward Classes Development Corporation has been established. It is proposed to strengthen this corporation by providing more funds towards the share capital.

Several schemes of awarding scholarships, maintenance of hostels, book banks etc., were transferred to this department from Social Welfare Department.

An outlay of Rs.4.65 crores has been provided.

Social Welfare

The Department of Women and Children's Welfare, which has been newly created in the State will continue to administer a large number of programmes for the welfare of women and children, particularly belonging to weaker sections. It proposes to continue to work on the two Social Service complexes which were started during 1978-79 and add one more during 1980-81. It has drawn up programmes to start two schools for physically handicapped, provide scholarships to physically handicapped primary school students, to give assistance to Foster Homes for physically handicapped and Foundlings. It is also proposed to provide financial assistance for starting off women Co-operative Societies. For the welfare of children, division level Bala Bhavans are proposed to be started. Schemes will also be continued to provide financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations engaged in education, training and rehabilitation of the physically and mentally handicapped and other needy women for taking up training in suitable skills. The Special Nutrition Programme for children in the age group of 0-6 years and pregnant and nursing mothers from lower income groups in urban slums and tribal areas will continue to be implemented.

An outlay of Rs.57 lakhs has been provided.

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NUTRITION

1980-81 Annual Plan continues to attach a very high priority for the nutrition programme in so far as it strives to secure the future generation by providing nutritious food to the school children. The nutrition programme has 3 components, namely Mid-Day Meals scheme, Special Nutrition Programme and Applied Nutrition Programme. So far about 19 lakh children have been covered under the nutrition programme. In order to increase the coverage, five energy food manufacturing units are being set up in the state. Due to difficulties encountered in the fabrication of the machinery only two units are likely to go into production during 1979-80 and the remaining will be commissioned during 1980-81. By 1983 it is proposed to cover 27 lakh children. An outlay of Rs.2.57 crores excluding the funds transferred to the non-Plan side, has been provided for 1980-81 for all the three components.

Economic and General Services:

Planning machinery, computer services, improvement of the quality of the statistical information and the data base, strengthening of the department of weights and measures for providing protection to the consumers, stationery and printing come under the Economic and General services.

In the context of decentralised planning and intensive block planning for achieving full employment and with the implementation of two-tier planning process from 1978-79, it has become imperative that the district planning machinery is strengthened.

In the direction of grass roots planning yet another major step has been taken by the state. An attempt is made to achieve total and sustained development of the rural economy through planning for clusters of villages. In this approach clusters of 5 villages are delineated. Development profiles of the villages and of the target groups like small/marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and artisans are prepared. Making use of the plan programmes and assistance available from the Special Programmes like S.F.D.A., I.P.A.F., I.R.D., E.A.S., etc. an attempt is made to provide the necessary infrastructure like credit, marketing and storage facilities etc. and also build up other productive assets. This would fulfil the immediate needs of the village economy, enhance the productivity of the rural activities and lead to total and sustained development of the rural economy. This again imposes additional responsibilities on the district planning machinery.

In 1979-80 Annual Plan, provision had been made for strengthening the District Planning machinery both at the District level and at the State level. While the administrative procedures have been completed, the actual strengthening has not yet been done. It is proposed to fill up the additional posts of Project Analyst, Cartographers and other officers trained in programme preparation, monitoring and evaluation during 1980-81.

The government computer centre has been strengthened by acquiring a TPC-312 during 1979-80 and requires further assistance for the developing of software. Further, the old IBM 1401 computer has now worked for over eight years and requires replacement shortly. Also the card punches

and card verifiers have also almost outlived their useful life and requires to be replaced. The question of their replacement by an upgraded computer system along with micro processor-based direct data entry devices is being considered. A working group has been developing a project for computer applications especially in inventory management of the public undertakings. A PERT has also been prepared for the Upper Krishna Project and the sophisticated monitoring system would be pressed into service covering a large number of areas of plan implementation during the current year.

The Weights and Measures Department is also being assisted further to improve its services to the consumers.

An outlay of Rs.0.43 crores is provided for all these economic services.

During 1979-80, the State experienced great difficulties in the programme of providing accommodation for the Village Accountants and School Teachers in rural areas. Similarly the allocation made for the education sector turned out to be totally inadequate for constructing the required class rooms. To provide for these items, an outlay of Rs.135 lakhs has been made in 1980-81 Annual Plan for Public Works, apart from a provision of Rs.6 lakhs for the strengthening the Government Printing Press.

The details of the programmes and the physical targets are discussed in Volume-II which contains the relevant statements and also Volume-III which discusses the content of the programmes. For easy reference, some of the physical targets for selected programmes of 1980-81 Annual Plan are summarised below:

Physical Targets for Selected Programmes
1980-81

Sl. No.	Item/Unit	1979-80 (anticipated achievement)	1980-81 (Target)
A. <u>AGRICULTURE</u>			
1. <u>Production:</u>			
	a) Foodgrains (lakh tonnes)	74.65	81.50
	b) Sugarcane (lakh tonnes)	118.00	124.00
	c) Oil Seeds (lakh tonnes)	10.52	12.40
	d) Cotton (lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each)	12.00	13.20
	2. <u>Area under High Yielding Varieties:</u> (lakh Hectrs.)	25.80	28.50
B. <u>FORESTRY:</u>			
	3. Plantation of quick growing species as at the end of the year ('000 Hectares)	91.47	94.47
	4. Economic Plantation as at the end of the year ('000 Hects)	153.10	159.10
	5. Farm Forestry as at the end of the year (FIREWOOD) ('000 Hects.)	239.78	249.78
C. <u>CO-OPERATION:</u>			
	6. Co-operative Agricultural Credit (during the year (Rs. in crores)		
	a) Short Term	70.00	70.00
	b) Medium Term	5.00	5.00
	c) Long Term	30.00	30.00
D. <u>IRRIGATION:</u>			
	7. Area Irrigated as at the end of the year (lakh Hectares)	22.94	24.01
	8. Net Cropped Area (lakh Hects)	104	106
	9. Net area irrigated as proportion of net cropped area (per cent)	22	23

Sl. No.	Item/Unit	1979-80 (anticipated achievement)	1980-81 (Target)
<u>E. POWER:</u>			
10.	Installed capacity (MW) (as at the end of the year)	1334	1469
11.	Villages electrified (No.)	650	650
12.	Pumpsets energised (No. in lakhs)	20000	20000
<u>F. INDUSTRIES:</u>			
13.	Industrial Sheds (as at the end of the year (No.))	1650	2334
14.	New small scale industrial units as at the end of the year (No.)	10253	12400
15.	Silk production (lakh Kgs.)	27.00	26.99*
<u>G. EDUCATION:</u>			
16.	Enrolment (No. in lakhs)		
	a) Classes I to IV	36.80	37.70
	b) Classes V to VII	12.40	13.50
<u>H. ROADS (as at the end of the year)</u>			
17.	Surfaced road length ('000 Kms)	47.70	48.90
18.	Unsurfaced road length ('000 Kms)	17.20	17.70
<u>I. HEALTH (as at the end of the year)</u>			
19.	Minimum Needs Programme:		
	a) Primary Health Centres (No.)	272	282
	b) Sub-Centres (No.)	3218	3318
<u>J. RURAL WATER SUPPLY</u>			
20.	Villages covered by piped water supply	185	140
21.	Villages covered by simple bore-wells (including hamlets) (No.) (cumulative)	20937	24337

Sl. No.	Item/Unit	1979-80 (anticipated achievement)	1980-81 (Target)
<u>K. HOUSING:</u>			
22.	House sites distributed (as at the end of the year) (lakh Nos.)	8.25	8.50
23.	Houses for the poor (No. for the year)	80000	100000

* Low target due to replantation of local variety of Mulberry with M-5.

FINANCING THE PLAN

The total development effort in Karnataka's Five Year Plan for 1978-83, excluding programmes which would get financed from institutional sources like the commercial banks and other long term lending institutions, is about Rs.2160 crores. Rs.125 crores have been set apart on the non-plan side for financing the outlay on the irrigation projects pending approval in the cauvery basin. Rs.5 crores are the funds administered separately outside the plan by the Centre for financing programmes for the development of Western Ghats region in Karnataka. After taking note of these and also the credit for Rs.78 crores expected as Central matching assistance for certain State Plan schemes, the financing table for the State plan has to take care of an outlay of Rs.1952 crores.

The State Plan outlay was finalised at Rs.1952 crores last year and it was agreed between the Planning Commission and the State Government that apart from the resources which the State Government could provide, assistance would be available as follows:

- | | | |
|--|----|----------------|
| i) Transferred Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes | .. | Rs. 96 crores |
| ii) Normal Central assistance | .. | Rs. 367 crores |
| iii) Receipts attributable to inter-State consignment sales | .. | Rs. 40 crores |
| iv) Assistance from World Bank and other externally aided projects | .. | Rs. 120 crores |

These total Rs.623 crores. The balance of Rs.1329 crores was made up of a base figure of resources of Rs.1038 crores and Additional Resource Mobilisation^{of} Rs.291 crores.

Against this scheme of financing 1978-83 State Plan, Karnataka was given central assistance of Rs.88 crores for 1978-79 Annual Plan and Rs.66 crores (normal) as Central assistance for 1979-80 Annual Plan. The State presumes that there would be a reasonable progressive stepping up of central assistance for 1980-81 Annual Plan period over the level of 1979-80 if not of the level of 1978-79.

