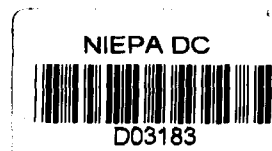


GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
1985-90

TOGETHER WITH THE ANNUAL PLAN
1985-86



PLANNING DEPARTMENT

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I AN OVERVIEW

The Draft Seventh Plan in Outline

1.1 A SUMMARY OF THE DRAFT SEVENTH PLAN

The guiding principles of the Approach to the National Seventh Five Year Plan are Food, Work and Productivity. Consistent with this, the broad focus of Karnataka's Seventh Plan will be aimed at accelerating the growth of the State economy; alleviating poverty and other acute forms of deprivation; reinforcing the provision of social goods and services; reducing inequalities by providing economic opportunities for socially disadvantaged groups; and consolidating the efforts of past investments by emphasising productivity and efficiency. A crucial instrument for the attainment of these objectives will be the expansion of productive employment opportunities within the economy.

These objectives of Karnataka's Seventh Plan will be achieved through a number of mutually reinforcing programmes. The minimisation of poverty will be attempted both through direct poverty alleviation programmes, investment outlays for which will be substantially enhanced, as well as through complementary measures which will strive to remove existing bottlenecks to growth and release the productive potential of the economy and its people. The provision of social goods and services will be attained through an expanded Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) which will attempt to further develop the economic and social infrastructure, particularly in rural areas, as well as act as a catalyst for the development of human resources. The growth of the economy will be accelerated by eliminating acute supply-demand imbalances which have emerged in a number of sectors which constrain the ability to generate productive economic activity. Employment opportunities will be enlarged by strengthening the viability of existing activities in village and small industries through a reorientation of industrial policy, as well as by making available wage employment on a wider scale within the rural economy. The productivity of land will be raised by concentrating an integrated package of programmes to foster the development of dryland agriculture for which a proven and viable technology has now emerged. And finally, the Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan as well as programmes for other disadvantaged groups will attempt to lower economic inequalities in society.

INVESTMENT OUTLAYS:

In order to realise these objectives Karnataka's Draft Seventh Plan proposes a total outlay of Rs.5,500 crores, of which Rs.850 crores will be allocated for the first year 1985-86 of the Plan. The details of this outlay by broad sectoral allocations are indicated in TABLE-1.1A and reveal that major expansions in thrust are proposed in Rural Development Programmes, Social and Community Services, Agriculture and Allied Activities, Transport and Power. The substantial expansions in outlays for these sectors are indicative of the prioritisation envisaged for the Seventh Plan, and are discussed below. Further, consistent with these priorities it is anticipated that the aggregate private and public investment within the State will exceed Rs 9,800 crores and that the economy will grow at about 4.5% annually. Exceeding such a growth rate will depend sensitively on the efficiency in implementation of Plan programmes.

TABLE-1.1A
SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAYS PROPOSED BY MAJOR SECTORAL CLASSIFICATION
 (Rs. Crores)

Sector	Approved	Estimated		SEVENTH		Step up in
	Sixth	Expenditure		PLAN		Seventh Plan
	Plan	during the		OUTLAY		Outlay over
	Outlay	Sixth Plan		PROPOSED		Sixth Plan
		-----		-----		Estimated
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Expenditure
Agriculture and						
Allied Services	144.26	175.14	6.5	362.77	6.6	107.1
Rural Development	114.25	128.71	4.8	326.95	5.9	154.0
Cooperation	50.00	46.67	1.7	75.00	1.4	60.7
Irrigation and						
Flood Control	555.30	550.51	20.5	935.64*	17.0	70.0
Power	601.40	725.81	27.1	1408.22	25.5	94.0
Industry and						
Minerals	162.68	253.44	9.5	454.88	8.3	79.5
Transport	145.21	196.08	7.3	395.50	7.2	101.7
Scientific Servi-						
ces & Research	0.80	2.29	0.1	9.40	0.2	310.5
Social and Commu-						
nity Services	487.60	580.29	21.7	1520.30	27.6	162.0
Economic Services	2.50	18.00	0.7	8.46	0.2	- 53.0
General Services	1.00	1.20	0.1	2.88	0.1	140.0
TOTAL	2265.00	2678.14	100.0	5500.00	100.0	105.4

* Excluding an outlay of Rs. 330.00 crores on irrigation projects pending approval.

THE MAJOR INVESTMENT THRUSTS:

For Rural Development Programmes, the Seventh Plan will attempt to establish more clearly defined linkages among the numerous Poverty Alleviation Programmes. There are at present three categories of such programmes being implemented within the State: employment programmes (like the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme), area development programmes (like the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Western Ghats Programme) and beneficiary oriented programmes (like the Integrated Rural Development Programme and the Antyodaya Programme). During the Seventh Plan these linkages will be fostered in two ways : First, the RLEGP will be dovetailed to the requirements of two crucial Seventh Plan Programmes, Dry Land Development in identified watersheds and Command Area Development involving the excavation of field channels. Second, all Employment and Area Development Programmes will be deployed to the requirements of beneficiary oriented programmes, particularly IRDP.

Several points of emphasis emerge in the Seventh Plan for Social and Community Services. In General Education the thrust will be on

Primary Education (which comes under the MNP) and will seek to ensure the full enrolment of children in the age-group of 6-10 by the end of the Seventh Plan, as well as to increase the transfer rate from primary to secondary school from the existing rate of 1:7 to 1:4. In adult education an ambitious programme of making literate the entire illiterate population in the age-group of 15 to 35 will be attempted and the main instrument for doing so will be the Akshara Sene Programme. The emphasis on Sewerage and Water Supply will be further enhanced with all villages and hamlets being covered with an adequate supply of water, defined as one bore-well for a population of 250 and at least one borewell for each hamlet. In addition, the Cauvery Stage-III Project for Bangalore City will be executed and a more diversified coverage given by the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board in order to cover an additional 96 cities and towns, while bringing 127 municipal areas to a water availability level of 70 litres per capita per day. Programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as for Backward Classes and other disadvantaged groups will be reinforced, and these programmes will cover schemes for economic self-advancement, educational support and the provision of housing and other services. The Slum Improvement Programme will also be expanded and a new programme to provide sites and services to slum dwellers will be implemented.

The major shift in agricultural strategy will lie in the coordinated development of watersheds coming under the Drylands Development Project. This project will involve the integrated development of almost 6 lakh hectares of land in selected watersheds in all districts and will require imaginative coordination between the different developmental departments of Government. Sizable outlays have also been provided for agricultural education and research, for extension, for planning the supply of crucial inputs, for several special programmes for different crops, as well as for soil conservation programmes outside the watersheds selected for the Drylands Development Project. The enhanced emphasis on transport is visible both in the increased outlays for roads and bridges (with particular thrust on rural roads coming under the MNP) as well as in increased outlays for Road Transport, wherein it is planned to substantially augment the fleet capacity of the Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation.

Given the acute shortages that have emerged in the last decade in power availability, the Seventh Plan also envisages a large investment outlay on Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution. It is expected that the availability of power will go up by about a half during the Seventh Plan and the Plan will contain a more diversified mix of projects. The first stage of the Kalinadi, Varahi and Raichur Power Projects will be completed and a number of low-gestation projects will be taken up. The Plan for Power Transmission and Distribution will attempt to stabilise the T & D system as well as to expand investments on rural energisation. This will involve stepping up outlays for energising irrigation pumpsets and for electrifying villages and rural houses.

Finally, other major investment thrusts during the Seventh Plan will lie in the increasingly dominant irrigation sector (where it is proposed to complete 7 on-going major irrigation projects and 26 on-going medium irrigation projects), in command area

development (in order that the utilisation of irrigation potential created is speeded up) and in the development of village and small industries, a policy framework for which is contained in the State Government's Industrial Policy Resolution.

THE STATE OF THE ECONOMY:

The objectives and programmes for the Seventh Plan must necessarily be situated in the context of the prevailing state of the economy. Despite three decades of planned development, Karnataka's economy has become increasingly stagnant. The long-term growth of the State economy, which was respectable at over 4% till 1974 has subsequently fallen sharply and the average annual growth rate since then is 1.7%. This has resulted in a fall in average per capita incomes. The major weakness in the economy arises from the sluggish (though dominant) agricultural sector, and incomes earned in agriculture have also fallen in real terms since 1974. Foodgrains production has also grown slowly and despite the vast expansion in outlays for major and medium irrigation the increases in irrigation potential have not been commensurate, and where increases have occurred the utilisation of potential has been tardy. These investments in irrigation have therefore not resulted in appreciable increases in agricultural productivity and output. The picture is particularly disappointing when it is contrasted with the increasing robustness of the Indian economy. During the Sixth Plan, and for a few years preceding it, the average annual rate of growth of the Indian economy has been higher than it was earlier, a consequence largely of the growth of the agricultural economy. During the same period, Karnataka's economy has moved into a slower gear, and the State economy therefore has characteristics quite dissimilar to those of the Indian economy.

The stagnation in the State's economy is also manifest in the apparent stability of a number of economic parameters. Although poverty indices for the State have changed somewhat over the last 20 years, the proportion of people below the poverty line (as computed in terms of a poverty line definition suggested by the Planning Commission in 1977) is today about 60%. Among agricultural labourers, farm workers and allied workers the proportion is as high as 79%. The degree of economic inequality among the people has barely changed over the last 20 years, and the poorest 30% of the State's population shares less than 16% of the aggregate consumption expenditure. Further, although there have been perceptible changes in the structure of the State's economy, these have been very much less pronounced than elsewhere in the country and the primary sector within the State continues to be more dominant than in the country.

Despite such a general deceleration in the State's economy, there are certain sectors which have remained robust. The industrial sector, in particular, has shown a very respectable growth and industrial incomes have increased by an average of 6.0% during the five years ending 1982-83 compared to an annual average of just 3.3% during the previous five year period. The growth rate of manufacturing has been particularly impressive and notwithstanding the emergence of an acute shortage in the availability of power, the power sector has also grown at an annual average rate of 7.5% during the decade ending 1982-83.

THE SIXTH PLAN:

The economic trends described above are partly reflected in the achievements of the Sixth Plan. In relation to targets which were set at the commencement of the Sixth Plan, the major shortfalls in achievement have occurred in the creation of potential under major and medium irrigation, in the development of lands under Command Areas, in the production of cereals, and in installed capacity in power generation. Sixth Plan targets have, however, been considerably exceeded in the industrial sector (the number of small scale industrial units set up and the number of new industrial sheds constructed), in rural drinking water supply through the sinking of borewells (though there has been a large shortfall in the coverage of villages under piped rural water supply) and in milk production within the State.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE PLAN:

There exist considerable uncertainties at present about the likely pattern of resources for funding the Seventh Plan. The resources available are clearly an amalgam of those raised by the State and those supplemented through Central Assistance. Whereas resource forecasts for the former can be plausibly made over the next 5 years the forecasts for the latter are sensitively contingent on acceptable assumptions about their magnitude. Such normal Central Assistance has hitherto been governed by the Gadgil Formula which operates on a pool of resources fixed unilaterally by the Government of India. Further, the pattern of additional Central Assistance which comes from funding through externally aided projects (mainly the World Bank) is also tilted against the financial interests of states. It is premature to argue that the Sixth Plan pattern will continue into the Seventh Plan, given that a final view on this will need to emerge through a consensus between the Union and the States in a body like the National Development Council. Further, the whole gamut of Centre-State Relations is now in flux, being deliberated upon by the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations. Its recommendations could have a far-reaching impact on the financial restructuring of resources for State Plans.

Despite the fact that no consensus has emerged on the desirable pattern of Central resource transfers for funding the State Plans, or of other related issues like the ceiling unilaterally imposed by the Union on permissible market borrowings of the States, the Government of India had initially indicated to the States that Central resource transfers may be expected to grow at 10% annually over 1984-85 and that this should constitute the basis for projecting the availability of Central Plan Assistance for the State's Seventh Plan. Further, the ceiling on market borrowings will also grow at 10%. Subsequently, even these projections have been further scaled down by the Government of India. Given that such a stipulation impinges deeply on issues of Centre-State financial relations, it is premature at present to accept such resource projections, and such a stipulation is neither equitable nor indicative of States' increasing responsibilities. Decisions on Additional Resource Mobilisation and Central Plan Assistance are therefore yet to be firmed up.

This is the starting point for a further consideration of the resources pattern for the Seventh Plan. It is worth observing that in past Five Year Plans as well, the resource gap has been substantial at the time of preparation of the Draft Plan, and is eliminated only after several rounds of discussion with the Government of India.

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE FOR THE SEVENTH PLAN:

Plan programmes are expected to be strongly supported through the flow of Institutional Finance. It is expected that the total credit deployed by financial institutions will amount to over Rs.28,000 crores, of which commercial bank lending will amount to over Rs.23,000 crores, cooperative credit to about Rs.950 crores, and Regional Rural Bank credit to about Rs.1,275 crores.

DECENTRALISATION IN THE PLAN:

The early years of the Seventh Plan are expected to see the institution of a Zilla Parishad structure. Such political decentralisation will need to be supported by administrative and technocratic decentralisation. Government intends therefore to strengthen and professionalise the district planning machinery. Both District Plan formulation and implementation will be totally with the Zilla Parishads within broad guidelines mutually discussed and agreed upon between the State Government and the Zilla Parishads.

THE MAINTENANCE OF GOVERNMENT'S ASSETS:

The Seventh Plan will emphasise the need for consolidating the benefits of earlier investments and preventing capital consumption in assets already created. Accordingly, the maintenance of assets will be given the highest priority. The recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission pertaining to the amounts allowed outside the Plan for maintenance in Karnataka till 1988-89 are broadly acceptable to Government. In addition, the Seventh Plan will also include certain categories of maintenance outlays which are more appropriately included within the Plan as a Maintenance Plan.

THE MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME:

The Seventh Plan will propose an outlay of Rs.891.67 crores under the Minimum Needs Programme which is concerned with developing human resources (through elementary education, adult education, nutrition and rural health), economic infrastructure (rural roads and rural electrification) and social infrastructure (rural water supply, rural housing and the environmental improvement of slums). The sectoral allocations are indicated in TABLE-1.1B and indicate that the main expansions are being planned for Rural Electrification, Adult Education, Nutrition and Rural Health. The Minimum Needs Programme for the Seventh Plan will involve an outlay over 2.8 times the Sixth Plan expenditure.

**TABLE - 1.1B
OUTLAYS PROPOSED FOR THE MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME**

				Rs. lakhs
Sector	Approved 6th Plan outlay	Estimated 7th Plan Expendi- outlay ture dur- ing the 6th Plan	Step up in 7th Plan Outlay over 6th Plan estima- ted expenditure (%)	
Rural Electrifi- cation	140.00	1071.60	18660.00	+1641.0
Rural Roads	4500.00	4301.83	6840.00	+ 59.0
Primary Education	2500.00	2626.67	10250.00	+ 290.2
Adult Education	500.00	329.55	1712.00	+ 419.5
Rural Health	2003.00	1964.47	8175.00	+ 316.1
Rural Water Supply	1900.00	11192.60	12205.00	+ 9.0
Rural Housing	5500.00	6967.27	16969.00	+ 143.6
Environmental Improvement of Slums	1500.00	907.59	1528.00	+ 68.4
Nutrition	2243.00	2271.08	12828.00	+ 464.0
TOTAL	20786.00	31632.66	89167.00	+ 181.9

THE SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN & THE TRIBAL SUB-PLAN:

Under the Special Component Plan an outlay of Rs.559.22 crores will be provided for the Seventh Plan. It is estimated that by the end of the Plan there will be 13.24 lakh Scheduled Caste families in the State, of which 5.47 lakh families would have been assisted during the Sixth Plan. The Special Component Plan for the next 5 years will attempt to cover 7.44 lakh families under several sectoral programmes of the Seventh Plan. The coverage will largely be in programmes of Rural Development (mainly the IRDP), Khadi and Village Industries, Sericulture, Irrigation Wells and Programmes of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation, besides several infrastructural benefits such as link roads, electricity, water supply, health and sanitation facilities in areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes.

The Tribal Sub-Plan envisages a State Plan Outlay of Rs.36.38 crores. It is estimated that by the end of the Seventh Plan there will be 72,513 Scheduled Tribe families in the five Integrated Tribal Development Project areas of the State, of which 15,855 families would have been assisted by the end of the Sixth Plan. Seventh Plan programmes envisage covering an additional 55,410 families. The main programmes of assistance will be in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and the IRDP.

AN OVERVIEW OF SECTORAL PROGRAMMES:

1. AGRICULTURE

There will be two broad thrusts during the Seventh Plan. Given the complexity of ensuring area based coordination, attention will continue to be focused on establishing linkages among the achievements of agricultural education and research emerging from the University of Agricultural Sciences, reinforcing agricultural extension, planning for the supply of crucial inputs, evaluating

the impact of several special programmes for different crops and ensuring that the opportunities and constraints within specific geographical areas are coordinated. In addition, a substantial programme of dryland development will be implemented, and will focus on the development of about 6 lakh hectares in all districts of the State (of arable and non-arable lands). The total Seventh Plan outlay for Agriculture (inclusive of Dryland Development and Soil Conservation) will be Rs.173.91 crores. The total investment thrust on dryland development (from different budgetary sources and including institutional credit likely to be made available) is expected to exceed Rs.300 crores.

2. HORTICULTURE:

The Seventh Plan will attempt to foster the integrated development of horticulture by covering existing gaps and providing institutional support for various activities such as marketing, processing and storage. An integrated Horticulture Development Project providing for the rejuvenation of selected fruit crops, the multiplication of required planting materials and the establishment of marketing and processing channels will be posed for World Bank assistance. The outlay for Horticulture will be Rs.26.5 crores.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT:

The Seventh Plan will see the implementation of Operation Flood-II and will operate in all districts of the State. All activities of dairying including milk production programmes, processing, marketing and decisions about milk procurement and selling prices are proposed to be handed over to the producers themselves (i.e., the Cooperative Milk Societies, Unions of the Societies and the Karnataka Milk Federation). Required infrastructure, milk production enhancement inputs and milk processing facilities will be established. It is estimated that by the end of the Seventh Plan almost 14 lakh litres of milk will be marketed daily in 21 urban centres of the State. The major thrust of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services will consist of extending the health care needed for animals other than milch cattle. In addition, a comprehensive Sheep and Wool Development Programme, which is being posed for World Bank assistance, will be introduced. The total Seventh Plan outlay for Dairy Development will be Rs.11 crores (supplemented strongly by funds available from the Government of India for Operation Flood-II) and the outlay for Animal Husbandry will be Rs.35.65 crores.

4. FISHERIES:

The Seventh Plan will expand the production of fish through several complementary measures including deep sea fishery. Conservation measures to restrict indiscriminate fishing during the breeding season will be enforced. Fish production and fish seed production from inland fisheries will be propagated and existing areas under Fish Farms will be enlarged. A Reservoir Fisheries Project will be posed for World Bank assistance and is expected to provide the focus for a more coordinated fisheries

programme. It will involve the systematic stocking and exploitation of fish stock in reservoirs through a single source to ensure more reliable control in breeding. The Seventh Plan outlay for Fisheries will be Rs.28.54 crores.

5. FOREST:

The Seventh Plan will attempt to display greater sensitivity in maintaining ecological balance in our traditional forests while propagating an expanded programme of social and farm forestry in order to meet the substantial demand for several species of wood. It will thus be as much a Plan for forests as for forest products. The Plan will also introduce ameliorative measures for those who live on forested land and for others among the poor whose very existence and livelihood depends upon forests and their produce. The major allocation will be for social and farm forestry, with the continuing implementation of a World Bank Project which envisages six hundred million seedlings being distributed within a 5 year period ending in 1987-88. The regeneration of traditional forest areas which have been denuded will be actively taken up and efforts will be made to increase the productivity of degraded and depleted forests. The Seventh Plan Forest outlay will be Rs.87.17 crores.

6. RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

Rural Development Programmes will acquire considerable dominance within the Seventh Plan, and will constitute the main instrument to alleviate rural poverty and other forms of economic deprivation in the short-run. It will also attempt to expand the portfolio of capital assets in the hands of the poor, particularly through IRDP. The experience and insights gained during the Sixth Plan underscore the need to establish linkages between the several rural development programmes, particularly IRDP, NREP and RLEGP. The Seventh Plan will be strongly sensitive to this. In addition the RLEGP will be dovetailed to the requirements of two major Seventh Plan programmes: Dryland Development and Command Area Development. The Seventh Plan outlay for Rural Development will be Rs.326.95 crores, of which Rs.315.90 crores will be for Poverty Alleviation Programmes.

7. COOPERATION:

The Seventh Plan will attempt to strengthen cooperative institutions and enable them to contribute more effectively to increase agricultural production, reduce exploitation and unfavourable terms of trade by private middlemen, safeguard the interests of both consumers and producers, and provide necessary farm inputs to agriculturists. It will thus seek to foster qualitative improvements in the cooperative system, particularly in managerial and promotional activities. The total Seventh Plan outlay for Cooperation will be Rs.75 crores.

8. MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION, COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT AND FLOOD CONTROL:

The Seventh Plan (which excludes the Cauvery Basin Projects which are budgeted outside the Plan) will aim at the completion of 7 major irrigation projects and 26 medium irrigation projects with emphasis on the rapid execution of on-going projects. In addition,

allocations for Command Area Development will be steeply increased with a view to ensuring that the pace of development of ayacut areas is accelerated. Drainage in command areas will be given special emphasis and a project to rehabilitate water-logged lands will be implemented in the Tungabhadra Project. A total additional potential of 2.62 lakh hectares will be created. The Seventh Plan outlays will be Rs. 651 crores for Major and Medium Irrigation, Rs.70 crores for Command Area Development and Rs.25 crores for the restoration of water-logged lands and flood control. (This will exclude an outlay of Rs.330 crores on Cauvery Basin Irrigation Projects which will be budgeted outside the Plan, which will create an additional potential of 1.96 lakh hectares).

9. MINOR IRRIGATION:

The Seventh Plan will give first priority to expeditiously completing all on-going schemes as it is expected that there will be over 500 spill-over minor surface irrigation works from the Sixth Plan. In addition, the restoration and desilting of tanks under DPAP and NREP funds as well as an extensive programme of constructing fresh tanks will be implemented. The Department of Mines & Geology will, in addition to continuing its existing programme of site selection for borewells, also attempt to obtain a more reliable assessment of the long-term ground-water potential within the State. The Seventh Plan outlay will be Rs. 180 crores for Minor Surface Irrigation and Rs. 8.84 crores for Ground Water Development. In addition there will be a considerable increase in the institutional finance support for irrigation wells.

10. POWER AND ENERGY:

The Seventh Plan for Power Generation is expected to raise by more than half the net energy availability. The main thrusts will be on ensuring the successful scheduling of the first stage of Kalinadi, Varahi and Raichur Projects and also to introduce short gestation projects (diesel sets and gas turbines). The Plan will also attempt to further diversify the power supply-mix and work will begin on a multifuel thermal project to be located in Mangalore. The total Seventh Plan outlay for Power Generation will be Rs.928 crores. The Power Transmission and Distribution Plan will focus on ensuring a qualitative improvement of the T&D grid by stabilising the system, lowering the energy losses and ensuring that the anticipated sizable increase in the demand for energy during the next 5 years can be met without aggravating strains on the system. An extensive programme for rural energisation will involve the energisation of 2.25 lakh irrigation pumpsets, the electrification of 4,524 villages and 7,976 hamlets, and the electrification of 11.25 lakh households (of which 2.50 lakhs will be under the Bhagyajyothi Scheme). The outlay for Power Transmission and Distribution will be Rs.477 crores. Finally, new sources of energy will also be fostered involving Plan efforts on the Integrated Rural Energy Programme as well as support for the construction of biogas plants, with a total outlay of Rs.3.22 crores.

11. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS:

The strategy for industrialisation within the Seventh Plan will be guided by the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1983, of the State Government, which emphasises that industrialisation must serve as a vehicle for the creation of substantial productive employment opportunities. This will imply the provision of adequate infrastructure and other support facilities for village and small industries including rural technical training facilities, promotional measures and subsidies. Worksheds will be constructed, assured and timely supply of various inputs will be provided and a robust marketing infrastructure will be set up. Financial support will be given to the various public agencies involved with assistance to the village and small industries sector. In addition, the Sericulture Plan will be concerned with the expansion of area under mulberry and the consolidation of infrastructural facilities taken up under the World Bank Sericulture Project. Further, modernisation within the sector will be ensured, in order that the raw silk produced within the State meets international quality specifications. For medium and large industries the Seventh Plan will, in accordance with the Industrial Policy Resolution, attempt a correction of the imbalances which have hitherto occurred in industrial development and encourage in a more positive manner the dispersal of industries. In accordance with this the Plan will discourage the growth of power-intensive industries and foster entrepreneurship among the people of the State. Finally, the Plan for Mining will emphasise the importance of more basic research in geology (which would lead to a better scientific appreciation of the State's mineral wealth) as well as carry out structural mapping in selected areas of the State. The Seventh Plan outlays for the industrial sector will be Rs.147.18 crores for Village and Small Industries, Rs.181.62 crores for Sericulture, Rs.180.82 crores for Medium and Large Industries, and Rs.5.00 crores for Mining.

12. TRANSPORT:

The Seventh Plan programmes for Transport will cover the construction of Roads and Bridges, the construction of Minor Ports, programmes for Road Transport and Inland Water Transport, and schemes for Tourism. The Plan for Roads and Bridges will attempt to establish sharper priorities within the sector. The Rural Roads Programme under the MNP will be given high emphasis, and all villages with a population exceeding 1500 will be connected by all-weather roads, half the villages with a population between 1000 and 1500 will be similarly connected, and for villages with a population less than 1000, two programmes (the Halli Heddari and the Sethubandhana Schemes) will be implemented. The total outlay for Roads and Bridges will be Rs. 196 crores, and in addition high priority for the maintenance of roads outside the Plan will be emphasised. The Minor Ports and Light Houses Plan will largely concentrate on expanding the handling capacities of two ports, Karwar and the Old Mangalore Port, as well as improve dredging capability by acquiring a medium-sized sophisticated sea-going dredger. The total outlay for Minor Ports and Light Houses will be Rs.35 crores. The Plan for water Transport will aim at modernising the inland water transport system in the interest of navigational safety and for further improving rural communications. An outlay of Rs.1 crore for water Transport is proposed. Further, the Road Transport Plan will focus on the

replacement of the existing over-aged fleet of the KSRTC in order that the quality of its services shows a marked improvement; an outlay of Rs.150 crores will be provided. Finally, the Plan for Tourism will aim at a qualitative improvement of existing promotional and publicity programmes and improve the existing tourist infrastructure. An outlay of Rs.13.50 crores will be provided.

13.SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMMES:

The thrust in the Seventh Plan for Science & Technology will be on the further development of technologies nurtured during the Sixth Plan, mechanisms to diffuse developed technologies and the enlargement of strategies of existing institutions concerned with Science and Technology. There will be an extension of applied scientific work to areas such as remote sensing and non-conventional energy systems. A further consolidation of the research activity of the Karnataka State Council for Science & Technology is also proposed. Environmental programmes will include the strengthening of the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board and a collaborative venture for setting up pilot treatment plants for urban sewage. The major areas of concern are likely to be energy, environment, housing and education. A total outlay of Rs. 9.40 crores for Science, Technology and Environmental Programmes will be provided.

14. EDUCATION:

The emphasis in Primary Education will be on ensuring full enrolment in the age-group of 6-10 at the end of the Seventh Plan and at increasing the transfer from Primary to Secondary Schools from the existing rate of 1:7 to 1:4. In order to achieve this, 10,000 pre-primary schools will be opened, 13,700 primary school teachers will be appointed and 6.5 lakh children will be covered. The Adult Education Programme will attempt to make literate the entire illiterate population in the age-group of 15-35. This will involve attempting to make literate a total of about 55 lakh illiterate adults during the Seventh Plan, of which over 31 lakh adults will be made literate under the Akshara Sene Programme. In addition, programmes for vocational education will emphasise rural oriented technologies and introduce flexibility in existing programmes. Finally, the Plan for Technical Education will stop expansion for the present at the degree level and marginally increase polytechnic facilities in rural areas, with an emphasis on emerging technologies. The total outlay for General Education will be Rs.217.54 crores (of which Rs.102.50 crores will be for Primary Education and Rs.17.12 crores for Adult Education). The outlays for Technical Education will be Rs.12.75 crores. There will be an outlay of Rs.32.34 crores for Art, Culture, Youth Services & Sports.

15.MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH:

A high priority outside the Plan for the maintenance of assets already created will be emphasised during the Seventh Plan period, in order to ensure the qualitative excellence of existing health and medical institutions. Further, within the Plan rural health programmes within the MNP will be substantially expanded in order to strengthen rural health infrastructure. This will involve the

establishment of another 160 Primary Health Centres and 70 additional Rural Referral Hospitals, the construction of 1250 new buildings for Sub-Centres, the establishment of 1980 Sub-Centres (of which 1500 will be under the Family Welfare Programme), and the opening of 50 additional Primary Health Units. The Family Welfare Programme is largely funded by the Government of India and outlays under the State Plan are for the payment of additional incentives and bonus under specific schemes as well as for the share of the Centrally Sponsored India Population Project. The Plan for Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy involve mainly the strengthening of the Directorate and the establishment of divisional offices, the development of Colleges and attached hospitals, the establishment of a Corporation for the manufacture of indigenous drugs, and meeting a share of the proposed National Institute of Unani Systems of Medicine to be located within the State. The Seventh Plan outlay for Medical & Public Health amounts to Rs. 231.36 crores of which Rs.150.33 crores is for health schemes.

16. SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY:

The Seventh Plan for Sewerage and Water Supply will attempt to provide safe drinking water in rural areas at the rate of one borewell for a rural population of 250 and at least one source for each tanda, hamlet and janata housing colony. This is proposed to be achieved by sinking 30,000 borewells during the Seventh Plan to be marginally supplemented by a small open wells programme in areas where borewells do not succeed. In addition, 3500 piped water supply schemes will be executed along with 2400 mini-water supply schemes. For Bangalore City, the Seventh Plan proposes to fully execute the Cauvery Stage-III Project which is expected to yield an additional 270 million litres of water per day. In other areas, the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWSDB) will operate and expand its activities to an additional 96 cities and towns. The Seventh Plan outlays are Rs.122.05 crores for rural water supply; Rs.210.00 crores for Bangalore Water Supply and Rs.88.45 crores for water supply in other urban areas.

17. HOUSING:

The direct investment by Government in housing will be on continuing with the distribution of rural house sites (by distributing 5 lakh sites during the Seventh Plan), expanding the scope of the People's Housing Scheme by constructing 5.05 lakh houses, financing urban house sites and services, assisting the Housing Board financially, particularly for the Middle Income Group and the Economically Weaker Sections. A total outlay of Rs. 274.57 crores is proposed.

18. URBAN DEVELOPMENT:

Government's main investment thrust will consist of implementing the programme for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns which will assist in the formation of layouts and the provision of infrastructure in 28 small and medium towns, each with a population not exceeding 50,000 as well as implementing slum improvement programmes under the MNP. A Bangalore Metropolitan Development Project will also expand infrastructural facilities within the city. The Sulabha Shouchalaya Programme,

which has been implemented with some success in Bangalore City will be extended to other municipal areas. A total outlay of Rs. 48.34 crores will be provided for Urban Development.

19. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY:

The main thrust for Information & Publicity will be strengthening publicity offices with adequate manpower and equipment as well, as expanding the organisational network in a phased manner at the State, divisional and taluka levels. A total outlay of Rs.13 crores is proposed.

20. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE:

The Seventh Plan for Labour and Labour Welfare will include the strengthening of the enforcement machinery of the Labour Department at the district and field levels to enforce effectively the existing labour enactments (including the Minimum Wages Act for Agricultural Labourers) as well as equipping Industrial Training Institutes with necessary facilities and equipment. The Programme will also include rehabilitating the remaining 22,500 released bonded labourers. A total outlay for this sector of Rs.17.97 crores is proposed.

21. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES:

The major objectives of the Seventh Plan will be to increase the employability of these groups by improving their technical skills, to enable them to move away from unremunerative traditional occupations and to provide training to make them more competitive. Educationally, the thrust will be to minimise drop-outs from schools and to considerably enhance the quality of education that children receive. Housing and other schemes will also be earmarked for these groups. A total outlay of Rs.93.43 crores is proposed.

22. SOCIAL WELFARE & OTHER SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES:

The main objectives of the programmes of the Social Welfare Department will continue to be the development of skills of women and the disabled and to assist them to be self-reliant and to earn their livelihood, as well as to ensure the proper care of children. The main thrust of the sector will be on the Integrated Child Development Services Programme, with an emphasis on immunisation and child care. A total Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 24.22 crores will be provided. In addition, an outlay of Rs.6 crores for the Stipendiary Employment Scheme will be provided.

23. NUTRITION:

Two major nutrition programmes will continue into the Seventh Plan, the Special Nutrition Programme (SNP) of the Social Welfare Department and the Mid-Day Meals Programme of the Education Department. The Seventh Plan will attempt a more comprehensive coverage under these programmes. The SNP feeding centres in urban areas will be upgraded in urban slums to anganwadi centres in order to cover 2.33 lakh beneficiaries and the coverage under the Integrated Child Development Services Programme will be stepped up to 23.43 lakh beneficiaries by the end of the Seventh Plan. The Mid-Day Meals Programme will operate through the State Government

sponsored Energy Food Programme as well as through CARE assistance, and will attempt to cover 15 lakh school-going children in Standards I-V by the end of the Seventh Plan. A total outlay of Rs.128.28 crores will be provided for Nutrition.

24. ECONOMIC SERVICES, STATIONERY & PRINTING:

The major thrust in the provision of Economic Services will consist of strengthening the machinery for planning, monitoring and evaluation at the district level, and to computerise much of the data base for decision-making. A total outlay of Rs.8.46 crores is proposed. For Stationery and Printing the focus of attention will be on modernising and decentralising activities with a view to effecting improvements in efficiency. An outlay of Rs.2.88 crores is proposed.

II THE STATE OF THE ECONOMY

Economic Trends Towards the End of the Sixth Plan

2.1 STAGNATION IN THE ECONOMY

Karnataka's economy towards the end of the Sixth Plan is stagnant. Several economic indicators, which are customarily used to diagnose the health of an economy, reveal that the State economy is in decline. Some of these indicators are presented in TABLE-2.1A in which average annual growth rates are computed for 3 periods: from the formation of the State till 1964; for the subsequent decade; and from 1974 till 1983. The growth of the State Income and the Per Capita Income have deteriorated, and very sharply so in the final period. Indeed, average Per Capita Incomes have actually fallen since 1974. So has income in agriculture. Growth in agricultural production and agricultural productivity had risen during the decade 1964-1974 but have subsequently plummeted. Foodgrains production and foodgrains productivity have a similar profile. The gross irrigated area, which had a respectable average annual growth rate till 1974, has also moved into slow gear.

TABLE-2.1A
STAGNANT ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR KARNATAKA

Indicator	Average Annual Growth Rate during		
	1956-1964	1964-1974	1974-1983
State Income	4.3	4.0	1.7
Per Capita Income	2.0	1.7	- 0.6
Agricultural Income	4.1	4.2	- 0.1
Agricultural Production	2.6	4.7	1.9
Agricultural Productivity	1.3	4.6	1.8
Foodgrains Production	2.0	5.9	1.8
Foodgrains Productivity	1.7	6.2	1.7
Gross Irrigated Area	4.3	4.1	3.0

SOURCE: Planning Department, "An Approach to Karnataka's Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90", 1984 (adjusted for 1982-83 data)

Despite such a general deceleration in the State's economy, there are certain sectors which have remained robust. The Industrial sector, in particular, has shown a very respectable growth. Industrial incomes increased by an annual average of 6.0% during the 5 years ending 1982-83, compared to an annual average of just 3.3% during the previous 5 year period. The growth rate of manufacturing has been particularly impressive, the index for which moved from 121 to 202 from 1971-72 to 1981-82. Power generation has also increased by an annual growth rate of 7.5% during the decade ending 1982-83. But there are not many such instances of sustained growth sectors within the State's economy.

The stagnation that has crept into the State economy is noticeably visible in relation to the improved trend growth rate in recent years in the All-India economy. Indeed, as TABLE-2.1B reveals, the Karnataka and Indian economies during the Sixth Plan present a study in contrast, with the agricultural sector in Karnataka lagging considerably behind All-India agricultural growth rates, whereas incomes in industry within the State have grown much more

rapidly than in the rest of the country (This is particularly striking in the electrical energy sector). The comparative robustness of the industrial sector within the State in relation to agriculture is clearly untypical of the rest of the country, and it is vital that the growth of industries be sustained during the Seventh Plan period.

TABLE -2.1B
THE FIRST THREE YEARS OF THE SIXTH PLAN

Average Annual Growth Rates in	Karnataka	India
Domestic Product	1.8	5.0
Agricultural Production	-0.2	5.7
Industrial Incomes	9.3	3.9
Electricity Generated	16.6	7.5

SOURCE: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, and Government of India, "Economic Survey 1983-84", 1984.

It is unlikely, of course, that economists will agree on the underlying determinants of what appears to be a secular decline in the growth of the State's economy, but there are 2 broad explanations offered which are worth noting, rooted in altogether different paradigms of development. One explanation attributes the pessimistic long term outlook of the economy to the structural rigidities inherent in it: asset and income distribution within the economy are very skewed (as discussed in Section 2.7) and poverty levels are high (as indicated in Section 2.6), thus imposing severe constraints on the expansion of consumption demand: long term rates of return on fresh investment must, therefore, necessarily be low. Such under-consumptionist tendencies get reinforced by institutional constraints, with existing social structures pre-empting any fundamental reordering of consumption patterns. This could have been partly counteracted through greater investment in the acquisition of skills, but the record in developing human resources has hitherto been poor: literacy levels are low, techniques of production in traditionally dominant economic activities continue to be primitive (particularly in dryland agriculture and village and cottage industries) and the un-organised sector's productivity is consequently feeble.

A second explanation (less strongly aligned to considerations of social ideology) for the poor growth of the State's economy, centres on the pattern of investment - particularly public investment which has channelled resources into less productive sectors of the economy. Exercises by the Planning Department indicate that the savings rate within the State has been steadily increasing, as is evident from TABLE-2.1C, and is estimated to have been 18.2% in 1981-82 (the most recent period for which reliable data is available). If despite this the growth rate of the State's economy has been declining, the productivity of the investment is clearly poor. About a quarter of the Plan investment is on irrigation, and yet - as is discussed in Section 3.4 - the returns from this investment are agonisingly low. In addition, Plan priorities for Special Programmes and for the Minimum Needs

Programme have grown over the years. These welfare programmes assist in developing a social and economic infrastructure, though their direct contribution to the growth of the economy is more nebulous. A substantial part of the resources so deployed, while classified as investment expenditure, is more akin to current consumption, and does little to stimulate directly the growth potential of the economy. Such an explanation for the decline of the growth of the economy thus focuses more centrally on the inefficient pattern of public investment, expresses little optimism that efficiency levels can improve in the absence of a fundamental restructuring in the working of Government and public sector agencies (in which more overtly economic and commercial criteria for gauging the efficacy of public investment are adopted) and attributes the present malaise to a combination of Government regulatory policies and the deteriorating returns from public investment. Both these explanations suggested would need to be carefully assessed during the Seventh Plan period.

TABLE-2.1C
THE SAVINGS RATE IN KARNATAKA

Year	1961-62	1966-67	1971-72	1976-77	1981-82
Savings Rate (%)	5.5	11.3	12.2	17.4	18.2

SOURCE: Planning Department, "Savings in Karnataka, 1959-1982", 1984.

2.2 STRUCTURAL CHANGE

Although there have been perceptible changes in the structure of Karnataka's economy, these have been less pronounced than elsewhere in the country. TABLE - 2.2A provides details of the share of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in the State Domestic Product for 3 points in time. It is evident that between 1960 and 1980 the share of the primary sector has considerably decreased (from 61% to 46%) with secondary and tertiary sectors having grown. Even so, the primary sector in Karnataka continues to be more dominant than in the country. Further, the share of the unregistered manufacturing sector has been declining within the State.

TABLE - 2.2A
SECTORAL SHARES IN DOMESTIC PRODUCT
At Current Prices

Sector	Karnataka			India
	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1980-81
Primary Sector	61.2	59.6	46.4	38.9
Secondary Sector Of which	15.2	18.6	24.4	23.7
Registered manufacturing	4.6	7.5	11.1	11.3
Un-Registered manufacturing	4.3	3.9	3.1	6.0
Tertiary Sector	23.6	21.8	29.2	37.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Directorate of Economics & Statistics & Central Statistical Organisation.

These changes have been accompanied by a shift in the occupational pattern of the workforce. As TABLE - 2.2B reveals, the share of the secondary and tertiary sectors (with the exception of household industries) has increased from 21.1% in 1961 to 30.3% in 1981. The share of the workforce in the primary sector has marginally declined. These demographic changes have been accompanied by increasing urbanisation within the State. The 1981 Census results indicate that almost 30% of the population is urban and the manner in which the share of the urban population has grown since the turn of the century is indicated in TABLE - 2.2C.

TABLE - 2.2B

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN OF THE WORKFORCE

Sector	1961 (Adjusted)	1971	1981
Primary Sector	71.8	71.3	65.1
Secondary Sector	11.3	10.2	Not Available
of which:			
Household Industry	7.1	4.3	4.6
Other Industries	4.2	5.9	30.3
Tertiary Sector	16.9	18.5	
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Directorate of Census Operations

TABLE - 2.2C
URBANISATION IN KARNATAKA

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Proportion of Urban Population	12.6	11.6	13.8	15.3	16.9	23.0	22.3	24.3	28.9
Decadal Growth Rate	--	-4.6	17.7	21.7	23.0	61.7	18.3	35.2	50.4

SOURCE: Housing & Urban Development Department, "Urban Policy in Karnataka", 1984.

The motive-force for such a structural change has come from the expansion of the industrial sector which, as was argued in Section 2.1, has shown a robust rate of growth in an otherwise stagnant economy. TABLE - 2.2D indicates the structure of manufacturing across different industrial groups, as measured in employment and in value added. Comparisons between 1959 and 1979 indicate, perhaps surprisingly, that there are very few pronounced changes in the structure of manufacturing, though the sector as a whole has grown. The electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances industry is the most dominant in its share in value added, and the little structural change that has occurred has benefited the basic metals and alloys industry. Certain industries like food products and the electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances industry have increased their share in employment within the manufacturing sector without any increase in their share in value added.

The stagnation affecting agricultural growth (which was discussed in Section 2.1) is manifest in the relative stability of the land utilisation pattern in the last two decades. This is evident from TABLE - 2.2E which compares the structure of land utilisation in 1960-61 and two decades later. The relative constancy of the gross cropped area under food crops is particularly striking.

TABLE - 2.2D
STRUCTURE OF THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

Industry	CENSUS SECTOR			
	Share in Employment (Per cent)		Share in value added (Per cent)	
	1959	1979	1959	1979
Food Products	.. 15.3	19.3	14.8	7.4
Beverages, Tobacco & its products	.. 4.6	3.6	2.8	6.8
Cotton Textiles	.. 32.7	17.1	21.5	10.1
Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles	.. --	2.7	--	3.0
Textile Products	.. 6.1	2.2	1.8	0.8
Wood and Wood Products	.. 2.7	2.2	2.8	1.0
Paper and its Products, Printing, Publishing	2.6	4.7	3.1	4.6
Leather and Leather and Fur Products	.. --	0.1	--	Neg
Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products	.. --	0.6	--	0.2
Chemical and Chemical Products	.. 2.9	3.2	6.5	8.1
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	.. 7.0	6.5	4.5	5.5
Basic Metals and Alloys Industry	.. 7.7	7.8	6.3	13.5
Metal Products and Parts except Machi- nery and Transport Equipment	.. 0.6	1.2	1.3	2.1
Machinery, Machine Tools and Parts	.. 5.2	6.5	7.5	7.2
Electrical Machi- nery, Apparatus Appliances	.. 8.8	13.9	19.1	18.1
Transport Equipment and Parts	.. 3.8	6.9	7.9	9.1
Other Industries	.. 0.1	1.4	0.1	2.5

SOURCE: Planning Department "Industrial Policy and
Energy Utilisation", 1983.

TABLE - 2.2E
THE STRUCTURE OF LAND UTILISATION

Category of Land	1960-61	1981-82
Land under Forest	14.4	15.9
Land put to Non-Agricultural Uses	4.3	5.7
Barren and Unculturable Land	4.9	4.4
Permanent Pasture & Other Grazing Land	9.3	6.9
Land under Miscellaneous Tree crops not included in Net Area Sown	1.9	1.7
Culturable Waste Land	3.5	2.6
Fallow Lands other than Current Fallows	2.7	2.7
Current Fallows	4.5	5.5
Net Area Sown	54.5	54.6
Proportion of Gross Area Sown under Food Crops	74.4	72.6

SOURCE: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

2.3 A DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

This Section presents demographic data about Karnataka. It also attempts projections of selected demographic trends into future decades. Clearly, such projections are hazardous in the absence of an understanding of the determinants of such demographic changes. The forecasts are generated through statistical projections which assume that past trends continue into the future and are based on techniques adopted by the Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India. The utility of such forecasts therefore lies in emphasising the urgency of policy response in order that past trends do not continue into future years, when the implications of such trends are seen to be disadvantageous.

TABLE-2.3A presents data on the size and growth rate of population in Karnataka from the turn of the century. Whereas it has taken over 60 years for population to double since 1901, it has taken just 32 years for the population to double since 1947. Projections for future decades, separately for the urban and rural population are indicated in TABLE-2.3B, and reveal that on present trends the population is likely to double in 30 years from 1981, and that almost half the people will live in urban areas by then.

TABLE - 2.3A

SIZE AND GROWTH OF POPULATION IN KARNATAKA

Year	Population (in lakhs)	Decennial Growth Rate (%)
1901	130.55	-
1911	135.25	+ 3.60
1921	133.78	- 1.09
1931	146.33	+ 9.38
1941	162.55	+11.09
1951	194.02	+19.36
1961	235.87	+21.57
1971	292.99	+24.22
1981	370.43	+26.43

SOURCE: Directorate of Census Operations.

**TABLE - 2.3B
PROJECTED RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION**

In lakhs

1961 (Census)	1971 (Census)	1981 (Census)	1991	1995	2001	2005	2011
RURAL							
183.20 (77.67)	221.77 (75.69)	263.32 (71.08)	308.03 (65.81)	325.81 (63.44)	351.35 (59.63)	366.96 (56.91)	387.47 (52.62)
URBAN							
52.67 (22.33)	71.22 (24.31)	107.11 (28.92)	160.03 (34.19)	187.76 (36.56)	237.87 (40.37)	277.85 (43.09)	348.88 (47.38)
TOTAL							
235.87 (100.00)	292.99 (100.00)	370.43 (100.00)	468.06 (100.00)	513.57 (100.00)	589.22 (100.00)	644.81 (100.00)	736.35 (100.00)

Figure in brackets indicates the percentage share of the segment in the total population for the year.

SOURCE: Office of the Directorate of Census Operations (with projection subsequent to 2001 being made by the Planning Department).

The Birth and Death Rates and the Infant Mortality Rates since 1970 are indicated in TABLE-2.3C. They indicate the very gradual lowering in the Birth and Death Rates in subsequent years, though the Infant Mortality Rate has shown a more appreciable decline, implying that in the short run population growth will be higher (though over time this could have a beneficial impact on fertility rates). At the beginning of the Sixth Plan the national birth rate target for 1985 was 25 per 1000, and it is evident that the actual birth rate is far removed from this. Such sluggishness in the Birth and Death rates has also led to a relative stability in the age structure of the population, as TABLE- 2.3D reveals.

BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES FOR KARNATAKA

Nos. per thousand

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1970-71	35.14	15.50	130.00
1971-72	35.19	15.40	128.00
1972-73	35.40	15.30	126.00
1973-74	35.17	15.10	124.00
1974-75	35.41	15.00	122.00
1975-76	35.54	14.80	120.00
1976-77	34.73	14.70	118.00
1977-78	32.37	14.21	116.00
1978-79	32.09	13.82	114.00
1979-80	31.88	13.80	112.00
1980-81	31.47	13.62	110.00
1981-82	31.01	13.40	108.00
1982-83	30.71	13.20	104.00
1983-84	30.56	13.00	100.00

SOURCE: India Population Project, Karnataka

TABLE-2.3D
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE-GROUP

(In thousands)

Age-Group	1961	1971	1981
0-14	9939 (42.14)	12435 (42.44)	15832 (42.74)
15-19)		2677	3385
)		(9.14)	(9.14)
20-24)	7390	2354	2908
)	(31.33)	(8.03)	(7.85)
25-34)		4016	4979
)		(13.71)	(13.44)
35-59	4896 (20.75)	6028 (20.57)	7583 (20.47)
60 & above	1351 (5.73)	1786 (6.10)	2356 (6.36)
Age not stated	11 (0.05)	3 (0.01)	0
All Ages	23587 (100.00)	29299 (100.00)	37043 (100.00)

Figure in brackets indicates the percentage share of the age-group in the total population of the year.

SOURCE: Directorate of Census Operations.

2.4 URBANISATION

In developing a profile of the economic impact of urbanisation within the State, it is wise to recognise at the outset how inadequately the urbanisation process is understood. Census data yields evidence of the emerging structure of urban India, but the interpretative value of these statistics is by no means clear. Is the urbanisation process an indication of the health of the economy, to be reinforced and encouraged, or is it a demographic monster whose further growth needs to be strongly curtailed? In its most publicised form, the debate within the State centres on the future growth of Bangalore City, the fastest growing metropolitan city in the country during the 1970s, but the issues are clearly more generalised. Policy interventions resting on false interpretative premises are therefore likely to be particularly hazardous in their impact, which probably explains why much of the country's urbanisation policy has been described as 'unconscious, partial, uncoordinated and negative'. It is unconscious in that those who affect it are largely unaware of its proportions and features. It is partial in that few of the levers which Governments might be able to operate in order to manage urbanisation and affect its course and direction are, in fact, utilized. It is uncoordinated in that national and State level planning tends to be economic while urban planning must necessarily be physical, and the disjunction often produces competing policies. And finally, it is negative in that the 'crisis fighting' perspectives of planners leads them to try to divert or retard urban growth, and in particular to inhibit the expansion of metropolitan cities. As a consequence it is arguable whether explicit spatial policies such as restrictions on industrial location, incentives for industry to locate in backward areas, and infrastructure investments in particular types of towns and cities have, in fact, had a greater impact on the actual pattern of urban growth in comparison to the effects of other economic policies as well as general economic trends over which Government has little direct control.

A perspective on why increased levels of urbanisation may be a healthy symptom of the economy emerges when one asks why certain activities locate in urban areas and others do not. Urban areas are (definitionally) high population density areas, implying that those inputs that more readily substitute for land (primarily capital) are also likely to concentrate there. Thus, urban concentrations are characterised technically by high elasticities of substitution between land and non-land inputs. Such high elasticities of substitution (which characterise service activities based on offices as well as small-scale batch production industries) are reinforced by the economies of scale which urban locations offer. Thus the secondary and tertiary sectors of an economy benefit through urban location and it is precisely the emergence of these sectors that characterises economic development. Urban growth thus becomes a natural, indeed inevitable, concomitant of the structural transformation in an economy. Conversely, therefore, attempts to retard such urbanisation within the State could well divert such a structural transformation to other parts of the country. Given that the structural transformation in recent decades within Karnataka has been less pronounced than elsewhere in the country (as Section 2.2 argued), the impact of urban policy on the State economy needs to be assessed with particular care.

The policy dilemma is most acute in the context of Bangalore City. The Industrial Policy Resolution, 1983, of the State Government states specifically that, the electronics industry apart, 'over concentration of industries in Bangalore City will be avoided' and attempts made to locate industries at alternative urban clusters. This may well succeed. But the empirical evidence for this, which emphasises that industrial development occurs typically through clusters on account of the prior location of some crucial product or technique of production (in the case of Bangalore - machine tools and electronics), must continue to create doubts. For in many parts of the world, the location of high growth industries has been sustained more by the inter-industry and regional linkages that bind together several economic activities, together with the organisational and cultural infrastructure that underpins them. Several economists have observed that the logic of such concentrated economic development finds examples in Mexico City, Manila, Massachusetts and - most spectacularly - in the Hokaido megalopolis in Japan, a strip 150 miles long and 15 miles wide which locates practically all the crucial Japanese industrial and commercial activities. All these cities have faced infrastructure problems of large proportions, which they have attempted to cope with. Similarly, the growth of Bombay City is linked to the textiles and sugar production of the region (reinforced by banking and insurance), the growth of the towns of Punjab to the development of water and power resources, and - conversely - the decay of Calcutta dates from the decline of the jute industry.

Thus, just as no Planner foresaw the rapid growth of Bangalore, similarly the impact of policies to divert fresh industries from Bangalore to other urban areas within the State may well be difficult to forecast. Certainly, the impact of industrial dispersal policies based on financial incentives has been much less successful than originally envisaged, and at its worst a potential industry that would have come to Bangalore may simply go to another state. At its best, however, given adequate availability of the right kinds of physical infrastructure (transport, power, water, housing, telecommunications facilities), the Industrial Policy Resolution may well succeed in attracting entrepreneurship, professionals and skilled labour to other urban concentrations within the state. Adequate coordination in the planning of this infrastructure, efficiency in implementation, and a rapid feed-back which would facilitate flexible changes in policy, must be seen as important prerequisites to the success of this strategy. It is in this sense that Industrial Policy during the Seventh Plan (a perspective for which is discussed in Section 4.10) holds out a promise for a less skewed structure of urbanisation than exists at present.

TABLE-2.4.A provides a profile of the growth of the urban population in Karnataka. The decade 1971-81 has seen a very fast growth of urban population in this century and Karnataka is the fourth most highly urbanised State in the country (after Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat). The number of towns in each size-class is indicated in TABLE-2.4 B, and demonstrates that the number of larger and medium-sized towns is growing, whereas the number of smaller towns is decreasing, thus reinforcing the skewed structure of urbanisation within the State. The distribution of the urban population across size-classes is indicated in TABLE-

2.4C, and reveals that over half the urban population lives in the Class I towns. The growth of population in the major cities and towns within the State is indicated in TABLE-2.4D. During the 1970s, the fastest growing cities have been Bangalore, Davanagere and Bellary.

TABLE - 2.4 A
GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION IN KARNATAKA

Year	No. of towns	Total population	Urban population	Percentage of Urban to total population	Percentage growth of urban population in the last decade
1901	214	13,054,754	1,639,900	12.56	--
1911	180	13,525,251	1,563,772	11.56	-4.64
1921	193	13,377,599	1,840,687	13.76	17.71
1931	210	14,632,992	2,239,134	15.30	21.65
1941	207	16,255,368	2,753,967	16.94	22.99
1951	285	19,401,956	4,453,480	22.95	61.71
1961	213	23,586,772	5,266,493	22.33	18.26
1971	227	29,299,014	7,122,093	24.31	35.23
1981	250	37,043,345	10,711,103	28.91	50.39

SOURCE: Housing & Urban Development Department, "Urban Policy in Karnataka", 1984.

TABLE - 2.4 B
NUMBER OF TOWNS IN KARNATAKA

Class of Town	1981	1971*	1961*	1951*
Class-I(over 1,00,000)	17	12	6	6
Class-II(50,000 - 99,999)	11	9	9	6
Class-III(20,000- 49,999)	64	38	30	20
Class-IV(10,000 - 19,999)	100	99	76	57
Class-V(5,000 - 9,999)	42	46	60	137
Class-VI(Less than 5,000)	16	26	35	60
TOTAL	250	230	216	286

*: Including some constituents of Urban Agglomerations.

SOURCE: Housing & Urban Development Department, "Urban Policy in Karnataka", 1984.

TABLE -2.4 C
THE DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION

Class of Town	1981	1971	1961	1951
Class-I(over 1,00,000)	58.60	51.32	41.37	36.40
Class-II(50,000 - 99,999)	6.46	8.40	12.76	8.73
Class-III(20,000- 49,999)	17.75	15.38	15.95	13.26
Class-IV(10,000 - 19,999)	13.74	19.05	19.50	16.99
Class-V(5,000 - 9,999)	2.87	4.62	8.04	20.79
Class-VI(Less than 5,000)	0.58	1.23	2.38	3.83

SOURCE: Housing & Urban Development Department, "Urban Policy in Karnataka", 1984.

TABLE - 2.4 D
THE GROWTH OF MAJOR TOWNS IN KARNATAKA

Name of the City	Population	Growth rate (%)	
		1961-71	1971-81
Bangalore	29,13,537	37.82	76.17
Hubli-Dharwad	5,26,493	52.59	38.86
Mysore	4,76,446	40.11	33.96
Mangalore	3,05,513	26.89	43.21
Belgaum	3,00,290	45.70	40.41
Gulbarga	2,18,621	49.98	50.16
Bellary	2,01,014	46.12	60.58
Davanagere	1,96,481	55.02	62.23
Shimoga	1,51,562	61.08	47.56
Bijapur	1,46,808	31.80	41.26
K.G.F.	1,44,406	19.04	21.49
Bhadravathi	1,30,159	54.10	28.42
Raichur	1,24,600	26.06	56.08
Gadag-Betageri	1,16,596	24.55	22.18
Hospet	1,14,711	21.51	50.60
Tumkur	1,09,231	49.07	54.49
Mandya	1,00,264	116.31	39.00

SOURCE: Housing & Urban Development Department, "Urban Policy in Karnataka", 1984.

2.5 UNEMPLOYMENT

Karnataka's population in 1981 was 37.0 million. Census projections estimate that the population in 1985 will be 40.7 million and in 1990 will be 45.7 million. Thus, the increase in population during the Seventh Plan period is forecast to be 5 million. Further, the 1981 population in the age-group 15 - 59 (the age-group that defines the labour force) was 18.9 million and it is estimated that the State population in this age-group will be 22.4 million in 1985 and 25.9 million in 1990. The changes in the occupational pattern of the workforce (those employed) between 1961 and 1981 are indicated in TABLE -2.5A and reveal that whereas the decadal growth rate in the workforce in Karnataka between 1961 and 1971 was 2.1%, in the subsequent decade it has been as high as 34.0%. Thus employment within the State expanded substantially during the 1970s, and at a more appreciable rate than in the rest of the country. The growth in employment has occurred as much in agriculture as in the non-agricultural economy. However, this encouraging expansion in employment has been accompanied by a fall in average income per worker, as TABLE - 2.5B reveals. Thus the expansion in employment appears to have been accompanied by an increasing pauperisation of the workforce on account of under-employment : the continuing large proportion of people below the poverty line (discussed in Section 2.6) reinforces such a view.

TABLE - 2.5A
OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN OF THE WORKFORCE

Sector	In thousands; percentage shares in brackets					
	Karnataka			India		
	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
Agriculture:	6828	6790	8881	120348	125666	148023
of which	(68.5)	(66.7)	(65.1)	(68.7)	(69.7)	(66.5)
(i) Cultivators	5573	4073	5245	93204	78177	92523
	(55.9)	(40.0)	(38.4)	(53.2)	(43.4)	(41.6)
(ii) Agricultural Labourers	1255	2717	3636	27144	47489	55500
	(12.6)	(26.7)	(26.7)	(15.5)	(26.3)	(24.9)
Non-Agriculture:	3141	3389	4757	54775	54707	74494
of which	(31.5)	(33.3)	(34.9)	(31.3)	(30.3)	(33.5)
Household Industries	705	439	625	11448	6352	7711
	(7.1)	(4.3)	(4.6)	(6.5)	(3.5)	(3.5)
Other Activities	2436	2950	4132	43327	48355	66783
	(24.4)	(29.0)	(30.3)	(24.8)	(26.8)	(30.0)
All workers	9969	10179	13638	175123	180373	222517
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

SOURCE: Directorate of Census Operations.

TABLE - 2.5B
INCOME PER WORKER

At constant prices in Rs.

Sector	Karnataka		India	
	1971	1981	1971	1981
Agriculture	1383	1015	1119	1082
Non-Agriculture	3085	3016	4145	4633
Household Industry	1765	1453	2861	3564
All Sectors	1950	1713	2037	2271

SOURCE: Planning Department.

Labour force participation rates are generated through NSS data, which distinguish between participation through current activity status (an hour's participation in the labour force in the week preceding the survey, being the determining criterion) and usual activity status (a substantial participation in the labour force in the year preceding the survey). Results for 1977-78 have been released by the NSS (32nd Round) and, together with exercises by the Planning Department for 1983 (NSS 38th Round), are presented in TABLE-2.5C. They reveal that by current activity status the labour force participation today is 57.6%, and is substantially higher in rural areas. Female participation rates appear to be particularly low in urban areas. Further, the overall rate of unemployment in the economy is as low as 1.7% in 1983.

The growth of employment in the organised sector (as released by the Directorate of Employment and Training) and in the unorganised sector (as revealed by the Economic Census for 1977 and 1980) are indicated in TABLE-2.5D, and demonstrate that the growth of employment in the unorganised sector has been rapid as contrasted with the limited reach of organised economic activity in absorbing labour.

An overview of the results presented above indicate that with the increase in the workforce during the 1970s, unemployment (as conventionally understood and measured by current activity status) is not the central problem today and certainly not the main determinant of the high levels of poverty discussed in Section 2.6. Instead, the incomes earned from employment are very low, suggesting the existence of a wide base of underemployment, reflected particularly in the growth of the workforce in the unorganised sector. Neither the Census figures nor NSS data (nor indeed the Economic Census results of 1977 and 1980) provide an adequate measure of the degree of such underemployment, for which further refinements in the collection and analysis of data seem imperative.

TABLE - 2.5C
LABOURFORCE PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(%)

Segment	1977-78		1983	
	Labourforce Partici- pation Rate	Rate of Unemploy- ment	Labourforce Partici- pation Rate	Rate of Unemploy- ment
RURAL				
Males	65.4	1.8		
Females	35.5	1.7		
All	50.8	1.7	64.1	0.8
URBAN				
Males	58.1	3.8		
Females	18.7	1.6		
All	39.2	2.8	48.9	2.8
OVERALL				
Males	63.6	2.4		
Females	31.4	1.6		
All	48.0	2.0	57.6	1.7

NOTE: Data for 1977-78 and 1983 are not strictly comparable. 1977-78 NSS data computes labour force participation in the age-group of 5 years and above; 1983 NSS data computations are based on the age-group of 15-59.

SOURCE: National Sample Survey (Programming Assistance from the Government Computer Centre has aided the analysis by Planning Department of 1983 data).

TABLE - 2.5D
EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANISED AND UNORGANISED SECTORS

In thousands

Year	Organised Sector	Unorganised Sector	Growth Rate (% per annum)	
			Organised Sector	Unorganised Sector
1970	801.1			
1977	1016.2	1313.5	3.8	
1980	1124.7	1797.7	3.6	12.3
1984	1218.7		2.1	

SOURCE: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.
Directorate of Employment and Training.

2.6 POVERTY

If there is a spectre that haunts Indian Planning today it is the spectre of its inability to reduce appreciably the extent of poverty and the worst forms of deprivation within our society. Despite three decades of planned development the incidence of poverty within Karnataka continues to be agonisingly high. This Section discusses three issues that arise in deriving a profile of poverty in Karnataka : its identification, its measurement and the impact that existing poverty alleviation programmes have had.

IDENTIFICATION OF POVERTY:

The identification of the poor occurs through a stipulation of a poverty line : inevitably there is an element of arbitrariness in its definition, though most exercises relate it to minimal nutritional norms, which are translatable into estimates of equivalent household or per capita consumption expenditure. It is convenient to adopt the quantitative index of poverty formulated by the Planning Commission in 1977, wherein the poverty line is defined by a per capita daily intake of 2400 calories in rural areas and 2100 calories in urban areas. This is linked to monetary consumption expenditure by taking the midpoint of the monthly per capita expenditure class within which such a calorie intake is contained. Such expenditure data is periodically generated by the National Sample Survey (NSS). For 1979-80 the poverty line was computed at Rs 76 per capita per month in rural areas and Rs.88 in urban areas. Given a uniform definition, the arbitrariness in the stipulation of a poverty line is not significant if one is assessing changes in poverty over time. Reasonable consistency seems assured if the poverty line as defined above for 1979-80 is deflated by the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (in rural areas) and for Industrial Workers (in urban areas). TABLE-2.6A gives such a derived poverty line definition at current prices for 1963-64, 1970-71, 1977-78 and 1983. These years also correspond to the 18th, 25th, 32nd and 38th Rounds of the NSS. For the latest year 1983 it is seen that the poverty line for rural areas is Rs.108, and for urban areas Rs.130.

Two observations in passing may be worth noting : First, most studies which attempt to define the poverty line have used the same underlying logic, though they may differ in their assessment of desirable minimal nutrition. These include the studies of the Planning Commission (1962), Sukhatme (1965), Dandekar and Rath (1971) and Raj Krishna (1980). The last study attempts to augment personal consumption with an estimate of the benefit of public expenditure and derives an 'augmented poverty line'. Second, there are considerable differences in the estimates of poverty derived from these studies. A caveat is therefore necessary if one attempts to compare the results for Karnataka, presented in this Section, with those of other studies.

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Date 15/7/86

TABLE - 2.6A
POVERTY LINE DEFINITIONS BY CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Year	R U R A L		U R B A N	
	Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (1961=100)	Rural Poverty Line definition at current prices (Rs. per capita per month)	Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (1960=100)	Urban Poverty Line definition at current prices (Rs. per capita per month)
1963-64	113	24	113	28
1970-71	192	41	186	45
1977-78	323	68	324	79
1983	511	108	532	130

SOURCE: Planning Department, "An Approach to Karnataka's Seventh Plan, 1985-90", 1984 (adjusted for July-Dec. 1983 sub-rounds data).

MEASUREMENT OF POVERTY:

We develop estimates for 3 measures of poverty in Karnataka, P1, P2 and P3. P1 is the proportion of people below the poverty line ; P2 is the aggregate deficit in the consumption expenditure of the poor as a proportion of the maximum possible deficit in expenditure that the poor could have ; P3 is an ordinal welfare-theoretic measure of poverty proposed by Amartya Sen. Clearly, the index P1 is sensitive only to numbers of the poor but not to the extent of their deprivation ; the index P2 is sensitive to the aggregate deprivation of the poor, but not to their numbers ; and the index P3 is sensitive to both criteria. The index P3 has therefore much to commend itself, and we derive comparisons using all three measures.

The results are presented in TABLE-2.6B. They indicate that proportionate numbers below the poverty line have been decreasing over time though the proportionate aggregate deprivation has been relatively stable. The overall poverty index P3 has also shown a decline, though the reduction in poverty since the early 1970s has been marginal. Comparisons between All India and Karnataka measures of the proportion of people below the poverty line are indicated in TABLE-2.6C. The computations for 1963-64 and 1970-71, and in Karnataka for 1977-78, have been made by the Planning Department on the basis of NSS Household Consumption Expenditure data released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) and reveal that in 1970-71 the proportions were roughly similar. All India computations for 1977-78 have unfortunately not yet been released by the CSO and have been taken from the tentative estimates indicated in the Sixth Five Year Plan document of the Government of India. They are almost certainly incorrect.

TABLE-2.6B
POVERTY INDICES FOR KARNATAKA

Year		Poverty Index P1	Poverty Index P2	Poverty Index P3
1963-64 (N.S.S.18th Round)	Rural	0.77	0.36	0.35
	Urban	0.70	0.39	0.36
	Total	0.76	0.37	0.36
1970-71 (N.S.S 25th Round)	Rural	0.72	0.36	0.29
	Urban	0.54	0.34	0.23
	Total	0.68	0.35	0.28
1977-78 (N.S.S. 32nd Round)	Rural	0.72	0.32	0.26
	Urban	0.64	0.34	0.25
	Total	0.69	0.33	0.26
1983* (N.S.S. 38th Round)	Rural	0.61	0.30	0.22
	Urban	0.58	0.31	0.22
	Total	0.60	0.31	0.22

* Programming assistance from the Government Computer Centre has aided the analysis of 1983 data.

SOURCE: Planning Department, "An Approach to Karnataka's Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90", 1984 (adjusted for July-Dec.1983 sub-rounds data).

Definitions of Poverty Indices:

- Let S = Sample Size
P = Poverty line
N = No. of people below the poverty line in the sample.
Ci = Consumption Expenditure by ith individual in the sample.
G = Gini coefficient of the consumption expenditure of individuals below the poverty line in the sample.

Then $P1 = \frac{N}{S}$
 $P2 = \frac{[\sum_i (P - C_i)]}{PN}$, where the summation is over all i such that $C_i < P$
 $P3 = P1 [P2 + (1 - P2)G]$

- P1 is a measure of the proportion of the poor.
P2 is a measure of the aggregate deficit of the consumption expenditure of the poor.
P3 is an ordinal welfare-theoretic measure of poverty proposed by Sen.

(A.K. Sen, 'Poverty : An Ordinal Approach to Measurement', Econometrica 1976).

**PROPORTION OF PEOPLE BELOW THE POVERTY LINE
(ALL-INDIA AND KARNATAKA)**

Year	All India			Karnataka		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1963-64	70	59	68	77	70	76
1970-71	73	55	68	72	54**	68
1977-78	51*	38*	48*	72	64	69

NOTE: Estimates for 1963-64 and 1970-71 and Karnataka estimates for 1977-78 computed from NSS Consumption Expenditure data.

* All-India estimates for 1977-78, as reported in the Government of India's Sixth Five Year Plan, are almost certainly incorrect.

** Statistical bias suspected, probably on account of sampling error.

SOURCE: Central Statistical Organisation and Planning Department.

A more disaggregated feel for the nature of the acute deprivation is obtained by scrutinising NSS Household Consumption Expenditure data. The poorest 10% of the population in Karnataka spends about 4% of the aggregate consumption expenditure whereas the poorest 30% spends less than 16% of the aggregate consumption. Table-2.6D reveals that the mean monthly per capita expenditure on food is Rs.36 for the poorest 10% which is about one-fourth the food expenditure of the richest 10%. The poorest 10% also spends about 70% of its consumption on food.

**TABLE 2.6D
FOOD CONSUMPTION BY EXPENDITURE DECILES-1983
(Mean monthly per capita expenditure on food)**

Decile	Rs.		
	Rural	Urban	Total
0-10	35	39	36
10-20	45	49	47
20-30	51	58	54
30-40	58	67	60
40-50	63	75	67
50-60	69	79	74
60-70	74	90	79
70-80	82	99	90
80-90	95	120	102
90-100	119	157	141

SOURCE: Planning Department.

The incidence of poverty by occupation is indicated in TABLE-2.6E. The proportion of people below the poverty line is greatest among agricultural labourers, farm workers and allied workers and lowest among service sector employees; the least acute poverty (as measured by the index P3) is among those in agriculture and allied activities other than agricultural labourers, farm workers and allied workers as well as those in the Service Sector. Occupationwise consumption details for the poorest 30% are

indicated in TABLE-2.6F and confirm that if one compares the mean monthly per capita expenditure of the poorest 10% in each of the broad occupation categories, such expenditure is lowest among agricultural labourers, farm workers and allied workers.

TABLE - 2.6E
INCIDENCE OF POVERTY BY OCCUPATION-1983

Occupation	Poverty Measures		
	P1	P2	P3
Work-force in Industry	0.69	0.32	0.25
Work-force in the Service Sector	0.47	0.29	0.17
Work-force in Agriculture and Allied Activities	0.63	0.31	0.23
of which:			
(i) Agricultural Labourers, Farm Workers and Allied Workers	0.79	0.36	0.31
(ii) Others in Agriculture and Allied Activities	0.54	0.27	0.17

NOTE: The Poverty Measures P1, P2 and P3 are defined in TABLE-2.6B

SOURCE: Planning Department.

TABLE - 2.6F
CONSUMPTION OF THE POOREST 30% BY OCCUPATION - 1983

Rs.

Occupation	Mean monthly per capita total expenditure for each decile			Mean per capita food expenditure for each decile		
	0-10	10-20	20-30	0-10	10-20	20-30
Industry	52	68	79	36	48	53
Service Sector	58	79	94	41	53	64
Agr. and Allied Activities	49	63	72	35	45	50
of which:						
(i) Agrl. labourers, Farm Workers and Allied Workers	44	56	62	30	41	44
(ii) Others in Agrl. & Allied Activities	55	71	81	41	49	58

SOURCE: Planning Department.

THE IMPACT OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES:

The resources earmarked in the Plan for several special economic programmes are now substantial and their impact clearly needs to be evaluated. There are, at the outset, at least 3 ways in which such an impact could be studied : First, one could attempt a quantification of the aggregate benefits of these programmes, as has been done recently by the Planning Commission in its Mid-Term Appraisal of the Sixth Plan; second, the mismatch between programme objectives and their realisation can be assessed through region-specific evaluation reports, which are still however a little scarce in Karnataka; and third, there is the accumulated impressionistic evidence of those who have been coordinating the planning and implementation of these programmes at the district and project levels - evidence which may not find its way into formal reports but which nevertheless strongly shapes the perceptions of programme operators. This third approach influences the design of administrative support which such programmes require and is discussed in Section 4.4. The second approach is discussed in Section 3.6. Brief comments on the first approach are given below.