The Planning Commission have not firmly indicated the level of Central assistance for 1980-81 Annual Plan. It is therefore difficult for the State to give a precise idea of the scheme of financing an outlay of Rs.410 crores proposed for the Annual Plan of 1980-81 which includes an outlay of Rs.25 crores for irrigation projects pending approval in Cauvery basin. At the resource discussions held in the third week of November 1979, a completely agreed set of conclusions could not emerge. However, it would be perfectly legitimate for the State Government to proceed on the assumption that there will be a progressive step up in central assistance and market and negotiated borrowings. It is very pertinent to note that even if one is merely to correct for inflation which has occurred during 1979-80 (more than 25%), and to maintain the physical content level of 1979-80 plan in the 1980-81 plan, nearly 25% rise in outlays over 1979-80 plan will be absolutely necessary.

The adoption of a second formula (IATP) for the distribution of funds released by the changes made in the pattern and scope of the centrally sponsored schemes has inflicted on Karnataka a loss of about Rs.25 crores per annum.

It may be recalled here that Government of India have tried to take care of the hardships caused by the adoption of this formula in respect of all such States by providing for extra assistance to make up the shortfalls in resources for financing the plan outlays.

According to the commitments on the part of the State Government for raising additional resources, Rs.291 crores will have to be raised during the period of 5 years from 1978 to 83. The State has already raised Rs.90 crores in the first two years viz., 1978-79 and 1979-80. During 1980-81 it is expected that additional resource mobilisation will be of the order of Rs.91 crores. Thus in the first three years of the new Five Year Plan, Karnataka will have done an additional resource mobilisation of Rs.181 crores and the balance of Rs.110 crores will easily be more than made up by the current levels of taxation which is one of the highest in the whole country. It would, therefore, be unreasonable to ask the State Government to do fresh additional resource mobilisation over and above Rs.291 crores. The logical cause would be to give additional central assistance of about Rs.125 crores to make up for the loss of central assistance due to the IATP formula.

The State's own resource position would have been much better but for certain factors which were beyond the control of the State Government. As the Central Government could not control prices and had to give additional D.A. to its employees, the State Government had to fall in line in order to avert a major strike on the part of the State Government employees. We are still one step behind the central level of D.A.

As a result of revision in the bus fares introduced in March-June 1979 the resources of the Road Transport Corporation had improved but unfortunately the hike in the petrol prices had led to a deterioration in the estimated resources for 1980-81. On the side of the State Electricity Board, electricity tariffs were revised during 1978-79. The rates for agricultural purposes (pumpsets) are higher than those prevailing in the neighbouring States. This has brought more revenues and has partly offset the deficit but surpluses are yet to get generated. While the expenditure on the Kalinadi Stage-I had to be stepped up and continued due to some operational reasons, the commissioning of the first unit stage for the middle of 1979, has been delayed and denied the State the resources which would have been there, if the additional power had become available from the middle of this year. As a result, Mysore Power Corporation is not able to make up its deficit.

Therefore, the anticipated surpluses from the public enterprises have not been substantial although intensive efforts have been made to reduce their losses through the stepping up of the rates. It is expected that during 1980-81, when some of the agreements for supply of power to other States/Special units are to be renewed the State Government hopes to bring about a better alignment between the costs and prices and this is expected to yield some more revenues to the State Electricity Board. However, still more efforts are necessary to reduce the operating costs of these enterprises and generate more surpluses for financing the plan.

At the initiative of the Central Government which gave

some indications that it would meet 50 per cent of the loss on octroi revenues, if octroi were abolished in the State to facilitate speedy and unhindered road transport, the Karnataka Government abolished the octroi in the Budget of 1979-80. This meant a loss of about Rs.20 crores. Expecting Rs.10 crores from the Central Government the State Government resorted to additional levies to the extent of Rs.10 crores. Unfortunately, as a result of the legal proceedings against the measures proposed, the State could not realise the amount for which it took credit in the budget. Also, so far Government of India have not given Rs.10 crores. The State would therefore expect that during 1980-81, Central Government will give Rs.20 crores as 50 per cent of the loss in octroi revenue during 1979-80 and 1980-81.

As for the market borrowings, the State hopes that the credit worthiness of the Government will be kept in view in determining the size instead of a mechanical approach of allowing a 10% rise over the previous year.

Against this background, the outlays of Rs.410 crores including Rs.25 crores of outlay on irrigation projects pending approval in the Cauvery Basin for 1980-81 Annual Plan, is envisaged to be financed as follows:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Rs. crores</u>
1) State's own resources at 1978-79 level of taxation including market borrowings, share in Central taxation as assessed at the resource discussions in Nov. 1979	201
2) Central assistance	80
3) Funds towards externally aided projects	30

	<u>Rs. crores</u>
4) Share in the transfer of funds of Rs. 96 crores for 1979-83 resulting from the revision of scope and pattern of Centrally Sponsored Schemes	26
5) Assistance from the Centre towards 50% loss in revenue due to abolition of octroi (for 1979-80 and 1980-81)	20
6) Funds provided on the non-plan side for irrigation projects	25

Total:	382

The gap in resources to the extent of Rs. 28 crores will have to be bridged by additional special assistance from the Centre, larger share of market and negotiated borrowings and economy in expenditures, and additional resource mobilisation to the extent that it is not covered up by buoyancy shareable in State resources and ~~shareable~~ central resources.

It is to be reiterated that when the State has already done its maximum effort to fulfil the target set for additional resource mobilisation, it should not be made to suffer any further either by denying extra assistance or by suggesting still higher levels of additional resource mobilisation.

EMPLOYMENT.

The magnitude of unemployment is staggering. In Karnataka the problem is as severe as any where else in the country despite the employment orientation given to the plan programmes in the State. The problem of unemployment has two more factors namely, Child Labour and persons working who are above 59 years. At present the working force of the state includes 8 percent of children below 15 years and an equal percentage of persons above 59 years. It is necessary to wean away these two components of labour force. One way of reducing this problem is to enforce strictly the provision of Voluntary Primary Education Act. In this direction special attention is being given to implement the act.

The broad thrust of policy in Karnataka has been one of creation of substantial employment opportunities through various plan programmes, Small and Marginal Farmers development and bank assistance to benefit the weaker sections of society. Special employment programmes like Stipendiary Employment Scheme, Employment Affirmation Scheme are under implementation in the State. Thus creation of new job opportunities is clearly interwoven with the development objective. Special attention is given for not only creation of wage employment but also for self-employment mainly in the sectors like Agriculture, Industry, Medicine, Engineering and other vocational trades.

A proper assessment of the level of unemployment has become difficult for want of precise data apart from the conceptual difficulties in measuring employment and un-employment. However, attempts have been made in the various rounds of national sample survey notably in 27th and 32nd round to have an idea about the magnitude of employment. Chronic employment is a small portion of the whole unemployment problem, because very few workers remain unemployed throughout the year. Many of them find some work for some days, some weeks or months and are forced into idleness in the absence of productive work.

The 32nd round of national sample survey (July 1977 to June 1978 all 4 Sub-rounds combined) has information on the problem of unemployment and under employment. Assessment of employment on a weekly activity status is a better criterion than ^{that} of daily activity status. The data thrown up by the 32nd round shows that 5.21 lakhs persons were unemployed as shown below.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN LABOUR FORCE FOR POPULATION OF AGE GROUP 15-59 YEARS ON THE BASIS OF WEEKLY ACTIVITY STATUS. 32ND ROUND OF N.S.S. COMBINED (FOUR SUB-ROUNDS JULY 1977 - JUNE 1978)
KARNATAKA AND ALL INDIA.

Sl.No.	Sub-round.	R U R A L.		U R B A N.		Total.
		Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	
	Combined			<u>KARNATAKA.</u>		
1.	(July 1977- June 1978)	1.91 (3.12)	1.44 (4.63)	1.35 (6.97)	0.51 (9.15)	5.21
				<u>ALL INDIA</u>		
2.	"	45.2 (3.51)	22.0 (1.72)	23.5 (6.23)	8.8 (2.66)	99.5

Figures in brackets give the percentage of persons 'Unemployed' to total population of age 15-59 years.

Though the data maintained by the Employment exchange have got certain limitations like double registration, Registration by the employed, non-registration by the unemployed etc., still they give an idea of the trend of unemployment. Between August 1975 and August 1979, the number on the Live Register of Employment exchanges has increased from 3.47 lakhs to 5.59 lakhs registering an annual increase of about 12.6 percent during the five years. The highest annual increase was in the case of post-graduate (17.5%) and the lowest was in case of graduates (10.1%). However, the growth rate of unemployment has shown an increase during 1978-79 (7.1%) as compared to the (12.6%) growth rate during 1975-79. In case of below matriculates including illiterates there was a negative trend (-1.9%).

Some of the recent studies have revealed that many of the registrants in the live register normally 40 to 50% are already in some job or the other but are seeking better opportunities. Applying this correction factor to the Live Register data the probable number of unemployed would be in the range of 2.5 to 2.8 lakhs as on August 1979. The details of the Live Register data are given below:

NUMBER OF REGISTRANTS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN KARNATAKA.

Sl.No.	C a t e g o r y.	No. of Registrants on the Live Register as on			Annual Growth Rate	
		1st August 1975	1st August 1978	1st August 1979	1975-79	1978-79
1.	Post Graduates	3,441	5,850	5,917	+17.5	+ 1.1
2.	Graduates	45,339	63,709	69,389	+10.1	+ 8.9
3.	Diploma Holders	3,676	5,490	5,548	+12.3	+ 1.1
4.	I.T.I./Apps and other certificate holders	5,639	8,071	12,060	+10.8	+49.4
5.	Matriculates.	1,57,669	2,37,825	2,69,221	+12.7	+13.2
6.	Below Matriculates including illiterates.	1,31,445	2,01,234	1,97,347	+13.3	- 1.9
TOTAL:-		3,47,209	5,22,179	5,59,482	+12.6	+ 7.1

SOURCE: DIRECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

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Despite massive investment made in the previous plans the share of total work force is only about 10 percent. During the period between March 1974 and March 1979 organised employment has increased from 9.11 lakhs to 10.83 lakhs. The share of women employment in the organised sector has remained stagnant at 12%. During the above period it increased from 1.13 lakhs to 1.36 lakhs. Details are given below.

ORGANISED EMPLOYMENT.

Sector.	(in Lakhs)					
	31st March 1974			31st March 1979		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Public.	5.60	0.60	6.20	6.62	0.80	7.42
Private.	2.38	0.53	2.91	2.85	0.56	3.41
Total:	7.98	1.13	9.11	9.47	1.36	10.83

SOURCE: DIRECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

The developmental programmes implemented have created substantial employment opportunities but the absence of detailed employment data has been the difficulty in making a comprehensive estimate of the employment that is generated or likely to be generated from plan programmes. However, some of the particulars of employment generated from the special programmes are briefly indicated as under:

The Small Farmers Development programmes have been in operation in the state in 10 districts. Since inception of these programmes and up to the end of August 1979, the number of persons who have benefitted by this programme comes to about 3.69 lakhs.

The expenditure incurred was Rs.848.66 lakhs as against an outlay of Rs.2040 lakhs.

The Drought Prone Area Programme is in operation in 10 districts of the state and has created an employment opportunities to an extent of 1.10 lakh man years since inception upto June 1979.

Employment opportunities are also being created through financial assistance given by the Public and Private Sector Banks under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme. During 1979-80, progress in this area is almost negligible.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation is sanctioning Margin money loan for self-employment for irrigation wells, irrigation pump sets, land reclamation, Horticulture, Sericulture, Fisheries Sheep Units, Bullock Carts, Dairy Units, Goat Units, Poultry Units, Piggery Units and artisans in collaboration with Commercial Banks and other financial institutions. Upto October 1979 the State share released was Rs.3.97 lakhs and the number benefited under the scheme was 901 persons.

Small Scale Industries Like Handlooms, Village Industries and Coir Industries are a major source of generating self-employment. Under coir Industries direct full time employment was generated for 880 persons and direct part-time employment was generated to 1500 persons upto October 1979.

To help educated unemployed interest subsidy is being sanctioned to Engineering degree and diploma holders (3 years) who have set up an industry and have taken loan from any of the financial institutions recognised by Government of India. The maximum interest subsidy is Rs.20,000/- per individual per year. The subsidy is being given for 3 years in industrially forward districts and five years in Industrially backward districts from the date of commencement of repayment. Interest subsidy allowed is the difference between the 7 percent and the bank rate. Upto October 1979 the amount sanctioned as interest subsidy was Rs.5.75 lakhs and the number benefited was 62.

Under the scheme to provide seed money the amount sanctioned was Rs.17.51 Lakhs (upto March 1979) and number of units benefited was 146.

The employment content of the Annual Plan 1980-81 has been estimated by making use of the Sector-wise employment norms which have been developed by using the available meagre data. During 1980-81 an investment of Rs.410 crores is likely to generate about 13.29 lakhs employment opportunities including both continuing and new employment. Of this 13.29 lakhs employment opportunities 2.66 lakhs employment opportunities shall be new employment. Sector-wise details are given below:

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT GENERATION DURING 1980-81
UNDER PLAN SCHEMES.

		(in 000s)
Sl. No.	S e c t o r s.	Estimated Employment generation.
1.	Agriculture & Soil Conservation.	177.8
2.	Animal Husbandry	3.3
3.	Forestry	17.3
4.	Fisheries.	1.9
5.	Co-operation.	8.3
6.	Community Development	0.5
7.	Major & Medium Irrigation.	770.3
8.	Minor Irrigation.	29.5
9.	Power	95.8
10.	Roads.	51.3
11.	Ports and Harbours.	0.7
12.	Industries.	26.6
13.	Education.	5.2
14.	Health.	7.9
15.	Housing.	41.1
16.	Others.	92.1
Total:-		1329.6

Although our plan schemes have created substantial employment opportunities, the number of job seekers has been increasing and it is more so among the educated unemployed. A ^{major} education reform is necessary to tackle this problem. However . in an attempt to absorb them in productive works, Government of Karnataka is implementing a Stipendiary Employment Scheme for utilising the services of Post Graduates, graduates and diploma holders who are on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges. The scheme covers those persons from among the families which have not adequate income that is less than Rs.3,600/- per year and no earning member in the family. The persons are being employed on a fixed stipend of Rs.150/- per month in developmental programmes located as near as possible to their place of residence within the taluka. Under this scheme upto to the end of July 1979, 14,165 persons have been employed. It will be continued during 1980-81.

To give the programme a direction and purpose, the idea of giving these graduates, post-graduates/ diploma holders vocational training in certain skills to become self-employed is being considered. The objective of the scheme is not only one of utilisation of the services of these people for developmental activities but also to help those who are willing to have their own means of living by giving them training in vocational skills to become self-employed. It is considered necessary to dovetail the training aspect of the programme with that of giving benefit to remove

the feeling among the beneficiaries being utilised for purposes of routine work instead of giving them a training to get a job in the normal activities of the society.

Under the Employment Affirmation Scheme, which is being extended during 1980-81 to another 50 talukas taking the total number of talukas where the scheme is implemented to 95, it is estimated that about six lakh landless agricultural labourers are likely to register for wage employment during the slack agricultural season. Judging on the turn out for work during 1979-80, it is estimated that not less than four lakh landless agricultural labourers are likely to turnout and will get wage employment at Rs.4/- per day under this scheme for 100 days during 1980-81. This should be considered a substantial step in alleviating the misery of the poor landless agricultural labourers by providing them employment and by giving wages partly in cash and partly foodgrains. Measures are also being initiated to organise functional literacy classes and training programmes in certain crafts like carpentry, masonry work, etc., at the work spots. This should help them to take to self-employment at a later stage. Efforts are made to absorb as many of the landless agricultural labourers as possible, who seek work under the Employment Affirmation Scheme, in self-employment schemes which are in operation under special programmes like the Small Farmers Development Agency and the Integrated Rural Development programme.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT & BLOCK PLANNING

Experiences of the earlier plans in the sphere of rural development have shown that mere sectoral/project approach does not ensure an orderly overall development of an area with distributive justice. This is more so in the context of inter-regional and intra-regional disparities in the level of growth attained, employment and potential for development. The main objectives of the integrated rural development programme is to achieve growth with social justice and full employment with better utilisation of the local resources. The programme has focussed on target groups comprising small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers, rural artisans and S.Cs and S.Ts without whose development the rural development has no meaning.

It is necessary to plan for integration of different programmes and establish appropriate linkages for an overall development of an area ensuring distributive justice, full utilisation of local resources and meeting out the local needs. An integration of the existing rural development programmes such as SFDA, DPAP and CAD has been brought about. Area development strategy consists of the development of primary sector through programme relevant to agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry; secondary sector through the programmes for the development of village and cottage industries, small scale industries, skill formulation and other subordinate services and tertiary sector through developing organisations for marketing, processing and allied activities. The animal husbandry programme is being re-oriented to cover a large section of rural population especially, S.Cs and S.Ts and other landless. Social Forestry programme is integrated with the programme for the development of animal husbandry, and this provides a better base to the families engaged

in animal husbandry.

Thus, programmes related to agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry have been interoven to form a compact block so that farm output can be raised with better use of irrigation and other facilities. Further, under agricultural development, the main thrust has been on Command Area Development in irrigated areas and water-shed management in rain-fed areas. The required infrastructural facilities like drinking water supply, rural roads, education, health etc. are linked up appropriately to the development programmes.

All the Blocks in the state are covered by one or more of the three special programmes viz. SFDA, DPAD and CAD. Out of them, 85 blocks were selected during 1978-79 for intensive development under the programme for Integrated Rural Development. Each Block was provided with Rs.5 lakhs for its development during 1978-79. 43 blocks in the total of 85 are taken up for intensification during 1979-80. Each block is provided with an outlay of Rs.10 lakhs for the year.