It seems unlikely that a quantification of the benefits of poverty alleviation programmes is possible unless these are estimated at project sites or by following up the status of beneficiaries. Without such detailed studies, however, the Planning Commission (in its Mid-Term Appraisal of the Sixth Plan) has somewhat curiously estimated that poverty alleviation programmes have ensured that within 2 years of the Sixth Plan 57 million people have been raised over the poverty line in the country. This is clearly an astonishing claim and is underpinned by the following argument : 'The number and percentage of people below the poverty line may be estimated on the basis of the assumption that increase in real income is uniform in all expenditure classes and the number of families brought above the poverty line is relatable directly to the corresponding expenditure on IRDP and NREP'. The premises of such an argument are clearly untenable and assume that there is no leakage of funds (or graft) in the implementation system, that non-target groups or those already above the poverty line do not appropriate any of the benefits, that loans given under IRDP automatically raise the beneficiaries above the poverty line, that none of these beneficiaries subsequently deteriorate in economic status, that multiple counting of beneficiaries does not exist ('the same milch cow shown against 2 beneficiaries') and that - in the case of NREP beneficiaries - employment provided in one year leads to a permanent increase in income. These are clearly assumptions of a tall order! On the basis of these calculations the Planning Commission estimates that at the end of the Sixth Plan the proportion of people below the poverty line nationwide is expected to be 37%. As the more reliable NSS 38th Round 1983 data for Karnataka in TABLE-2.6B reveals, however, such optimism is surely suspect,

2.7 INEQUALITY

The degree of economic inequality among the people of Karnataka has shown considerable stability over the last 20 years. The most common measure of inequality, the Gini coefficient of consumption expenditure, has decreased very marginally. This is apparent from TABLE-2.7A, which provides data for Gini coefficients at 4 points of time. (These coefficients can range from 0 to 1 and higher values imply greater degrees of inequality). It is seen that in 1983 the consumption expenditure distribution was less unequal in rural than in urban areas. Rural inequality, which appeared to have decreased in 1977-78, has again become accentuated in 1983 .

TABLE - 2.7A
GINI COEFFICIENT OF CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Area	For Karnataka				For All India
	1963-64	1970-71	1977-78	1983	1977-78
Rural	0.29	0.28	0.24	0.28	0.30
Urban	0.34	0.31	0.30	0.31	0.33
Total	0.30	0.30	0.28	0.30	0.31

Coefficients for Karnataka have been computed by the Planning Department from NSS Data, with the assistance of the Government Computer Centre.

SOURCE: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

A more disaggregated feel for the distribution of consumption expenditure and nutrition is available in TABLE - 2.7B. It demonstrates that the profile of consumption expenditure distribution has shown little change in the last 20 years. It is apparent that the poorest 30% of the State's population shares less than 16% of the aggregate consumption expenditure, whereas the richest 30% shares over 50% of the aggregate consumption expenditure. There has been a general increase to most sections of the population in the nutrition available from cereals in the last 10 years. The mean daily consumption of calories through cereals by the poorest 30% of the population in 1983 was 1390 calories; the mean calorie consumption of the richest 30% was 32% higher.

TABLE - 2.7B
AVERAGE CONSUMPTION BY EXPENDITURE DECILES

Decile	Cumulative % of Consumption Expenditure				Mean Calories Consumption of cereals per day	
	1963-64	1970-71	1977-78	1983	1973-74	1983
0-10	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.1	929	1250
10-20	9.1	9.2	9.5	9.4	1032	1446
20-30	15.0	15.3	15.7	15.6	1413	1475
30-40	22.1	22.2	22.9	22.6	1413	1589
40-50	30.4	30.0	31.2	30.5	1413	1589
50-60	39.0	39.2	40.3	39.4	1593	1781
60-70	48.8	49.5	50.0	49.4	1593	1642
70-80	60.8	60.1	61.5	60.9	1897	1791
80-90	75.9	75.5	75.4	75.2	2200	1765
90-100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1993	1933

SOURCE: Planning Department "An Approach to Karnataka's Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90", 1884. (Adjusted for 3rd and 4th Sub-Round of 1983 NSS Data).

Finally, with land being the prime rural asset, inequality in the distribution of rural land is also of considerable significance. Notwithstanding the implementation of the Land Reforms Programme, however, such inequality tends to be highly accentuated. An analysis of NSS data for 1983 reveals that the Gini coefficient of the distribution of rural land holdings is as high as 0.80. Unfortunately, earlier NSS Rounds which sampled consumption expenditure data did not generate any information on land holdings, making comparisons with earlier periods problematic. The World Agricultural Census for 1971, however, indicated that the Gini coefficient of the distribution of rural land holdings within the State was much lower (0.56).

2.8 NUTRITION OF THE PEOPLE

The malnutrition of our children is pervasive and results from dietary deficiencies and the consequent inadequate consumption of calories, proteins, vitamins A and B, and essential fatty acids. Estimates indicate that 75% of the country's pre-school children are under-weight and 23% suffer from severe malnutrition. As a consequence, high priority has been accorded in past Plans for the Nutrition Sector, which is part of the Minimum Needs Programme. Details of the programme are discussed in Section 4.3.

This Section discusses the impact which existing levels of poverty have had on the nutrition of the people. TABLE-2.8A provides information on the proportion of consumption expenditure spent on food as well as the mean daily per capita calorie consumption through cereals, across different deciles of the population in 1983. The average calorie consumption of the poorest 10% of the rural population is seen to be half the average consumption of the richest 10%, though the inequalities in calorie intake are less pronounced in urban areas. Further, calorie intake through cereals is highest in rural areas for all deciles. Clearly, cereals contribute only partly to total calorie consumption. Further, the proportion of consumption expenditure spent on food is high in lower deciles (over 70% for the poorest 10%) and is as low as about 45% for the richest 10%. It is also of interest to determine the distribution of such calorie consumption among children. TABLE-2.8B reveals that the distribution of mean calorie consumption among children is also highly inequitable, and that in each decile the total daily consumption among children is lower than when adults are included (comparison with TABLE-2.8A).

TABLE - 2.8A
CALORIE INTAKE FROM CEREALS
1983

Decile	RURAL			URBAN			OVERALL		
	Mean monthly Per Capita Expenditure on all items	Food Expenditure as proportion of total Expenditure (%)	Mean daily Calorie Consumption of Cereals	Mean monthly Per Capita Expenditure on all items	Food Expenditure as proportion of total Expenditure (%)	Mean daily Calorie Consumption of Cereals	Mean monthly Per Capita Expenditure on all items	Food Expenditure as proportion of total Expenditure (%)	Mean daily Calorie Consumption of Cereals
01-10	48.3	71.6	1268.3	56.0	70.4	1146.6	50.8	71.7	1249.5
10-20	63.0	71.6	1514.4	73.8	67.1	1194.8	66.4	70.8	1446.0
20-30	72.6	70.5	1565.5	86.9	66.2	1256.6	77.4	69.4	1474.8
30-40	81.5	71.2	1680.2	99.2	67.2	1383.5	87.3	69.0	1589.2
40-50	90.4	70.0	1775.3	112.2	66.4	1493.8	98.2	68.1	1589.4
50-60	100.7	68.9	1711.8	125.7	63.1	1386.3	110.3	67.3	1781.4
60-70	112.9	65.9	1976.2	142.1	63.1	1401.6	124.2	63.9	1641.6
70-80	128.0	63.8	1968.0	168.0	58.9	1498.6	143.5	62.4	1791.1
80-90	155.4	61.1	2044.3	205.9	58.2	1534.1	178.0	57.1	1764.8
90-100	265.2	44.8	2527.4	356.5	43.9	1468.4	309.1	45.5	1932.6

SOURCE : National Sample Survey, 1983

TABLE - 2.8B
CEREAL CALORIE INTAKE BY CHILDREN

Decile	Estimated Mean Daily Calories Consumption of Cereals among Children		
	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL
01-10	1234	1153	1202
10-20	1410	1221	1335
20-30	1587	1221	1441
30-40	1587	1289	1468
40-50	1763	1356	1601
50-60	1763	1492	1656
60-70	1939	1356	1708
70-80	1939	1424	1735
80-90	1763	1560	1683
90-100	2645	1492	2186

SOURCE : Planning Department (through an analysis of NSS 1983 data with the assistance of the Government Computer Centre).

The need for a balanced diet at low levels of consumption is crucial and it is worth observing that the nutritional definition of the Rural Poverty Line of 2400 calories per day (adopted in Section 2.6) is decomposed into 1440 calories from carbohydrates (mainly cereals), 720 calories from proteins (mainly pulses) and 240 calories through fats. On this basis, as TABLE - 2.8A demonstrates, nutritional deficiency through inadequate cereal consumption is minimal among the rural people, and the main nutritional deficiency appears to arise from inadequate protein consumption among the poor.

Plan programmes for nutrition operate through the Mid-Day Meals Programme as well as the Special Nutrition Programme, and these are discussed in Section 6.32. The nutritional intake is either through the provision of what is known as 'Energy Food' (which is manufactured by the State Government and for which four manufacturing units have been set up) or through the provision of milk and bread or Uppittu or (in the case of CARE assistance) through the provision of bulgar wheat. The daily intake per beneficiary is given in TABLE-2.8C (and an estimate has been made in that Table of the nutritional implications of providing such food). The protein supplement provided is of particular benefit. Indeed, some part of the malnutrition of women and children arises from an inadequate knowledge of the nutritional content of various food items and of optimising on nutritional intake, particularly at lower levels of income. Such extension support for Nutrition Programmes therefore assumes importance.

TABLE - 2.8C
NUTRITION UNDER THE SNP & ICDS PROGRAMMES

SNP Programme (Either milk and bread or Energy Food are given)

Beneficiary	Milk and Bread		Energy food	
	Quantity	Nutrition	Quantity	Nutrition
Child 0-1 year	225 ml. milk	200 calories	55 gms	209 calories 8gms protein
Child 1-6 years	112 ml. milk 60 gms bread	100 calories 8 gms protein	82 gms	312 calories 11 gms protein
Pregnant Women & Nursing Mothers	112 ml. milk 60 gms bread	100 calories 8 gms protein	82 gms	312 calories 11 gms protein

ICDS Programme

65 grams of Bulgar Wheat are provided per beneficiary per day. The nutritional value of this includes 7.3 gms. of protein, 227 calories, 50 gms of carbohydrates and 19 mgs. of calcium.

SOURCE : Education Department & Social Welfare Department.

2.9 THE UNORGANISED SECTOR

The plight of the economically unorganised is often wretched and they constitute the most vulnerable sections of our society. Their numbers have been expanding, indicating that in a stagnant economy (Section 2.1) the reach of organised economic activity is very limited. The unorganised consist of agricultural labourers, workers in construction activities and those in household industry. As TABLE-2.9A reveals, the last category of workers has been declining, probably a consequence of low productivity and uncompetitiveness within household industry. Alarminglly, the population of agricultural labourers has burgeoned at an annual rate of almost 10% and now constitutes almost a quarter of the total workforce. The majority of bonded labourers are scheduled castes and tribes (the system of bondage having evolved on a caste basis), as are almost half the agricultural labourers. However, among workers in household industry and construction, the proportion of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is less than 5%.

TABLE - 2.9A
WORKERS IN THE UNORGANISED SECTOR

Category	Numbers in lakhs				
	1961		1981		Annual % increase 1961-1981
	Numbers	% of total	Numbers	% of total	
Agricultural Labour	12.55	12.6	36.54	26.8	9.6
Household Industry	7.08	7.1	5.60	4.1	- 1.0
Construction Workers	1.88	1.9	2.45	1.8	1.5
Bonded Labour	Not available		0.63	0.5	--
Other Workers (including culti- vators and those in the organised sector)	78.18*	78.4*	91.23	66.8	0.8
TOTAL WORKFORCE	99.69	100.0	136.45	100.0	1.8

* Including Bonded Labourers

SOURCE: Directorate of Census Operations and Planning Department.

The very conceptualisation of the unorganised sector requires some care, and its heterogeneity ensures that Government's regulatory and promotional measures to assist them have had a varying impact on their welfare. Reliable information on the composition and structure of this sector is scanty and the relevance of existing government policy towards improving their economic status is difficult to judge. For agricultural labourers the only policy support is the fixation of minimum wages. Such fixation, however, often tends to be irrelevant : either actual wages paid are higher (as in the Malnad and Coastal areas), or they are lower (as in the Maidan areas of North Karnataka) but there exists an inadequate enforcement machinery. The IRDP holds out some hope for the economic betterment of these people. In addition there are 62,685 released bonded labourers within the State and their rehabilitation is a stupendous task. Government has formulated a

rehabilitation programme under which financial assistance upto Rs.4000 per bonded labourer is provided; in addition, concessional loans at a 4% rate of interest under the DIR scheme have also been sanctioned. About 29,000 released bonded labourers have been helped either with employment in Government construction or with loans from financing institutions, though there is an insufficient idea of whether a sustainable improvement in their economic status has occurred. The Planning Department, in a study of their plight, has recommended that 1500 agricultural estates could feasibly be set up to rehabilitate 18,000 families at a cost of Rs.64 crores (of which Rs.15 crores would be under the State Plan).

The main thrust in Government policy to reinforce the unorganised sector is, however, to be found in Government's industrial policy, which has recently been restructured and was announced as an Industrial Policy Resolution in July 1983. The Resolution stressed that inadequate attention has been paid to the potential that could be developed in small and tiny industries, cottage industries, handlooms and handicrafts, that an inadequate use had occurred of available human and natural resources, and that the existing policy had emphasised heavy energy-consuming high tension industries without consequent direct or multiplier employment effects. The Policy Resolution - a statement of intent of the State Government - emphasised that measures would be taken to assist over 5 lakh village artisans to increase their output by making available raw materials, marketing tools, and promotional and protective support; assist and expand Khadi and Village industries in order to establish 15,000 to 20,000 new units over 5 years which would provide employment to an additional 1.5 lakh people; construct living-cum-workshed facilities for handicraft artisans and reinforce the marketing support for them; support and expand assistance to handloom weavers through training measures, living-cum-worksheds and other forms of social security; develop the processing of agricultural products and other animal husbandry resources such as sheep and wool, carcass utilisation, processing of cotton, and edible oils; step up leather development programmes through training and marketing facilities; provide organisational and technical support for the utilisation of sheep and wool resources; and promote employment in the non-farm sectors on an accelerated basis by training entrepreneurs and technical personnel in rural areas. These measures are expected to result in setting up 1000 additional units monthly in the small and tiny sector in addition to inducing greater activity in khadi and village industries.

The Industries Department has been quick to operationalise these policy imperatives; it has delegated powers to district level committees in order to facilitate speedy clearance and sanction for setting up tiny industries, so that the entrepreneur can obtain land, sheds, power, finance and existing concessions through a single window; it has extended the Entrepreneurship Development Programme to the taluk level and shaped it to the Gujarat Pattern; and it has initiated efforts to provide common facilities to artisans and those in khadi and village industries, handicrafts, handlooms, wool and sheep husbandry, and the leather industry. These facilities include living-cum-worksheds and common facility centres, assured and timely supply of raw materials, enhanced marketing and financial support, and the provision of tool kits which would foster technical improvements.

This then is the stance towards rural industrialisation envisaged for the Seventh Plan. Its impact on the unorganised sector in terms of reinforcing the viability of existing traditional industries, encouraging agro-based industries, and leading to the location of modern small scale industries in rural areas will clearly depend on the vigour with which the various support, technical and marketing facilities continue to be provided by Government. There are, however, certain economic issues which impinge on the robustness of such a programme, and which ought not to be discounted in an assessment of the extent to which rural industrialisation can act as a vehicle for providing employment opportunities within the unorganised sector.

The motive-force for this strategy of rural industrialisation is the small enterprise. And yet to determine the viability of the small enterprise, one must ask what makes for smallness in industrial structure. For the enterprise itself, its size is probably best seen as a consequence of a number of constraints that combine to inhibit its expansion. These include the heterogeneity of consumer tastes (which could break up a market into relatively independent fragments) which would induce product differentiation and enable different techniques of production to coexist. Inequalities in purchasing power, for instance, do differentiate the market for many goods in this manner, leading to different quality specifications; to the extent that a low-quality good can be produced in small-size plants, clearly such enterprises can be sustained. Even where consumer demand is homogeneous, however, the existence of transport costs (or more precisely the ratio of transport to overall costs) may limit the size of the individual enterprise. So would the absence of significant increasing returns to scale in the production process. Where these conditions do not apply, however, it is unlikely that small enterprises (and particularly those in the household sector) are cost-effective. Thus, the size of enterprises is often conditioned by the existence of constraints external to the enterprise which would determine the viability of the production process. An ideological stance emphasising a thrust towards rural industrialisation with reliance on small industry may well turn out to be unhelpful in the absence of a careful analysis of the factors that make for such constraints. In particular, the size of an industrial unit is relative to the average capacity to save as well as the ease with which other people's savings can be deployed. Our industrial history, our stage of development and the existing pattern of industry must surely influence decisions about production size in a unit.

If, therefore, production size in a unit is a derivative of such market forces, then smallness in an enterprise is in itself surely neither a virtue nor a disability (though in terms of its impact on absorbing labour, normative criteria could be applied). To the extent, however, that the critical bottlenecks to the viability of existing small household and traditional industries are the lack of infrastructure and other overhead facilities, and a historical absence of local entrepreneurship, the Industrial Policy Resolution will certainly provide stimulus to such industries. Whether it can do so successfully without curbs on competing industries in the Organised Sector will need to be watched. For if it cannot, then reinforcing such support may - as in import controls - lead over time to a secular decline in the productivity

of the industrial economy. Computations based on the 1971 Census indicate that average labour productivity in organised manufacturing in Karnataka was Rs.2,485, whereas in the unorganised manufacturing sector it was Rs.1,765.

2.10 ENERGY IMBALANCES

The total consumption of energy for fuel from all sources increased by 18% between 1979-80 and 1982-83. It has thus been growing faster than the State's Domestic Product. The structure of such consumption is indicated in TABLE-2.10A. It demonstrates that about half the energy consumed is commercial energy and about two-fifths is quasi-commercial energy (in the form of firewood, part of which is commercially traded, but a considerable proportion of which is collected from forests, roadside trees and fields). Amongst sources of commercial energy, electricity and oil are the most important and account for almost three-fifths of total energy. There has been no appreciable change in the structure of energy consumption during the 3 years ending 1982-83. It is also evident that biogas (in which the Government thrust to expand production has been noticeable) still accounts for a very small proportion of total energy consumption. TABLE-2.10B indicates the consumption of energy for fuel by users within the State. Over 55% of the total energy is consumed by households and 27% is consumed by industry. Agriculture accounts for less than 3% of the total consumption, whereas almost 15% of the consumption is by other sectors, primarily transport. Not surprisingly, the share of household consumption in non-commercial and quasi-commercial energy is substantially higher than its share in commercial energy.

The structure of consumption of commercial energy in Karnataka is somewhat different from the All-India structure. Whereas in Karnataka coal accounts for almost 10% and electricity accounts for almost 40% of the total consumption of all commercial energy, the All-India figures are around 30% and 10%. The differences are attributable to the different pattern of industrial activity. Finally, it needs recognising that this is not a comprehensive energy consumption profile : energy for purposes other than fuel, primarily animal energy and manpower, have been excluded, and separate studies for estimating their pattern would be needed to supplement the Planning Department's existing exercises for developing an energy matrix for the State.

ELECTRICAL ENERGY:

The last decade has seen the emergence of a pronounced imbalance in the electrical energy sector. Power generation has been considerably short of the demand for power, and the robustness of the existing transmission and distribution system is being seriously undermined. TABLE-2.10C indicates that the power deficit during 1983-84 is estimated at 15% whereas the deficit in energy is estimated at 22.3%. Supply bottlenecks have consequentially developed in sectors (primarily heavy industry) which are dependent on the availability of assured power, and our lack of success in eliminating the deficit must be seen as a fundamental indictment of the planning process.

There is an acute need for realism in the planning of the power sector and it is clear that many of the assumptions which underly the projections for the Sixth Plan have not been realised. TABLE - 2.10D indicates details of these assumptions, both for the peak carrying capacity as well as for energy availability. It is evident that planning forecasts at the commencement of the Sixth

Plan overstated the likely peak carrying capacity in the terminal year of the Sixth Plan by 15.9% and also overstated the availability of energy by 10.6%. Clearly, various slippages have occurred, and these are indicated in TABLE - 2.10E. It is now expected that the overall power installed capacity at the end of the Sixth Plan will be 310 MW less than what was planned, assuming of course that the first stage of the Raichur Thermal Plant is commissioned during the current year. (Otherwise there will be an additional installed deficit of 210 MW). Further, the assumptions made for the average load factor during the Sixth Plan as well as for the average transmission and distribution losses during the period are also retrospectively found to be unrealistic. TABLE-2.10F indicates that exercises conducted for the Sixth Plan assumed that there would be an average load factor of 51% during 1983-84 whereas in practice the average load factor was 47%. Similarly the average T&D losses during 1982-83 were estimated at 21.3% whereas the actual average losses are now provisionally estimated to have been 24.4%. Again, there have been slippages in the construction of Transmission Lines and Sub-Stations, as TABLE-2.10G indicates. Indeed, it is now demonstrably clear that inadequate attention has been paid to systems upgradation, resulting in acute problems of voltage fluctuations.

**TABLE - 2.10A
CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY FOR FUEL BY SOURCES IN KARNATAKA**

Source	1979-80 Consumption in			1982-83 Consumption in		
	Original Units	MTCR	%	Original Units	MTCR	%
COMMERCIAL ENERGY:						
Coal (Lakh tonnes)	9.251	0.925	3.4	14.966	1.500	4.7
Oil* (Met.tonnes)	8,48,977	5.518	20.2	9,17,500	5.964	18.6
Kerosene						
Oil (Met.tonnes)	2,09,560	1.739	6.4	2,79,700	2.322	7.2
L.P.G. (Met.tonnes)	13,200	0.110	0.4	28,196	0.234	0.7
Electricity (MU)	4,858	4.858	17.8	6,233	6.233	19.4
Total Commercial Enrg	-	13.150	48.2	-	16.253	50.6
QUASI-COMMERCIAL ENERGY:						
Firewood(Lakh tonnes)	118.870	11.293	41.4	130.000	12.350	38.5
Total Quasi-Commercial Energy	118.870	11.293	41.4	130.000	12.350	38.5
NON-COMMERCIAL ENERGY:						
Bio-gas(Lakh M3)	195.460	0.092	0.3	350.350	0.165	0.5
Animal Dung						
Cake (Lakh tonnes)	5.599	0.224	0.8	4.820	0.193	0.6
Agricultural waste (Lakh tonnes)	26.690	2.535	9.3	33.170	3.152	9.8
Total Non-Commercial Energy	--	2.851	10.4	--	3.510	10.9
TOTAL ENERGY	--	27.294	100.00	--	32.113	100.00

* Includes motor spirit, high speed diesel, light diesel oil, furnace oil and lubricants.

MTCR = Million Tonnes of Coal Replacement.

SOURCE: Planning Department, "An Approach to Karnataka's Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90", 1984.

TABLE - 2.10B
CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY FOR FUEL BY USERS IN KARNATAKA
1982-83

Source	Households		Agriculture		Industry		Others	
	MTCR	%	MTCR	%	MTCR	%	MTCR	%
Coal	--	--	--	--	1.300	86.8	0.200	13.2
Oil*	--	--	0.352	5.9	1.652	27.7	3.960	66.4
Kerosene Oil	2.206	95.0	--	--	0.116	5.0	--	--
L.P.G.	0.217	92.9	--	--	0.017	7.1	--	--
Electricity	0.929	14.9	0.469	7.5	4.566	73.3	0.269	4.3
Total Commercial Energy	3.352	20.6	0.821	5.1	7.651	47.1	4.429	27.3
Firewood	11.590	93.8	--	--	0.418	3.3	0.342	2.8
Total Quasi-Commercial Energy	11.590	93.8	--	--	0.418	3.3	0.342	2.8
Bio-gas	0.165	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal Dung Cake	0.193	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural waste	2.554	81.0	--	--	0.598	19.0	--	--
Total Non-Commercial Energy	2.912	83.0	--	--	0.598	17.0	--	--
TOTAL ENERGY	17.854	55.6	0.821	2.6	8.667	27.0	4.771	14.9

* Includes motor spirit, high speed diesel, light diesel oil, furnace oil and lubricants.

MTCR = Million Tonnes of Coal Replacement.

SOURCE: Planning Department, "An Approach to Karnataka's Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90", 1984.

TABLE - 2.10C
IMBALANCE IN ELECTRICAL ENERGY DURING THE SIXTH PLAN
(Excluding 1984-85)

Year	PEAK CARRYING CAPACITY (MWs)			ENERGY (MUs)		
	Unrestic- ted Demand'	Availa- bility	% of deficit	Unrestic- ted Demand	Availa- bility	% of deficit
1980-81	1697	1344	20.8	9906	7208	27.2
1981-82	1718	1360	20.8	10282	7986	22.3
1982-83	1730	1461	15.5	10401	8212	21.0
1983-84	1865	1585	15.0	10885	8459	22.3

The availability includes generation from power projects within the State, Karnataka's share of Central projects and other imports.

* As assessed by the KEB (including exports to Goa) as measured at the generating points.

SOURCE: Karnataka Electricity Board.

TABLE-2.10D
DEFICITS IN THE REALISATION OF SIXTH PLAN PROJECTIONS

YEAR	PEAK CARRYING CAPACITY (MWs)			ENERGY (MUs)		
	Original Sixth Plan Target	Actual Availability*	% of Surplus	Original Sixth Plan Target	Actual Availability*	% of Surplus
1980-81	1284	1306	+ 1.7	6246	6386	+ 2.2
1981-82	1412	1266	-10.3	7351	7189	- 2.2
1982-83	1542	1429	- 7.3	7584	7723	+ 1.8
1983-84	1875	1582	-15.6	8475	7823	- 7.7
1984-85	1954	1644	-15.9	9546	8534	-10.6

The availability includes generation from power projects within the State and Karnataka's share of Central Projects, but excludes other imports, exports to Goa and maintenance and spinning reserves. It is computed at the point of generation.

* Anticipated for 1984-85.

SOURCE: Karnataka Electricity Board.

TABLE - 2.10E
PROJECTWISE DEFICITS IN SIXTH PLAN PROJECTIONS
(End of 1984-85)

Projects in which deficits have emerged	Sixth Plan targeted additional Installed Capacity	Currently Estimated additional Installed Capacity by the end of the Sixth Plan	Deficit
			MWs
Kalinadi - Stage I	775	675	100
Raichur Thermal Stage I	420	210	210

SOURCE: Karnataka Power Corporation.

TABLE - 2.10F
ASSUMPTIONS FOR ELECTRICAL ENERGY
PLANNING DURING THE SIXTH PLAN
(Excluding 1984-85)

Year	Average Load Factor Assumed for Sixth Plan Exercises	Actual Average Load Factor during the Sixth Plan	Average T&D Losses Assumed for Sixth Plan Exercises	%
				Actual Average T&D Losses during the Sixth Plan
1980-81	55	51.1	22.4	23.4
1981-82	59	53.1	21.5	21.8
1982-83	56	50.7	21.3	24.4*
1983-84	51	47.0	20.8	Not available

* Provisional, as estimated by the 3-Man Committee.

SOURCE: Planning Department

TABLE - 2.10G
ASSUMPTIONS FOR TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION
DURING THE SIXTH PLAN

CATEGORY	Unit	Sixth Plan Target	Anticipated Sixth Plan Achievement
220 KV			
Transmission Lines	Ckt.km	2515	1399
110 KV			
Transmission Lines	Ckt.km	760	464
66 KV			
Transmission Lines	Ckt.km	1121	581
New 220 KV			
Sub-Stations	Nos.	6	5
Modification of			
220 KV			
Sub-Stations	Nos.	4	4
New 110 KV			
Sub-Stations	Nos.	27	19
Modification of			
110 KV Sub-stations	Nos.	26	17
New 66 KV			
Sub-Stations	Nos.	36	25
Modification of			
66 KV Sub-Stations	Nos.	31	19

SOURCE: Karnataka Electricity Board

These issues will need to be coupled with other uncertainties which emerge in the context of the Seventh Plan. Karnataka's first experience with handling thermal power generation will begin with the commissioning of the Raichur Thermal Project. The average All-India Plant Load Factor is less than 50%, and although the PLF does vary considerably between projects, the assumptions made for the Raichur Thermal Project will have to be carefully scrutinised. The detailed project report assumes a Plant Load Factor of 68.5%, the Central Electricity Authority has assumed a Plant Load Factor of 61%, and in stating our coal requirements for the project a Plant Load Factor of 80% has been quoted. These are substantially higher than the All-India norm. Similarly, uncertainties exist in the extent to which the State will get its share of Central Power Projects. It is only very recently that the State has succeeded in obtaining power from one Central Power Project within the Southern Region, although the Government of India itself has put forward a formula for the sharing of power generated in such projects. The State Government will clearly have to press towards an acceptance of this formula by other states in the Southern Region.

The structure of consumption of electrical energy within the State is also considerably imbalanced. TABLE - 2.10H indicates that during 1982-83 high tension industries accounted for over three-fifths of the total energy consumption whereas all industries accounted for over two-thirds. On the other hand energy consumption within the agricultural sector has been very low, amounting to 7.1% of the total energy consumption. In view

of this, policy imperatives during the Seventh Plan of expanding the programme of energisation of irrigation pumpsets (together with a reinforced and expanded programme of village electrification and rural household electrification) have emerged. It will be crucial to ensure that the impact that such an expanded programme of energising pumpsets will have on the existing transmission and distribution system is properly forecast, planned for and implemented, and that substantial investments are made on systems upgradation to cater to such requirements. These issues are developed and Seventh Plan proposals for such purposes are indicated in Section 6.11.

In evolving an approach for power development during the Seventh Plan, we have the advantage of a comprehensive analysis and recommendations contained in the Report of the Rajadhyaksha Committee on Power, 1980, which is an exhaustive study of the Power Sector. The Report defines parameters within which the power programmes for the Seventh Plan could advantageously be formulated. In addition, there have been several studies within the State Government which have sought to forecast the likely electrical energy imbalance for the rest of this decade. The first of these was the Report of the Working Group for Advance Planning for Utilisation of Power in Karnataka (December 1982) which suggested that the State would be mildly surplus in electrical energy for a few years. Two other forecasts were contained in papers presented to the Economic & Planning Council, which attempted to modulate the earlier projections. Finally, a 3-Man Committee constituted to Forecast Energy Requirement and Availability upto 1989-90 projected (in September 1983) a substantially more pessimistic outlook on the likely deficit by the end of the Seventh Plan. The basis for more rigorous demand projections during the Seventh Plan is now certainly possible.

TABLE - 2.10H
PATTERN OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Category	1978-79		1980-81		1982-83	
	Total Energy Sold (MUs)	%	Total Energy Sold (MUs)	%	Total Energy Sold (MUs)	%
Domestic Lighting	235	4.3	279	5.0	313	4.7
Domestic Power	268	5.0	418	7.5	601	9.0
Commercial Lighting	100	1.8	126	2.2	161	2.4
L.T. Industries	425	7.9	495	8.8	545	8.2
H.T. Industries	3448	63.7	3375	60.2	4021	60.5
Public Lighting	56	1.0	71	1.3	83	1.2
Irrigation	334	6.2	385	6.9	469	7.1
Bulk Supply to Licensees	19	0.4	22	0.4	25	0.4
Bulk supply to Goa and Other States	505	9.3	417	7.4	411	6.2
Free Lighting and Sales to KPC	19	0.4	19	0.3	20	0.3
TOTAL	5409	100.0	5607	100.0	6649	100.0

SOURCE: Karnataka Electricity Board

OTHER COMMERCIAL ENERGY:

The other major sources of commercial energy for fuel within the State are petroleum, kerosene oil and coal. There is an emerging deficit in the Southern Region for petroleum products and this is likely to be eased now that the proposed Mangalore Refinery has been cleared for approval by the Government of India. Karnataka is hitherto the only southern state without a refinery and Mangalore offers excellent advantages for locating one : primarily a good port, road and rail links to other southern states and Goa, and other necessary infrastructure. Efforts are now necessary to persuade the Government of India to locate several downstream petro-chemical units in the region, decisions for which will need to be taken during the Seventh Plan period.

The commercial exploitation of sludge gas, which is available at the sewerage digestors of major metropolitan cities, also needs to be carefully examined. In Bangalore, for instance, the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board burns considerable volumes of valuable gaseous fuel which ought instead to be profitably developed. The Karnataka State Council for Science & Technology has examined the possibilities for commercially utilising this sludge gas, and has indicated that such sewerage gas could be used as a fuel in industries and could be piped directly into houses for domestic consumption or, alternatively, the gaseous mixture could be separated and its individual components used for the preparation of various chemicals. There are two primary sewerage treatment plants at Bangalore and the KSCST has recommended that as a first step the Belur Plant (which has a processing capacity of 36 million gallons per day) could be commercially developed for consumption in neighbouring industrial and domestic areas. The BWSSB has a collaborative venture with the National Aeronautical Laboratory for the use of sludge gas for operating gas turbine engines, and the more widespread commercial exploitation of such gas will need an active thrust henceforth. The success of this venture will also be of interest to smaller urban agglomerations, for it is now clear that conventional waterborne sewerage systems are not able to pay their way in any but the largest of cities. (The World Bank estimated in 1980 that the average cost in high-density, low-income residential areas was Rs.14,000/- per household). One alternative would be to install water-sealed community latrines which become economically viable if methane gas can be recovered from them. Experiments in Patna to recover such gas from accumulated human excreta have proved remarkably successful, and one community latrine complex provides a mile of street-lighting on one of the city's most crowded roads. Urban planners in Karnataka would need to evaluate such experiments with care during the Seventh Plan.

QUASI-COMMERCIAL ENERGY:

The importance of firewood (which is partially purchased and partially collected) towards easing the impending fuel crisis is transparent. TABLE-2.10I projects the deficit in the availability of domestic firewood at the end of the Seventh Plan, and estimates that the annual deficit will be about 37 lakh tonnes of firewood. In addition to the attempts made to regenerate traditional forest areas and harvest firewood in such areas, in order to reduce the

deficit, considerable coverage will be needed in non-traditional areas as well. The State Government has consequently negotiated with the World Bank an ambitious programme for social and farm forestry, the details of which are indicated in Section 6.5. There is at present an inadequate quantitative understanding of the destination of various forest produce, and a preliminary attempt to trace the distribution of such forest produce has been attempted in TABLE-2.10J, on the basis of Planning Department's exercises. It is seen that firewood constitutes a major category of wood produce (with 92% of all wood being firewood). Further, a substantial part of this is consumed by households (88% of all wood).

TABLE - 2.10I
DEMAND FOR DOMESTIC FIREWOOD
Projected upto 1989-90 by the Planning Department

	Rural	Urban	Total
Per capita monthly consumption of firewood in 1977-78 (Kgs)	26.50	18.50	
Per capita estimated monthly consumption of firewood in 1989-90	34.32	19.60	
Total Annual Demand for firewood in 1989-90 (lakh tonnes)	116	31	147
Estimated Firewood supplied annually from all sources (lakh tonnes)			110
Estimated deficit in annual supply of firewood in 1989-90 (lakh tonnes)			37
Forest Area needed to be annually harvested in non-traditional and new forests in 1989-90 to meet this deficit (lakh hectares)			1.5
Present annual coverage in non-traditional areas (lakh hectares)			0.7
New coverage needed annually in non-traditional areas (lakh hectares)			0.8

SOURCE: Planning Department, "Forest Policy", 1983.

Clearly, the aggregate availability of firewood would not in itself ensure that disadvantaged people (and particularly the rural poor) will obtain this wood. For very poor people, firewood is at present being gathered free of cost, and it is important that the supply of such free firewood be also increased. Unfortunately, available data for Karnataka on the extent to which firewood is at present being gathered free of cost is scanty, though preliminary studies in selected villages indicate that the proportion fluctuates considerably between villages depending on the existence locally of trees and bushes from which twigs and branches can be removed for fuel. A study conducted by the Centre for the Application of Science and Technology to Rural Areas (ASTRA) in six villages west of Bangalore city in 1977 indicated that the proportion of fuelwood purchased varied from 3.7% to 53.2% (with an average of 33.5%). Similarly, a study by the Planning Department of the State Government in 32 villages during 1982 also indicated that there is a wide fluctuation in the proportion purchased. In 8 of the villages less than half the aggregate fuelwood consumed was

firewood was purchased. Clearly, as the aggregate shortage of firewood increases, the proportion available free of cost will also diminish. The pricing of fuelwood in the years ahead must, therefore, be an important determinant of forest policy, but herein lies an acute policy dilemma : As accumulated shortages increase, a larger proportion of fuelwood gets commercially traded at urban destinations (A recent ASTRA study reveals that Bangalore City sucks in nearly half a million tonne of firewood annually, most of it coming in diesel trucks, bullock carts or as headloads). This is not only fuel-inefficient (most woodstoves have an efficiency of less than 20% and as such fuelwood probably yields less cooking energy than the petroleum based energy needed to transport it), but in addition raises the price of fuelwood and depletes its availability for collecting amongst the rural poor, whose economic plight further deteriorates. A more disaggregated wood-balance study is needed to quantify the nature of this impact and, as indicated in Section 6.5, will be commissioned as part of the Social Forestry Programme.

NON-COMMERCIAL ENERGY:

The main source of non-commercial energy for fuel comes from agricultural waste (paddy husk, bagasse, and the stem and straw of other cereals and pulses). The increasing use of animal dung cake as energy is a matter of some concern as it leads to the diversion of organic manure from the soil, particularly as it is a low efficiency source of fuel energy. This is apparent from TABLE - 2.10K, which indicates the efficiency of different energy sources. Government's main developmental programme to develop non-commercial energy, however, has centred around the construction of biogas plants (which today account for just half a per cent of the total energy consumed within the State). The programme first began about 15 years ago and during this period about 21,500 biogas plants have been installed. It has been estimated that there is sufficient cattle within the State to support over 5 lakh biogas plants, which would yield a total annual electricity equivalent of biogas of over 4000 million units. Mechanisms for inducing a faster pace of biogas plant adoption will therefore be needed.

TABLE - 2.10J
FOREST PRODUCE - SOURCE TO DESTINATION

(Thousand Tonnes)

Destination/Source	Euca- lyptus	Bamboo	Pulp	Plywood & Matchwood	Teak wood	Other Timber	Fire wood	Firewood for Charcoal
Households	--	--	--	--	--	--	11245.0	178.7
Food Products	--	--	--	--	--	--	71.5	1.2
Cotton Textiles	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.4	0.2
Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles	224.5	--	6.2	--	--	--	3.5	6.1
Wood Products and Furniture	--	--	--	61.2	0.4	72.6	21.1	0.1
Paper and Paper Products	--	113.9	76.1	--	--	--	1.3	Neg
Chemical Products	--	--	--	11.1	--	--	9.5	0.9
Non-metallic Mineral Products	--	--	--	--	--	--	164.9	0.5
Basic Metals and Alloys	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.0	59.7
Machine Tools	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8	0.5
Rubber and Petrochemicals	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	0.3
Miscellaneous	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.4	1.2
Organised Industries	224.5	113.9	82.3	72.3	0.4	72.6	301.0	70.7
Unorganised Industries								
Including Artisans	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.0	63.8
Total Industries	224.5	113.9	82.3	72.3	0.4	72.6	331.0	134.5
Service Activities	--	--	--	--	--	--	135.4	138.8
GRAND TOTAL	224.5	113.9	82.3	72.3	0.4	72.6	11711.4	452.0

Neg = Negligible.

SOURCE: Planning Department. "Forest Policy", 1983.

TABLE - 2.10K
EFFICIENCY OF ENERGY SOURCES

Energy Source	Efficiency (%)
Animal Waste (Dung Cake)	11
Bio-gas	60
Thorns and Bushes	10
Firewood	17
Agricultural Waste	12
Charcoal	25
Kerosene Oil	48
L.P.G	60
Electricity	75

SOURCE: Planning Department, "Decentralised Integrated Rural Energy Programme", 1982.

Finally, it must be recognised that very little work has been done to develop-in projectised form-schemes for exploiting wind and solar energy, though there is general recognition that the potential available from these sources is high. Existing work includes preliminary studies undertaken by the Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology for exploiting wind energy, the subsequent identification of 30 locations by the State Government for setting up windmills within the State, and the demonstration of the impact of solar heaters in 2 taluks in the State as part of a pilot project. A commercial fillip to these activities is needed.

2.11 INFLATION

Prices in Karnataka have risen sharply during the Sixth Plan with the average annual inflation rate (as measured by the consumer price index) having crossed 10% in 3 of the first 4 years of the Sixth Plan. Although a nominal instability in the price level is commonly perceived to be a natural concomitant of the process of development, nevertheless a sudden escalation in the inflation rate can induce very adverse effects on an already skewed income distribution by further curtailing the real incomes of the very poor and of the fixed salary groups. Inflation also creates unanticipated and perverse changes in the relative prices of commodities, thereby altering incentives for different economic activities in ways which may be socially undesirable. In addition, unanticipated inflation can lead to severe cost overruns in Plan projects and thereby impede progress in Plan realisation.

The existence of an inflationary economy raises the issue of whether State Governments possess any effective counter-inflationary policy instruments. It is worth observing that—partly as a consequence of the spurt in petroleum prices since the early 1970s—many economists feel the need to view inflation in global terms, believing it to be an international phenomenon; it may appear idiosyncratic to argue, therefore, that inflation should be understood as a sub-national phenomenon, the policy instruments to contain which lie in the hands of the State Government. Yet, this is precisely the point that has been urged whenever there is a steep rise in prices, and the State Government has been subject to considerable criticism, notwithstanding the existence of an integrated market in our country. That the major instruments to control inflation are in the hands of the Government of India therefore requires to be substantiated.

Although inflation cannot be viewed purely in economic terms having a social and institutional dimension which economists cannot always capture, nevertheless any understanding of the present spurt in prices is most conveniently achieved by first examining conventional economic explanations of inflation. There is, for instance, the classical orthodoxy which treats inflation as a purely monetary phenomenon, with prices being a relatively stable function of the quantity of money in circulation within the economy. This view has seen something of a revival in recent years amongst many Governments in the industrialised countries and, correspondingly, many have argued that inflation in India is also a monetarist phenomenon. Clearly, if this is accepted, the policy instruments for containing inflation, which lie in the regulation of the supply of money and the control of interest rates within the economy, are not in the hands of the State Government. Others have sought to explain inflation in terms of the emergence of an acute excess demand in certain key sectors of the economy, possibly as a consequence of a drastic reduction in the supply of such commodities. In the last 20 years India has experienced 3 substantial increases in prices, from 1965-67, from 1972-74 and more recently from 1980-82. These years coincided with acute shortfalls in the production of foodgrains, on account of drought, thus leading to the emergence of excess demand in this sector which triggered off a more widespread inflation. The last year, however, has seen a bumper harvest of foodgrains, and if demand-supply imbalances continue to exist in certain commodities like

pulses and edible oils, mechanisms for correcting this (through balancing imports) rest squarely with the Government of India.

Yet other competing theories of inflation have modelled the phenomenon in cost-push terms arising as a consequence of increasing costs of production. These have typically been either imported costs, as in the case of petroleum after 1974, or have been fiscally induced (through tax increases on specific commodities), or have been a consequence of the administered pricing policy of Government. There is an emerging view among economists that the inflation in the last two years of the Sixth Plan has a strongly cost-push flavour to it and has been triggered off through the administered pricing policies of Union Government enterprises.

Do State Governments then have a hand in shaping anti-inflationary policies in the economy? Whereas the main instruments for doing so do seem to be with the Government of India, the State Government can mitigate somewhat the acute hardships to the people through an efficient use of the public distribution system, though this again has severe constraints that can only be eased by the Government of India.

Before we discuss the price situation in Karnataka a caveat is in order. There are several indices defined for measuring changes in the prices of commodities, the two most customarily used being the wholesale price index and the consumer price index. However, each index has a partial coverage, either of the goods and services, or of the populations covered, and this often diminishes the significance of the data upon which comparisons are made. Data for the wholesale price index is compiled weekly and released two weeks later. The index covers 1275 market quotations for 447 commodities in the country and provides the most comprehensive data available on weekly price changes. However, the index covers only goods and not services within the economy (thus excluding about a third of the GNP flows) and its weighting structure reflects only the contribution of the marketed surplus of each item rather than its total production. On the other hand, the consumer price index (which is, in fact, the index number of consumer prices for industrial workers) measures the cost of living index for such industrial workers in only 50 industrial centres of the country of which 4 are in Karnataka. It measures the prices of goods and services, and is also issued citywise, thus providing useful indications of the divergence of price movements in different regions of the country.

In addition, data is periodically released on index numbers of consumer prices for urban non-manual employees, index numbers of consumer prices for agricultural labourers, and of what is known as the implicit deflator of GNP. These indices, however, are not widely used, though the consumer price index for agricultural labourers covers, in a formal sense, the largest part of the population.

INFLATIONARY TRENDS IN KARNATAKA :

Inflationary trends since 1977-78 (as measured by the consumer price index) are indicated in TABLE - 2.11A. It is noteworthy that since 1982-83 the rate of inflation has been lower in Karnataka than in the country as a whole. A further

disaggregation of the inflationary trends across broad categories of commodities is indicated in TABLE - 2.11B. It is evident that during 1983-84, the dominant rise in prices has occurred in primary articles. This can be readily attributed to the drop in the output of foodgrains during 1982-83. As primary articles have an overall weightage exceeding two-fifths, their rise in prices strongly influences the overall rate of inflation. It is also evident that the prices of manufactured products were substantially raised during 1983 from a position of nearly constant prices the previous year.

TABLE - 2.11A
INFLATION: KARNATAKA AND INDIA

Year	Rate of change of the consumer price index over the previous year %	
	Karnataka	All India
1977-78	6.88	7.64
1978-79	0.29	2.16
1979-80	8.16	8.76
1980-81	16.71	11.39
1981-82	17.32	12.47
1982-83	4.92	7.76
1983-84	10.10	12.50

SOURCE: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore and Labour Bureau, Simla.

TABLE - 2.11B
RATE OF CHANGE OF THE WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR
çAll-India Averages

Sl. No.	Item	Weight	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
			-78	-79	-80	-81	-82	-83	-84
1.	Primary Articles	41.7	9.9	-1.3	13.8	14.8	11.5	3.7	10.9
	Food Articles	29.8	11.8	-0.7	8.2	11.3	13.2	6.0	13.4
	Non-Food Articles	10.6	6.3	-4.3	14.2	11.8	10.6	1.8	15.4
2.	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	8.5	1.5	4.4	5.7	25.0	20.8	6.5	7.5
3.	Manufactured Products	49.9	2.3	0.2	20.2	19.0	5.4	0.3	8.6
	All Commodities	100.0	5.2	0.0	17.1	17.9	9.7	2.5	9.2

SOURCE: Government of India, Ministry of Industry.

A comparison of the consumer price index in Karnataka with those of the States bordering Karnataka, is indicated in TABLE - 2.11C. The rate of inflation cannot be regarded as abnormally high and is lower than in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Maharashtra.

TABLE - 2.11C
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS 1960=100

State	August 1983	August 1984	Percentage change
Andhra Pradesh	526	578	9.9
Karnataka	565	604	6.9
Kerala	579	629	8.6
Maharashtra	569	609	7.0
Tamil Nadu	583	610	4.6
All India	549	586	6.7

SOURCE: Labour Bureau, Simla.

As has been stated earlier, several explanations have been offered to account for the rise in prices. It may not be wholly necessary to adopt a staunchly monetarist stance to appreciate that an excessive expansion in money supply in the economy has its impact on prices, particularly if such rapid monetary expansion persists over several years. In India the expansion of money supply has tended to be faster than the real growth of the national economy leading to the creation of an inflationary gap.

TABLE - 2.11D indicates the extent of the inflationary gap in recent years. The monetary inducement to inflation during 1982-83 is high, and it should therefore cause little surprise that prices responded upwards the following year.

TABLE - 2.11D
THE INFLATIONARY GAP CAUSED THROUGH RAPID MONETARY EXPANSION

Year	Percentage rise in Money Supply 1961=100	Percentage rise in Real National Income	Inflationary Gap 1961-62
1	2	3	4
1978-79	19.7	5.5	14.2
1979-80	15.8	-5.5	21.3
1980-81	11.1	8.0	3.1
1981-82	6.8	4.9	1.9
1982-83	15.4	1.7	13.7
1983-84	15.6	7.0	8.6

SOURCE: Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, "Basic Statistics Relating to the Indian Economy".

Such inflationary tendencies have been further accentuated by some of the administered pricing decisions of Union Government enterprises, particularly of coal and steel. These increases in costs will necessarily percolate to other sectors like petrochemicals, the railways and power generation, and to several other heavy industries. The transportation of freight will also, thereby, become more expensive and, collectively, these will lead

to a cascading effect on prices. Although individual decisions to raise prices may appear rational from the view-point of each enterprise, collectively they amount to fuelling the inflationary fires within the economy. As increases in administered prices are now an important source of inflation, it is imperative that the Government of India examines afresh and modulates its policy towards such administered pricing.

PRICES AND THE PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM :

In view of the limited number of policy instruments available to State Governments for curbing the rise in prices, State Governments necessarily have to fall back upon the public distribution system as their main lever for containing the rise in prices. The Government of Karnataka has been very conscious of the need to strengthen and expand the public distribution system, and in recent years there has been a definite thrust in the expansion of the system. The details of this expansion are indicated in Section 3.7. However, as argued therein, the main constraint to the further expansion in the offtake of essential commodities under the Public Distribution System is the inadequate allotments made by the Government of India under the Central Pool, and the State Government thereby finds itself hamstrung by a lack of adequate response from the Union Government in its request for further allotments.

III PROGRESS OF PLANNED DEVELOPMENT

A review of Progress achieved in earlier Plans

3.1 INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT

Selected indicators of development are presented in TABLE-3.1A to assess the impact of planned development in Karnataka in creating an adequate social and economic infrastructure. These indicators cover several sectors - health, education, energy, irrigation, transport and communications, and agriculture. In addition, various criteria for assessing the Development Effort are used. The level of performance in Karnataka is compared with the highest level of performance among major States, as well as with the All-India average. The State's rank among major States for each indicator is also stated. Karnataka is above the All-India average in 7 of the 14 indicators. In most cases, the State is fairly close to the national average in its existing level of achievement.

TABLE - 3.1A

SELECTED INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT

Performance of						
Development Indicator	Unit	Reference Year	Karnataka	All India	Best State in the country	Karnataka's rank among major States
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HEALTH						
Hospital beds per lakh of population	No.	1983	80	71	169	7
EDUCATION						
Literacy rate	per cent	1981	38	36	70	7
ENERGY						
Per capita electrical energy consumption	KWH	1982-83	166	146	337	6
IRRIGATION						
Per capita gross irrigated area as proportion of gross cropped area	per cent	1980-81	15.8	28.6	85.5	12
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION						
Villages connected by All-weather roads as proportion of total number of villages	per cent	1984	30	30	100	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MOTOR VEHICLES						
Per lakh of population	No.	1979-80	1035	638	1918	4
AGRICULTURE						
Per hectare consumption of fertilizers	Kgs	1983-84	43.4	44.5	152.2	9
Per Hectare yield of foodgrains	Kgs	(Average of 1978-79 to 1982-83)	958	999	2580	11
DEVELOPMENT EFFORT						
Sixth Plan Per Capita Plan Outlay	Rupees	1980-85	614	687	1385	7
Per capita development expenditure	"	1982-83	282	269	410	7
Per capita total expenditure	"	1982-83	378	355	522	7
Plan Outlay on Minimum Needs Programmes as Proportion of Total Approved Plan Outlay	Per cent	1983-84	14	11	28	6
Index of infrastructure development	All India=100	1982-83	102	100	213	9
Per Capita Income	Rupees	1981-82	1541	1758	3164	7

SOURCE : Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, "Basic Statistics Relating to the Economy", 1984.

3.2 PERFORMANCE IN THE SIXTH PLAN

TABLE-3.2A provides data on the targets set for selected indicators of development at the commencement of the Sixth Plan and the achievements realised. Major shortfalls in achievement have occurred in realising the Sixth Plan targets for the potential created under major and medium irrigation, and in command area development, the production of cereals, installed capacity in power generation and the number of villages covered by piped water supply. Sixth Plan targets have, however, been considerably exceeded in milk production within the State, the number of small scale industrial units, the number of beneficiaries under IRDP and NREP, the number of villages covered by an adequate drinking water source through the borewells programme, villages electrified, irrigation pumpsets energised and house sites allotted.

**TABLE-3.2A
SIXTH PLAN TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

Indicator of Development	Sixth Plan Target	Likely Sixth Plan Achievement
AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES		
1. Annual Production of Cereals (Lakh Tons)	70.59	56.63
2. Annual Production of Pulses (Lakh Tons)	8.01	8.17
3. Annual Production of Oilseeds (Lakh Tons)	10.35	9.83
4. Area Under H Y V Crops (Lakh hectares)	27.35	30.78
5. Annual consumption of che. Fer. ('000 Tons)	511.00	530.00
6. Annual Production of Milk ('000 tons)	1500.00	1900.00
7. Area under Social Forestry ('000 ha.)	107.00	114.00
COOPERATION		
8. Storage capacity in Coop. Godowns (Lakh tons)	6.98	7.00
IRRIGATION AND COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT		
9. Potnl. created in Maj & Med Irrgn. ('000 ha.)	476.30	209.20
10. Potnl. created in Minor Irrigation ('000 ha.)	90.00	67.73
11. Potnl. created under Well Irrgn ('000 ha.)	41.00	52.00
12. Area covered by Fld. Chnl -CADA (lakh ha.)	4.95	1.68
13. Area covered by Land Lvl- CADA (Lakh ha.)	3.71	0.85

Indicator of Development	Sixth Plan Target	Likely Sixth Plan Achievement
POWER		
14.Level of installed capacity(MW)	2529.80	2219.80
15.Annual electricity generation(MU)	9602	7857
16.Cum. number of villages electrified	19516	22302
17.Cum. number of TP sets energised(lakhs)	3.90	4.36
INDUSTRY		
18.Number of small scale industrial units	45,930	54.603
19.Persons employed in small scale Ind('000)	500	486
20.Number of industrial estates	35	35
21.Number of industrial sheds	2,709	2154
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS		
22.Surfaced Road length(Cumulative Kms)	57,700	58,115
23.Unsurfaced Road length(Cumulative Kms)	14,300	19,167
SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES		
24.Annual enrolment in Pry Edun.('000 pupils)	5,600	5,682
25.Annual enrolment in Sec Edun.('000 pupils)	790	790
26.Total number of hospitals and dispensaries	1,771	1,831
27.Total number of hospital beds	3,169	33,565
28.Villages covered by piped water supply	2,400	1,809
29.Villages covered by hand pumps *	28,870	35,475
30.Number of beneficiaries under IRDP	5,25,000	6,89,705
31.Number of SC/ST beneficiaries under IRDP	1,31,000	1,79,835
32.Number of beneficiaries under Industries, services and business	71,800	77,635
33.Employment generated under NREP (Lakh Mandays)	500.00	1029.98
34.Employment generated under RLEG ⁿ (Lakh Mandays)	-	177.13
35.Number of house sites allotted(cum. lakhs)	11.95	13.01
36.Number of scholarships for pre-matric education: Scheduled Caste students	230665	250498
37.Number of scholarships for pre-matric education: Scheduled Tribe students	46800	53061

* Including hamlets and janatha housing colonies.
SOURCE: Planning Department.

3.3 THE PAST PATTERN OF PLAN EXPENDITURE

PLAN EXPENDITURE SINCE 1956:

The investment thrust in different sectors of the State economy in earlier Plans has varied over the years, as is visible from the pattern of sectoral expenditure in earlier Plans. TABLE - 3.3A provides details of the share of each sector in the aggregate State Plan expenditure since 1956. The share of Agriculture and Allied Services in Plan expenditures reveals that the major thrust occurred from the Third Plan onwards, coinciding with the years of the Green Revolution, the appointment of a sizable agricultural extension machinery (about 10,000 extension personnel were appointed under the Plan) and the constitution of the University of Agricultural Sciences. This major thrust had largely worked its way through by the time the Fifth Plan began. Similarly, the outlays for Cooperation reflect the building up of the State-sponsored cooperative movement in the late 1950s and early 1960s. At present much of the investment is for further extension, consolidation and improvement, pursuant to the reorganisation of cooperative societies in the late 1970s.

The investments in irrigation and power are necessarily lumpy as they are tied to large sized individual projects. The era of major irrigation project construction began in Karnataka in the early 1960s and the initial expenditure on these projects was inevitably slow. By the mid-1960s, however, the expenditures on these projects began building up and an increasing number of major and medium projects were sanctioned. The expenditures indicated in TABLE - 3.3A do, however, understate the total developmental thrust in major irrigation, as they exclude the expenditures incurred on the Cauvery Basin Projects which are not budgeted under the Plan. Similarly, in the Power Sector the investment till the late 1960s was on the Sharavathi Project and for several years the State was surplus in power. In the early 1970s investment commenced on the Kalinadi project and the proportionate outlays on Power have subsequently continued to be high.

The State Plan thrust on Industry was reinforced towards the end of the Fourth Plan and coincided with the availability of surplus power within the State. Plan programmes encompassed the encouragement to industries through various infrastructural investments including the development of industrial estates and the provision of subsidies for locating in certain parts of the State. The period has also seen a substantial thrust in setting up and expanding public sector enterprises. Similarly, the relative thrust on the creation of other economic and social infrastructure has varied across Plans. The Second and Third Plans witnessed a substantial thrust on the creation of a transport and communications infrastructure with the consolidation of the major road network within the State. In subsequent Plan periods the emphasis has shifted to minor district roads under the Minimum Needs Programme. Similarly, the thrust on social infrastructure (particularly educational, medical and public health institutions) was highly pronounced during the early years

TABLE - 3.3A
STATE PLAN EXPENDITURE BY MAJOR SECTOR

From the Second to the Sixth Five Year Plan

Expenditure in Rs.Crores; percentage share in brackets.

Sector	Second Plan (1956-61)	Third Plan (1961-66)	Annual Plan Period (1966-69)	Fourth Plan (1969-74)	Fifth Plan (1974-78)	Medium Term Plan (1978-80)	Sixth Plan (1980-85)
1. Agriculture and Allied Services	18.85 (13.44)	66.69 (25.25)	46.97 (24.60)	75.77 (21.06)	124.30 (16.69)	90.15 (14.88)	377.69 (14.24)
2. Cooperation	10.58 (7.54)	17.68 (6.68)	8.44 (4.42)	18.88 (5.25)	26.75 (3.59)	14.19 (2.34)	46.67 (1.76)
3. Irrigation and Flood Control	27.10 (19.32)	30.86 (11.68)	33.40 (17.49)	85.79 (23.83)	132.32 (17.76)	140.10 (23.13)	418.78 (15.79)
4. Power	26.61 (18.97)	69.35 (26.26)	56.65 (29.67)	61.91 (17.20)	216.51 (29.07)	139.38 (23.02)	724.80 (27.33)
5. Industry & Minerals	12.10 (8.63)	15.48 (5.86)	8.13 (4.26)	15.72 (4.37)	43.83 (5.88)	50.50 (8.34)	242.91 (9.16)
6. Transport & Communications	14.87 (10.60)	22.47 (8.51)	13.70 (7.17)	25.19 (7.00)	48.15 (6.46)	46.08 (7.61)	197.06 (7.43)
7. Social & Community Services	29.60 (21.10)	41.09 (15.56)	22.75 (11.91)	75.48 (20.98)	148.49 (19.94)	121.19 (20.01)	622.02 (23.43)
8. Economic Services	0.56 (0.40)	0.52 (0.20)	0.92 (0.48)	1.11 (0.31)	0.47 (0.06)	0.51 (0.08)	17.99 (0.68)
9. General Services	-	-	-	-	4.12 (0.55)	3.55 (0.59)	4.81 (0.18)
Total	140.27 (100.00)	264.14 (100.00)	190.96 (100.00)	359.85 (100.00)	744.94 (100.00)	605.65 (100.00)	2652.73 (100.00)

SOURCE: Finance Department and the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

of planning, when a large network of such institutions was set up. This has changed subsequently in emphasis and from the Fourth Plan onwards the investment thrust has been more dominant in providing for rural water supply and amenities to weaker sections and other disadvantaged groups in society.

SIXTH PLAN EXPENDITURE:

The Sixth Plan for Karnataka was approved at Rs.2,265 crores whereas the anticipated expenditure during this period is now estimated at Rs.2652.73 crores. It is customary to hold that the expenditure has therefore overshoot the approved outlay. However, the approved size of the Sixth Plan was computed by the Planning Commission at 1979-80 prices whereas the actual expenditure has been estimated at current prices. At 1979-80 prices the Sixth Plan anticipated expenditure amounts to Rs.1982.40 crores, as TABLE - 3.3B reveals. As such in terms of the approvals given to the Plan size at the commencement of the Sixth Plan there has been a shortfall in expenditure. The usefulness of the Government of India approving a Five Year Plan size at constant base year prices does appear questionable when subsequent expenditures - measured at current prices - are for official purposes compared with the approved outlay benchmark. The pitfalls of a similar inconsistency are likely for the Seventh Plan - which under the instructions of the Planning Commission - is being costed at 1984-85 prices and wherein schemes do not provide for any price escalation.

TABLE - 3.3B
APPROVED SIXTH PLAN OUTLAYS & ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURE
SIXTH PLAN APPROVED OUTLAY - Rs.2265 Crores
Expenditure in Rs.Crores

Year	Estimated Sixth Plan Expenditure at current prices	Increase in Wholesale Price Index over the previous year (%)	Estimated Sixth Plan Expenditure at 1979-80 prices
1980-81	389.43	18.2	329.47
1981-82	456.60	9.3	358.12
1982-83	525.89	2.5	404.53
1983-84	630.53	9.2	452.97
1984-85	650.28	9.5	437.31
Total:	2652.73	48.7	1982.40

SOURCE: Planning Department

Details of the sectoral expenditures during the Sixth Plan period are indicated in TABLE - 3.3C. Irrigation and Power development consume 43% of the total expenditure. The State Plan is further supplemented by developmental expenditure consisting of investment on Cauvery Basin Projects (budgeted under non-Plan) and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The total developmental expenditure is estimated at Rs.3341.33 crores at current prices. In addition, expenditures on the Western Ghats Programme (which are outside the resources transfers ceiling imposed by the Government of India) bring the total developmental investment executed by the State Government to Rs.3354.67 crores. Thus the State Plan size amounts

resources transfers ceiling imposed by the Government of India) bring the total developmental investment executed by the State Government to Rs.3354.67 crores. Thus the State Plan size amounts to about 80% of the total developmental effort.

EXPENDITURE UNDER CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:

The Sixth Plan expenditure under the State Plan has been further supplemented through Central resource flows on Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes. Section 3.11 discusses the manner in which such resource flows have grown during the Sixth Plan notwithstanding the decision of the National Development Council in 1978 to drastically prune the number of schemes and the resources flow under them. At present there are a total of 224 such schemes under implementation. It is seen from TABLE - 3.3D that the main expansion in outlays has occurred within the Social and Community Services Sector. Thus, Central resource transfers for the Family Welfare Programme have increased from Rs.8 crores in 1979-80 to Rs.25 crores in 1983-84; transfers for Rural Water Supply have increased from Rs.1.5 crores to Rs.9 crores; transfers for NREP and the Rehabilitation of Released Bonded Labour have increased from Rs.5.0 crores to Rs.15.0 crores; transfers for Command Area Development have increased from Rs.1.7 crores to Rs.7.2 crores; and transfers for the cooperative sector (mainly schemes of the NCDC) have increased from Rs.2.9 crores to Rs.11.6 crores.

TABLE - 3.3C
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE DURING THE SIXTH PLAN

Rs. Crores

Sector	Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 (Approved Outlay)	Annual Plan					Total Sixth Plan Estimated Expenditure
		1980-81 (Actuals)	1981-82 (Actuals)	1982-83 (Actuals)	1983-84 (Revised Estimates)	1984-85 (Budget Estimates)	
A. State Plan Outlay:							
I. Agriculture and Allied Services	258.51	57.29	59.93	62.84	86.49	111.14	377.69
II. Cooperation	50.00	12.77	7.07	5.42	11.11	10.30	46.67
III. Water and Power Development	1156.70	179.41	219.58	232.04	255.31	257.24	1143.58
IV. Industry and Minerals	162.68	38.33	42.06	50.50	57.47	54.55	242.91
V. Transport & Communications	145.21	27.52	33.67	41.05	45.50	49.32	197.06
VI. Social & community Services	488.40	72.03	92.04	133.37	165.69	158.89	622.02
VII. Economic Services	2.50	0.31	0.41	0.49	8.45	8.33	17.99
VIII. General Services	1.00	1.77	1.84	0.18	0.51	0.51	4.81
Total - A	2265.00	389.43	456.60	525.89	630.53	650.28	2652.73
B. Irrigation Projects pending approval	135.00	25.13	25.55	35.43	44.16	65.56	195.83
C. Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Central Share)	356.37	53.78	59.14	87.99	119.96	171.90	492.77
Total Developmental Outlay (A+B+C)	2756.37	468.34	541.29	649.31	794.65	887.74	3341.33
D. Western Ghats Development (Outside the Plan ceiling)	14.15	1.94	1.77	2.22	3.70	3.71	13.34
Grand Total (A+B+C+D)	2770.52	470.28	543.06	651.53	798.35	891.45	3354.67

SOURCE: Finance Department

TABLE - 3.3D
CENTRAL RESOURCE FLOW ON CENTRALLY SPONSORED & CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES

Rs. Crores

Sector	Annual Plan				
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84*	1984-85**
1. Agriculture and Allied Services	11.34	14.78	21.80	27.05	31.74
2. Cooperation	6.74	4.68	3.82	13.33	13.55
3. Water and Power Development	2.27	1.51	5.84	3.31	7.21
4. Industry and Minerals	2.90	5.79	6.77	9.20	11.28
5. Transport and Communications	0.35	0.37	0.32	0.58	0.73
6. Social and Community Services	29.98	31.55	48.98	65.96	106.90
7. Economic Services	0.20	0.46	0.46	0.53	0.49
Total	53.78	59.14	87.99	119.96	171.90

* Revised Estimates

** Budget Estimates

SOURCE: Finance Department.

3.4 THE RETURNS FROM IRRIGATION

About a quarter of the State's Plan investment is on the creation of additional irrigation capacity, and the overall investment thrust in irrigable areas is even more pronounced if one includes the outlays for agriculture and allied activities. Despite this, the returns from irrigation have been disappointingly low. Major surface irrigation projects, in particular, are known to linger without final completion for several decades. Indeed it is manifestly clear that the ostensible benefit-cost ratios upon which such projects are initially sanctioned are based on estimates and projections which are completely falsified in subsequent years, and such lumpy investments have continued over successive Plans on largely untested assumptions and beliefs, without injecting greater plausibility into estimates about the costs of Projects, their time-schedules of completion, the creation of irrigation potential, the actual utilisation of irrigation, and the ultimate returns that such projects should yield. (These include the direct financial returns to the Government from these projects, as well as the wider returns consequent upon increases in agricultural productivity). The irrigation sector is consequently characterised by a large operating financial deficit.

IRRIGATION STATISTICS

A major handicap in evaluating the impact of investment in irrigation is the unreliability of existing data on irrigation. There are two sources for this data: The Irrigation Department generates annual information on the irrigation potential created (which equals the product of the culturable area under the command of outlets already constructed and the design irrigation intensity). The Irrigation Department also generates data on the actual irrigation utilisation (for all surface irrigation projects) on the basis of spot inspections conducted at the end of each year by teams including irrigation and revenue officials. Similar utilisation data is also independently released by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) on the basis of entries made in the Record of Rights by the Revenue Department. In addition, data on wells is generated through a census every two years coordinated by the DES. However this data makes no distinction between irrigation potential and utilisation, nor does it discriminate between gross irrigable area and net irrigable area. As a consequence, there is a generally fuzzy appreciation of the manner in which irrigation under wells is expanding over time. Further, with a widespread violation of stipulated cropping patterns in the upper reaches of several major projects, the definitions of irrigation potential and utilisation produce curious anomalies: Thus if a project has a design irrigation intensity of 120% (60% kharif, 60% rabi), and there is 200% utilisation of water in a concentrated 60% of the command and no utilisation elsewhere, then overall utilisation equals the potential even though 40% of the command remains unirrigated! Further, data on utilisation compiled by the DES is at variance with Irrigation Department statistics, as TABLE - 3.4A indicates. At the commencement of the Sixth Plan, the Irrigation Department estimated that the gross utilisation was 2.78 lakh hectares higher than the DES's estimates.

TABLE - 3.4A
THE EXTENT OF IRRIGATION IN KARNATAKA

(Area in lakh hectares)

	As at the end of				
	First Plan 1955-56	Second Plan 1960-61	Third Plan 1965-66	Fourth Plan 1973-74	1979-80
Gross Cropped Area	103.56	105.87	104.30	108.92	111.12
Gross Irrigable Potential	8.85	10.42	13.05	16.15	21.86
Gross Irrigation Utilisation (ID)	8.55	9.77	12.23	14.64	19.67
Gross Irrigation Utilisation (DES)	7.26	9.76	10.38	14.22	16.89
Proportion of Irrigation (ID) %	8.26	9.23	11.73	13.44	17.70
Proportion of Irrigation (DES) %	7.01	9.22	9.95	13.06	15.20

SOURCE: Irrigation Department (ID) and Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES)

SLIPPAGES DURING THE SIXTH PLAN:

The need for greater realism in planning for irrigation is underlined by the targeted outlays and gross potential assumed in exercises for the Sixth Plan. TABLE - 3.4B indicates that for major projects the likely Sixth Plan expenditure will exceed the originally proposed outlays by 24% and yet the gross potential created will fall short of the target by almost 53%. Further, lags in the utilisation of this potential will ensure that only about 40% of the targeted additional potential will be utilised. In addition, even where there is utilisation, productivity levels are low. The average productivity of foodgrains in irrigated areas is around 2 tons per hectare as compared to a generally accepted feasible norm of at least 4 tons per hectare which could be realised by improved agricultural practices. Finally, slippages in the construction of major projects can totally alter their original specifications. TABLE - 3.4C reveals the manner in which long drawn out completion schedules have drastically altered the costing profiles as well as original estimates of the realisable potential. In some cases, most notably in Upper Krishna Stage I and Malaprabha, the profiles have altered on account of changes in the very conception and reach of the projects, but nevertheless the increase in the total irrigation potential from the original estimate bears little relationship to the cost escalations that have occurred. The lining of canals (not conceived of in original estimates of Malaprabha) has also contributed to cost escalation. Generally, however, time schedules for the completion of projects have remained slack because of

inadequate funding on each project. Sharper prioritisation will therefore be necessary in order that the completion schedules for existing projects are tightened during the Seventh Plan.

TABLE -3.4B
MAJOR IRRIGATION DURING THE SIXTH PLAN

Project	Sixth Plan targeted outlay (Rs. crores)	Likely Sixth Plan Expenditure (Rs. crores)	Targeted increase in gross potential during the Sixth Plan (Thousand hectares)	Likely increase in gross potential during the Sixth Plan (Thousand hectares)	Likely increase in gross utilisation during the Sixth Plan (Thousand hectares)
Tungabhadra	5.67	14.16	5.30	0.24	--
Malaprabha	50.00	58.45	70.50	27.74	38.36
Ghataprabha Stage III	40.00	36.46	39.75	16.13	16.36
Upper Krishna Stage I	206.51	226.99	144.00	56.35	50.74
Bhadra	6.40	10.65	5.08	6.44	8.01
Karanja	16.00	19.26	35.61	0.75	--
Cauvery Basin*	117.00	181.41	100.00	79.03	48.30
TOTAL OUTLAY	441.58	547.38	400.24	186.68	161.77

* Pending approval, and hence budgeted under Non-Plan.

SOURCE: Irrigation Department.

TABLE-3.4C
SLIPPAGES IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS
 Cost in Rs. Crores; Potential in thousands hectares

Project	Year of commencement	Year of original target	Project		Total Irrigation Potential		Potential likely at the end of Sixth Plan
			Original	Latest	Original	Latest	
Thungabhadra	1945	1967	27.55	68.99	342.27	362.85	344.65
Malaprabha	1960	1970	20.00	236.26	121.40	213.22	119.21
Ghataprabha							
Stage III	1976	1984	90.54	167.07	177.60	178.07	21.67
Upper Krishna							
Stage I	1963	1971	58.20	1039.71	242.91	425.00	29.69
Bhadra	1946	1957	8.88	59.00	71.26	105.57	104.44
Karanja	1972	1978	9.90	51.53	54.71	35.61	0.75

SOURCE: Irrigation Department.

DESIGN INADEQUACIES:

A recent World Bank assessment of the execution delays in major irrigation projects in India has also commented on the inadequacies of project design. Projects have been designed on the basis of inadequate data, incorrect river hydrology, poor soil surveys, invalid assumptions about cropping patterns and water demand, untested premises about conveyance efficiency and inadequate topographical maps which make it physically impossible for water to reach large areas. It has also been observed that much greater design emphasis needs to be given to the minor distribution network. 'An error of 30 cm in the water level in the main canal has little effect on project performance. An error of half this amount in the minor system spells disaster for the area - it can easily put half the command out of service. Yet paradoxically the most intensive attention is paid to the main system, with layout and construction of the minor system entrusted to the most junior staff who have no training in the problems of the minor network'. These observations will be of particular relevance to the design problems that will need to be solved in the Upper Krishna Project during the Seventh Plan.

OPERATIONAL INEFFICIENCIES:

The main constraints in irrigation development, however, continue to centre around the problems in efficiently operating the existing major irrigation systems, notwithstanding the creation of Command Area Development Authorities (CADAs). Although many major projects have been conceived of as protective projects (dispensing water availability to a wide command), in practice irrigation intensities have been high in upper reaches (where water availability is plentiful in the initial stages of the project), leading to a widespread violation of cropping patterns. Middle reaches of such projects then receive unreliable supplies of water and tail ends often receive no water, thus creating disincentives for private on-farm investments in such areas. Thus, on the one

hand excessive watering in upper reaches has led to acute problems of waterlogging (it is estimated that 34,000 hectares have been so affected within just the Tungabhadra Project) and on the other hand the rest of the project areas get unreliable supplies. Indeed, although Karnataka is one of the few States in the country to have given legislative backing to its CADAs by constituting them as statutory authorities, nevertheless there is a general consensus that these Authorities have been unable to successfully perform the complex role of ensuring the fuller development of the ayacut. There are several reasons for this.