The list of the selected blocks for intensification of the development activities is given below:

Blocks selected for intensification
under I.R.D. Programme

<u>Raichur District</u>	<u>C.A.D.</u>	<u>Bijapur District</u>
1. Koppal	6. Bailhongal	10. Biligi
2. Gangavathi	7. Chikkodi	
3. Manvi		
4. Sindhanur	<u>Mandya District</u>	
5. Raichur	8. Mandya	
	9. Malavalli	

S.F.D.A.Mysore District

1. Chamarajanagar
2. Hennabadavyanahate
3. Kollerai
4. Nanjanur
5. T.Narasipura
6. Yelandur
7. Gundlupet
8. Mansur

Shimoga District

9. Channagiri
10. Shikaripura
11. Honnali

Bellary District

12. Hospet
13. Siruguppa
14. Mudlagi

Bidar District

15. Bhalki

Gulbarga District

16. Chincholi
17. Afzalpur
18. Sedam

19. Jevargi

North Kanara District

20. Mundgod

D.P.A.P.Tumkur District

1. Koratavere
2. Madhugiri
3. Pavagada

Chitradurga District

4. Jagalur

Kolar District

5. Gudibanda
6. Sidlaghatta
7. Srinivasapura

Belgaum District

8. Soundatti
9. Ramadurga

Dharwar District

10. Ron
11. Mundagol
12. Haveri

Bellary District

13. Madagali

The principal criterion for selection of the blocks has been the proportion of S.Cs in the population of the block. Landless S.Cs were provided with financial support for the purchase of land and undertaking cultivation of it. Development under Integrated Rural Development Programme aims at making concerted effort to raise income and employment of the rural poor through integration of the programmes like S.F.D. A., D.P.A.P. and C.A.D. The schemes of subsidy in the selected

blocks have the same feature whether blocks are located in S.F.D.A., D.P.A. or C.A.D. project areas. The programme of integrated rural development has received high priority among the rural development programmes in the state.

Area Planning for Employment

Apart from the blocks selected for Intensive Rural Development some other blocks have also been chosen under the programme of Area Planning for Employment. The main consideration for the selection of blocks are: (a) the blocks which are not covered by special programmes like S.F.D.A., D.P.A. and C.A.D. (b) Where large number of Bonded Labourers are released and (c) where SC population is larger.

On the basis of the above criteria, 6 blocks during 1978-79 and 12 blocks during 1979-80 were selected under this programme. Every such block is provided with Rs.2 lakhs as subsidy to avail different beneficial programmes. The list of selected blocks is given below:

District	Blocks selected during	
	1978-79	1979-80
Bangalore	(1) Bangalore South (2) Anekal	(1) Doddaballapura (2) Nelamangala
Bijapur	(3) Indi	-
Chikmagalur	(4) Mudigere	-
Chitradurga	(5) Holalkere	(3) Hiriya (4) Molakalmuru
Dakshina Kannada	(6) Belthangady	(5) Sullia
Kodagu	-	(6) Virajpet
Kolar	-	(7) Chikballapur (8) Gouribidanur (9) Malur
Shimoga	-	(10) Sagar (11) Thirthalli
Tumkur	-	(12) Chikkanayakanahalli

Household Survey

Apart from Rs.2 lakhs available as subsidy for each block, an amount of Rs.0.60 lakhs is set apart for carrying out the household survey in each of these blocks. The research organisations like Asian Institute for Rural Development, Bangalore, Institute of Public Opinion, Delhi, Institute of Development Studies, Mysore, etc. are involved for conducting this survey. These surveys will identify the target groups in all the villages in the block and suggest suitable mix of beneficiary oriented programmes. Besides, the surveys also contain the analysis of resource inventory and programmes ^{for} fuller exploitation of resources, both human and natural.

Village Cluster Approach to Rural Development

Yet another step has been taken towards grass roots planning in the State i.e. a clusterwise approach towards total and sustained rural development. A development profile of a cluster of five villages and in particular a development profile of the weaker sections would be prepared. This would be put in juxtaposition with the existing programmes in the area. An attempt will be made to ensure that the infrastructural needs of the area and the needs of the target groups are met.

CHAPTER - IVPROPOSALS FOR DISTRICT PLANS - 1980-81.

District Planning to be more meaningful, calls for the preparation of State's Annual Plan on the basis of District Sector Plans at the stage of formulation of State's Annual Plan itself. For this purpose it is not enough if the District Sectors are demarcated from the State Plan Schemes. The outlays of those sectors which are identified as District Sector have to be further bifurcated into District Sector outlay and State Sector outlay. Once the State's Plan outlay is bifurcated into District Sector outlay and State Sector outlay, it is necessary to define clearly the areas of plan formulation at two-tiers. Even within a particular sector included under District sector, there are schemes which ought to be planned at the State level. Hence, it is necessary that the programmes under each District Sector are further bifurcated into Divisible Schemes (District Sector Schemes) and Indivisible Schemes (State Sector Schemes). After doing this, the Plan formulation has to begin at two-tiers simultaneously i.e., District Planning units have to formulate programmes for the District Sector outlay and the State Planning units for the State Sector outlay. The aggregate of the District Plan programmes will then have to get integrated with the State Sector Programmes. The State Plan should be an Integrated Plan covering both District Sector and State Sector programmes.

For the first time Karnataka's Annual Plan for 1980-81 is prepared on the above lines. Out of the proposed State's Annual Plan outlay of Rs.410.33 crores an outlay of Rs.80.74 crores (19.68 per cent) is determined as District Sector outlay and the balance of Rs.329.59 crores as State Sector outlay. The share of District Sector outlay in the total by major head of development is given in Table-1.

Table-1District Sector Outlay in State Plan Outlay - 1980-81

Head of Development	(Rs. in crores)		Col.3 as per cent of Col. 2
	Total	Of which District Sector	
1	2	3	4
I. Agriculture & Allied Services.	67.81	24.51	36.14
II. Co-operation	8.32	1.62	19.43
III. Water & Power Development	197.03	-	-
IV. Industry and Minerals	30.15	4.42	14.65
V. Transport & Communications	22.38	11.38	50.85
VI. Social and Community Ser- vices.	82.80	38.81	46.88
VII. Economic Services	0.43	-	-
VIII. General Services	1.41	-	-
Total	410.33	80.74	19.68

Major portion of outlay on Transport and Communications and Social and Community Services, a little more than a third of the outlay on Agriculture and Allied Services and 15-20 per cent of the outlay on Industry and Minerals and Co-operation is determined as District Sector outlay from the total State Plan outlay. The share of District sector outlay in each of the sectors is given in Table-2.

TABLE - 2

District-Sector Outlay - 1980-81

Sl. No.	Sector	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Proposed Outlay for 1980-81	
		Total	of which S District Sector outlay
1.	Agriculture	760.00	84.36
2.	Forest	375.00	310.76
3.	Fisheries	121.28	82.87
4.	Horticulture	357.06	175.42
5.	Animal Husbandry	81.07	36.98
6.	Marketing	26.88	17.20
7.	Minor Irrigation	1740.23	1437.95
8.	Soil & Water Conservation	360.30	305.43
9.	Co-operation	832.00	161.66
10.	Village and Small-scale Industries.	554.00	143.60
11.	Sericulture	613.33	298.15
12.	Roads and Bridges	1300.00	1138.00
13.	Primary and Secondary Education.	536.00	218.85
14.	Medical and Public Health	670.00	434.03
15.	Other Systems of Medicine	30.00	16.24
16.	Drinking Water Supply:		
	(a) Open Drinking Water Wells.	80.00	79.60
	(b) Borewells	600.00	600.00
	(c) NRWS/BWSSB	740.00	608.28
17.	Urban Development (Town Planning)	37.00	3.58
18.	Slum Improvement	130.00	118.69
19.	Welfare of SCs./STs.		
20.	Welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities.	465.00	246.26
21.	Welfare of Women and Children.	107.00	50.74
22.	Housing	2090.00	1505.00
	Total	12606.15	8073.65

The District Sector outlay of Rs.80.74 crores is distributed to various districts on the basis of objective criteria. Apart from this outlay, the outlays on DPAP, SFDA, EAS, IRDP and CADA amounting to Rs.41.17 crores are also specifically assigned to districts. The plans formulated by the districts are integrated plans covering both District Sector outlay and Residuary State Sector outlay.

The District Plan proposals of all the districts need some readjustment since the aggregate of all the district plans comes to Rs.91.35 crores as against the District Sector outlay of Rs.80.74 crores. Obviously some districts have proposed more outlay for some sectors and less to some others as against the available divisible outlay for each of the sector. This readjustment will be brought about keeping the requirements of the districts in view after the State's Annual Plan is finalised. Table 3 indicates the extent of shortfall or excess of the District Plan proposals over the available Divisible or District Sector Outlay.

TABLE-3.

<u>Divisible or District Sector Outlay Vis-a-Vis outlay</u>				
<u>Proposed in Districts Plans - 1980-81</u>				
<u>Sector</u>	<u>Outlay proposed in Dist. Plans</u>	<u>District Sector or Divisible Outlay</u>	<u>Excess over Divisible Outlay</u>	<u>Shortfall over Divisible Outlay</u>
1. Agriculture	95.93	84.36	11.57	-
2. Minor Irrigation	1412.35	1437.95	-	25.60
3. Soil & Water Conservation	297.44	305.43	-	7.99
4. Animal Husbandry	76.71	36.98	39.73	-
5. Fisheries	117.26	82.87	34.39	-
6. Forest	294.70	310.76	-	16.06
7. Horticulture	151.73	175.42	-	23.69
8. Marketing	13.21	17.20	-	3.99
9. Cooperation	167.26	161.66	5.60	-
10. Village & S.S. Industries	267.13	143.60	123.53	-
11. Sericulture	270.72	298.15	-	27.43

1	2	3	4	5
12. Roads and Bridges	1302.78	1138.00	164.78	-
13. Primary & Secondary Education	338.53	218.85	119.68	-
14. Medical & Public Health	213.25	434.03	-	220.78
15. Other systems of Medicine	15.20	16.24	-	1.04
16. Rural Drinking Water Supply & BWSSB	-	-	-	-
(a) Open drinking Wells	118.21	79.60	38.61	-
(b) NRWS /BWSSB	783.32	608.28	175.04	-
(c) Bore wells	439.66	600.00	-	160.34
17. Housing	2189.79	1505.00	684.79	-
18. Urban Development	3.06	3.58	-	0.52
19. Slum Improvement	123.25	118.69	4.56	-
20. Social Welfare	167.80	132.72	35.08	-
21. Welfare of backward and Minorities	229.32	113.54	115.78	-
22. Welfare of Women and Children	45.98	50.74	-	4.76
Grand Total:	9134.59	8073.65	1553.14	492.20

The District Plan proposals for 1980-81 are briefly discussed under broad major heads of development in the following paragraphs:

Bangalore (Urban) District Plan.