FINANCIAL RESTRUCTURING:

The first arises from the pattern of funding consequent upon the division of responsibilities between the Irrigation Department (which is responsible for civil works above the outlet level—the one cusec discharge level) and CADA (which is responsible for tasks below the outlet level). Civil works above the outlet level are highly capital intensive and have appropriated substantial Plan outlays, particularly with new projects being taken up, thus leaving inadequate Plan funding for CADAs to execute their main functions: systematic land development, field channel construction and drainage. Most of the allocation goes to field channel construction, but the outlays provided are much too low. It is estimated that the desirable norms for such financing are Rs.3000 per hectare for lined channels (as in the Upper Krishna Project) and Rs.1000 per hectare for unlined channels. However, actual funding is on a much lower key. Thus, it is estimated that to achieve the Sixth Plan target of providing field channels to 2.25 lakh hectares would require an outlay of Rs.30 crores; however, in the first 3 years of the Sixth Plan the total outlay has been Rs.5.30 crores and the actual expenditure Rs.4.45 crores. In addition, with inadequate funds also consequently earmarked for drainage, these works get postponed to the final time-slice of the project, meanwhile aggravating problems of water logging. It is imperative, therefore, that the financing structure in such projects be recast to maintain a balance between the needs of above-outlet civil works, field channel construction and drainage works. Such a financial imperative becomes particularly necessary in view of the policy commitment to provide (at Government expense) field channels to every operational farm holding and in view of the substantial reduction in seepage losses that occurs with the lining of channels (It is estimated that seepage losses decrease from 45% to 25% and thereby arrest further waterlogging).

LAND DEVELOPMENT:

Systematic land development has also been tardy. TABLE-3.4D provides details of the progress achieved during the first 3 years of the Sixth Plan, and it is clear that only about 14% of the target has been achieved. Although there is now a vigorous and coordinated approach to land development and although institutional finance has not been a serious constraint, the means of carrying out land levelling (particularly on undulating lands with steep slopes) are very inadequate. The Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation is financially unsound which makes NABARD unwilling to refinance large amounts for the purchase of bulldozers and tractors. Land development operations of the Corporation are, however, not unprofitable.

TABLE - 3.4D
PROGRESS OF LAND DEVELOPMENT IN COMMAND AREAS
 (Thousand Hectares)

Project	Ultimate Target	Completed upto	1980-83	
			1979-80	1980-83
			Target	Completed
Cauvery Basin	437.47	83.96	70.66	13.26
Malaprabha/Ghataprabha	532.41	96.61	100.00	0.87
Thungabhadra	349.18	250.23	24.10	14.69
Upper Krishna	424.91	--	10.65	--
TOTAL	1743.97	430.80	205.41	28.82

SOURCE: Public Works, Command Area Development & Electricity Department, "Command Area Development in Karnataka", 1984.

MINOR SURFACE IRRIGATION:

There are about 38,400 tanks in Karnataka of which the Irrigation Department manages 22,000 (each with an ayacut exceeding 4 hectares) and Taluka Development Boards manage the remaining 16,400. Of these, about 18,000 tanks need restoration or desilting. The existing potential of tanks is 6.27 lakh hectares. It is estimated that if all existing breached tanks were to be restored and desilted the total potential would increase by another 30%. Hitherto the Irrigation Department has attempted little by way of restoring breached tanks or desilting them. However, from 1982-83, some works of desilting tanks have been executed under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP); in addition, the restoration and strengthening of bunds has also been a constituent programme under the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP). There are also 405 lift irrigation works (with an ayacut of about 77,000 hectares) and 3158 other minor irrigation works (mainly earthen diversion dams and bandaras) irrigating about 1.90 lakh hectares. At the commencement of the Sixth Plan there were 741 spillover works, 27 of which had been in execution for over 8 years. In addition 771 fresh works have been taken up during the Sixth Plan. There is clearly a need to ensure that gestation periods for such projects do not exceed 3 years, and that high priority is given to the completion of existing works.

GROUND WATER IRRIGATION:

It is estimated that there were 3.58 lakh irrigation wells at the commencement of the Sixth Plan and another 30,000 wells have subsequently been added. Over 90% of the wells are open wells, though borewells are gaining in popularity, particularly in hard rock areas. NABARD, however, has not been enthusiastic about the refinancing of borewells and this constrains the financing of the programme through the Land Development Banks. More generally, however, the prospects for sharply accelerating the exploitation of ground water are not very optimistic. There is considerable uncertainty about the depletion rates of underground water in different areas and general lack of knowledge about the manner in

which recharging occurs. Although recycling of water generally takes place in the upper parts of aquifers, which by and large constitute the dynamic zone, virtually nothing is known about the deeper aquifers.

MAINTENANCE OF IRRIGATION ASSETS:

Maintenance expenditures on irrigation works which are complete and serviceable are very inadequate and there are at present no formal maintenance norms adopted by Government. Clearly, the problems of providing for adequate maintenance are part of a wider prioritisation issue on which a view would have to be taken. It does seem very desirable, however, that the prevention of capital consumption should have the first charge on the State's irrigation budget.

BENEFITS FROM IRRIGATION:

The direct financial returns to the Government from such large public investments are extremely poor. A Betterment Levy used to be imposed on farmers benefiting through investments on major projects, though this was abolished in 1980. However, the aggregate revenues through this were low (Rs.19.11 lakhs in 1979-80), although the total booked demand exceeded Rs.2.75 crores. In addition, water rates are leviable in all surface irrigated areas and during 1983-84 Rs.7.19 crores were collected. Clearly, Government makes a large operating loss in the running of irrigation projects, largely on account of the interest charges payable on account of earlier investments. TABLE-3.4E indicates that these losses are increasing annually.

TABLE - 3.4E
OPERATING DEFICITS IN MAJOR IRRIGATION

Item	(Rs. Crores)				
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Estimates)
Receipts	2.47	7.19	3.85	7.19	4.61
Working Expenses	8.64	10.73	12.82	14.08	15.51
Interest Charges	43.11	49.59	55.80	63.67	67.97
Total Expenses	51.75	60.32	68.62	77.75	83.48
Net operating losses	49.28	53.13	64.77	70.56	78.87

SOURCE: Finance Department, "Forecast of Receipts & Expenditure", 1983.

The wider returns through investing in irrigation arise through increases in productivity which result in higher levels of production and trade. However, the productivity increases that the availability of irrigation should bring are not being realised. TABLE-3.4F reveals the gap in productivity and production as a consequence of the lags that exist in the adoption of appropriate cropping practices for irrigated areas. The minimisation of these lags will require a critical review of existing extension services, agricultural research and education that underpins

them, the inadequacies of the existing systems of providing inputs (primarily credit, quality seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and on-farm technology) and the limitations of existing marketing arrangements.

Finally, it is necessary to ask who appropriates the benefits of irrigated agriculture and whether irrigation accentuates inequality. Recent data on this is scarce and TABLE-3.4G (which is based on results of the World Agricultural Census for 1976-77) reveals that irrigation does appear to reduce inequality in the distribution of the operational area of holding (as between small, medium and large farmers). Indeed, the distribution of holdings in tank irrigated areas is most egalitarian whereas (among other irrigation sources) it is least so in well irrigated areas.

TABLE -3.4F
FEASIBLE AND ACTUAL BENEFITS FROM IRRIGATION

Crop	Area irrigation (Thousand hectares)	Present		Potential		G A P	
		produc- tivity (Kgs/ hec)	estim- ated produ- ction (lakh tons)	produc- tivity (Kgs/ hec)	production (lakh tons)	Produ- ctivity (Kgs/ hec)	Produ- ction (Lakh tons)
Rice	729.00	2400	17.50	5100	37.18	2700	19.68
Jowar	99.00	3000	2.97	6000	5.94	3000	2.97
Ragi	97.00	2500	2.43	6000	5.82	3500	3.39
Bajra	30.00	2000	0.60	3500	1.05	1500	0.45
Maize	129.00	3000	3.87	6000	7.74	3000	3.87
Wheat	114.00	1000	1.14	2500	2.85	1500	1.71
Minor Millets	6.00	2000	0.12	4000	0.24	2000	0.12
Total Cereals	1204.00	2377	28.63	5051	60.82	2674	32.19
Total Pulses	19.63	1000	0.20	1500	0.29	500	0.09
Total Food grains	1223.63	2356	28.83	4996	61.14	2640	32.31
Total Oilseeds	114.00	1500	1.71	2500	2.85	1000	1.14
Cotton	85.00	2500	2.13	4000	3.40	1500	1.27
Sugarcane	177.00	76000	134.52	150000	265.50	74000	130.98
Tobacco	2.00	1000	0.02	1500	0.03	500	0.01

SOURCE: Agriculture Department, "Agricultural Policy in Karnataka".

TABLE - 3.4G
THE STRUCTURE OF HOLDINGS IN IRRIGATED AREAS, 1976-77

Share in	Small	Medium	Large
Total number of holdings	56.7	21.5	21.8
Total operated area	17.2	20.1	62.7
Irrigated area	29.0	24.2	46.8
Canal irrigated area	29.2	25.0	45.8
Well irrigated area	21.2	22.1	56.7
Tank irrigated area	33.5	24.9	41.6
Area irrigated by other sources	34.1	24.2	41.7

Note: Small holdings are those with upto 2 hectares, medium 2 to 4 hectares, and large above 4 hectares.

SOURCE: World Agricultural Census, 1976-1977.

3.5 THE SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN & THE TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

The focus of the Special Component Plan, which began in the Sixth Plan, has been to identify and subsequently channel that component of the Plan whose benefits can flow to the Scheduled Castes. It was estimated at the beginning of the Sixth Plan that there would be 10.6 lakh Scheduled Caste families in the State in 1985 and the Sixth Plan target was to reach benefits to half this number and to ensure that as a consequence, the SC families had an economic status which placed them above the poverty line. The programmes which have constituted the Special Component Plan have been concerned largely with fostering the educational, economic and social interests of the Scheduled Castes.

The programmes which have come under the Special Component Plan are listed in TABLE-3.5A and reveal that the most beneficial programmes have been poverty alleviation programmes like IRDP, the construction of irrigation wells and programmes of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation, as well as in sectors like Sericulture and Khadi and Village Industries (including leather industries). The total beneficiary coverage has been 5.47 lakhs. A total expenditure of Rs.291.83 crores is expected to be incurred during the Sixth Plan. Further, the performance under these programmes also attracts Special Central Assistance, and during the first 4 years of the Sixth Plan an amount of Rs.27.97 crores has been released as such assistance. In addition, there are Plan programmes for locating infrastructural benefits such as link roads, electricity distribution, water supply, health and sanitation facilities in the localities of the Scheduled Castes.

TABLE - 3.5A
FAMILY COVERAGE UNDER THE SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

Programme	Family coverage during					Total
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	
Rural Development (Including IRDP)	23,520	19,390	45,203	40,000	44,179	1,72,292
Khadi & Village Industries (Including leather)	2,605	11,493	965	10,000	13,000	38,063
Sericulture	950	325	11,466	11,219	15,000	38,960
SC/ST Development Corporation Programmes,	7,853	14,267	19,533	30,000	40,000	1,11,653
Irrigation Wells	2,700	7,000	5,816	5,501	5,909	26,926
Others	33,491	34,262	15,833	43,364	32,203	1,59,153
TOTAL	71,119	86,737	98,816	1,40,084	1,50,291	5,47,047

The Tribal Sub-Plan is an area-based programme which is being implemented in 5 tribal pockets located in Dakshina Kannada, Mysore, Chickmagalur and Kodagu districts. Over 30,000 tribal families inhabit pockets of these districts. The Sixth Plan aimed at reaching benefits to half this number of families by the end of the Plan. As TABLE-3.5B reveals, the main sectors which have executed schemes which have reached the Scheduled Tribes have been Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry and Poverty Alleviation Programmes like IRDP. In addition, infrastructural investments have been made in health, water supply, housing and communications, in areas where the scheduled tribes reside. 19 large sized cooperative societies (LAMPS) have also been established in the 5 Intensive Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) to foster their economic advancement as well as to meet their consumption needs. Policies to assist their welfare have also included protective measures such as the prevention of encroachment and alienation of tribal land, relief measures from debt and bondage, a rational excise policy and free supply of wood from forests for purposes like house construction.

TABLE - 3.5B
FAMILY COVERAGE UNDER THE TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

Sector	Family coverage during					Total
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	
Agriculture	510	499	517	1,536	577	3,639
Animal Husbandry	328	319	463	700	240	2,050
Forest	67	128	145	175	704	1,219
IRDP	426	279	1,097	489	912	3,203
Others	1,088	1,478	1,693	885	600	5,744
TOTAL	2,419	2,703	3,915	3,785	3,033	15,855

The beneficiary coverage during the Sixth Plan has been 15,855 families. A total expenditure of Rs.18.20 crores is expected to be incurred during the Sixth Plan. The performance under these programmes also attracts Special Central Assistance, and during the first 4 years of the Sixth Plan an amount of Rs.2.23 crores has been so released.

3.6 THE EMERGENCE OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES

Although Poverty Alleviation Programmes have a distant lineage, having been in operation since the early 1970s, it is only in the Sixth Plan period that these programmes have acquired dominance within the State Plan. The outlays proposed for the Seventh Plan will be even more substantial, implying in unambiguous terms the commitment of Government to tackle the existing acute levels of poverty (discussed in Section 2.6) through such programmes. Poverty alleviation programmes began in the Fourth Plan with the SFDA and MFAL programmes as well as the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment, and were supplemented by the Minimum Needs Programme, (broadly conceived of as a social and economic infrastructure reinforcing programme), the Western Ghats Development Programme and the Differential Interest Rate Scheme, all of which aimed at a more direct assault on poverty. These Programmes were further reinforced by the DPAP and Employment Affirmation Scheme as well as the Food-for-Work Programme during the Fifth Plan. The Land Reforms Programme also attempted to mitigate poverty through a restructuring of the ownership of rural assets.

There are at present three categories of Poverty Alleviation Programmes being implemented: employment programmes (the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme), area development programmes (DPAP and the Western Ghats Development Programme, the latter being funded outside the State Plan), and beneficiary oriented programmes (IRDP, the Anthyodaya Programme, the Programme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing Agricultural Production, the Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment and the Special Livestock Production Programme). In addition, two programmes (Bidar Integrated Rural Development and the Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas), both of which focus on the rural women and children, involve strengthening existing programmes and activities and providing assistance to selective beneficiaries, often through voluntary organisations.

TABLE-3.6A provides details of the anticipated expenditure during the Sixth Plan under these programmes. It is evident that many of these programmes have been grafted as later additions to the Sixth Plan and, as such, outlays for these programmes were not approved with the Sixth Plan. Further, expenditure under some of these programmes (IRDP, NREP, Western Ghats Development Programme, DPAP and RLEGP) has been substantial and has grown in successive years of the Sixth Plan. The total anticipated expenditure is estimated at Rs.2630 crores, of which about 44% has been spent under the State Plan. The progress achieved during the Sixth Plan in terms of the reach of the programmes, is indicated in TABLE-3.6B.

In discussing the impact of poverty alleviation programmes on existing levels of poverty, it was observed in section 1.6 that a quantification of the benefits of such programmes would demand an appraisal of the status of beneficiaries at project sites. Such appraisals have been somewhat scarce in Karnataka. However, an evaluation of an employment scheme, the Employment Affirmation Scheme (now superseded by the NREP) for Dharwad and Bellary districts during 1980-81 was undertaken by the Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Research, Dharwad. It concluded, on the basis of extensive field surveys, that the utilisation of idle labour during the off-season did materialise and that permanent community assets (minor irrigation works, soil conservation, road construction and school building repairs) were created. The attitudes of beneficiaries as well as non-beneficiaries (including Panchayat and Taluk Board officials) were favourable. However, the pace of work was slow, requisite materials and funds were not available on schedule, inadequate arrangements existed for subsequent maintenance (a few katcha roads, paved roads and buildings were damaged and not subsequently restored) and that the intended planning process (which stipulated that villagers should be consulted in the selection of schemes) was dispensed with. Similarly, an evaluation of an area development programme, DPAP in Bijapur, by a management consultancy organisation in Madras, conceded that there were certain drawbacks in the implementation of the scheme but that nevertheless the scheme had made an impact on the structure of the district's economy. Similarly, in an appraisal of a beneficiary-oriented programme (IRDP), the Economic Research and Planning Department of the Syndicate Bank (the Lead Bank in 6 districts in the State) has recently emphasised that there continues to be some disagreement between bankers and project officials only on the modality of identification of beneficiaries. In deriving a qualitative profile of the impact of these programmes, therefore, there are some grounds for cautious optimism that intended benefits of programmes do reach target groups.

TABLE-3.6A
SIXTH PLAN EXPENDITURE ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES
(Inclusive of the Central Share)

Programme	Approved Sixth Plan Outlay	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84*	1984-85**	Total Sixth Plan Exp.	Of which State share
IRDP***	62.30	7.94	6.22	9.09	14.43	14.22	51.90	25.96
DPAP	...	10.20	5.79	7.91	8.30	11.62	43.82	24.94
NREP	84.80	15.04	17.43	31.87	20.80	23.20	108.34	54.17
RLEGP	...	...	...	...	4.70	23.50	28.20	...
TRYSEM	...	0.33	...	0.07	0.48	0.48	1.36	0.68
DWACRA	...	...	...	...	0.31	0.31	0.62	0.31
BIRD	...	...	...	0.05	0.34	0.34	0.73	0.37
SLPP	...	...	...	...	0.75	0.75	1.50	0.75
Western Ghats Programme	14.45	1.94	1.77	2.22	3.70	3.71	13.34	...
Assistance to Small & Marginal Farmers	...	...	...	....	3.00	7.00	10.00	5.00
Anthyodaya	...	...	...	....	1.75	2.00	3.75	3.75
TOTAL	161.55	35.45	31.21	51.21	58.56	87.13	263.56	115.93

* Pre-Actuals

** Budget Estimates

*** Excluding Expenditure on Monitoring Cells for IRDP

SOURCE: Finance Department.

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TABLE-3.6B

PROGRESS UNDER POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES DURING THE SIXTH PLAN

PROGRAMME	UNIT	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Total Sixth Plan
1.NREP	Lakh mandays	61.95	234.95	238.63	234.45	260.00	1029.98
2.DPAP	Blocks covered	46	46	85	84	84	...
3.Western Ghats Development Project	Blocks covered	40	40	40	40	40	...
4.Integrated Rural Development Project (IRDP)	Beneficiaries (Nos.)	1,15,446	88,175	1,78,856	2,02,228	1,05,000	6,89,705
5.Anthyodaya	Beneficiaries (Nos.)	...	...	...	7,638	30,000	37,638
6.Programme of Assis- tance to SF&MF							
i)Minor Irrigation component	Beneficiaries (Nos.)	...	...	...	287	17,500	17,787
ii)Fruit & Fuel component	Seedlings Nos.in crores	...	...	...	...	1.40	1.40
7.TRYSEM	Persons Trained	...	8,032	5,232	9,630	7,000	29,894
8.Special Live Stock Production Programme (SLPP)	People Assisted	5,649	3,249	847	4,015	5,742	19,502
9.RLEGP	Lakh mandays	...	...	...	7.97	169.16	177.13

SOURCE: Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department.

3.7 THE FOOD ECONOMY

PROSPECTS FOR INCREASING FOOD PRODUCTION

The workings of the food economy within Karnataka are imperfectly understood, and with the original impetus of hybrid and high yielding varieties of foodgrains having run its course, the prospects for ensuring striking increases in food production within the State are not optimistic. Section 3.4 argued that the average productivity increases in irrigated projects have been disappointingly low, and this is only partly attributable to the wide gap in the utilisation of irrigation potential; where water flows, the adoption of appropriate cropping practices continues to be tardy, and existing extension services, systems of providing inputs and of marketing, as well as credit support through financial institutions, need to be reinforced. Moreover, Karnataka's varied agro-climatic and soil structure induces a diversified pattern of crop cultivation. Food crops are grown on less than three-quarters of the gross cropped area and food crops compete for land with a substantial number of commercially valuable non-food crops. Although the overall growth of food crops has been respectable, nevertheless constraints have impeded the growth in production of certain crops. This is evident from TABLE-3.7A which displays production indicators for foodgrains and oilseeds. Superior cereals and coarse grains have grown at about the same rate during the 1970s whereas the growth rate in the production of pulses has been considerably lower. Alarming, however, the production of oilseeds has actually fallen. Productivity increases have been equally disparate, and TABLE-3.7B reveals that the productivity of oilseeds is virtually stagnant whereas there has been a marginal increase in the productivity of pulses. It is in coarse grains that substantial increases in productivity have materialised. The impact of irrigation inevitably adjusts the individual calculus of relative incentives for different crops and alters the structure of a dry lands cropping pattern. TABLE-3.7C demonstrates that in irrigated areas the cultivation of cereals is proportionately higher than in rainfed areas, and this in large measure accounts for the increases in production and productivity observed. However, pulses are almost entirely rainfed and the cultivation of oilseeds is also more predominant in rainfed areas. Despite sharp increases in the market prices of oilseeds and pulses, there is little incentive for farmers to cultivate these in the absence of a stable technology that would permit large productivity increases in irrigated areas.

TABLE-3.7A
PRODUCTION INDICATORS FOR FOODGRAINS AND OILSEEDS
Lakh tonnes

Year	All Food Grains	All Cereals (including Coarse Grains)	All Coarse Grains	All Pulses	All Oil seeds
5 year average ending 1971-72	53.2	48.3	26.2	4.9	7.7
5 year average ending 1981-82	70.9	64.9	35.5	6.0	7.5
Rate of Growth between the two periods (%)	33.3	34.4	35.5	22.4	- 2.6

SOURCE: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

TABLE-3.7B
PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS FOR FOODGRAINS AND OILSEEDS
Kgs. per hectare

Year	All Foodgrains	All Cereals	All Coarse Grains	All Pulses	All Oilseeds
5 year average ending 1971-72	732	819	608	352	576
5 year average ending 1981-82	976	1104	873	419	592
Rate of Growth between the two periods (%)	33.3	34.8	43.6	19.0	2.8

SOURCE: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

TABLE - 3.7C
CROPPING PATTERNS IN IRRIGATED AND RAINFED AREAS
1981-82

(8)

Crops	Irrigated	Rainfed
Paddy	40.5	4.4
Jowar	5.5	25.5
Ragi	5.4	10.1
Bajra	1.7	3.8
Maize	7.2	2.0
Wheat	6.3	2.2
Minor Millets	0.3	2.0
Total Cereals	66.9	50.0
Total Pulses	1.1	19.8
Total Food Grains	68.0	69.8
Total Oil Seeds	6.4	18.2
Sugarcane	9.8	-
Others	15.8	12.0
Total	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

PRICING AS A POLICY INSTRUMENT:

The acute current deficit in the availability of oilseeds and pulses raises the wider issue of how agricultural policy can selectively stimulate increased area coverage under certain crops. The customary planning response has been to sanction 'special schemes' (often centrally sponsored) to stimulate the production of these crops, involving subsidies for the purchase of inputs. In addition, output support prices could also be raised. However, there exists a general scepticism among most agricultural economists about whether administered pricing can be used to provide incentives for increasing selectively the production of certain crops, particularly foodgrains. The Agricultural Prices Commission (APC) makes recommendations for support pricing which have generated considerable controversy, not least on the issue of whether costs of cultivation have been adequately computed by the APC. On the basis of the APC's recommendations, the Government of India and the State Governments announce crop prices for purposes of procurement. TABLE-3.7D indicates the manner in which the Karnataka Government and the Government of India have modified the recommendations of the APC in recent years for selected crops. However, several studies have questioned whether pricing can be a successful instrument for inducing an expansion of area under foodgrains, and econometric estimations suggest that the price elasticity of output of foodgrains is low (as low as less than 0.2) whereas it is relatively high for cash crops like cotton and sugarcane. The main reason for such price inelasticity for foodgrains output appears linked to the predominance of small and marginal farmers where most of the produce is used for farm consumption: marketed surplus will therefore fluctuate violently with weather conditions and lead to extensive price swings which administered prices are hardly likely to control. There may, therefore, be inadequate gains in boosting the support prices of

foodcrops (with the State Government simultaneously incurring heavy expenditure on the payment of subsidies).

This is, of course, not the only objective of support pricing for foodgrains, and another policy intent has been to promote equity in the terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural products (and thereby induce stability in the production of foodgrains). Terms of trade have tended to fluctuate in the last 30 years, and inferences drawn are sensitive to the price indices used. However, adopting All-India Wholesale Price indices (with the index in 1970-71, being 100), the index in 1982-83 for manufactured products was 271.7, for primary articles 274.3 and for food articles 249.4. The terms of trade during this period have, therefore, not swung against the general agriculturist, though they have turned marginally against the food producer. Again, however, for the small, low income producer whose cash transactions are limited, price adjustments are likely to be ineffective in influencing his standard of living, which are more determined by quantity transactions (his production and retention for self-consumption).

PLANNING FOOD PRODUCTION THROUGH TARGETS:

National agricultural priorities have emphasised self-sufficiency in foodgrains and such objectives get translated into State targets for the production of different crops during Annual Plan discussions with the Government of India. At the State level such production targets get further disaggregated into districtwise targets of coverage under high yielding varieties. Districts, in turn, allocate targets to blocks, which allocate to extension ranges which finally allocate to Agricultural Assistants. However, such an approach to the setting of targets, whatever be its merits at the National level, becomes something of a pretence with increasing disaggregation, and local targets are often wholly unrealistic. Indeed, the setting of targets is not accompanied by a detailed specification of the complementary mechanisms needed to realise these targets, and give insufficient regard to the private calculations of the farmer to optimise his returns through crop selection, given his personal constraints of technology, access to credit and other inputs, and marketing tie-ups.

TABLE-3.7D
PROCUREMENT/SUPPORT PRICES 1977-78 TO 1981-82
 (Rs. per Quintal)

Commodity	Year	All India		Karnataka	
		APC	Recom- mendation	Fixed by Govt. of India	
1. Paddy Common vrtty or Coarse	1977-78		77	77	77
	1978-79		85	85	85
	1979-80		90	95	95
	1980-81		100	105	115 +
2. Jowar Bajra and Maize	1977-78		N.A	74	74
	1978-79		N.A	85	85
	1979-80		95	95	95
	1980-81		97.50	105	105
	1981-82		115.00	115	125
3. Sugarcane (8.5% recovery rate)	1977-78		8.50	8.50	8.50
	1978-79		10.00	10.00	10.00
	1979-80		12.50	12.50	12.50
	1980-81		13.00	13.00	16.50 ++
	1981-82		15.50	13.00	21.00+++

+ Including Rs. 6/- paid towards transportation charges

++ In addition Rs. 7.20 purchase tax concession is given

+++ Plus a rebate of Rs. 6.80 per ton.

SOURCE: Planning Department.

FOOD CROPS AND AGRICULTURAL STRATEGY

It is in this context of our lack of sufficiently sharp policy instruments to induce the cultivation of selected foodcrops that the concern about the displacement of ragi by cash crops like eucalyptus and mulberry must be viewed. The main grounds for this apprehension arise from the drastic fall in the output of ragi in recent years, and several environmentalists have sought measures to counter it. However, this fall in the output of ragi is largely a consequence of a collapse in the productivity of dry land ragi cultivation (on account of drought) rather than due to a drastic curtailment of the area under ragi. TABLE-3.7E supports this view for Kolar District, which has traditionally grown ragi and where eucalyptus has recently made inroads. Indeed, the cultivation of a high value crop like eucalyptus offers the finest insurance against adverse climatic conditions in dry land areas and assures farmers of a stable income. The issue does focus attention, however, on whether agricultural policy should strive for the local production of essential stable foods irrespective of returns yielded, risks taken and overall considerations of comparative advantage. Some economists (notably Amartya Sen) have concluded, on an analysis of past famines, that the surest protection against deprivation in years of drought is to ensure the local production of staple crops; because, in such years, although Government may be able to ensure that aggregate availability of foodgrains is stable (through balancing imports),

the poor lack exchange entitlements to purchase such grain. To a great extent, of course, the cultivator does spread his risks in this manner and cultivate sufficient food crops for personal consumption. It is the agricultural labourer, however, for whom the risk cannot be spread, but it is doubtful whether any viable mechanisms for inducing more widespread local production of foodgrains can be propagated by Government.

THE PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM:

The State Government's handling of the public distribution of foodgrains is also subject to periodic criticism, but it is worth noting that existing constraints on the system are severe. Despite this, there has been a definite thrust in the expansion of the system. The number of Fair Price shops has steadily increased in recent years, as TABLE-3.7F shows. In addition, there has also been an appreciable increase in the offtake of essential commodities under the Public Distribution System in the State, as TABLE -3.7G indicates. The main constraint to the further expansion in the offtake of essential commodities under the Public Distribution System is the inadequate allotments made by the Government of India under the Central Pool.

TABLE-3.7E
RAGI CULTIVATION IN KOLAR DISTRICT

Year	Rainfall (MM)	Area (Hectares)	Output (tonnes)	Productivity inKgs./Hect
1974-75	836	1,23,947	1,07,152	864
1975-76+	972	1,26,648	1,61,880	1,278
1976-77	623	1,26,315	1,46,752	1,162
1977-78	806	1,41,772	1,75,195	1,236
1978-79	812	1,46,861	1,65,174	1,125
1979-80	904	1,40,862	98,909	702
1980-81	548	1,15,381	40,543	351
1981-82	849	1,38,000	1,23,000	891

+ Year of commencement of Social Forestry.

SOURCE: Forest Department.

TABLE-3.7F

FAIR PRICE SHOPS UNDER THE PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Year	No.of Fair Price Shops
1980-81	13,968
1981-82	14,330
1982-83	15,024
1983-84	16,267

SOURCE: Directorate of Food & Civil Supplies.

TABLE-3.7G
OFFTAKE UNDER THE PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Year	Rice (Tonnes)	Wheat (Tonnes)	Sugar (Tonnes)	Palmoleine oil (Tonnes)	Kerosene (K.litres)
1980	1,09,606	21,238	1,70,604	1,811	2,86,849
1981	2,62,766	27,301	1,65,862	16,720	3,12,936
1982	2,52,700	36,775	1,66,861	16,017	3,39,033
1983	2,79,565	71,922	1,70,018	23,492	3,43,641

SOURCE: Directorate of Food & Civil Supplies.

3.8 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND THE QUALITY OF ADMINISTRATION

The implementation of Government programmes is often seen to be the Achilles Heel of Indian Planning, and with the slippages that have occurred in significant sectors of the State's economy it is evident that the correspondence between planning and implementation is often tenuous. The stand-point that a Plan, once approved, becomes meaningful only if it leads to a self-imposed discipline in execution, is clearly reasonable. However, the planning process within government is often highly imperfect, revolving around investment allocations and targets for implementation, without a sufficient understanding of whether adequate mechanisms exist for the realisation of objectives. The compulsions of public policy often lead to 'unreasonable' targets being imposed, institutional constraints to implementation are insensitively appraised, the adverse impact that Government regulation and the accumulated welter of past legislation may have on the feasibility of implementation is rarely understood and yet, at the end of the Plan period, when implementation falls short of intended objectives, very rarely are the original planning exercises scrutinised. Thus, as earlier Sections indicated, the assumptions under which targets were set for the Sixth Plan in Power and Irrigation were untenable from the outset, and yet in their quest for appropriating higher outlays for the Plan period, departments of the State Government do make initially extravagant claims for their capacity to demonstrate achievement. Thus, irrigation projects are sanctioned on the basis of ostensibly favourable benefit-cost ratios, though scepticism about these ratios is now universal. In part, of course, this is a natural response to planning under uncertainty, for when future costs, design problems, resources availability and efficiency of implementation are all uncertain parameters, projecting the most optimistic scenario for successful completion of projects is not altogether invalid! Once resources get committed, however, successful implementation then becomes dependent on a re-costing of the project, and when such funds are not fully provided, there is general confusion about why implementation is poor.

THE MONTHLY MULTI-LEVEL REVIEWS:

An important precondition for successful implementation, therefore, is that planning exercises be thorough and realistic from the outset and that the impact of an uncertain future be discounted in several standardised ways. For the planning exercise to be responsive to implementational constraints, however, an extensive system of monitoring becomes crucial. Such a system, the Monthly Multi-Level Reviews, was introduced by the Government in 1983 in what must be judged to be a novel experiment in monitoring within the country. These reviews occur every month at various hierarchical levels of government (taluks, districts, State Government), and are conducted by departments and agencies responsible for the implementation of programmes as well as at levels where inter-agency coordination is needed, in order that problems and bottlenecks identified are projected to authorities who have the power to resolve them. Thereby constraints affecting implementation which need inter-departmental attention are discussed and generally resolved. The monitoring of progress occurs through the monthly measurement of physical and financial targets fixed in advance, and leads to the resolution of problems

arising as much from inertia, confusion and wasteful effort, as from conflict between agencies. Mid-course corrections, both in planning and implementation, thereby become possible. An important prerequisite to the success of such a system of monitoring is the programming of physical and financial targets for every Plan scheme in operation in every taluka each month. This is done before the commencement of the year. Reviews are subsequently conducted by the 15th of each month in each district on a prescribed format by the Principal District Officer of every department, in the presence of Principal Taluk Officers, and sent to the Deputy Commissioner and State Head of Department concerned, together with a list of unresolved problems. These form the basis of reviews of the consolidated progress at the State level by Government Departmental Secretaries **within a week** of the district level reviews. Departmental Secretaries then brief either the Chief Secretary, Additional Chief Secretary or Development Commissioner about outstanding problems that need resolution and of the adequacy of reasons given when progress of implementation is slow. The cycle of such multilevel monitoring repeats itself each month. It has led to considerable awareness among officials at different levels throughout Government of where special and concentrated effort is required, and has created formal channels for the resolution of problems. In addition to this, crucial indicators of performance in selected Government programmes are reviewed every month under the Karnataka Development Programme. Again, the reviews occur at the taluk, district and State levels and implementation is carefully watched; the Programme is assisted by official review groups and implementation committees (the latter including non-officials).

THE PUBLIC GRIEVANCES ORGANISATION:

Another innovative mechanism to make Government more responsive to the greivances of its people is the constitution of a Public Grievances Organisation in July 1983. Deputy Commissioners of districts were also designated as District Public Grievances Officers and each department of Government was asked to nominate one officer as its Public Grievances Officer. The intention behind this has been to ensure speedy disposal of petitions received from the public and redressal of their grievances and Karnataka is the first State in the country to have constituted a large, formal apparatus for this purpose. Representations received are to be dealt with on the highest priority with the intention of redressing genuine grievances without delay. Between July and December 1983 the Public Grievances Organisation received 36,924 petitions of which 18,108 were closed without further action as it was felt that they ought not to be further processed. 15,869 petitions were forwarded to departments concerned, of which 1701 representations were finally disposed of during that period. The Organisation keeps a continuous vigil on the disposal of applications, and where delays occur in the furnishing of replies, officials are asked to expedite replies, or even summoned to the Organisation. In certain cases files can be seized. Petitions are also received at the district level : Between July and December 1983, 6116 representations were received in the districts of which 3851 were finally disposed of. Clearly, the Public Grievances Organisation assists in enhancing the responsiveness of Government to the plight of its people and is expected to be strengthened during the Seventh Plan period.

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT WITHIN GOVERNMENT:

Although the systems established of monitoring and of redressing public grievances will assist in tightening the implementation of programmes, it is more doubtful whether they can have a sustained impact on the quality of administration. There are two points on which fundamental changes during the Seventh Plan may be necessary. The first difficulty arises in attracting good quality technical skills into Government. This is generally attributed to the inadequate emoluments structure within Government but, as the Rajadhyaksha Committee on Power, 1982, pointed out it is probably better explained by the conditions of work available for technical managers within the State Government and its agencies. How many of our best engineering graduates from the Indian Institutes of Technology would consider joining the State Government? None, probably. And yet many of them do work for agencies of the Union Government. Thus, outstanding young electrical engineers do join organisations like the National Thermal Power Corporation but would not consider working for State Electricity Boards at a similar emoluments structure. The erosion of technical talent within the State Government and its agencies is thus a matter of very serious concern, and much more foresight will be needed if this is to be arrested.

A second difficulty, which bears directly on the quality of administration, arises in that the environment for work within Government differs vastly between sectors, and notional incentival structures develop which make it more attractive for officials to work in certain sectors. Section 3.6 discusses how the implementation of a crucial economic programme of the Government like the IRDP is affected by the unwillingness of officials of several departments to come on deputation to District Rural Development Societies. Thereby, the least sought after officials are sent to manage a programme which calls for the highest skills in developmental administration. Similarly, it is a common-place that officials in the Irrigation Department prefer to work in irrigation projects (which handle capital-intensive construction) rather than work on deputation in Command Area Development Authorities (which handle minor distribution networks, but where some of the most difficult design and management problems exist). These are merely illustrative of a more widespread system of differential perquisites which have evolved in Government, in spite of Government. It would be as well to start by explicitly recognising this, of evaluating the notional structure of relative incentives that has developed, and of devising incentival structures which induce talented personnel to move into the more difficult sectors of developmental administration. This is in turn dependent on Government's personnel policies being sensitive to the development of human resources. These are, of course, issues which are customarily regarded as being outside the Plan, to be tackled through changes in administrative policy, and as applicable to other State Governments and the Government of India as to the Government of Karnataka. A national perspective on these issues of human resources development within the Government Sector does, therefore, seem essential, if the quality of administrative performance in Plan implementation is to show marked improvement.