In view of the Special Urban problems faced by Bangalore city and the need to ensure that Bangalore District (Rural) is not put to disadvantage, 1/20th of the outlay in the district sector is allocated to Bangalore city treating it as a separate district. The share of Bangalore Urban district in Annual Plan 1980-81 is Rs.403.67 lakhs. Since it is an urban district, programmes covering Cooperation, Village and Small Scale Industries, Primary and Secondary Education, Medical and Public Health,

Slum Improvement, Welfare of SCs, STs and other Backward Classes and Welfare of Women and Children are implemented. The outlay proposed in the Bangalore Urban District Plan for these sectors is given below:-

(Rs in lakhs)	
Sector	Proposed outlay
1. Co-Operation	11.000
2. Village and Small Scale Industries	4.774
3. Primary and Secondary Education	16.500
4. Other Systems of Medicine	1.750
5. Water Supply (DWSSB)	301.000
6. Slum Improvement	40.000
7. Social Welfare	20.294
8. Welfare of Backward and Minorities	6.504
9. Welfare of Women & Children	2.670
Total	404.492

The total outlay of the Bangalore-Urban district will be restricted to Rs.403.67 lakhs

Bangalore Rural District Plan.

Bangalore Rural district is allocated Rs.359.61 lakhs under district Sector Schemes. As against this outlay an outlay of Rs.522.784 lakhs is proposed in the Bangalore Rural Draft District Plan. Among district Sector schemes, higher outlay is proposed for Housing (Rs.207.5 lakhs), followed by Minor Irrigation (Rs.90 lakhs), Roads and bridges (Rs.59 lakhs) and Drinking Water Supply (Rs.53 lakhs). The 1980-81 Annual Plan outlay under broad heads of development is indicated below:

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Head of Development	Proposed outlay
1. Agriculture and allied activities	124.749
2. Co-operation	5.900
3. Industries and Minerals	41.795
4. Transport and Communications	59.000
5. Social and Community Services	291.340
Total:	522.784

The total outlay proposed in the District Plan will be restricted to Rs.395.61 lakhs.

Apart from the District Sector outlay an outlay of Rs.95.50 lakhs has been allocated under Residuary State Sector Schemes.

Of this, an outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs for Employment Affirmation Scheme (EAS) implemented in Anekal and Nelamangala taluks and Rs.27.5 lakhs for SFDA Programme covering all the taluks and Rs.8.00 lakhs for Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) taken up in Anekal, Bangalore South, Doddaballapur and Nelamangala taluks is allocated.

Belgaum District Plan.

An outlay of Rs.544.459 lakhs is proposed in the District Plan as against the allocated outlay of Rs.558.69 lakhs. The Sectoral distribution of plan outlay for 1980-81 is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Head of Development	Proposed outlay
1. Agriculture and allied activities	170.956
2. Co-operation	11.980
3. Industries and Minerals	28.865
4. Transport and Communication	76.000
5. Social and Community Services	256.658
Total:	544.459

Top priority is given for the provision of Social and Community services in this district. An amount of Rs.129.15 lakhs is allocated for Housing and Rs.77.10 lakhs for Drinking Water Supply. Under agriculture and allied activities Minor Irrigation gets Rs.129.71 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.76 lakhs is earmarked for **Roads** and bridges.

Under Residuary State Sector, an outlay of Rs.90 lakhs for EAS covering Bailhongal, Ramdurga and Soundathi taluks, Rs.75 lakhs for DPAP covering Athani, Gokak, Raibag, Ramdurg and Soundatti taluks, Rs.50 lakhs for IRD Programme covering Bailhongal, Chickedi, Hukkeri, Soundatti, Ramdurg and Gokak taluks and Rs.25 lakhs for SFDA covering all taluks is allocated. This apart, Belgaum district also gets the benefit of programmes taken up under Malaprabha and Ghataprabha Command Area Development.

Bellary District Plan.

Bellary district is allocated an outlay of Rs.316.49 lakhs under District Sector outlay on the basis of objective criteria and Rs.195 lakhs under Residuary State Sector Schemes. As against this, an outlay of Rs.527.365 lakhs is proposed in the District Plan for District Sector Schemes. Of this Rs.135.52 lakhs is earmarked for Roads and bridges and Rs.127.9 lakhs for Minor irrigation. The proposed outlay for 1980-81 under broad heads of development is given below.

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Head of Development	Proposed outlay.
1. Agriculture and allied activities	169.168
2. Cooperation	6.750
3. Industries and Minerals	22.900
4. Transport and Communication	135.52
5. Social and Community services	193.527
	527.365

The District Sector outlay for Bellary district will be restricted to Rs.316.49 lakhs.

Under Residuary State Sector Schemes, Rs.30 lakhs is assigned to DPAP covering Hadagali and Harapanahalli Rs.20 lakhs for SFDA covering all taluks, Rs.55 lakhs for IRD Programme covering all taluks except Harapanahalli taluk and Rs.90 lakhs for EAS covering Bellary, Siruguppa and Kudligi taluks for the year 1980-81. In addition Bellary district also gets the benefit of programmes under Command Area Development.

Bidar District Plan

The 1980-81 Annual Plan outlay for Bidar is Rs.444.54 lakhs, i.e.,Rs.377.04 lakhs for District Sector Schemes and Rs.57.5 lakhs for Residuary State Sector schemes. The District Plan proposals under District Sector is for Rs.377.371 lakhs. Higher outlay is proposed for Housing (Rs.83.65 lakhs) followed by Minor Irrigation (Rs.74 lakhs), Roads and bridges (Rs.43 lakhs), Drinking Water supply for Rural areas (Rs.36 lakhs) and Primary and Secondary Education (Rs.30 lakhs). The broad sectoral allocation is indicated below:

Head of Development	(Rs.in lakhs) Proposed outlay.
1. Agriculture and allied activities	114.799
2. Co-operation	9.250
3. Industries and Minerals	27.375
4. Transport and Communication	43.000
5. Social and community services	132.947
Total	377.371

An allocation of Rs.12.5 lakhs for SFDA covering all taluks, Rs.25 lakhs under IRD Programme covering Bidar, Aurad, Basavakalyan and Bhalki taluks and Rs.30 lakhs for EAS covering Aurad taluk is made under Residuary State Sector Schemes.

Bijapur District Plan.

Bijapur being a backward district gets about 6.6 per cent (or Rs.533.67 lakhs) of the total District Sector outlay as per objective criteria during 1980-81. As against this allocation, District has proposed slightly lower outlay (Rs.533.213 lakhs). Among Agriculture and Allied Services, Minor Irrigation (Rs.89.65 lakhs) and Soil and Water conservation (Rs.45.59 lakhs) are given higher priority. For Roads and bridges the outlay proposed is Rs.99.35 lakhs and Rs.35.43 lakhs for Village and Small Scale Industries. The details of Sector-wise outlays under District Sector are indicated below:

(Rs in lakhs)	
Head of Development	Proposed Outlay
1. Agriculture and allied activities	157.675
2. Co-operation	7.610
3. Industries and Minerals	36.830
4. Transport and Communication	99.350
5. Social and Community services	231.748
Total:	533.213

Besides district sector outlay, this district also gets Rs.269.50 lakhs from Residuary State Sector outlay. DPAP and SFDA are being implemented in all the taluks of Bijapur district with an outlay of Rs.165 lakhs and Rs.27.50 lakhs respectively.

Employment Affirmation Scheme is implemented in Muddebihal and Sindgi taluks and the outlay provided is Rs.60 lakhs. Under IRD programme an outlay of Rs.17 lakhs has been allocated for Mudhol, Bilgi and Indi Taluks. The district also benefits substantially from the programmes implemented under Upper Krishna Command Area Development and Malaprabha and Ghataprabha Command Area Development.

Chikmagalur District Plan.

Outlays proposed in the Chikmagalur District Plan for 1980-81 is summarised under broad major heads of development below:

Head of development	(Rs in lakhs) Proposed outlay
1. Agriculture and allied activities	119.441
2. Co-operation	10.659
3. Industries and Minerals	9.981
4. Transport and Communication	66.000
5. Social and Community services	188.333
Total:	394.414

The provision of Social and Community Services is accorded top priority in the District Plan. Next comes, Agriculture and Allied Services. Under Agriculture and Allied Services, an outlay of Rs. 65 lakhs is allocated for Minor Irrigation and Rs.35 lakhs for Forest. An amount of Rs.71.9 lakhs is proposed for Rural Water Supply and an equal amount is proposed to be spent on Housing. The outlay proposed in the plan will be restricted to the outlay of Rs.325.37 lakhs indicated to the district as per objective criteria.

For Residuary State Sector schemes the outlay is Rs.69.5 lakhs. Out of this EAS gets Rs.30 lakhs, DPAP Rs.15 lakhs, SFDA Rs.17.50 lakhs and IRDP Rs. 7 lakhs. DPAP and EAS are implemented in Kadur taluk. All the 7 taluks of this district are covered under SFDA and IRDP in Kadur and Mudigere taluks.

Chitradurga District Plan.

Chitradurga district Plan has proposed Rs.464.466 lakhs as against the allocated outlay of Rs.368.16 lakhs Under agriculture and allied activities, Minor Irrigation (Rs.80 lakhs) and Soil conservation (Rs. 16 lakhs) are given priority. Rs.39.94 lakhs is set apart for Village and Small Scale Industries including Rs.24.25 lakhs for Sericulture. Housing (Rs.100.25 lakhs), Rural Water Supply (Rs.75.5 lakhs) and Primary and Secondary Education (Rs.33 lakhs) are also given due priority under Social and Community Services. The broad sectoral outlay is presented below:

Head of Development	(Rs in lakhs) Proposed outlay
1. Agriculture and allied activities	121.556
2. Cooperation	9.580
3. Industries and Minerals	39.940
4. Transport and Communication	61.190
5. Social and Community services	232.200
Total	464.466

The outlay will be restricted to Rs.368.16 lakhs allocated to the district as per objective criteria.

Under Residuary State Sector Outlay, Rs.90 lakhs for EAS, Rs.75 lakhs for DPAP, Rs.22.50 lakhs for SFDA and Rs.26 lakhs for IRD Programme has been allocated. SFDA is implemented in all the taluks, DPAP in Challakere, Chitradurga, Hosadurga, Molakalmur and Jagalur taluks, EAS in Challakere, Chitradurga and Jagalur taluks and Integrated Rural Development Programme in 6 out of total 9 taluks i.e., excluding Davanagere, Hosadurga and Harihar.

Dakshina Kannada District Plan.

An outlay of Rs.408.53 lakhs as District Sector outlay is allocated to this district. The proposed outlay under District Sector Schemes in the Draft District Plan is for Rs.559.9 lakhs . Sizeable amount of Rs.132 lakhs is proposed for Roads and bridges, Rs.126.43 lakhs for housing, Rs.57.87 lakhs for Rural water supply, Rs.48 lakhs for welfare of backward and Minorities and Rs.35.58 lakhs for Medical and Public Health. Sectorwise break up is given below:

(Rs in lakhs)	
Head of Development	Proposed outlay
1. Agriculture and allied activities	98.509
2. Cooperation	6.331
3. Industries and Minerals	16.070
4. Transport and Communication	132.000
5. Social and Community services	306.941
Total	559.901

The proposed outlay under District Sector will be restricted to Rs.408.53 lakhs which is allocated on the basis of objective criteria.

Outlay assigned under Residuary State Sector Schemes is Rs.84 lakhs, Rs.60 lakhs is for EAS, Rs.20 lakhs for SFDA and Rs.4 lakhs for IRD Programme. Puttur and Sullia taluks are covered under EAS, Belthangady and Sullia under IRDP and all the 8 taluks under SFDA in the district.

Dharwar District Plan.

The share of Dharwad District under District Sector outlay is Rs.549.01 lakhs as per objective criteria. The plan outlay proposed in the Draft District plan is for Rs.631.301 lakhs. Broad sectoral allocation is summarised below:

(Rs in lakhs)	
Head of Development	Proposed outlay
1. Agriculture and allied activities	154.13
2. Co-operation	7.44
3. Industries and minerals	42.995
4. Transport and Communication	95.412
5. Social and Community services	331.324
Total	631.301

Among the District Sector Schemes, Maximum outlay is allocated for Housing (Rs.175.15 lakhs) followed by Roads and bridges (Rs.95.4 lakhs), Minor irrigation (Rs.36.4 lakhs) Rural drinking water supply (Rs.30 lakhs) Soil and water conservation (Rs.29.55 lakhs) and Primary and Secondary education (Rs.24.4 lakhs).

The District Sector outlay will be restricted to Rs.549.01 lakhs.

Dharwad district also gets Rs.272.5 lakhs for Residuary State Sector Schemes, besides district sector outlay. Out of this for DPAP and EAS have been allocated Rs.90 lakhs each, Rs.42.5 lakhs for SFDA, Rs.50.5 lakhs for IRD Programme. DPAP is in execution in Haveri, Kundagol, Mundargi, Ranebennur, Ron and Shirahatti Taluks, EAS in Nargund Ranebennur and Ron taluks, IRD in Gadag, Navalgund, Nargund, Ron, Ranebennur, Kundgol and Haveri taluks and SFDA in all the taluks. Besides these programmes Dharwad district also benefits from the Ghataprabha and Malaprabha Command Area Development Programmes.

Gulbarga District Plan.

Gulbarga District's Annual Plan has proposed an outlay of Rs.561.83 lakhs for District Sector Schemes as against the indicated outlay of Rs.543.36 lakhs on the basis of objective criteria. The broad sectoral allocations are given below:

Head of Development	(Rs. in lakhs) Proposed outlay.
1. Agriculture and allied activities	156.032
2. Cooperation	13.260
3. Industries and Minerals	21.811
4. Transport and Communications	77.330
5. Social and Community Services	293.397
Total:	561.830

Among agriculture and allied services Minor Irrigation (Rs.75 lakhs), Soil and Water conservation (Rs.36.5 lakhs) and Forest (Rs.22 lakhs) are given higher priority. For housing the outlay proposed is Rs.151.6 lakhs and Rs.70 lakhs for rural drinking water supply.

The outlay will be restricted to Rs.543.36 lakhs. An amount of Rs.215 lakhs is allocated for Residuary State sector schemes. Outlay proposed for IRD is Rs.55 lakhs. 6 out of total 10 taluks namely Chincholi, Afzalpur, Gulbarga, Chitapur, Sedam, Jewargi and Aland are covered under the Purview of IRD programmes. An amount of Rs.90 lakhs is allocated for EAS. Afzalpur, Aland and Jewargi get the benefit under EAS. For DPAP the outlay is Rs.45 lakhs. 3 Taluks namely Shapur, Shorapur and Yadgir are covered under DPAP. The district also benefits substantially by World Bank Aided Upper Krishna Command Area Development Programme. All the taluks are covered under SFDA and the outlay proposed for SFDA is Rs.25 lakhs.

Hassan District Plan.

Plan outlay proposed in the District Plan for District Sector schemes is Rs.333.187 lakhs. As per the criteria, Hassan District gets Rs.333.44 lakhs and the District Plan proposals will be adjusted to this outlay. Out of the total District Sector outlay, an outlay of Rs.100 lakhs for housing, Rs.65 lakhs for Minor irrigation, Rs.43 lakhs for rural water supply, Rs.36 lakhs for Roads and bridges, Rs.29 lakhs for Industries, Rs.11 lakhs for Soil and Water conservation, Rs.3 lakhs for Horticulture and Rs.7 lakhs for Forest has been earmarked. The sectorwise allocations are indicated below.

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Head of Development	Proposed outlay.
1. Agriculture and allied activities	99.029
2. Co-operation	7.150
3. Industries and Minerals	28.800
4. Transport and Communications	36.200
5. Social and Community services	<u>162.008</u>
Total	333.187

In addition to the above outlay, from the Residuary State Sector outlay, Rs.60 lakhs, Rs.30 lakhs and Rs.20 lakhs are allocated to EAS, IRDP and SFDA respectively. Alur and Channarayapatna are covered by EAS. Belur, Sakaleshpur, Channarayapatna, Hassan, Arasikere and Alur benefit from IRD programmes. SFDA is being implemented in all the taluks. In addition to this, district also gets the benefit from the Cauvery Basin Command Area Development Programmes.

Kolar District Plan.

The total District outlay earmarked for the district is Rs.715.10 lakhs, i.e. Rs.416.60 lakhs for District Sector programmes and Rs.298.50 lakhs for Residuary State Sector programmes. Among the district sector schemes, higher outlay is allocated to Housing (Rs.150 lakhs), Rural Water supply (Rs.56 lakhs), Minor irrigation (Rs.46 lakhs), Roads and bridges (Rs.45 lakhs) and Industries (Rs.43 lakhs). For Horticulture the proposed outlay is Rs.17.7 lakhs. However, the proposed outlay will be restricted to Rs.416.60 lakhs. The sectoral outlays are presented below:

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Head of Development	Proposed Outlay
1. Agriculture and allied activities	104.954
2. Cooperation	6.280
3. Industries and Minerals	42.820
4. Transport and Communication	45.180
5. Social and Community Services	249.886
<u>Total</u>	<u>449.120</u>

Under Residuary State Sector Schemes for DPAP, SFDA, IRD and EAS, the outlays earmarked are Rs.120 lakhs, Rs.27.5 lakhs, Rs.61.lakhs, and Rs.90 lakhs respectively. SFDA and IRD programmes are implemented in all the taluks of the district and under DPAP all the taluks except Chikballapur, Gouribidanur and Malur are covered.

Kodagu District Plan.