3.9 THE PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

Karnataka's tradition of what is now known as the public sector enterprise goes back to the late 1920s. There are now 57 such enterprises. In 1956 there were 10, in 1970 there were 29. The momentum with which such enterprises have been set up has thus increased in more recent years. With a changed context and altered market conditions, the initial justification for setting up these ventures has often altered beyond recognition; the resource base and the market are no longer the local economy; and pricing and marketing strategies are increasingly governed by national - and even international - compulsions. Some of the enterprises have developed into monolithic manufacturing companies and face even larger rivals in an increasingly competitive market. The abilities of these enterprises to compete successfully is no longer assured, and the overall efficiency of some of these enterprises is widely believed to be less than satisfactory.

These enterprises have been set up for a variety of purposes: development, services, marketing and production. In addition there are Government companies and companies formed under special statutes. TABLE-3.9A indicates the distribution of enterprises in each category. The major expansion in recent years is seen to have occurred in Development and Production Enterprises. TABLE-3.9B indicates the consolidated summarised Profit and Loss Account for all Public Enterprises for 1981-82, the latest year for which such information is available. It is seen that the profit after tax during the year was Rs. 16.39 crores, constituting about 1.8% of income. However, the Karnataka Power Corporation alone accounted for 64% of the total profits and another 2 enterprises, the Hutti Gold Mines and the Karnataka Warehousing Corporation, together accounted for another 15%. As many as 11 enterprises have accumulated losses which exceed their net worth (share capital, reserves and surpluses). The most acute case is that of Mysore Tobacco Company where the accumulated losses in 1980-81 were more than 8 times the company's net worth.

TABLE - 3.9A
CATEGORIES OF PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES

Category	Numbers		
	1956	1970	1984
Development Enterprises	--	4	15
Service Enterprises	--	3	7
Marketing Enterprises	--	1	4
Production Enterprises	9	14	24
Companies formed under Special Statutes	--	4	4
Government Companies	1	3	3
ALL ENTERPRISES	10	29	57

SOURCE: Bureau of Public Enterprises

TABLE - 3.9B
CONSOLIDATED SUMMARISED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR ALL PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES: 1981-82

Rs. Crores

Income	928.58
Expenditure	796.87
Surplus	131.70
Subsidy	1.80
Depreciation	41.10
Interest on L.T. Loans	66.80
Profit before Tax	25.60
Income Tax	9.22
Profit after Tax	16.39

SOURCE: Bureau of Public Enterprises

There are a number of perceived constraints to the efficient working of public sector undertakings, and it will be necessary for Government policy to be sensitive to the elimination of these constraints during the Seventh Plan, if the performance of these enterprises is to show marked improvement. These are discussed below.

The State Bureau of Public Enterprises has indicated that the nexus between the State Government and its public enterprises is occasionally less than satisfactory. There is considerable ad-hocism in the manner in which Government processes decisions on the injection of funds - whether equity or loans - into such enterprises. In some cases identified by the Bureau of Public Enterprises, where such assistance (if extended in time) could have helped an enterprise, considerable time has elapsed between the decision to give funds and its actual release, with the result that the assistance failed to serve its intended purpose and becomes yet another dose of irrecoverable funding. In certain other cases such assistance has been given instantly, indeed with 'lightening' speed, and without careful examination and deliberation by Government. The Bureau of Public Enterprises feels that a systematic - though not time consuming - examination of the financial position of enterprises at the Government level is needed. To facilitate this, adequate and prompt feed-back from Government nominee-directors is crucial. These nominee-directors should, in all cases, be involved in decision-making within Government in the case of those enterprises on which they are nominee-directors.

The selection of chief executives of enterprises - a decision of the State Government - has not always taken into account proven flair, aptitude and integrity. Unless mechanisms to ensure this are evolved, it is unlikely that efficiency levels of senior management within these enterprises will be any different during the Seventh Plan. Appointments should be carefully made and chief executives should be allowed a reasonable spell of time - at least 4 years and possibly upto 7 - to demonstrate results. A recent study undertaken by the Bureau of Public Enterprises on the frequency of changes at the level of Chief Executive of 51 public enterprises revealed, however, that out of 337 changes effected since the inception of these enterprises, as many as 202 were after a tenure of less than 2 years and as many as 112 were within

a year. The details, presented in TABLE - 3.9C, also indicate that only 44 changes occurred after Chief Executives had served a tenure exceeding 4 years. In addition, non-officials who are appointed as Chairmen of these undertakings should be chosen on the basis of their relevance to the activity of the undertaking and should have a reputation for integrity. A firm Government resolve on these issues is an essential prerequisite for raising the operational efficiency of public enterprises, as well as rehabilitating the image and morale of many of these enterprises.

**TABLE - 3.9C
TENURES OF CHIEF EXECUTIVES**

Period in years	No. of Enterprises	No. of changes effected
Below 1 year	35	112
1 - 2	39	90
2 - 3	32	67
3 - 4	20	24
4 - 5	11	11
5 - 6	10	11
6 - 7	6	6
above 7 years	14	16
Total	167	337

SOURCE: Bureau of Public Enterprises

It is also clear that many enterprises have been set up without an adequate project appraisal, thus often building in financial losses into the working of these enterprises from the outset. If public enterprises are to be constituted in the future, it seems vital that Government's own convictions about the utility of these enterprises is matched with a project appraisal - independently and privately commissioned - which would estimate the commercial and social viability of these enterprises.

Similarly, objectives of existing enterprises need to be constantly reviewed in the context of changes in the economy, advances in technology and the new realities of pricing and marketing. Where such enterprises do not serve any clear developmental or social welfare purpose, but nevertheless continue to be an increasing burden on the exchequer, the purpose of continuing to prop them up with repeated doses of equity and loan assistance is surely questionable. In such cases certain difficult decisions on whether Government should attempt to sell such enterprises to private entrepreneurs or otherwise to liquidate these enterprises would have to be taken, consistent with certain financial obligations to the workforce. The Bureau of Public Enterprises has a clear role in advising Government on such issues.

PROFITABILITY IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR:

The 10 public enterprises which have earned the highest profits during 1983-84 are indicated in TABLE - 3.9D. When classified according to the return on total investment only 8 enterprises have yielded a return exceeding 10% as TABLE - 3.9E reveals. At

the other end of the profitability scale, the highest losses have been made by enterprises listed in TABLE - 3.9F. TABLE - 3.9G also lists the enterprises whose accumulated losses exceed their share capital, reserves and surplus during 1983 - 84. Finally, the average profit margins do vary considerably between different categories of public enterprises and, as TABLE - 3.9H reveals, such margins are negative for service enterprises.

TABLE - 3.9D
PUBLIC ENTERPRISES WITH THE HIGHEST PROFITS: 1983 - 84

Public Sector Enterprise	Profit (Rs.lakhs.)	Share in Total Profit (%)
1. Karnataka Power Corporation	1959.00	64.12
2. The Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited	246.14	8.06
3. Karnataka State Financial Corporation	230.82	7.56
4. Mysore Lamp Works	210.00	6.88
5. Mysore Minerals Limited	100.11	3.28
6. Karnataka Forest Plant- ation Corpn. Ltd.	43.25	1.42
7. Karnataka silk Industries Corporation Ltd.	38.56	1.26
8. Karnataka State Warehous- ing Corporation	37.77	1.24
9. Mysore Sales International Limited	37.40	1.22
10. Karnataka State Agro Corn Products Limited	33.54	1.10
All the rest which made profits	118.41	3.86
TOTAL PROFITS	3055.00	100.00

SOURCE: Bureau of Public Enterprises

TABLE - 3.9E
ENTERPRISES WITH THE HIGHEST RETURNS ON INVESTMENT: 1983-84

Public Sector Enterprise	Return on Total Investment (%)
1. Mysore Minerals Ltd.	28.51
2. Karnataka Land Army Corpn. Ltd.	27.11
3. Mysore Sugar Co. Ltd.	19.80
4. Hutti Gold Mines Co. Ltd.	18.03
5. Mysore Match Co. Ltd.	17.67
6. Mysore Lamp Works	17.49
7. Karnataka State Veneers Ltd.	15.88
8. M.S.I.L.	10.46

SOURCE: Bureau of Public Enterprises.

TABLE - 3.9F
PUBLIC ENTERPRISES WITH THE HIGHEST LOSSES: 1983-84

Public Sector Enterprise	Loss (Rs. Lakhs)	Share in Total Losses (%)
1. Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Limited	2544.38	36.78
2. Karnataka Electricity Board	1911.00	27.63
3. Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation.	1574.00	22.76
4. Karnataka Soaps & Detergents Limited	294.00	4.25
5. Karnataka Agro Industries Corpn. Limited	112.42	1.63
6. Karnataka Implements & Machinery Company Ltd.,	95.00	1.37
7. Mysore Acetates & Chemicals Company Limited	52.91	0.76
8. Mysore Tobacco Co. Ltd.,	50.00	0.72
9. Mysore Sugar Company Ltd.,	43.52	0.63
10. Karnataka Copper Consortium Limited	40.00	0.58
All the rest which made losses	200.42	2.89
TOTAL LOSSES	6917.65	100.00

SOURCE: Bureau of Public Enterprises

TABLE - 3.9G
ENTERPRISES WHOSE ACCUMULATED LOSSES EXCEED THEIR SHARE CAPITAL, RESERVES & SURPLUS: 1983-84

1. Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation
2. Karnataka State Construction Corporation
3. Karnataka Forest Industries Corporation Limited
4. Chamundi Machine Tools Limited
5. Chitradurga Copper Consortium
6. Karnataka Implements and Machineries Co. Limited
7. Karnataka Vidyuth Karkhane Limited
8. Mysore Chrome Tanning Co. Limited
9. Mysore Electrical Industries Limited
10. Mysore Tobacco Co. Limited
11. Mysore Acetate & Chemicals Co. Limited

SOURCE: Bureau of Public Enterprises

TABLE - 3.9H
PROFIT MARGINS OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES
1981-82

Category	Turnover (Rs. crores)	Profit (Rs. crores)	Profit margin*(%)
Development Enterprises	3278.85	49.04	1.50
Service Enterprises	6499.90	-154.13	-2.37
Marketing Enterprises	14251.60	50.09	0.35
Production Enterprises	32845.64	738.89	2.25
Companies formed under Special Statutes	34277.06	937.89	2.74
Government Companies	1705.31	16.50	0.97
Total	92858.36	1638.28	1.76

* Defined as Profit as a proportion of Turnover

SOURCE: Bureau of Public Enterprises

3.10 THE MAINTENANCE OF GOVERNMENT'S ASSETS

There is a widespread consensus that the maintenance of Government's assets is poor. Impressionistic evidence for this is, of course, all-pervasive: we have Government hospitals with sophisticated equipment in a state of desrepair; we have damp school buildings with leaky roofs which are a health-hazard for our children; we have roads constructed to respectable specifications on which maintenance repairs have been overdue for several years; and we have taluk offices and sub-registerars' offices which are occasionally so denuded of furniture that we witness the trasi-comic spectacle of officials sitting - literally - on files. With the inadequate maintenance of assets overtime, ensuring a respectable standard of administration becomes increasingly problematic, and the cumulative damage caused to public assets can be undone only by upgrading the standards of maintenance.

Maintenance expenditure is non-plan expenditure and is thus destined to become a persistant casualty of our system of planning. Narrowly viewed, the issue of maintenance need not surface in the prparation of the Plan (and has not done so in the past), except in the sense that the resources available for funding the Plan would depend on the extent to which allocations for maintenance are made. However, it is clear that such a view would be myopic, for atleast 3 reasons :

First, our planning for the maintenance of assets has occured largely through default, and has not been subject to the planning, implementation and monitoring discipline that Plan schemes are subject to. The monitoring and implementation of plan schemes, for instance, has been considerably tightened within the State in recent years, but the maintenance of assets is outside such reviews.

Second, even if financial allocations for maintenance were to be adequately budgeted, the financial crunch that confronts the State Government towards the last few months of each financial year, leads inevitably to curbs on non-Plan expenditure. Much of the non-Plan budgeted allocation (like allocations for wages and salaries and for interest-payments by the Government) is, however, of a contractual and committed nature, and is insulated against any such tampering. Maintenance allocations are not, and typically get reduced by across-the-board cuts, or such works get postponed to the following year. And it is much the same story the next year. The irony of our planned economy, therefore, indicates that fresh investments within a sector are to be encouraged and allocations protected, while capital consumption in assets already created is tolerated.

Third, in the absence of a planning perspective, for many assets of Government specific norms for maintenance have not been devised; for other assets, although specific norms may exist they are insufficiently sensitive to the variations in the maintenance requirements that may be needed for different locations or for different qualitative specifications of the assets ; for yet other assets, maintenance may be poor simply on account of insufficient delegation of financial powers for incurring maintenance

expenditure or because insufficient financial provisions have been budgeted. There are, therefore, a combination of reasons for poor maintenance, and the issues these raise acquire a cyclical prominence, inducing discussion and debate every 5 years at the time of each Finance Commission's award. Departments of State Governments have similarly tended to take a close look at prevailing norms for maintenance while having to provide information on Subsidiary Points to each Finance Commission. The exercises wrapped up, Government Departments are lulled into the belief that a definitive and updated view of their maintenance details has emerged. However, although rough-and-ready average norms of maintenance expenditure may be perfectly adequate for computing the total resources needed for maintaining a Department's assets (and it is these average norms that each Finance Commission is concerned with), such norms may turn out to be too coarse and, therefore, inapplicable in relation to any specific asset of a Department. It appears vital, therefore, that such prevailing norms be carefully assessed with sensitivity to such variational detail.

The Eighth Finance Commission has considered in some detail the provision of adequate norms for maintenance and has allowed for expenditure on such maintenance in its forecast of revenue expenditure for each State during the 5 year forecast period ending 1988-89. The norms suggested and the amounts allowed for Karnataka reveal, as TABLE-3.10A indicates, that over Rs.360 crores has been allowed for the maintenance of buildings, roads and irrigation works. During the Sixth Plan, as TABLE-3.10B indicates, the State will spend about Rs.260 crores on the maintenance of these assets. Thus in Karnataka's case inadequate levels of maintenance are probably better explained by unsatisfactory maintenance norms than by inadequate expenditure on maintenance. A review of existing norms is therefore necessary and was attempted by the Planning Department in 1983 for 4 major assets. The following picture emerged:

BUILDINGS:

Present Status:

Specific norms have not been laid down by Government for incurring expenditure on the maintenance of buildings. However, in practice, notional norms have been established through the delegation of financial powers to various officers of the Public Works Department and these financial powers are indicated in TABLE-3.10C. Expenditure in excess of the Chief Engineer's powers can be sanctioned by Government though in practice the delays that are customary in getting Governmental clearance ensure that - in all but the most urgent cases - the norms for maintenance are regulated according to the delegation of financial powers. Further, these powers have been computed as a proportion of the historic (and not current) capital cost of buildings.

TABLE - 3.10A
MAINTENANCE NORMS OF THE EIGHTH FINANCE COMMISSION

Asset	Amount in Rs.	Amount allowed for Karnataka during the forecast period (Rs. Crores)
A. Buildings (All Norms in Rs. per Sq. metre)		
1. Residential Buildings		
(a) Annual Repair	2.75 - 5.50	56.10
(b) Special Repair	2.90 - 3.85	
2. Non-Residential Buildings		
(a) Annual Repair	1.51 - 7.85	
(b) Special Repair	3.85 - 7.70	
B. Major & Medium Irrigation Works		
(All Norms in Rs. per hectare)		
(a) Gross irrigated area	100.00	67.47
(b) Unutilised potential	30.00	
C. Roads (All Norms in Rs. per Km.)		
(a) Highways B.T.		
(i) Single lane	18500	State Roads 226.95
(ii) Double lane	23500	
(b) Other Roads		
(i) Earthen	8000	Local body Roads 14.10
(ii) W.B.M. & Gravel	11500	
(iii) B.T.	16000	
GRAND TOTAL		364.62

SOURCE: Report of the Eighth Finance Commission.

TABLE - 3.10B
SIXTH PLAN EXPENDITURE ON THE MAINTENANCE OF ASSETS
(Rs. lakhs)

Year	Buildings	Roads	Irrigation Works	Total
1980-81	376.00	1844.00	1700.00	3920.00
1981-82	538.00	1991.64	2032.68	4562.32
1982-83	461.00	2487.18	2293.04	5241.22
1983-84	537.00	2673.79	2294.66	5505.45
1984-85*	738.00	3139.50	2826.95	6704.45
TOTAL SIXTH PLAN	2650.00	12136.11	11147.33	25933.44

* Anticipated
SOURCE : Finance Department.

TABLE - 3.10C
DELEGATION OF FINANCIAL POWERS FOR MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS
As in 1983-84

Vintage	Percentage of Capital Cost		
	Chief Engineer's Powers	Superintending Engineer's Powers	Executive Engineer's Powers
Buildings constructed prior to 1940	6.0	5.0	4.0
Buildings constructed between 1940 and 31st March 1975	5.0	4.0	3.0
Buildings constructed after 1st April 1975	3.0	2.5	1.5

The powers indicated above are exclusive of property taxes. Maintenance expenditures beyond these norms have to be approved by the State Government.

SOURCE : Chief Engineer, Communications & Buildings.

Desirable Changes:

The plinth area of a building should be the basis for computing desirable maintenance allocations, with weightages being given for buildings where the public have greater access; for buildings constructed to lower specifications by private individuals and local bodies and subsequently transferred to Government; for older buildings and those used for industrial purposes; and for buildings in Malnad areas. Departmentwise allocations should be made in proportion to the plinth area of buildings owned by each department and should be separately budgeted. Finally, a conceptual distinction should be maintained between normal annual repairs, special less frequent repairs, and minor additions and alterations to buildings.

ROADS

Present Status:

The existing norms for the maintenance of roads are indicated in TABLE- 3.10D and it is clear that these norms are uniform for different surfaces of each access-category of road. This would be unexceptionable if each access-category had a broadly similar surface type, and this is indeed so for State Highways and Major District Roads which are largely black-topped. However, other District Roads and Village Roads maintained by the PWD have more than one predominant surface-type, and it would be advantageous to proper maintenance if the norms were sufficiently sensitive to this. Further, the existing norms make no distinction between normal and special repairs. Indeed, the National Transport Policy Committee, 1980 (Pande Committee) which considered the issues posed by the inadequate maintenance of roads, suggested that norms should be separately set for three kinds of maintenance - routine day-to-day maintenance of road width, structure, road signs, etc; periodic renewal of surfaces; and special repairs necessitated by floods, landslides, storms and natural calamities.

TABLE - 3.10D
NORMS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF ROADS
As in 1983-84 Rs. per Km. Annually

Access-category	Maintenance Norm
State Highways	4500
Major District Roads	2500
Other District Roads	2000
Village Roads	1000
Rural Roads	500

SOURCE: Chief Engineer, Communications & Buildings

Desirable Changes:

The maintenance requirements for roads should depend on the access-category, the surface and the average traffic intensity, unlike at present, and should distinguish between ordinary annual maintenance and less periodic special repairs. Roads of local bodies should be brought within the Planning exercise and a proportion of their resource requirements for this be met by Government. (The Eighth Finance Commission has subsequently allowed for all such expenditure being met by Government in its revenue forecasts)

MEDICAL AND HEALTH INSTITUTIONS
Present Status:

Karnataka has an extensive network of medical and health institutions and TABLE - 3.10E indicates the norms employed for the provision of drugs and chemicals; these norms require drugs and chemicals to be provided at a scale of Rs.2.50 per day for every out-patient and Rs.5.00 per day for every in-patient. Not only are these norms regarded as being inadequate, but in addition it is by no means clear that for major hospitals offering a range of sophisticated services, it is possible to telescope the requirements for drugs and chemicals in terms of an average norm of expenditure per patient. In addition, the Department of Health does not appear to have established an adequate financial accounting system to provide for depreciation expenditure. In the Government's budget, no accounting distinction is made between equipment purchased for replacement and equipment purchased to supplement the net stock of existing equipment. Similarly, there is no separate budgetary accounting for expenditure on working capital, which is subsumed under an omnibus accounting classification termed as 'Office Expenses' (which includes many other items of contingency expenditure). It is crucial to the serviceability of equipment in these institutions that a proper accounting system is devised which identifies annual depreciation and maintenance allocations.

TABLE - 3.10E
NORMS FOR THE PROVISION OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
 As in 1983-84

Medical or Health Institution		Present norm for provision of drugs per patient (Rs.)	Number of patients per institution annually	Total number of institutions
Major Hospitals	OP	2.50	91352	13
	IP	5.00	44577	
District Hospitals	OP	2.50	38972	28
	IP	5.00	8383	
Taluk level hospitals	OP	2.50	19259	162
	IP	5.00	12839	
Primary Health Centres	OP	2.50	3810	315
	IP	5.00	1275	
Primary Health Units	OP	2.50	3440	1288

OP = Outpatients
 IP = Inpatients

SOURCE : Directorate of Health & Family Welfare.

Desirable Changes:

The existing norms for the provision of drugs and chemicals need to be considerably increased, by between 50 - 100%. Further, for major hospitals the estimation of their requirements needs to be done in relation to the specific sophisticated services provided by them, rather than through postulating an average requirement per patient. Further, a depreciation accounting system needs to be implemented for the high - value equipment in medical and health institutions, and precise rates of depreciation for different types of equipment need to be computed. Working capital requirements need to be adequately provided for. In particular, there is an acute shortfall in the allocation available for the purchase of X-Ray films.

IRRIGATION WORKS

Present Status:

There are no specific norms adopted by Government for the maintenance of irrigation works. The 7th State Irrigation Ministers Conference of 1982 has suggested certain norms of expenditure per hectare of potential created or area irrigated.

Desirable Changes:

For major irrigation projects, however, it is somewhat surprising that norms for maintenance should be devised according to expenditure per hectare of potential created or area irrigated, as such norms can at best be derivative. The items of maintenance necessary for an irrigation project include maintenance of the dam site (gates, hoisting arrangements and workshop maintenance) as well as canals (desilting, protection of slopes in soft soil reaches and the maintenance of cross-drainage works). In addition, special repairs are also periodically necessary, both for the dam site as well as for the canals. Repairs to the lining of canals, resectioning and improvements to cross-drainage works are particularly crucial. In many major irrigation projects there has in recent years been a substantial increase in water utilisation for high yielding crops and the existing availability of water does not meet farmers' requirements, with the result that cultivators occasionally resort to cutting and breaching canals during the peak-season water demand. This results in a higher expenditure on special repairs. Further, special repairs have typically to be completed very rapidly (often within a fortnight) as such repairs necessitate the closure of canals and the withholding of water. This inevitably escalates the cost. Unless adequate norms are devised for each such item of maintenance, for both ordinary and special repairs, it is unlikely that a true appreciation of the cost of maintenance for large projects can be gauged. Average norms based on acreage expenditure do not capture the manifold items of expenditure necessary to keep a modern irrigation project serviceable. It seems desirable that such norms for maintenance should be devised in relation to specific functions of maintenance.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE SEVENTH PLAN

It appears desirable that the prevention of capital consumption should have the highest priority during the Seventh Plan. There has been some indication that the Planning Commission is considering the merits of incorporating expenditure on the maintenance of assets within the Plan as an item of 'depreciation capital investment'. However, irrespective of whether maintenance expenditures continue to be budgeted as non-Plan expenditures or not, they should be subject to the same discipline that Plan expenditures are subject to within Government. This discipline should extend to the implementation and monitoring of such expenditures.

With maintenance allocations being budgeted hitherto as non-plan allocations, such a thrust on maintenance will not be neglected in the outlays for Karnataka's Seventh Plan. However, given the very natural limits upto which maintenance expenditures can be budgeted outside the Plan, and in view of the need to upgrade many standards of maintenance, departments of the Government have been permitted and encouraged to include such maintenance schemes within the Plan if they so desire. Thus a MAINTENANCE PLAN emerges within the Seventh Plan, the details of which are indicated in the sectoral programmes in Part-VI of this document. It is expected that with such a change an integrated view of maintenance and fresh investment priorities within each sector will begin to emerge.

3.11 CENTRAL ASSISTANCE IN THE FINANCING OF THE STATE PLAN

THE PATTERN OF CENTRAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The issues raised by the pattern of Central assistance in the financing of State Plans have become increasingly contentious, and need to be assessed in the context of the Seventh Plan. There are essentially three ways in which the Government of India contributes to the resources of State Plans: first, by virtue of the Gadgil Formula in which block assistance is given to States; second, for projects funded from abroad (mainly from the World Bank); and third, as Additional Plan Assistance (though such assistance tends to be on specific requests, is not governed by any specified norms for distribution, and the assistance so given tends to be relatively meagre). All such assistance by the Government of India is given partly as grants and partly as loans.

In addition, there are two other ways in which Plan resource transfers are controlled by the Government of India: by fixing a ceiling on market borrowings which each State Government can resort to in order to fund its Plan; and through assistance given for specific centrally sponsored and central sector schemes which are implemented by State Governments (though such resources are not part of the State Plans). The resource pattern for Karnataka's Plans is indicated in TABLE - 3.11A and it is clear that the proportion of Central assistance for the State Plan has been steadily decreasing.

TABLE-3.11A
PATTERN OF RESOURCES FOR KARNATAKA'S PLAN

Period	Central Assistance	Market Borrowings	Karnataka Government Resources	Total
1969-74 (Fourth Plan)	46.3	18.1	35.6	100.0
1974-78 (Fifth Plan)	31.2	16.6	52.2	100.0
1978-80	32.7	7.8	59.5	100.0
1980-84 (Four years of Sixth Plan)	23.0	8.6	68.4	100.0

SOURCE: Finance Department.

The issues raised by the existing pattern of Central assistance in the funding of State Plans have been widely discussed and have figured prominently in discussions of Centre-State financial relations, not least in the deliberations of the National Development Council. An appraisal of these issues pertaining to such resource transfers suggests that by far the most critical issue is the increasing irrelevance of the Government of India in appreciably supplementing State Government resources for Plan

finance, largely on account of the very high debt servicing obligations which State Governments face. In their quest for ensuring that Annual Plans are of a respectable size most State Governments tend to focus on the implications to them of the distribution inherent under the Gadgil Formula or the resources which could be released to State Governments if the number of centrally sponsored and central sector schemes is reduced. However, under the current pattern of central assistance under which loan repayment obligations of State Governments to the Government of India are increasing, substantial increases in Annual Plan size constitute an invitation to further indebtedness in the years ahead. In the absence, therefore, of a fundamental restructuring of the terms of loan assistance from the Government of India, or of the rescheduling of debts of the State Government, to argue that Central Resources for funding the State Plan should increase sizably would invite very serious debt servicing problems in future years. As such, the most pressing item on the agenda for a restructuring of Central assistance in the financing of Karnataka's Plan must start with an examination of the possibilities for keeping such debt servicing obligations within manageable proportions. Indeed, in this sense Karnataka's apprehensions are less serious than those of certain other States, and, as TABLE-3.11B indicates, Central assistance for Bihar exceeded half its Approved Annual Plan size during 1982-83, with correspondingly higher debt servicing obligations in the years ahead.

KARNATAKA'S DEBT SERVICING PROBLEM:

The general pattern of Central financial assistance is 70% loan and 30% grant. The debt servicing problem that this has contributed to is evident from TABLE-3.11C. During the first four years of the Sixth Plan the total quantum of Central loans received (under Plan and non-Plan) amounted to Rs.556.30 crores. During this period the State Government repaid to the Government of India a principal amount of Rs.309.52 crores and an interest of Rs.189.89 crores, implying a total debt servicing commitment during this period of Rs.499.41 crores. Thus the debt servicing commitment amounted to almost 90% of the gross loan received from the Government of India. It is also clear that the debt servicing problem is becoming increasingly acute over time and that Karnataka's debt servicing commitment is a little less severe than the commitments of all States put together. Indeed, during the first four years of the Sixth Plan, all States paid back as debt servicing charges 8% more than they received from the Government of India.

**TABLE-3.11B
CENTRAL RESOURCES IN THE FINANCING OF STATE PLANS**

1983-84			
STATE	Approved Annual Plan Size (Rs: Crores)	Central Assistance for Annual Plan (Rs.Crores)	Proportion of Central Assistance in Approved Annual Plan (%)
I. GENERAL CATEGORY STATES			
Bihar	593.00	312.04	52.6
Orissa	345.00	157.49	45.6
Uttar Pradesh	1237.00	464.84	37.6
Rajasthan	387.00	142.48	36.8
Kerala	320.00	94.12	29.4
West Bengal	540.00	156.52	29.0
Andhra Pradesh	774.00	211.01	27.3
Madhya Pradesh	901.00	243.28	27.0
Karnataka	575.00	120.03	20.9
Tamil Nadu	845.00	157.97	18.7
Punjab	440.00	72.82	16.5
Gujarat	869.00	135.60	15.6
Maharashtra	1509.00	230.73	15.3
Harvana	373.00	52.71	14.1
Total General Category States	9708.00	2551.64	26.3
II. TOTAL SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES	875.00	959.28	109.6

SOURCE: Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, "Basic Statistics Relating to Indian Economy", 1984

Several suggestions have been made about ways of reducing the gravity of debt servicing obligations of States; these suggestions generally classify State Government expenditure into financially unremunerative (though possibly socially remunerative) expenditure and financially remunerative expenditure, and recommend that the loan component should be in proportion to the financially remunerative expenditure incurred by the State Government. Computations made for Karnataka by the Planning Department do highlight the importance of such a view. For instance, the State Annual Plan size for 1981-82 was Rs.426 crores, of which Rs.196 crores was funded through borrowings (from the Government of India, institutional lending agencies, small savings and other miscellaneous borrowings). Thus the Annual Plan for 1981-82 led to an additional financial liability of Rs.196 crores. As against this, expenditure of Rs.134 crores was on revenue account (yielding no returns) and it is estimated that a further Rs.140 crores was on socially remunerative but financially unremunerative schemes (encompassing capital outlays on education, medical and health services, agricultural and industrial infrastructure, roads and bridges and irrigation works). Thus the Annual Plan in effect created additional notional financial assets for the Government through Plan outlays on financially remunerative

schemes of merely Rs.152 crores. Thus, additional liabilities created far exceeded notional additional assets.

TABLE-3.11C
DEBT SERVICING ON CENTRAL LOANS

Category	Unit	KARNATAKA		ALL STATES	
		Fifth Plan (1974-78)	4 years of Sixth Plan (1980-84)	Fifth Plan (1974-78)	4 years of Sixth Plan (1980-84)
Central Loans Received	Rs.Crores	284.0	556.3	5,173.4	12,571.9
Repayment of Principal	Rs.Crores	148.3	309.5	3,468.6	9,718.9
Payment of Interest	Rs.Crores	91.1	189.9	1,791.2	3,870.1
Total amount paid	Rs.Crores	239.4	499.4	5,259.8	13,589.0
Principal repaid as proportion of Central Loans Rec	%	52.2	55.6	67.0	77.3
Total Amount paid as proportion of Central Loans Received	%	84.3	89.8	101.7	108.1

SOURCE: Finance Department

If notional additional assets and liabilities for that year were to have been equal, the borrowings of the State Government would have had to be Rs.44 crores lower. Total Plan assistance from the Government of India that year amounted to Rs.110.26 crores (with a loan component of Rs.77.25 crores). Thus notional additional assets and liabilities would have matched had Government of India's loans amounted to Rs.33.25 crores out of their total assistance of Rs.110.36 crores. The loan component would thereby have to be 30% of total Central Plan assistance.

Given the existing debt servicing problems faced by Karnataka it does appear legitimate to argue, therefore, that further aggravation of these problems would be minimised if Central Plan assistance were to be in the loan-grant ratio of 30:70 during the Seventh Plan. This is a fair and beneficial modification to the pattern of Central assistance which the Government of India is seriously urged to consider. Other modifications which have been suggested periodically are discussed below.

THE GADGIL FORMULA

The Gadgil Formula for allocating Central resources across states took effect from the Fourth Plan, replacing the earlier schematic approach for allocating Central assistance. The Formula was revised in 1980 and TABLE-3.11D provides details of both versions

of the Formula. It is seen that the predominant criterion (with a 60% weightage) for allocating Central resources across 14 major States (after allowing for the resource requirements of special category States and Union Territories) is the population of the State. Since 1980 no weightage is being given for resource requirements for ongoing major irrigation and power projects. For allocating Central assistance during the Sixth Plan, Karnataka's per capita income was placed as marginally above the national per capita income with the result that the State got no resources on account of the 20% weightage allocated for States having a per capita income below the national average. Karnataka's tax effort, however, is regarded as high and the State has (in earlier meetings of the National Development Council) urged that this criterion be given a 20% weightage. Finally, the criterion of 'special problems' appears to have been deployed by the Government of India in a standardised manner in recent years, by allocating resources to States under this criterion in proportion to the aggregate resources allocated under the other criteria.

TABLE-3.11D
THE GADGIL FORMULA

Criterion for allocation among 14 major States.	Weightage (%)	
	Upto 1979	From 1980
1. Population	60	60
2. Tax effort (per capita tax in relation to per capita income)	10	10
3. Per capita income (if below the national average)	10	20
4. Continuing major irrigation and power projects	10	-
5. Special problems (such as hilly areas, chronically drought areas, etc.)	10	10
TOTAL	100	100

SOURCE: Planning Commission

Although the Karnataka Government has been advocating further changes in the revised Gadgil formula, nevertheless there appears to be an imperfect understanding of the precise impact that any revision would have on the additional resources that might flow to the State Government. One handicap which the State Government faces is that the Planning Commission does not, as a matter of practice, reveal the data-base upon which each criterion is deployed, nor does it release information on the resources available to each State under each of the five criteria in the Gadgil Formula. However, one exception to this occurred in the computation of resources for the aborted Medium Term Plan 1978-83, when Rs.4,200 crores were allocated across 14 major States for the 4 year period 1979-83 and the Planning Commission indicated Karnataka's share under each of the five criteria. On this basis the Planning Department has computed Karnataka's share across the 14 major States under each criterion, and this is indicated in TABLE-3.11E. It is seen that the most advantageous criterion from the State's point of view is the tax effort.

TABLE-3.11E
KARNATAKA'S SHARE AMONG 14 MAJOR STATES UNDER EACH CRITERION IN
THE GADGIL FORMULA

As estimated by the Planning Department

Criterion	Karnataka's estimated share %
1. Population	5.7
2. Tax effort	7.7
3. Per capita income (if below the national average)	-
4. Continuing major irrigation and power projects	6.1
5. Special Problems	5.3

SOURCE: Planning Department

During 1983-84 Karnataka received Rs.82 crores as Central assistance under the Gadgil Formula. Clearly, with the State being regarded as having an above average per capita income during the Sixth Plan, the weightage of 20% given for this criterion has not been to the State's advantage. Even with an advantageous reordering of the Formula, however, it appears unlikely that we could have received more than an additional Rs.10 crores. This must be contrasted with the total Karnataka Plan expenditure that year of Rs.630.5 crores. Thus, even the most advantageous reordering of the Gadgil Formula is unlikely to bring the State more than an additional 2% of the total Plan size. In practice it seems unlikely that such an advantageous reordering of the Gadgil Formula would be agreed to, as other States may object. It does, therefore, appear a little futile for Karnataka to keep pressing for radical changes in the Gadgil Formula.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

There are 7 projects being implemented within Karnataka with World Bank assistance and a number of other smaller projects with other externally aided finance. The aggregate resource transfer from the Centre for such projects is comparatively small, and during 1981-82 Rs.10.25 crores was transferred. The resource transfer on this account during 1984-85 is expected to be about double this amount.

Most external funding agencies (including the World Bank) generally finance 50% of the cost of schemes. In turn, the Government of India under its present pattern passes on to the State Government 70% of this amount. The amount so transferred is additional to the block amounts transferred under the Gadgil Formula. However, this additionality amounts to just 35% of the total cost of the project. State Governments have been urging that the entire amounts funded by external agencies ought to be transferred to State Governments. In addition, IDA (the soft lending agency of the world Bank) does not levy any interest on the loans given (but levies a nominal service charge of 3/4%). The Government of India, however, passes on this assistance in the same pattern as under the Gadgil Formula (in terms of the loan

component and the rate of interest). The Government of India has rejected the suggestion that additional Central assistance provided for such externally aided projects should be given on the same terms at which such external assistance is received by the Government of India. This rejection is argued on the basis that the terms of Central Plan assistance to States must necessarily be on a uniform basis taking into account the overall cost at which resources are raised by the Government of India, with the grant and loan elements as well as the maturities of loans being determined in the light of broad requirements of Plan schemes. The Government of India has argued that as external assistance is received from several sources on different terms, if State Governments were to be provided such assistance on precisely those terms, discrimination would occur in the terms at which different externally aided projects are funded.