Plan outlay proposed for District Sector schemes in the draft District Plan is indicated under broad sectoral heads below. The outlay allocated to the district on the basis of objective criteria is Rs.251.9 lakhs. Hence, the District Plan outlay will be restricted to Rs.251.9 lakhs only.

Head of Development	(Rs. in lakhs) Proposed Outlay
1. Agriculture and allied activities	59.713
2. Cooperation	10.810
3. Industries and Minerals	17.240
4. Transport and Communication	22.000
5. Social and Community services	145.123
Total	254.886

In the Draft District Plan, sizeable amount of Rs.71 lakhs is earmarked for Housing, Rs.41 lakhs for rural drinking water supply, Rs.22 lakhs for Roads and bridges Rs.17.24 lakhs for Industries (including sericulture) and Rs.14 lakhs for Minor irrigation.

An outlay of Rs.39.50 lakhs has been allocated to Residuary State Sector Schemes, besides District Sector outlay. Of this an outlay of Rs.30 lakhs for EAS implemented in Somwarpet taluk, Rs.7.50 lakhs for SFDA programmes covering all taluks and Rs.2 lakhs for IRD programmes taken up in Virajpet taluks is earmarked.

Mandya District Plan

Plan outlays proposed in the District Plan for District Sector Schemes is Rs.311.6 lakhs. As per the objective criteria, this district gets Rs.312.45 lakhs and the District Plan Proposals will be adjusted to this outlay. Out of the total District Sector Outlay, an outlay of Rs.70.7 lakhs for Minor Irrigation, Rs.34 lakhs for Roads and Bridges, Rs.69 lakhs for Housing has been allocated. Sector-wise allocation proposed in the District Plan is summarised below.

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Head of Development	Proposed outlay
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities.	109.564
2. Co-operation	5.900
3. Industries and Minerals	15.345
4. Transport and Communication	34.000
5. Social and Community Services	146.788
Total	311.597

Under Residuary State Sector Schemes, this district gets Rs.117.5 lakhs, apart from the district. Sector outlay. Of this, an outlay of Rs.60 lakhs for EAS, Rs.40 lakhs for IRD and Rs.17.5 lakhs for SFDA is allocated. Krishnarajapet and Nagamangala taluks benefit from EAS. SFDA is implemented in all the taluks. IRD programme covers all taluks except K.R. Pet taluk. This district gets the benefit from the Cauvery Basin Command Area Development Programmes.

Mysore District Plan

Plan outlays allocated to this district on the basis of objective criteria is 471.5 lakhs. As against this outlay an amount of Rs.474.4 lakhs is proposed in the Draft District Plan for the District Sector programmes. The sectoral distribution of plan outlays are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Head of Development	Proposed outlay
1. Agriculture and allied activities.	145.345
2. Co-operation	15.700
3. Industries and Minerals	58.220
4. Transport and Communication	61.260
5. Social and Community Services	193.844
Total	474.369

The Draft District Plan has given higher priority to housing for the poor, (Rs.100 lakhs) Minor Irrigation (Rs.78.3 lakhs), Village roads (Rs.61.26 lakhs) and Drinking Water Supply (Rs.45.1 lakhs). An amount of Rs.31.85 lakhs is allocated for Forest. The District Sector outlay will be restricted to Rs.471.5 lakhs.

Under Residuary State Sector Rs.212.5 lakhs is allocated to the district. Of this, Rs.27.5 lakhs for SFDA, Rs.95 lakhs for IRDP and Rs.90 lakhs for EAS/ All has been allocated. the 11 taluks of the district are benefited both from IRD and SFDA Programmes. EAS is implemented in Gundlupet, Kollegal and Yelandur taluks. Besides these outlays, the district also benefits from the programmes taken up under Cauvery Basin Command Area Development.

Raichur District Plan

Raichur district is allocated Rs.399.65 lakhs under District Sector Programmes on the basis of objective criteria and the District Plan Proposals are for Rs.421.453 lakhs. Broad Sectoral Outlays proposed in the Draft Plan are given below:

Head of Development	(Rs. in lakhs) Proposed outlay
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities.	121.240
2. Co-operation	5.832
3. Industries and Minerals	7.600
4. Transport and Communication	78.600
5. Social and Community Services	208.181
	Total 421.453

Out of the total District Sector Outlay, an outlay of Rs.130.3 lakhs for housing, Rs.78.6 lakhs for Roads and Bridges, Rs.74.8 lakhs for Minor Irrigation and Rs.25.3 lakhs for Soil and Water Conservation has been allocated. For rural drinking water supply the outlay is Rs.19.6 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.18 lakhs is earmarked for welfare of Backwards and Minorities.

The proposals of the District Plan will be restricted to Rs.399.65 lakhs only.

For Residuary State Sector Schemes, Rs.207.5 lakhs has been allocated. Out of this EAS gets Rs.90 lakhs, IRDP Rs.65 lakhs, DPAP Rs.30 lakhs and SFDA Rs.22.50 lakhs. In 3 Taluks namely Deodurga, Kustagi and Lingsugur, EAS is being implemented. Koppal, Gangavathi, Manvi, Sindhanur, Devadurga, Raichur, Kushtagi and Lingasugur are covered by IRD Programme. SFDA is implemented in all the taluks and 2 taluks namely Kushtagi and Lingasugur are covered by Drought Prone Area Programme. Raichur district also benefits the Programmes implemented under Tungabhadra Command Area Development and Upper Krishna Command Area Development.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT PLAN

Shimoga District's annual plan proposals are summarised below:

(is in lakhs)	
Head of Development	Proposed outlay.
1. Agriculture and allied activities	94.171
2. Co-operation	4.000
3. Industries and Minerals	19.782
4. Transport and Communication	47.610
5. Social and Community Services	246.880
Total	412.443

The Craft District Plan has given higher priority to Housing for the poor (Rs.115 lakhs), Minor irrigation (Rs.54.4 lakhs), Rural drinking water supply (Rs.54 lakhs) and Roads and bridges(Rs.47.6 lakhs). For Primary and Secondary education the outlay proposed is Rs.25.8 lakhs. An amount of Rs.21.5 lakhs is allocated for welfare of Backward and Minorities.

The outlay will be restricted to Rs.331.02 lakhs allocated to the district as per objective criteria.

Under Residuary State Sector outlay, Shimoga district gets Rs.90 lakhs for EAS, Rs.44 lakhs for IRD programme and Rs.22.5 lakhs for SFDA. EAS is implemented in Channagiri, Honnali and Shikaripur taluks. All the taluks excepting Hosanagar and Sorab are covered under IRD. SFDA covers all the taluks in the district.

Tumkur District Plan.

The outlay allocated to Tumkur District is Rs.454.55 lakhs on the basis of objective criteria. An amount of Rs.454.94 lakhs is proposed in the District Plan. The following table gives the summary of Plan proposals by broad heads of development.

Head of Development	(Rs. in lakhs) Proposed outlay.
1. Agriculture and allied activities	143.409
2. Cooperation	9.680
3. Industries and Minerals	44.118
4. Transport and Communication	48.980
5. Social and Community services	203.755
Total:	454.942

In the Draft District Plan, highest priority is given to Housing for the poor for which is Rs.100r lakhs is allocated. Minor irrigation and Rural Water Supply come next with Rs.73.1 lakhs and Rs.49.3 lakhs outlay. Roads and bridges also gets Rs.49 lakhs Village and small scale industries, Primary and Secondary education and Social Welfare allocated 10.76, 4.88 and 2.30 per cent of the proposed District Sector outlay.

Besides district sector outlay, an outlay of Rs.207. lakhs has been allocated for Residuary State Sector Schemes. Of this, an outlay of Rs.90 lakhs for EAS executed in Koratagere, Pavagada and Sira taluks, Rs.60 lakhs for DPAF covering Koratagere, Madhugiri, Pavagada and Sira taluks, Rs.32 lakhs for IRD programmes implemented in taluks of Chiknayakanahalli, Madhugiri, Pavagada and Koratagere taluks and Rs.25 lakhs for SFDA covering all the 10 taluks is earmarked.

UTTARA KANNADA DISTRICT PLAN.

In the District Plan for 1980-81, Rs.500.505 lakhs for District Sector Schemes and Rs.97.50 lakhs for Residuary State Sector schemes are proposed. The Plan outlays proposed in the district plan for District Sector Programmes are summarised below:

(Rs in lakhs)	
Head of Development	Proposed outlay
1. Agriculture and allied activities	189.884
2. Cooperation	2.100
3. Industries and Minerals	10.590
4. Transport and Communication	84.150
5. Social and Community services	213.781
Total	500.505

Social and Community services are given priority as reflected by the table above. Drinking Water Supply for rural areas, Housing for the poor, Education, Health and Social Welfare together account for 41.6 per cent of the total district Sector outlay .

The district Plan proposals for District Sector Schemes will be restricted to an outlay of Rs.322.95 lakhs which has been fixed on the basis of objective criteria.

Out of the total Residuary State Sector outlay of Rs.97.50 lakhs, an outlay of Rs.60 lakhs is earmarked for EAS, Rs.27.5 lakhs for SFDA and Rs.10 lakhs for IRD programme. All taluks get the benefit of SFDA programme. EAS is implemented in Honavar and Mundgod taluks. IRD is taken up in only one taluk namely Mundgod.

Sectorwise outlays of different districts is presented in Table 4. Schemewise details under each sector for each of the districts are shown in Volume V.