The main consequence, however, of such an argument is that the attraction of State Governments posing schemes for externally aided projects is diminished. The only advantage of such projects lies in the 35% additionality in resources available to the State Government. As indicated earlier, such additionality is not appreciable in the context of the overall Plan size and must be traded against the (often stringent) conditionality clauses imposed by external funding agencies when sanctioning assistance for projects, particularly with many departments of the State Government planning to augment their outlays during the Seventh Plan by posing projects for World Bank assistance.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED AND CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES

These schemes are formulated by the Government of India on national norms for execution by the State Government. The expenditure on most of these schemes is shared between the Central and State Governments, though there exist a few schemes for which the Government of India incurs full expenditure. At the commencement of the Fourth Plan the National Development Council decided to limit the Central assistance under such schemes to one-sixth of the quantum of aggregate Central assistance for State Plans and also felt that these schemes should conform to certain desirable guidelines like constituting inter-State schemes or being significant from a national point of view. However, the number of such schemes continued to multiply and by 1977-78 there were 200 schemes. During the formulation of the Medium Term Plan 1978-83, it was estimated that the total quantum of Central resources which would be transferred under such schemes to all States would be about Rs.6,000 crores during the 5 year period. In 1978 the National Development Council decided that 71 schemes would be discontinued and an outlay of Rs.2,000 crores on such schemes earlier proposed would be transferred to State Governments for funding their Plans. Despite this, however, the total expenditure on centrally sponsored and central sector schemes by the Government of India did not decline sharply, largely because certain schemes (NREP, Rural Water Supply, CADA, Family welfare) gained in importance during the Sixth Plan period. As the Sixth Plan has progressed, the total resources transferred under such schemes has continued to increase. Thus, as Section 3.3 indicated, during 1979-80 the total resources transferred by the Government of India to Karnataka on such schemes was Rs.40.61 crores whereas for the year 1984-85 budget estimates indicate a total anticipated resource transfer of Rs.171.54 crores. Indeed, at the

commencement of the Sixth Plan it was agreed by the Planning Commission that the total resource transfer under such schemes to Karnataka during the Sixth Plan period would amount to Rs.61.32 crores. However, the total resources transferred in practice during the Sixth Plan is expected to be Rs.409.44 crores. In addition, the Government of India has of late also begun making resource transfers under centrally sponsored and central sector schemes directly to agencies of the State Government, totally by-passing the State Government. Thus, IRDP assistance is now being given directly to DRDSs, by-passing the State Government altogether.

An overview of the manner which the recent burgeoning of centrally sponsored and central sector schemes has distorted the pattern of Plan resource transfers from the Centre to Karnataka is visible from TABLE-3.11F. During 1978-79, the resources transferred under centrally sponsored and central sector schemes were about half the Central resources transferred for funding the State Plan. Five years later the two resource transfers were about equal. During this period the quantum of Central resource transfers to Karnataka for centrally sponsored and central sector schemes actually trebled, whereas other Central resource transfers went up by less than half. The main consequence to the State Government in obtaining a reduction in the number of such schemes (and in the quantum of corresponding resource transfers) is not that priorities for such schemes will necessarily diminish but that the State Government will have much greater flexibility in the design of these schemes without having to ensure that scheme specifications (often extending to minor details) meet with the approval of the Government of India. That such executional irritants exist and lead to consequent delays in implementation is widely felt by several State Government Departments. In addition, delays in the reimbursement of the Central share of such projects do worsen the financial ways and means position of the State Government.

**TABLE - 3.11F
CENTRAL PLAN RESOURCES TRANSFERRED TO KARNATAKA**

Resource Transfer	Amount (Rs.crores)			Proportion (%)		
	1973-74	1978-79	1983-84	1973-74	1978-79	1983-84
Under Gadgil Formula	35.5	87.5	107.1	40.2	27.5	13.1
For Externally Aided Projects	-	-	22.4	-	-	3.0
Additional Plan Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Central Resources for State Plans	35.5	87.5	129.5	40.2	27.5	16.1
(TOTAL STATE PLAN)	(69.9)	(277.9)	(630.5)	(79.2)	(87.4)	(84.0)
For Centrally Sponsored & Central Sector Schemes	18.4	40.0	120.0	20.8	12.6	16.0
Total Plan Resource Transfer from the Centre	53.9	127.5	241.0	61.0	40.1	32.1
TOTAL STATE PLAN & CENTRALLY SPONSORED/CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES	88.3	317.9	750.5	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Finance Department

CENTRAL INVESTMENT IN KARNATAKA

Finally, the impact of Central resources invested in Karnataka is also measured through the direct investment by Public sector enterprises of the Union Government. TABLE-3.11G reveals the distribution of gross investment by non-departmental enterprises of the Government of India. Although Karnataka's share of such investment has risen marginally as from 1971-72 to 1982-83, nevertheless out of the 16 major States among whom comparisons have been made, Karnataka's ranking is 11th in both years. Further, there are just 3 States (Bihar, Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra) which during 1982-83 have absorbed almost two-fifths of the total direct investment by these enterprises, and not all these 3 States are industrially backward. The inequality in the inter-State spread of such direct investment is striking.

TABLE - 3.11G
GROSS INVESTMENT IN STATES BY UNION NON-DEPARTMENTAL PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

Name of State/ Union Territory	Rs. Crores		% to total		Average annual increase %
	1971-72	1982-83	1971-72	1982-83	
Andhra Pradesh	127	2,119	2.6	6.6	32.4
Assam	127	1,556	2.6	4.9	28.5
Bihar	1,064	4,692	22.2	14.7	16.0
Gujarat	176	1,115	3.8	3.5	..
Haryana	8	315	0.2	1.0	44.5
Himachal Pradesh	-	168	-	0.5	..
Jammu & Kashmir	-	24	-	Neg.	-
Karnataka	113	1,065	2.4	3.3	25.1
Kerala	137	618	2.9	1.9	16.2
Madhya Pradesh	610	3,861	12.7	12.1	20.2
Maharashtra	146	3,993	3.0	12.5	39.2
Orissa	35	1,522	0.7	4.8	45.5
Punjab	35	486	0.7	1.5	30.1
Rajasthan	56	543	1.2	1.7	25.5
Tamil Nadu	344	1,333	7.2	4.2	14.5
Uttar Pradesh	482	2,491	10.0	7.8	17.8
West Bengal	518	2,394	10.8	7.5	16.6
Delhi	-	995	-	3.1	-
Goa	-	12	-	Neq.	..
Other States/Union Territories	-	243	-	0.8	..
Unallocated	814	2,424	17.0	7.6	11.5
Total	4,792	31,969	100.00	100.0	21.8

SOURCE: Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, "A Statistical Review of Central Government Enterprises," 1984.

3.12 FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE SIXTH PLAN

The structure of resources available for funding the State Sixth Plan is depicted in TABLE - 3.12A. A comparison of the anticipated resources under different categories in relation to approval given at the commencement of the Sixth Plan reveals that the major shortfalls in realisation have been in the contribution of public enterprises and miscellaneous capital receipts. The outstanding achievement has been in additional resource mobilisation. The total resources for funding the Plan can also be (definitionally) computed as the aggregate of State budgetary receipts and Central Plan Assistance net of the expenditure commitments on the Non-Plan budget. Such a classification of Plan resources emerges from TABLE - 3.12B wherein the total Sixth Plan resource estimate is computed at both current prices and at 1979-80 prices. It is evident that Non-Plan expenditure has grown faster than the aggregate receipts, thus lowering the growth of resources for funding the Plan. In addition, the Sixth Plan Approved resource estimate was computed at 1979-80 prices, and at constant prices it is evident that there has been a shortfall in realisation in every resource item except additional resource mobilisation and total capital receipts. The aggregate shortfall has been met, of course, through a lower than approved Sixth Plan expenditure at constant prices, as Section 3.3 discussed.

TABLE - 3.12B
A CLASSIFICATION OF RESOURCES FOR KARNATAKA'S SIXTH PLAN
Rs.lakhs.

Category	Sixth Plan Approved Resource Estimate at 1979-80 prices	Latest Resource Estimate at current prices	Latest Resource Estimate at 1979-80 prices
A. RECEIPTS			
1. Revenue Receipts	4652.43	5771.91	3771.16
2. Capital Receipts	338.44	582.90	383.48
3. Loans & Contributions	417.40	290.25	197.90
4. Additional Resource Mobilisation	457.71	789.95	488.46
5. Withdrawals from Reserves	100.44	0.90	4.72
TOTAL A	5966.42	7435.91	4845.72
B. NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE:			
1. Revenue Expenditure	3659.76	4781.03	3094.56
2. Capital Expenditure	580.86	849.72	554.08
TOTAL B	4240.62	5630.75	3648.64
C. STATE PLAN RESOURCES	1725.80	1805.16	1197.08
D. CENTRAL ASSISTANCE	539.20	603.49	478.27
E. AGGREGATE RESOURCES FOR THE PLAN	2265.00	2408.65	1675.35

Note: Loans and contributions include contribution of public enterprises, State Government market borrowings, share of small savings, State Provident Funds, negotiated loans of the State Government and market borrowings of the State enterprises.

SOURCE: Finance Department.

TABLE - 3.12A
FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR KARNATAKA'S SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
Actuals for each year

Resource Category	Rs. Crores						
	Sixth Plan 1980-81 Approved Estimate	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84*	1984-85**	Total 1980-85	
I. State's Budgetary Resources other than Negotiated Loans and State Enterprises' Market Borrowings:							
1. Balance from the current Revenues at 1979-80 rates	992.67	177.51	251.34	175.57	250.13	136.33	990.88
2. Contribution of Public Enterprises at 1979-80 rates	-236.06	-27.11	-72.69	-101.05	-112.10	-176.37	-489.32
3. Loans from Market by State Government	85.96	14.31	17.52	18.84	20.79	37.35	108.81
4. Share of Small Savings	171.52	26.33	36.83	52.68	68.79	85.00	269.63
5. State Provident Funds	116.50	20.79	24.00	30.34	17.51	42.50	135.14
6. Misc. Capital receipts (Net)	-242.42	-48.02	-52.21	-17.00	-54.00	-95.59	-266.82
7. Contribution of Local Bodies (other than Market Borrowings)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - I	888.17	163.81	204.79	159.38	191.12	29.22	748.32
II. Additional Resource Mobilisation	457.71	47.49	109.39	151.19	184.94	296.94	789.95
III. Negotiated Loans and State Enterprises' Market Borrowings							
A. Negotiated Loans (gross)							
1. State Government	119.51	9.08	2.82	4.40	9.41	10.27	35.98
2. State Enterprises	18.31	10.99	10.70	10.40	37.47	20.35	89.91
3. Other Agencies	-	1.84	2.29	4.42	2.80	3.20	14.55
TOTAL A.	137.82	21.91	15.81	19.22	49.68	33.82	140.44
B. Market Borrowings (Net)	129.16	21.55	23.92	25.60	31.35	21.46	123.88
C. Rural Debentures	12.50	0.59	0.53	0.45	0.10	-	1.67
Total A+B+C	279.48	44.05	40.26	45.27	81.13	55.28	265.99
IV. Withdrawal from Reserves and Savings	100.44	40.05	-39.43	43.76	33.97	-77.73	0.90
V. STATE'S TOTAL RESOURCES	1725.80	295.68	315.01	399.60	491.16	303.71	1805.16
VI. CENTRAL ASSISTANCE	539.20	102.20	110.36	113.82	129.46	147.65	603.49
VII. AGGREGATE RESOURCES FOR THE STATE PLAN (V+VI)	2265.00	397.88	426.07	513.40	620.62	451.36	2408.65

* Pre-actuals

** Latest estimates

IV PERSPECTIVES FOR THE SEVENTH PLAN
Strategies, Mechanisms and Constraints

4.1 CHOICE OF DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The strategic thrusts adopted for Karnataka's Seventh Plan must necessarily take note of the context within which the Plan is to be framed. Aspects of this have been discussed in earlier Sections of this Document and the following are among the points which have been emphasised:

1. Karnataka's economy is stagnant:

Per capita incomes are actually falling and, but for the industrial sector, growth in the economy is poor. The State's existing levels of achievement as measured by several developmental indicators rank it among one of the 'average' States in the country.

2. Structural change within the economy has been slow:

The primary sector continues to be highly dominant and the emergence of the tertiary sector within the State has been slower than in the country as a whole.

3. Levels of inequality have hardly changed:

In addition, there have been very marginal improvements in levels of poverty, and the worst forms of deprivation continue to exist.

4. Government's management of its programmes requires superior coordination:

Where coordinational problems between different departments or agencies of Government exist, viable systems for resolving conflicts will need to be better defined. The number of sectors in which such problems are acute and influence directly the performance of the economy is growing. The shortfalls in command area development and the operational efficiency levels of many public sector enterprises and of cooperative organisations sponsored by the State Government, are examples.

If the Seventh Plan is to succeed in effecting a more substantial transformation of the State's economy it must be sensitive to these considerations. This defines the developmental objectives for the Seventh Plan, consisting of:

1. Accelerating the growth of the State economy
2. Alleviating poverty and other acute forms of deprivation
3. Reinforcing the provision of social goods and services
4. Reducing inequalities by providing economic opportunities for socially disadvantaged groups
5. Consolidating the efforts of past investments by emphasising productivity and efficiency.

In order that these objectives can define a development strategy for the Seventh Plan it is vital that the instruments for the realisation of these objectives be identified, and that the

mechanisms for change be clarified as being viable. A vital mechanism for the attainment of these objectives will be the expansion of productive employment opportunities within the economy. Other instruments get defined through the emphasis that will be laid on:

1. Consolidating earlier investments of Government:

A high priority during the Plan period will be to maintain assets already created, and to ensure that these assets operate at reasonable levels of efficiency. Consolidation also demands that the operational efficiency of Government's enterprises is satisfactory and that the several regulatory functions which Government performs (but which do not get reflected in Plan priorities or demand Plan investment) are adequate.

2. Removing bottlenecks to growth:

Acute supply-demand imbalances have emerged in a number of sectors which constrain the ability to generate productive economic activity. Despite the respectable growth in power generation in the last decade, the energy deficit within the State at the commencement of the Seventh Plan will be critical. The Seventh Plan will ensure the completion of the First Stage of 3 major power projects, lead to greater diversity in the power supply mix and introduce a number of short-gestation projects.

3. Releasing the productive potential of the economy and its people:

Two areas in which policy imperatives have recently emerged for making investments which release such productive potential are Dryland Development and Support to the Unorganised Industrial Sector. Human Resources Development through higher rates of literacy and better levels of nutrition will also be emphasised. Gaps in crucial economic infrastructure (which otherwise could have a catalytic impact on productive activity) will also need to be identified and narrowed: the extent and quality of roads, the most basic mode of communications, will be improved.

4. Reinforcing social welfare measures under the Plan:

The Minimum Needs Programme will be sharply accelerated, poverty alleviation programmes stepped up, attempts made to arrest the deteriorating fuelwood situation (particularly for household cooking), ensure that water supply in urban and rural areas is adequate, and expand the social welfare programme of the Government for the benefit of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other backward classes, the handicapped, and women and children.

4.2 GROWTH: THE INVESTMENT THRUST

Karnataka's Draft Seventh Plan proposes an outlay of Rs.5,500 crores, of which Rs.850 crores will be for the Annual Plan 1985-86. The details of this by major sectoral classification are given in TABLE - 4.2A. More detailed elaborations, through a more disaggregated sectoral classification, are given in Statements GN-1 and GN-2 in Part VIII of this Document.

TABLE-4.2A
SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAYS PROPOSED BY MAJOR SECTORAL CLASSIFICATION
(Rs.Crores)

Sector	Approved Sixth Plan Outlay	Estimated Expenditure during the Sixth Plan		SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY PROPOSED		Step up in Seventh Plan Outlay over Sixth Plan Estimated Expenditure
		Amount	%	Amount	%	
Agriculture and Allied Services	144.26	175.14	6.5	362.77	6.6	107.1
Rural Development	114.25	128.71	4.8	326.95	5.9	154.0
Cooperation	50.00	46.67	1.7	75.00	1.4	60.7
Irrigation and Flood Control	555.30	550.51	20.5	935.64*	17.0	70.0
Power	601.40	725.81	27.1	1408.22	25.5	94.0
Industry and Minerals	162.68	253.44	9.5	454.88	8.3	79.5
Transport	145.21	196.08	7.3	395.50	7.2	101.7
Scientific Services & Research	0.80	2.29	0.1	9.40	0.2	310.5
Social and Community Services	487.60	580.29	21.7	1520.30	27.6	162.0
Economic Services	2.50	18.00	0.7	8.46	0.2	-53.0
General Services	1.00	1.20	0.1	2.88	0.1	140.0
TOTAL	2265.00	2678.14	100.0	5500.00	100.0	105.4

* Excluding an outlay of Rs.330.00 crores on irrigation projects pending approval.

Consistent with the objectives discussed in Section 4.1, the allocations proposed for the Seventh Plan period will stimulate the growth of the economy in the following ways :

1. Removing the bottlenecks to growth :

A major impediment has been the deficit in the availability of electrical power. This Draft Plan emphasises an investment profile for power generation which is expected to raise by over a half the availability of energy in the economy, accompanied by sizable investments in power transmission and distribution.

2. Releasing the growth-potential of the economy:

In accordance with the Industrial Policy Resolution, the investment in village and small industries is being stepped up. In addition, an extensive scheme of dryland development is being proposed which will utilise emerging technologies for watershed management in order to minimise risk and raise average levels of agricultural productivity on dryland. A large programme, assuming almost the dimensions of a movement, will also be implemented to ensure that literacy levels within the State are substantially raised. The motive-force for this will be the new **Akshara Sene** programme. Investment on roads (a crucial economic infrastructure and an inducement to greater commercial activity) will also be enhanced.

3. Ensuring commercial returns to public investment:

With resources to fund the Plan becoming increasingly scarce, it is imperative that better commercial returns are realised on public investment. The returns on irrigation investment epitomise how low these can be in certain sectors. The possibilities for stimulating growth in a variety of sectors depend on careful prior calculations about the returns from such investment. The Seventh Plan will strongly emphasise the productivity and efficiency of investment.

INVESTMENT EXERCISES FOR THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The investment impact of the Seventh Plan in stepping up the growth of the economy and of achieving the other objectives set out in Section 4.1 clearly cannot be measured solely by tracing the linkages forged by the State's Public Sector outlay of Rs.5,500 crores. A more comprehensive investment exercise, embracing public and private investment, is necessary. National Plans have recognised this, and although the primary concern of these Plans has been to develop the implications of the public sector outlays, this concern has been rooted in a more complete analysis of the totality of investment flows. Karnataka's Plans have hitherto not attempted such exercises, for very understandable reasons: there continues to be a very partial knowledge of the pattern of private investment, the data gaps are considerable in developing a sectoral profile of such investment, and in an open regional economy like that of a State (but much less so in the country as a whole) tracing the investment linkages between the region and the external economy is beset with fundamental methodological and empirical difficulties. Besides, the analytical tradition of input-output modelling rests less securely with State Governments than it does with the Planning Commission, and in the absence of such sectoral linkage exercises it is unlikely that conclusions drawn will be robust.

Nevertheless, the Planning Commission, in its guidelines to States, has suggested that such analysis be developed for the Seventh Plan and that the assumptions made regarding the sectoral growth rate (by GDP origin according to the methodology adopted by the Central Statistical Organisation) be indicated. ("This information would help in aggregating the national picture and also appropriately matching with the growth model envisaged at the national level"). This Section accordingly attempts such an analysis.

TABLE - 4.2B
AN INVESTMENT & INCOME MATRIX BY GDP SECTOR FOR THE SEVENTH PLAN
(Public & Private Investment)

All Income & Investment Figures are at 1984-85 prices, and expressed in Rs. crores

SECTOR	Average Annual Growth Rate During the period		Average Growth Rate for SEVENTH PLAN	Incremental Capital-Output Ratio	Seventh Plan Total Investment	Income by Sector during 1984-85*	Income by Sector during 1989-90	Incremental income during the Seventh Plan
	1975-80 (%)	1980-83 (%)	(%)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agriculture & Allied Activities	1.2	-2.3	2.0	4.75	1539	3110	3434	324
2. Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying	3.7	10.3	8.0	6.91	4229	1305	1917	612
3. Construction	4.9	4.9	5.0	1.27	221	630	804	174
4. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	4.4	20.4	8.0	21.02	2459	250	367	117
5. Transport, Storage and Communications	3.9	0.5	3.0	3.90	807	1300	1507	207
6. The rest of the economy	7.2	9.7	7.5	1.30	568	1005	1442	437
TOTAL (for the State Economy)	2.3	1.8	4.5	5.25	9823	7600	9471	1871

*Estimated

SOURCE: Planning Department.

The reference point for discussion is TABLE - 4.2B which depicts an Investment and Income Matrix by GDP Sector for the Seventh Plan. The Matrix is essentially a consistency tabulation indicating that assumptions made for sectoral growth rates, investment, income and capital-output ratios for the Seventh Plan are internally consistent. There are accordingly several points of entry into the Table. The following sequence of arguments may assist in an interpretation of the logic of the matrix as well as the reasonableness of the parameters entered.

(a) Sectoral Growth Rates: Columns 2 and 3 present Average Annual Growth Rates for 2 periods in the 8 years preceding 1982-83. Column 4 presents the Average Annual Growth Rate assumed for each major sector during the Seventh Plan. The Seventh Plan growth rates for all sectors except Agriculture & Allied Activities appear reasonable in contrast to past trends (and may even be conservative for the Manufacturing and Electricity Sectors, for which allowance has been made for a possible dip in growth rates.) The crucial assumption, therefore, is in the growth rate of 2% assumed for Agriculture & Allied Activities. In the context of the national economy this is modest, but unfortunately (as Section 2.1 discussed), efforts will be needed to achieve this in Karnataka. The particular emphasis to be given to Dryland Development, a tightening of implementation in Command Area Development, as well as the past investments made in agricultural extension suggest, however, that a 2% growth rate in Agriculture may well be feasible.

(b) State Income in 1989-90: With these sectoral growth rates, Column 8 derives the State Income estimated for the final year of the Seventh Plan. For the State economy this implies (through a comparison with the likely State Income for 1984-85) an annual growth rate of 4.5% during the Seventh Plan. Although this may appear high in relation to the average annual growth rate in recent years, nevertheless it is more modest than the national growth rate of over 5% envisaged for the Seventh Plan: its attainability will be crucially dependent on the performance of the agricultural sector.

(c) Likely investment in each sector: This is estimated in Column 6 through the use of Sectoral Incremental Capital-Output Ratios (ICORs). The limitations of the uses of unlagged ICORs, particularly for sectors which use long-gestation production techniques, are well understood. Despite this, corrective adjustments can be made for ICORs and in past National Plans ICORs have been extensively used to check on consistency. The ICOR, in such usage, is defined as the ratio of gross investment to the change in the Plan period of gross domestic product. The ICOR figures assumed in Column 5 are based on ICORs estimated for the Sixth Plan by the Planning Commission in its Technical Note to the Sixth Plan. Identical ICORs have been adopted for the Agriculture, Manufacturing and Construction Sectors. The ICOR for Electricity is volatile (as it is sensitive to the scheduling of power generation in high-gestation projects), and in view of a substantial additional power generation likely in the Seventh Plan in Karnataka, an ICOR of 21.02 is assumed (as against a national Sixth Plan assumption by the Planning Commission of 34.34 and Fifth Plan assumption of 18.33). These ICORs yield estimates of likely sectoral investments, and these are indicated in Column 6. A total Seventh Plan investment of Rs.9823 crores is derived.

(d) Consistency with State Savings: The aggregate Investment and Income results also assist in deriving an aggregate ICOR of 5.25. The Planning Commission, in its exercises for the Sixth Plan, assumed an ICOR of 5.20, though there is some indication that the actual ICOR may have been higher during the Plan. For the State Seventh Plan an ICOR of 5.25 does not appear unreasonable. Given the Seventh Plan growth rate of 4.5% derived in Column 4, this would necessitate an aggregate savings rate of 23.63% (derived using a Harrod-Domar growth framework). The domestic savings rate in Karnataka in 1981-82 was 18.2%, as discussed in Section 2.1, and has been steadily growing. In addition about 3% is estimated to constitute the net savings inflow from outside the State, inclusive of Union Public Sector investment in the State. Thus an average savings rate during the Seventh Plan of 23.63% is not unrealistic. The Approach to the National Seventh Plan assumes a substantially higher savings rate of 26%.

(e) Consistency with National Estimates for the Seventh Plan: The Approach Paper to the National Seventh Plan postulates a total economy-wide investment of Rs.320,000 crores, of which the Public Sector outlay will be Rs.180,000 crores. Thus the public sector outlay will constitute 56.3% of the aggregate investment. The State Plan exercise presented above implies a total State-economy investment of Rs.9823 crores and a State Plan outlay of Rs.5500 crores. The State Plan outlay is thereby 56.0% of the estimated total Seventh Plan investment. The closeness of the two figures derived establishes a final consistency check.

A SUMMARY OF THE ABOVE RESULTS:

This Section has presented a consistency exercise for developing certain aggregate parameters for the State economy during the Seventh Plan. The attainment of these parameters will clearly depend on the efficacy of investment in different Sectors, and the plausibility of several assumptions has been discussed. Overall, it appears consistent to assume an aggregate (public and private) Seventh Plan investment of Rs.9823 crores, a growth rate of 4.5% and an aggregate unlagged Incremental Capital-Output Ratio of 5.25. The realisation of these is acutely sensitive to the performance of the agricultural sector. Clearly, other mutually consistent parameters can also be derived, but the Planning Department's exercises suggest that the plausibility of some of the parameters would then be more questionable.

The financing of this aggregate investment is not considered here and more detailed exercises for this purpose would be needed. The issues raised in connection with the financing of the Public Sector Plan are discussed in Section 4.14.

4.3 WELFARE: THE SATISFACTION OF MINIMUM NEEDS

The concept of a Minimum Needs Programme, first formally introduced within the Fifth Five Year Plan, is being implemented in Karnataka through ten sectoral programmes. These cover the broad categories of human resources development (elementary education, adult education, nutrition and rural health), of economic infrastructure (rural roads, rural electrification and forestry for rural energy needs) and of social infrastructure (rural water supply, rural housing and the environmental improvement of urban slums). The thrust of these programmes is towards identifying and intensifying the infrastructural investment necessary for rural development, and its coverage has generally been planned on the basis of norms fixed by the Government of India. These norms underwent a change in the Sixth Plan and Karnataka, in turn, deviated somewhat from these All-India norms. An evaluation of the suitability of these norms to the State, and the possibilities for stepping up the demographic and programme coverage under these sectors therefore become necessary in the formulation of the Seventh Plan. It is at the outset worth recognising that there is a slight arbitrariness in the selection of the constituent programmes within the MNP. In the Fifth Plan there were initially eight constituent programmes under the MNP to which a ninth, the adult education programme, was subsequently grafted. In addition, during the Sixth Plan, Karnataka included a tenth programme, Forestry for Rural Energy Needs, as a component of the MNP. There are clearly other Plan programmes which assist in developing the rural economic infrastructure (such as rural transport and ground water resources for minor irrigation) which do not find a niche within the MNP. However, adding additional programmes in this fashion serves little purpose in terms of the Government of India's insistence during the Sixth Plan on a uniform definition within the country of the constituent programmes of the MNP. These programmes have been further reiterated for the Seventh Plan. As such, Karnataka's Seventh Plan is guided by the Government of India's definition of the MNP, and confines itself to outlining desirable strategies within the 9 constituent programmes so defined. The selection of norms suitable to Karnataka within these 9 programmes will, however, not be straitjacketed by the norms suggested by the Government of India.

THE MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME FOR THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The Seventh Plan proposes a Minimum Needs Programme of Rs.891.67 crores, which is 16.2% of the total proposed Seventh Plan outlay. As TABLE- 4.3A reveals, the Approved Sixth Plan MNP outlay was Rs.207.86 crores whereas the estimated expenditure during the Sixth Plan on the MNP is likely to be Rs.316.33 crores. This constitutes 11.81% of the total estimated Sixth Plan expenditure. Clearly, the MNP proposed for the Seventh Plan is over 2.8 times the estimated expenditure on the MNP during the Sixth Plan.

PRIMARY EDUCATION:

The Government of India adopted, at the commencement of the Sixth Plan, the objective of complete educational coverage of children in the age-group of 6 to 14 by 1988, with a 90% coverage by 1985. Half of the additional coverage was to be through the non-formal system. Karnataka's Sixth Plan adopted as its norm an 82% coverage

of children in the age-group of 6 to 13 by 1985, with a provision for non-formal education to supplement efforts for children who do not attend schools. Hitherto an enrolment coverage of 68% has been achieved. The enrolment has been more successful for boys than for girls. It is clear, however, that enrolment captures very inadequately the extent to which there is participation in elementary education. It is, of course, difficult to reliably estimate the extent to which children drop out of the formal schooling system, but on an impressionistic basis this is known to be high. Indeed, the Department of Education has estimated an average wastage and stagnation rate of 44% for children between 6 to 10 years and of 72% for children between 6 to 13 years. Wastage and stagnation are particularly high for girls in the age-group 11 to 13 years. Given that this seriously undermines the equation between enrolment and actual attendance, it is a matter of some surprise that MNP targets for elementary education have always been phrased by the Government of India in terms of enrolment coverage rather than attendance coverage. With enrolment determined at the beginning of the academic year, there is at present a procedural bias inherent in the existing reporting system which needs to be removed. Attendance for two-thirds of the academic year may, for instance, be taken as indicative of a child's participation in schooling. Data on the number of such children in our schools is not available; as a consequence Karnataka's Seventh Plan will continue to set its objectives in terms of enrolment coverage.

It is at the outset worth observing that there are several factors which militate against higher enrolment such as the predominance of single-teacher schools (where casual absenteeism by a teacher for a few days may result in the future non-attendance of otherwise regular children), the need for school-going children to care for younger brothers and sisters who have not yet reached school-going age, rigidity in the hours of schooling and in the curriculum, the inadequate supervision of schools, the poverty of parents, and the inadequate residential facilities for teachers. Some of these can be tackled through the provision of increased resources, but others are clearly a function of broader social conditions.

The Seventh Plan proposes that full enrolment by 1989-90 should be the objective in primary education. In order to achieve this it is proposed that 10,000 pre-primary centres will be opened, 13,700 primary teachers will be appointed and over 6.5 lakh children will be covered. Details are indicated in Section 6.21

ADULT EDUCATION:

Karnataka has a literacy rate of 38.4%. At the commencement of the Sixth Plan, the Government of India suggested that all adults in the age-group of 15 to 35 should be made functionally literate by 1988. Karnataka adopted the objective of covering 46% of the illiterate adults aged 15 to 35 by 1985. This envisaged making 19.43 lakh adults literate during the Sixth Plan. As against this, about 14 lakh adults have achieved functional literacy. The programme is being implemented by the Adult Education Department of the State Government, the Karnataka Adult Education Council as well as several voluntary agencies. The Nehru Yuvak Kendras are also involved in this programme.

Perhaps more so than in the case of elementary education, it is difficult to perceive of a straight-forward functional relationship between the provision of resources for adult education and success in ensuring a wider coverage. With low literacy levels in many parts of the State, raising such levels is fundamentally a problem of motivation induced through imaginative and flexible programmes which are vocationally biased and painstakingly implemented. Clearly, the task of making literate the large proportion of illiterates in the age-group 15 to 35 is daunting, and progress hitherto achieved is not statistically impressive. The Seventh Plan proposes that the entire illiterate population in the age-group 15-35 be made literate. This would involve covering over 55 lakh illiterate adults. The main programme for this will be the Akshara Sene Scheme recently introduced by the Government. Details are given in Section 6.21.

HEALTH:

At the commencement of the Sixth Plan, the Government of India adopted as its norms for rural health the establishment of one Primary Health Centre for a population of 50,000, one sub-centre for a population of 5,000 and one community health worker to serve each village. The coverage was to be effected by 1988 and the norms were accepted by the State Government. Subsequently, a working group set up by the Government of India to look into the coverage of rural health recommended in May 1981 an altogether different set of norms including establishing a sub-centre for a population of 5000 in the plains and for a population of 3000 in tribal and hilly areas; establishing a primary health centre for a population of 30,000 in the plains and 20,000 in hilly areas; and establishing a rural referral hospital for a population of 1 lakh. These were to be achieved by 1991.

If these norms are to be adopted by the State Government, then the following requirements emerge : an additional 2400 sub-centres, an additional 690 Primary Health Centres and an additional 160 Rural Referral Hospitals are needed. As against these requirements the Seventh Plan proposals specify that 160 more PHCs be provided and 70 additional Rural Referral Hospitals be established. Unfortunately, in Karnataka, of the existing 5107 sub-centres, only 1500 are located in non-rented buildings. As such the Seventh Plan will also propose the construction of a further 1250 buildings for such sub-centres. Further, an additional 480 sub-centres will also be established (together with another 1500 sub-centres under the Family Welfare Programmes). The details are provided in Section 6.24.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY:

At the commencement of the Sixth Plan the Government of India's objective was the provision of safe drinking water to the entire rural population by 1990. The State Government spelt this out by indicating that, to begin with, all villages, hamlets, colonies and tandas should be provided with at least one source of drinking water by 1985. The State Government's priorities hitherto have been concentrated on what have been termed as problem villages, of which there are 3 categories ;

- (1) Villages with no water source or where the water is at least 50 ft. below the ground or where it is locatable at a distance exceeding 1.6 kms from the village.
- (2) Villages where the water is saline.
- (3) Villages where the water is likely to generate epidemics like cholera or guinea-worm.

In accordance with these priorities, at the commencement of the Sixth Plan, there were 15,450 problem villages to be covered. An extensive programme has been undertaken by the Government and the programme completed in 3 years. In addition, 23,724 hamlets, harijan wadas, janata housing colonies and tandas exist within the State and of these all except 2995 have been covered or otherwise have at least one safe source of drinking water. Nevertheless, the State is still far away from the objective of providing an adequate supply of drinking water, defined as one bore-well for a population of 250 and at least one for each tanda, hamlet or janata housing colony. This target will be achieved during the Seventh Plan by sinking 30,000 borewells, to be marginally supplemented by a relatively small open wells programme in areas where borewells are unsuccessful. Details are provided in Section 6.25.

RURAL ROADS:

The Government of India's objective at the beginning of the Sixth Plan was the construction of rural roads that link all villages with a population exceeding 1000 by 1988. The State Government adopted the norm of connecting all such villages by all-weather roads and, in addition, taking up the implementation of cross-drainage and side-drainage in roads connected to other villages. As the Sixth Plan began, there were 6746 villages with a population exceeding 1000 which did not have access to all-weather roads. Hitherto in the Sixth Plan another 4406 villages have been given such access

The Seventh Plan proposes that all villages with a population exceeding 1500 and half the villages with a population between 1000 and 1500 be provided with all-weather roads. This will involve connecting 841 villages during the Seventh Plan, along with supporting cross-drainage works. In addition, two new programmes, the Halli Heddari Scheme (which will provide approach roads to roadless villages with a population of less than 1000) and the Sethubandhana Scheme (which envisages the construction of cross drainage works on non-PWD roads) will be implemented. Details are indicated in Section 6.17.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION:

The Government of India's objective at the commencement of the Sixth Plan was that 60% of all villages be electrified by 1990. Karnataka's achievement hitherto in rural electrification has surpassed these targets and out of 26,826 villages, it is expected that 22,302 villages will have been electrified by the end of the Sixth Plan. In addition, however, the State has 25,924 hamlets of which only 5,856 will have been electrified at the beginning of the Seventh Plan. Clearly, electrification of villages in itself constitutes an inadequate measure of the utilisation of electrical energy for lighting in rural areas and once electrical connections

have been made available to a village, it is also essential that household electrification be stepped up.

The Seventh Plan proposes that all remaining 4524 villages be electrified by 1987-88 ; in addition 7976 hamlets be electrified, 2.25 lakh irrigation pumpsets be energised, and 11.25 lakh households be electrified (including 2.50 lakh households under the Bhagyajyothi Scheme). Details are provided in Section 6.11

HOUSE SITES FOR THE LANDLESS AND RURAL HOUSING:

The Government of India's objective at the commencement of the Sixth Plan was the provision of housing assistance to all rural landless households by 1988, such assistance including the distribution of sites. The Karnataka Government's implementation of the house sites distribution programme has been ahead of this schedule, and for the total identified 13.25 lakh eligible houseless and siteless families 12.61 lakh sites have been distributed until the current year. Another 1 lakh are expected to be distributed during the current year, leaving a small residual programme. However, a resurvey of the landless and siteless is expected to yield a substantially larger number of families and the Seventh Plan will, therefore, involve a continuation of this programme by providing another 5 lakh house sites. In addition an extensive programme of constructing 5.05 lakh rural Janata Houses will be undertaken during the Seventh Plan. Details are given in Section 6.26.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS:

At the commencement of the Sixth Plan the Government of India's objective was to provide to the entire urban slum population by 1990 facilities like water supply, sewerage, the paving of streets, storm water drains and community latrines, with special priority for areas inhabited by scheduled castes, particularly scavengers. The State Government endorsed this objective and amplified it by indicating that tenements would also be constructed. In Karnataka there are 805 identified slums covering a total population of over 5 lakhs. It is expected that at the commencement of the Seventh Plan, about 2 lakhs of this population would have been covered under slum improvement. Government has 2 programmes under implementation, a Slum Improvement Programme and a Redevelopment of Slums Programme (the latter involving the construction of tenements).