Apart from these outlays, districts also get substantial benefit from the outlays on Major and Medium Irrigation Projects, Major and Medium Industries, World Bank aided/^{Projects}like Sericulture Project, Western Ghat Development and many other Centrally sponsored and Central Sector Schemes.

In the 1979-80 Annual Plan, it was pointed out the need for opening separate Head of Accounts for the Districts. To begin with, Karnataka's Budget for 1980-81 will show the outlays of District Sector Schemes separately in the budget in one place under each sector. A separate volume will be prepared simultaneously indicating district-wise break up of outlay for each of the district sector scheme shown in the budget. Action has been initiated to delegate suitable financial powers to the District Heads of Departments in tune with the District Planning process. This will enable the District Heads of Departments to operate the plan funds allotted to them without referring their schemes to the State level authorities for sanctions.

Table-4.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1980-81.

Sectorwise outlays proposed in the District Plans
Under District Sector Schemes.

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Banga- lore Urban	Banga- lore Rural	Belgaum	Bellary	Bidar	Bijapur	Chick- magalur	Chitra- Jurga	Dakshina Kannada	Dharwar	Gulbarga.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES.											
1. Agriculture	-	2.000	4.481	3.402	1.444	7.650	5.128	3.440	9.654	3.998	2.984
2. Minor Irrigation	-	90.00	129.710	127.90	74.00	89.95	35.00	80.00	24.39	86.41	75.25
3. Soil & Water Conservation	-	6.000	18.870	16.820	14.720	45.590	2.100	15.720	-	29.553	36.539
(Total)											
a) Agricultural Dept.	-	4.00	16.900	12.270	12.60	42.88	2.000	15.42	-	27.510	32.539
b) Forest Dept.	-	2.00	1.970	4.550	2.12	2.71	0.100	0.30	-	2.043	4.000
4. Animal Husbandry.	-	1.250	0.400	4.000	3.150	2.003	1.043	2.690	9.750	5.000	15.125
5. Fisheries	-	5.000	2.210	1.100	0.800	1.800	2.080	3.640	18.850	5.000	2.000
6. Forest	-	16.00	7.250	8.740	17.130	5.980	35.390	8.000	20.110	13.210	21.800
7. Horticulture	-	4.499	7.585	6.956	3.455	4.202	8.150	6.716	15.680	8.009	1.234
8. Marketing	-	-	0.15	0.25	0.10	0.50	0.550	1.35	0.075	2.95	1.10
TOTAL I:	-	124.749	170.956	169.168	114.799	157.675	119.441	121.556	98.509	154.130	156.032
II. 9. COOPERATION	11.00	5.900	11.980	6.750	9.250	7.610	10.659	9.580	6.381	7.440	13.260

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Table-4 (contd)

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Hassan	Kodagu	Kolar	Mandya	Mysore	Raichur	Shimoga	Tumkur	Uttara Kannada	Total
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES:										
1. Agriculture	5.008	7.030	6.758	3.509	9.488	13.000	2.850	2.500	1.607	95.931
2. Minor Irriga- tion	65.10	14.25	46.00	70.750	78.30	74.80	54.730	73.100	93.010	1412.350
3. Soil & Water Conservation (Total)	11.200	0.450	8.810	12.000	8.220	25.300	4.850	40.700	-	297.442
a) Agriculture Department.	8.200	-	8.810	10.00	3.190	25.00	3.000	40.700	-	264.319
b) Forest Dept.	3.00	0.45	-	2.00	5.030	0.30	1.850	0.700	-	33.123
4. Animal Hus- bandry	0.600	4.990	10.220	1.955	0.300	0.500	1.390	6.140	6.200	76.706
5. Fisheries	1.600	2.650	4.060	3.600	4.400	1.490	8.000	5.700	43.280	117.260
6. Forest	7.200	21.110	9.350	11.000	31.850	2.500	14.150	10.430	33.500	294.700
7. Horticulture	8.271	9.233	17.706	6.750	12.787	2.920	8.501	8.839	10.237	151.730
8. Marketing	0.050	-	2.050	-	-	0.73	-	1.00	2.050	13.205
TOTAL: I.	99.029	59.713	104.954	109.564	145.345	121.240	94.171	148.409	189.884	2459.324
II. 9. COOPERATION	7.150	10.810	6.280	5.900	15.700	5.832	4.000	9.680	2.100	167.262

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TABLE-4 (contd.)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Ianga- lore Urban	Banga- lore Rural	Belgaum	Bellary	Bidar	Bijapur	Chick- magalur	Chitra- durga	Dakshina Kannada	Dharwar	Gulbarga
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
III. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS:											
10. Village & Small Scales Industries	4.774	4.000	23.000	3.400	19.165	35.430	5.693	15.690	7.000	32.235	18.430
11. Sericul- ture	-	37.795	5.865	19.500	8.210	1.400	4.288	24.250	9.070	10.760	3.381
Total-III:	4.774	41.795	28.865	22.900	27.375	36.830	9.981	39.940	16.070	42.995	21.811
IV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICA- TIONS											
12. Roads & Bridges	-	59.000	76.000	135.520	43.000	93.350	66.000	61.190	132.000	95.412	77.330
V. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES:											
13. Primary and Se- condary Education	16.500	7.500	17.726	6.470	30.066	9.000	17.945	32.990	20.950	24.365	29.455
14. Medical & Public Health	-	5.750	6.710	11.580	16.500	7.340	9.650	4.500	35.580	11.400	3.370

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Table-4 (contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs.)

	Hassan	Kodagu	Kolar	Mandya	Mysore	Raichur	Shimoga	Tumkur	Uttara Kannada	Total
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
III. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS.										
10. Village and Small Scale Industries.	14.600	5.995	1.040	5.350	29.220	5.100	9.812	17.188	10.000	267.132
11. Sericulture	14.200	11.245	41.780	9.125	29.000	2.500	9.970	26.920	0.590	270.719
12. MAT. III.	28.800	17.240	42.820	15.345	58.220	7.600	19.782	41.118	10.590	537.851
IV. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS:										
12. Roads & Bridges	36.200	22.000	45.180	34.000	61.260	78.600	47.610	41.130	84.150	1302.782
V. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES										
13. Primary & Secondary Education.	7.050	12.411	16.005	9.000	10.710	6.000	25.760	22.196	16.424	338.533
14. Medical & Public Health	4.80	7.750	8.580	14.500	11.650	11.500	10.000	4.650	10.440	213.250

.../contd.

Table 4 (contd)

Table 4 (contd)

(Rs. in lakhs)

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Banga- lore Urban	Banga- lore Rural	Belgaum	Bellary	Bidar	Bijapur	Chick- magalur	Chitra- durga	Dakshina Kannada	Dharwar	Gulbarga
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15. Other System of Medicine	1.750	0.500	0.650	0.350	0.500	0.700	1.000	0.450	-	0.900	1.300
16. Drinking Water Supply	301.00	58.000	77.100	38.720	35.650	48.540	71.860	75.500	57.870	80.000	70.150
17. Housing	-	207.500	129.150	100.000	83.652	107.085	71.270	100.250	126.430	175.150	151.590
18. Urban Develop- ment	-	-	-	0.660	-	-	-	0.500	0.600	0.500	-
19. Slum Improve- ment	40.00	-	4.00	3.33	2.50	7.32	-	2.70	7.20	12.700	14.50
20. Social Welfare	20.294	7.590	6.690	11.340	1.370	5.753	3.518	10.410	5.475	11.359	12.212
21. Welfare & Back- ward Class	6.504	3,000	12.432	9.947	11.479	27.530	8.390	3.420	48.126	14.000	8.320
22. Women & Child- ren Welfare	2.670	1.500	2.200	1.130	1.230	1.480	4.700	1.480	4.700	0.950	2.500
Total V	388.718	291.340	256.658	193.527	182.947	231.748	188.333	232.100	306.941	331.324	393.397
Grand Total I to V	404.492	522.784	544.459	527.865	377.371	533.213	394.414	464.466	559.901	631.301	561.870

TABLE-4 (Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Hassan	Kodagu	Kolar	Mandya	Mysore	Raichur	Shimoga	Tumkur	Uttara Kannada	Total
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
15. Other System of Medicine	-	-	-	0.600	1.200	2.000	2.000	0.800	0.500	15.200
16. Drinking Water Supply	42.700	40.750	55.983	42.000	45.100	19.581	54.000	49.300	67.390	1341.194
17. Housing	100.000	71.065	150.000	69.000	99.800	130.300	115.000	100.450	102.000	2189.792
18. Urban Develop- ment	-	-	0.500	-	-	-	-	-	0.300	3.060
19. Slum Improve- ment	2.00	-	-	3.00	10.00	10.00	1.500	2.500	-	123.250
20. Social Wel- fare	3.458	1.802	10.276	3.188	6.424	9.130	15.101	10.458	11.950	167.798
21. Welfare & Back- ward Class	0.450	10.815	5.642	3.000	6.160	17.960	21.519	7.201	2.427	289.322
22. Women & Child Welfare	1.550	0.530	2.900	1.500	2.700	1.710	2.000	6.200	2.350	45.980
TOTAL: V:	162.008	145.123	249.886	146.788	193.844	208.181	246.880	203.755	213.781	4667.379
GRAND TOTAL I to IV.	333.187	254.886	449.120	311.597	474.369	421.453	412.443	454.942	500.505	9134.598.