During the Seventh Plan it is proposed that all remaining 331 slums (likely to remain unimproved at the commencement of the Plan) be improved during the Plan period. In addition it is now proposed that a further 10,700 tenements be constructed, and a programme to acquire and develop sites and services exclusively for slum dwellers be implemented. Details are provided in Section 6.27.

NUTRITION:

There are two main components of the nutrition programme, the Special Nutrition Programme (SNP) implemented by the Directorate of Social Welfare, and the Mid-day Meals Programme implemented by the Education Department. For the SNP, the Government of India adopted as its Sixth Plan objective the coverage of all pre-school children, pregnant women and nursing mothers in urban areas and in

blocks with a high proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The State Government also adopted this norm in the Sixth Plan. At the commencement of the Sixth Plan, the State was implementing the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Programme in five blocks within the State. This programme is a composite social welfare programme (with a nutritional component) also aimed at benefiting pre-school children, pregnant women and nursing mothers. During the Sixth Plan, however, this programme has vastly expanded in Karnataka and, as the Plan period ends, it is expected that 100 blocks will be covered within the State under this programme. Thus, the nutritional support in these ICDS blocks has greatly magnified.

The nutritional intake is either through the provision of what is known as 'Energy Food' (which is manufactured by the State Government and for which four manufacturing units have been set up) or through the provision of milk and bread or uppittu or (in the case of CARE assistance) through the provision of bulgar wheat. It also needs emphasising that in ICDS blocks where children have been identified as being malnourished by the ICDS doctor, the consumption of nutritious food can be more than double the normal consumption.

In addition, for the Mid-day Meals Programmes the Government of India adopted at the commencement of the Sixth Plan the norm that one-fourth of all children in the age-group 6 to 11 should be covered under the Mid-Day meals programme by 1988. Karnataka, in its Sixth Plan, adopted a somewhat more ambitious norm of covering 28% of school-going children in the age group 6 to 13 by 1985. These norms were framed at a time when the World Food Programme was in operation, and substantial additional foodgrains for the Mid-Day meals programme has either come by way of CARE assistance or through the Energy Food produced by four units set up by the Karnataka Agro-Corn Products Ltd., a subsidiary of the Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation. These four units are located at Mysore, Chitradurga, Belgaum and Raichur.

The Seventh Plan proposes that the SNP be extended to all the blocks in the State under the ICDS programme, thereby increasing the beneficiary coverage from the existing annual level of 13.56 lakhs to 23.43 lakhs by 1989-90. In addition, the coverage under the mid-day meals programme will be enhanced from the current annual level of 11.62 lakh children to 15.00 lakh children by the end of the Seventh Plan. Further details are provided in Section 5.32.

TABLE - 4.3A

SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY
OUTLAYS PROPOSED FOR THE MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

Sector	Rs. lakhs				
	Approved sixth Plan Outlay	Estimated Expenditure during the Sixth Plan	Seventh Plan Outlay	Step up in Seventh Plan Outlay over Sixth Plan estimated expenditure. (%)	1985-86 Outlay
Rural Electrification	140.00	1071.60	18660.00	1641.0	3580.00
Rural Roads	4500.00	4301.83	6840.00	59.0	1045.00
Primary Education	2500.00	2626.67	10250.00	290.2	1312.00
Adult Education	500.00	329.55	1712.00	419.5	245.00
Rural Health	2003.00	1964.47	8175.00	316.1	1139.00
Rural Water Supply	1900.00	11192.60	12205.00	9.0	2522.00
Rural Housing	5500.00	6967.27	16969.00	143.6	2268.57
Environmental Improvement of Slums	1500.00	907.59	1528.00	68.4	225.00
Nutrition	2243.00	2271.08	12828.00	464.8	1485.00
TOTAL	20786.00	31632.66	89167.00	181.9	13821.57

NOTE: In addition, Karnataka had included a tenth programme, Forestry for Rural Energy Needs, in the MNP, the Sixth Plan Outlay for which is Rs.1282 lakhs, and the Sixth Plan anticipated expenditure for which is Rs.2290.66 lakhs. As argued earlier, the Government of India's categorisation is being adopted for purposes of Karnataka's Seventh Plan.

4.4 POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES

The resources earmarked for several poverty alleviation programmes will be substantial during the Seventh Plan, and the enhanced thrust is visible in the outlays provided under the State Plan, as indicated in Section 6.6. Many of these programmes are being implemented as Centrally Sponsored Schemes and it is therefore desirable that perspectives developed within the State on the necessary scope and content of these programmes should interface with national perspectives. Reactions to these programmes range from an immediate acceptance of their utility and an unguarded assessment of their benefits (as in the Planning Commission's Mid-Term Appraisal of the Sixth Plan, discussed in Section 2.6) to cynicism and sharp criticism of their worth. Holistic assessments of such programmes, whether rooted in social ideology or particularist economic approaches, have expressed doubts as to whether Government sponsored programmes can make an appreciable impact given existing unequal social power structures and asset distribution; in rural India land is seen as the source of economic gain, community prestige and political power, and a prerequisite to social advancement; the asset redistribution component of the Land Reforms Programme within the State has, however, not been fully implemented. (Out of about 4 lakh acres of land declared surplus under the programme 1.77 lakh acres have been subject to judicial orders). Other assessments of poverty alleviation programmes point to inadequate delivery-mechanisms introduced by Government and the widespread leakage-through graft-of financial resources allocated to such programmes. Yet other assessments are cynical of whether any sustainable benefits can accrue in the absence of an appreciable expansion of the productive asset base coupled with robust marketing arrangements.

Although such fundamental critiques define the limitations of such programmes, nevertheless many local evaluations of such programmes indicate that several benefits do accrue to those for whom the programmes are designed. Three such evaluation studies were discussed in Section 3.6 and revealed that a certain minimal poverty alleviation does occur. As such, in developing perspectives on such programmes for the Seventh Plan, it seems desirable that the emphasis should lie in streamlining administrative and financial arrangements in order that executional irritants to the programme are removed. This will of necessity also demand marginal modifications to the existing design of projects.

There are three categories of poverty alleviation programmes: special employment programmes (eg. NREP, RLEGP, TRYSEM), area development programmes (eg. DPAP, Western Ghats Development Programme) and beneficiary oriented programmes (eg. IRDP, Antyodaya, Massive Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers). The first two categories of programmes largely involve investment in construction, most of which is in the nature of social and economic infrastructure, the returns from which will generally accrue over an extended time horizon. Thus, although National Income Accounts would classify such expenditure as investment expenditure, it is in large measure akin to transfer payments by Government to its people and thus an item of consumption expenditure. (The wage component of such schemes being high only reinforces such an inference). The third category of programmes, however, invests in more directly productive capital assets.

The integration necessary between these programmes needs to be built up, and during the Seventh Plan the employment and area development programmes are expected to be deployed so as to reinforce and strengthen the Beneficiary Oriented Programmes. In this manner the economic and social infrastructure now being created under employment and area development programmes in anarchic fashion (from the view point of asset location) would assist in increasing the productivity of beneficiary oriented programmes. Thus, in DPAP areas the veterinary infrastructure, the rural roads programme and the minor irrigation programme would need to synchronise more closely with the purchase of milch cattle contemplated under IRDP, so as to reinforce animal health cover, milk marketing and fodder development programmes. These ideas have, of course, won acceptance for some time now and many district and DRDS officials have striven to implement such coordinated activity; what is also needed are systems for ensuring such coordination at the State Government level, and this includes a review of administrative departmental procedures for the sanction of expenditure on schemes from the view point of ensuring **area-based coordination**. In a review of existing deficiencies conducted recently the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department has emphasized that incentives and motivation for officials from other departments to come on deputation to work in rural development are largely absent. Unless such motivation can be created, it is most likely that the least sought after officials will work in rural development. The Department has recommended that the prestige of the Department be enhanced ('at the moment, there is no glamour, no prestige, no clout in the Rural Development Department'). As a consequence, success in ensuring coordinated development often appears to be a function of having intensely dedicated personnel in key posts. But how is the 'Prestige' of the Department to be enhanced, and are dedicated personnel not needed in other sectors of government activity? Unless the entire system of relative incentives to work in different sectors of Government is evaluated, existing perquisites assessed and mechanisms established for inducing talented personnel to move into the more complex, often intractable, areas of development administration, it is not clear that efficiency in implementation will increase. These issues have been discussed in Section 3.8.

That poverty alleviation programmes like IRDP are among the most complex to administer successfully needs wider recognition. The skills required are not those of technology but of management; foresight in planning; circumspection in beneficiary identification; patience in persuading financial institutions to lend; thoroughness in assisting them with infrastructural support; tact and firmness in handling officials of executive departments whose nexus with the DRDS is nebulous; stoicism in expectations of policy flexibility at the State and Central Government levels; and dedication in follow through in the evaluation of the status of beneficiaries of earlier years. That these management skills are not cosmetic additions to the programme but fundamental prerequisites for success is becoming increasingly apparent. With the constitution of the Zilla Parishad structure being imminent, a systematic assessment of such lacunae will be needed in order to provide for the acquisition of appropriate management skills.

4.5 THE CONTROL OF POPULATION

In confronting squarely the issues raised by the control of population and the efficacy of existing programmes for limiting family size, it is advantageous to start by recognising that under the present social milieu the desire to have large families may well be individually rational. The World Bank, in its World Development Report for 1984 (which contains an exhaustive discussion of issues in population policy), observed that "There are several good reasons why, for poor parents, the economic costs of children are low, the economic (and other) benefits of children are high, and having many children makes economic sense...In developed countries, by contrast, a major cost of children to parents is time lost from work - usually by the mother - or the cost, inconvenience, and uncertainty of finding child care".

The economic rationality for large family size, particularly among the poor, arises from a number of social determinants which have been well documented. These include the relatively high infant mortality rate, the income earning capacity of children, the reliance on children in old age, the joint family system, religious beliefs and low awareness of contraceptive methods (particularly among women). These define the constraints that impinge on the success of the programmes implemented by Government to control population. However, there appears to be a considerable lack of consensus on the relative importance to be given to each of the above characteristics. Thus, for instance, a study on the "Determinants of Fertility Decline in Karnataka" (conducted by the Institute for Social and Economic Change in collaboration with the World Bank) analysed fertility decline in selected villages in Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad and Mandya districts. It concluded that the total fertility decline between 1960 - 1979 in these districts was almost as rapid as in Kerala and declined by about 40% from 6.8 to 4.1. More significantly it argued that rapid fertility decline is possible even in conditions of poverty and illiteracy and that the influence of conventional socio-economic factors is generally weak. Indeed, marital fertility had declined substantially among illiterate women as well as in the lowest income group, and the highest degree of fertility decline was not in the most developed district, but in Mandya where the family planning programme was most efficient. Finally, it estimated that roughly one-third of the decline was due to marital factors and two-thirds due to sterilisation, while the effect of socio-economic variables is generally weak.

Most studies on fertility control do not, however, underplay the impact of such "socio-economic variables", and the extent of this impact has been documented in the World Bank's 1984 World Development Report. The India Population Project (IPP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented in Karnataka (which has a strong research component to its activities), has also emphasised the importance of such social and economic characteristics. ("Family planning programme factors being the same, family planning acceptance will be better wherever socio-economic conditions are better. Of all the socio-economic conditions, education, particularly women's education can be singled out in reducing birth rate").

How successful has the Family Planning Programme been? The IPP has indicated that in 1970-71 about 8% of couples with wives in the child-bearing age were protected by some family planning method whereas this proportion increased to 28% in 1983-84. As a consequence it is estimated by the IPP that the crude birth rate declined from 35 per thousand to 30 per thousand between these years. The current target is to further bring down by 1996 the crude birth rate to 21, the crude death rate to 9 and the infant mortality rate to 60, as well as to increase the couple protection rate to 60%. Clearly, judging by past trends a formidable task lies ahead.

In order to attain these targets it will be crucial to introduce diversity in the methods adopted for family planning. The current demand is overwhelmingly for sterilisation, particularly female sterilisation, and over 90% of family planning acceptors in the State prefer sterilisation of which women account for more than 95%. The IPP has indicated that there appear to be serious misconceptions about temporary family planning methods and male sterilisation, and that suitable educational and motivational programmes will be needed to promote temporary family planning methods and male sterilisation.

The IPP has also stressed the importance of non-clinical methods of inducing smaller family size, has argued that several studies have revealed that wherever the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programme is vigorously implemented, family planning acceptance is more effective, and attributes this to the increasing confidence of women which MCH services personnel gain which makes it easier to motivate the women to accept some method of family planning. The IPP has also observed that despite the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act of 1972 having liberalised abortion, MTP services are woefully inadequate and many women approach quacks for abortion services at great risk to their lives. There is thus an urgent need to improve MTP services in the State.

Finally, the performance of the family planning programme varies between regions within the State. For example the proportion of couples protected by some family planning method in 1983-84 varied from 22% in the Gulbarga Division to 33% in Mysore Division. It is 29% in Belgaum Division and 31% in Bangalore Division. The State average is 28%. Noticeable inter-district variations are also evident.

4.6 SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

In forming perspectives for Science and Technology during the Seventh Plan, it may be helpful (if only to relieve a cluttered field of ideas) to indicate what it is that a State Science & Technology Plan will not do. The Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology (KSCST) is clear that a State S&T Plan:

- (i) will not try to address policy matters with regard to achieving developmental goals through the import of technology;
- (ii) will not cover areas which are primarily Central subjects, such as Defence, Aeronautics, Space and Atomic Energy;
- (iii) will lay less importance to fundamental and basic research and concentrate only on applied research;
- (iv) will not cover the modern organized industrial sector and concentrate primarily on the needs of the unorganized sectors especially areas relevant to ameliorating the conditions of backwardness and poverty of the masses; and
- (v) will take due cognizance of the need for building infrastructural capital such as transportation, workshops, training centres, demonstration, repair and maintenance facilities, etc., necessary to facilitate absorption of new technology.

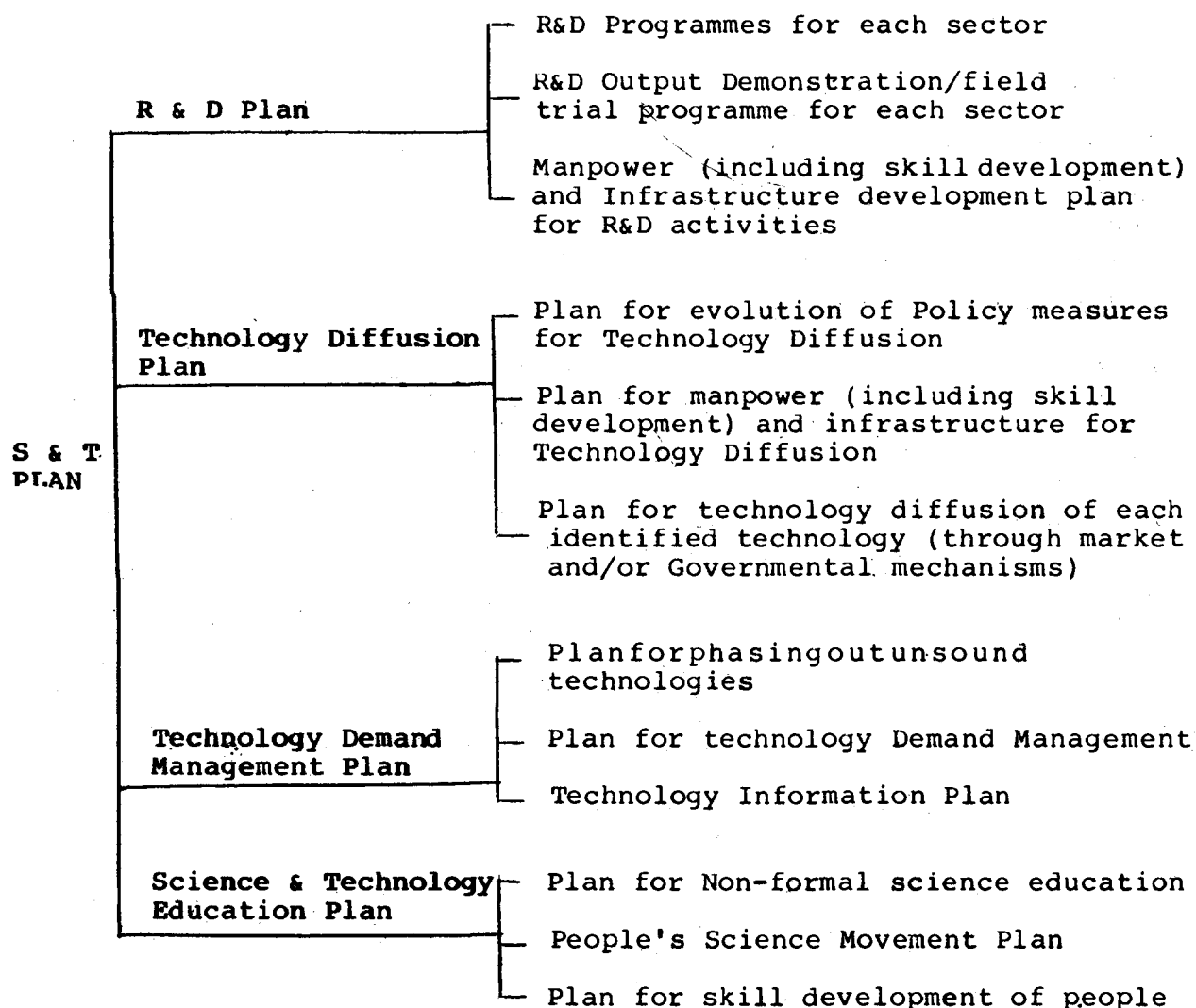
In developing a structure for what remains, it is advantageous to relate it to the efforts hitherto made by the State Government to foster efforts in Science and Technology. The KSCST was established in 1975 and was concerned primarily with identifying technological gaps in the main developmental objectives of the State and generating technologies for bridging these gaps. The popularisation of Science has been undertaken by the Karnataka Rajya Vijnana Parishad (KVRP), whereas the demonstration and diffusion of technologies generated is the responsibility of the Department of Science and Technology, created in 1981.

S&T Planning at the State level therefore necessarily includes components of technology generation, diffusion and education. It is the interaction of the 3 components which makes for the establishment of linkages which constitute an S&T Plan. However, there are at least 2 prerequisites to the creation of such linkages: First, the S&T Plan must establish a nexus with the planning of other sectoral programmes, however loose such a linkage be to start with. In this sense the S&T Plan must interface with the Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan, in a more meaningful sense than the mere provision of Plan outlays. Second, Research and Development Planning would need to be systematised, requiring (beyond the preparation of R&D programmes) other inputs such as an appreciation of the long-term physical resource base, a review of the technological State-of-the-art and perspectives for development suggested in the State Plan.

The constraints to achieving such a systematised perspective for S&T Planning arise in that a State S&T Plan, must necessarily contain both targeted and non-targeted components and these would then require integration. Thus, although the Plan for the assimilation and diffusion of output of earlier S&T programmes, the creation of infrastructural facilities to effect diffusion, and Plans for Science Education would form the targeted sector of an S&T Plan, nevertheless, the R&D Plan would be largely non-targeted, as outputs and their scheduling for the generation of new technologies are necessarily uncertain.

In order to formulate such a State S&T Plan, the KSCST has identified several components involved and these are indicated in TABLE - 4.6A. The identification of these S&T components clearly involves an end-to-end linkage of basic research, field trials, extension, development of new skills, training programmes and the updating of technologies. The agricultural sector provides a good illustration of where such an end-to-end linkage of different S&T components has been effectively established, resulting in increases in agricultural output. The various components have included applied research on soil characteristics, a knowledge of the vigour of hybrid seeds through gene analysis, disease resistance, moisture requirements, and crop protection through insecticides, combined with the use of technological innovations like the tractor, sprinkler irrigation and post-harvest technology.

TABLE - 4.6A
A SUGGESTED STRUCTURE FOR A STATE S&T PLAN



SOURCE: Karnataka State Council for Science & Technology, "Formulation of State S&T Plan", 1984.

AREAS REQUIRING S&T INPUTS:

The Department of Science and Technology has recently asked other departments of the Government to identify areas in which S&T inputs would be beneficial. The following list is illustrative of areas where S&T applications may turn out to be fruitful during the Seventh Plan.

- 1. Town Planning:** Town Planning surveys using remote sensing technology through linkages with the National Remote Sensing Agency.
- 2. Agriculture:** Updating field investigation laboratories and emphasising cotton research.
- 3. Forestry:** Alternative energy resources involving energy plantations with type specific flora, solar timber seasoning kilns and vegetation cover surveys using remote sensing technology.
- 4. Wildlife:** Establishing National Parks, and Bio-sphere Reserves, and the protection of endangered species of fauna and flora.
- 5. Horticulture:** Tissue culture for the propagation of selective fruits, vegetables, flowers and other ornamental plants; the propagation of quality material under controlled conditions; the construction of climatic controlled green houses; as well as the identification of appropriate post-harvest technology.

ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT:

A well modulated Plan for S&T inputs must necessarily also consider ecological and environmental impact aspects, particularly in large developmental programmes where natural resources are likely to be used. A carefully formulated Environment Management Plan appears necessary and the Department of Science & Technology and Ecology & Environment has stressed that environment impact surveys must precede every developmental project. This requires very sustained research inputs and modern techniques in Land Use Management. The crucial areas are Environment Impact Assessment, Conservation, Eco-Development and Pollution Monitoring and Control. Simultaneously, a sustained effort in creating a factual awareness of environmental issues, as well as public participation, are vital.

4.7 IRRIGATION AND COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

The compulsions are strong for investing sizably in irrigation in a State like Karnataka where the extent of irrigated land is less than 20%. As TABLE-4.7A indicates, the utilisation of irrigation within the State is poor in relation to several other States. Further, no other infrastructural investment by the Government appears to hold out a promise for improving the productive base of the rural economy as does the availability of water for crops. However, as discussed in Section 3.4, the returns from this investment have been painfully disappointing. Indeed, in no other sector of Government intervention are such extensive outlays committed in support of such low returns, thus throwing open the question of whether investment in major and medium irrigation is productive and a catalyst for growth. The idea reverberates through National and State Planning objectives ever since the First Plan, and yet the accumulated experience of the last 3 decades must belie the optimism of such a vision. For in Karnataka, irrigation development appears to have been underpinned by the single principle of a proliferation of grand projects built to impressive technical specifications, the subsequent management of which lead to several difficult, possibly intractable, problems. There are fundamental questions which are now being asked about the design adequacies of these projects in relation to their ultimate objectives, of whether the operational efficiencies in managing such projects are inherent in the very grandness of conception of these projects, of the institutional constraints of inducing systematic land development throughout command areas, and of the overall relative priorities that ought to be established among major surface irrigation, minor surface irrigation and ground water irrigation. At present, with the construction of major irrigation projects spanning decades and the inadequate maintenance of works already complete and serviceable, there is the emerging irony of capital consumption and other deterioration in the quality of these projects continually postponing the completion of these projects. The Thungabhadra Project, the construction of which began almost 40 years ago, is not yet complete.

TABLE - 4.7A
UTILISATION OF IRRIGATION IN INDIA
1980-81

STATE	Area in lakh hectares		
	Gross Cropped Area		Proportion of gross irrigated area in gross cropped area
	Total Irrigated		
Punjab	67.6	57.8	85.5
Haryana	54.6	33.1	60.6
Tamil Nadu	64.7	32.9	50.9
Uttar Pradesh	245.7	113.7	46.3
Jammu and Kashmir	9.7	3.9	40.2
Nagaland	1.6	0.6	37.5
Manipur	2.2	0.8	36.4
Andhra Pradesh	122.8	43.4	35.3
Bihar	111.5	36.3	32.6
ALL INDIA	1733.2	495.9	26.6
Union Territories	5.9	1.4	23.7
Meghalaya	2.2	0.5	22.7
Gujarat	107.0	23.3	21.8
Rajasthan	173.5	37.5	21.6
West Bengal	76.2	15.4	20.2
Orissa	87.5	17.1	19.5
Himachal Pradesh	9.5	1.6	16.8
Assam	34.5	5.7	16.5
Karnataka	106.6	16.8	15.8
Kerala	28.6	3.8	13.3
Maharashtra	202.7	25.2	12.4
Madhya Pradesh	214.0	24.5	11.5
Sikkim	0.9	0.1	11.1
Tripura	3.8	0.4	10.5

SOURCE: Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, "Basic Statistics Relating to the Indian Economy", 1984.

It is only in very recent years that we have begun appreciating more sensitively the limitations of the conventional strategy of trusting to large investments in major irrigation projects. Such trust has yielded a large output of intermediate goods (spectacular dams, canals and distributaries) without necessarily yielding commensurate and timely final output in the form of increased agricultural production. The constraints to the realisation of such final output were discussed in Section 3.4 and this in turn suggests principles which could guide perspectives for irrigation during the Seventh Plan.

In projects where the construction of civil works has already made considerable headway, adequate financing for all components of the project is imperative. Thus a much stronger preoccupation with below-outlet development (i.e. development below the 1 cusec point) is necessary, implying that sufficient funds be provided for systematic land development, construction of field channels and drainage works. The operational gains to be derived from the

conceptual identification of command area development will be realised only if an adequate balance is maintained between the financial requirements of civil construction in irrigation works and of command area development. This will have to be coupled with adequate allocations for the maintenance of irrigation assets already created. With major irrigation project construction spanning decades, the standards of maintenance will need to be sufficiently upgraded to prevent the capital consumption of assets created.

The conservation of natural resources would also need to guide perspectives for irrigation and the Seventh Plan will need to be strongly concerned with arresting the further deterioration of land on account of unsuitable water management practices which lead to water-logging. This presupposes that in new areas where water is being conveyed, drainage systems will be constructed in tandem with water conveyance systems and will be accompanied by immediate extension advice on appropriate cropping practices. In areas where lands have already been water-logged, the restoration of these lands appears very expensive and is certainly outside the reach of private investment. More substantial public subsidies for the reclamation of such lands will be needed. In many areas the water table will need to be lowered to arrest further deterioration of land, and the conjunctive use of ground water will need active encouragement.

Organisational aspects of command area development will need to be handled with greater finesse. Despite the CADAs having been constituted as coordinating organisations, they have not succeeded in ensuring the synchronised activity of different departments. The existing constraints will need to be more sensitively evaluated by Government, personnel and placement policies for deputing officials to work in CADAs may require reassessment, and adequate mechanisms to strengthen these authorities will need to be introduced, if more rapid progress in the coordinated development below the one cusec outlet is to occur. Allied to this is the establishment of a rotational water supply which wins the acceptance of farmers. The advantage of the warabandi approach to water distribution has been accepted by the State Government and the approach has been tried out in selected areas with apparently some degree of acceptance. In many northern projects in the country the warabandi system is seen to be in the interest of the farmer, giving him an incentive for on-farm development, conjunctive use of ground water as well as night irrigation. Water is thereby used more efficiently. The implementation of the system, however, will require reliability in the supply of water on the part of the project authorities. (Indeed, it is the absence of such reliability that constitutes in large measure the roots of the existing problem of indiscipline among ayacutdars). The constraints to achieving such reliability in future will include the existing technical standards of many of the systems and the social power structures which have evolved during the earlier anarchy in water distribution, which have reinforced the power of those in the upper reaches. Nevertheless, the more widespread use of the warabandi system would need to be supported by Government.

The perspectives for developing minor surface irrigation can be outlined with greater optimism, although the existing condition of many tanks is poor as indicated in Section 3.4. The Irrigation

Department's thrust on the construction and maintenance of tanks will need to be stepped up. The Department will need to ensure that administrative arrangements for minor irrigation are reorganised and that technical and financial support for the restoration and desilting of existing tanks are available (for which considerable outlays are being budgeted during the Seventh Plan under Poverty Alleviation Programmes like NREP and DPAP, as Section 6.6.indicates.)

Finally, a more cautious approach to the use of ground-water in the long run may well be necessary. The Ground Water Cell of the Department of Mines and Geology will need to coordinate or sponsor more extensive studies and develop a more sensitive profile of the long term prospects of ground water availability. There are large data gaps in our understanding of how the recharge of water occurs. Although recycling generally takes place in the upper parts of aquifers, which by and large constitute the dynamic zone, nothing is known about the deeper aquifers. Under the Vedavathi river basin project of the Central Ground Water Board, studies on the dating of water and its infiltration profile have been carried out by the National Geophysical Research Institute. The age determination has indicated that water as old as 3000 to 4000 years has collected in the area. Recharge studies have also been carried out using oxygen and carbon isotopes. These indicate that the aquifers contain age-old waters though there is uncertainty about how the aquifers behave when a portion of these waters is sponged out. This is due to very limited data being available on the infiltration of water into the hard rock aquifers which by themselves are complex in nature and difficult to understand.

4.8 DRYLAND DEVELOPMENT

Over three-quarters of the cultivable area in Karnataka is dryland, much of it without any irrigation prospects. The cultivation of dryland is, therefore, risky and acts as a disincentive to investment in land improvement and crop management. Productivity on such lands has consequently reached survival levels. The traditional technology does not promise viable operations meriting credit support, particularly for small and marginal farmers who constitute a majority of the dryland farmers. The vicious circle has long remained unbroken and the dryland farmer has remained largely untouched by advances in agricultural techniques.

Recent advances in technology and new financing approaches to the resolution of poverty have, however, brought hope to the dryland farmer, and perspectives for agricultural development during the Seventh Plan will attempt to recognise and exploit such an opportunity. While the technology of improved crop husbandry still plays a dominant role in increasing yields with its focus on the most efficient use of available rain water for crop growth through improved cropping systems and crop management practices, the technology of improved land and water management is now perceived to be critical in overcoming the destabilising effect of adverse seasonal conditions, the emphasis being on the reduction of run-off and the control of erosion through graded bunds, contour cultivation and land smoothing which promote water infiltration simultaneously with surface drainage. Community works of drainage, rain-water pondage and soil conservation, the coverage of grass land with drought-resistant forage legumes, and afforestation in Government and community land have also been recognised as important components of dryland technology.

The main objective of dryland development, therefore, is the minimisation of risk in rainfed farming, thus inducing investments in the use of inputs such as improved seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and protective irrigation (either from run-off pondage or ground water exploitation) leading to a significant increase in the yield levels which, in turn, form the economic basis for desirable higher investments. This will be the starting point of a diversified dryland economy increasingly supporting other allied activities. However, it is important at this stage not to permit the diversion of Government effort and investment into areas other than the essentials of dryland development, which consist of maximum rain water utilisation through improved crop management, arable land development for erosion control and surface drainage, and the management of non-arable land for forage and forestry.

The new technologies have been farm-tested, particularly in areas where the rainfall exceeds 750 mm, and have been proved to have the potential for doubling yields under farm conditions and adding substantially to the income of dryland farmers. Happily, these technologies require small capital outlays of about Rs.1000 per hectare, mainly for land development to be undertaken by individual farmers, and comparable amount for works on public land. Such requirements are modest compared to the capital needs of irrigated agriculture which has dominated the share of investment in agriculture during the last 3 decades. Moreover, the financing modes of dryland investment have become familiar in the

Integrated Rural Development Programme involving subsidy-cum-credit for individual needs and public investment in infrastructure development.

The planning of dryland development during the Seventh Plan will need to be area specific, as the cropping patterns most suitable for an area are dependent on the rainfall probabilities and soil characteristics of that area and as the actual investments in land development will be contingent on the topographical features of land. It is important to carry out a detailed survey of the land in order to identify the works involved and to estimate their costs. As the technology aims at the controlled utilisation of rainfall for crop and animal husbandry within a catchment area, it is now recognised that overall planning has to be related to a watershed of a fair size of about 25,000 hectares.

Such a watershed approach to dryland requires microplanning for every hectare of land, arable or non-arable. Detailed plans of works and activities for each sub-watershed will be needed. The actual works and activities to be undertaken in each sub-watershed will depend on the specific agroclimatic, topographic and soil type characteristics of the area, previous land and water development efforts, available and tested technical know-how and, of course, the farmer's willingness to participate, particularly where these would involve works in cultivated fields. Thus it is envisaged that in the initial years of the Seventh Plan, in each sub-watershed, the actual project activities would depend upon the outcome of a process of interaction between farmers, the departmental technical officers and scientists from an associated research centre, concerning the viability and applicability of different proposed project components.

Based upon exchanges of views with the sub-watershed committee that represents the farmers, detailed plans would need to be prepared. For example, the soil conservation wing of the Department of Agriculture would be responsible for the detailed designs, including the checking of layouts in the field with concerned farmers of graded bunds, field channels and drains. Similarly, the Forest Department would develop detailed work plans for reforestation. The final plan will thus be approved by a majority of farmers, deemed appropriate by the local University research team, and supported by the technical department. Each of the watershed reports would include designs, agricultural plans, estimates of costs and benefits, and a tentative implementation schedule.

The success of watershed development is so intimately connected with farmer involvement that the sub-watershed plans and their implementation schedule have to be discussed with the beneficiaries and accepted by them and integrated into a watershed plan. Since each sub-watershed covers more than one village panchayat, agreement to resolve common issues will be arrived at through the Panchayat and failing that through sub-watershed farmer committees. These committees are expected to ensure local participation in planning and in the determination of priorities, implementation of detailed plans of works and activities, and in the maintenance of structures.

The formulation and implementation of the watershed master plan and sub-watershed plans will be entrusted to a team consisting of

taluka level officials drawn from agriculture, soil and water conservation, forestry and land use planning. The approval of the watershed plans will be the responsibility of the Dryland Boards which have recently been constituted (one for each revenue division). A Divisional Level Board is best fitted to guide and approve watershed plans based on the agro-climatic and soil characteristics of analogous and adjacent areas in the different districts of a division, as it can ensure broad uniformity in plan formulation, cost estimation, financing and works implementation. These Boards will approve watershed selection and sub-watershed phasing, give technical assistance in preparing master plans and sub-watershed plans, appraise the technical and economic feasibility of such plans, determine budgetary requirements and liaise with the State Government authorities. They will also release funds to the approved sub-watershed projects, supervise their implementation and ensure coordination between the departments. The Boards will be serviced by a multi-disciplinary cell supported by an administrative office and headed by a full time Chief Executive. Detailed programmes of Dryland Development proposed for the Seventh Plan are discussed in Section 6.1.

ENERGY CONSERVATION:

In developing perspectives for Energy during the Seventh Plan period, a central focal point must be its conservation. Energy consumption, as indicated in Section 2.10, has been growing faster than the State's Domestic Product, and some estimates even suggest that the rise in demand for energy has been exponential. Managing the demand for energy will, therefore, be crucial. The problem, however, is complex, and explains why policy initiatives to induce energy conservation have tended hitherto to be low keyed. What we have at this stage is probably little more than an understanding of crucial areas where energy demand management is feasible. For non-commercial and quasi-commercial energy sources, these include the need for inducing greater reliance on the more efficient biogas in comparison to the energy inefficient use of dung cake; compacting agricultural, vegetable and forest wastes into more energy-efficient briquettes; and improving the efficiency of wood stoves. Recycling possibilities would also need to be explored: the utilisation of commercial energy could be reduced in industries operating saw mills, rice mills, coconut and groundnut oil mills, textile mills and sugar mills, if their waste products are used as sources of energy for operating their production processes. Minimising losses in the Transmission and Distribution System of the Electricity grid would call for more investment in systems improvement; and there is a widespread consensus that inappropriate and energy wasteful motors are installed on irrigation pumpsets. These examples are illustrative of a number of areas in which conservation measures are needed. Where conservation inducing measures have been developed, they need to be commercially marketed. Considerable success has been achieved in developing low-cost wood stoves, for instance, but there seems to be an inadequate thrust on their commercial production and marketing.

Much greater emphasis also needs to be given by industry to electrical energy conservation. There is considerable evidence that manufacturing industry is generally wasteful in its utilisation of electrical energy, and the Rajadhyaksha Committee on Power which went into this issue suggested that industries in India should be in a position to save at least 20% of their consumption of electrical energy through the implementation of suitable conservation measures. It is clearly in the interest of industrial units to go in for energy conservation, and several suggestions of how this may be done have been made. These include a closer control of operating parameters through better instrumentation and the use of micro-processors, a more sensitive 'energy auditing' (which involves the metering of electrical energy consumption at different stages of an industrial process, rather than bulk metering), a better balance of load factors via peak lopping or demand limiting facilities, and a general rescheduling of peak activities. The State Government's role in this could be to induce industries to move in this direction. The Government of India provides certain minor tax reliefs for investments made by industries for energy conservation measures. There are several ways in which the State Government could add to these inducements. Where adequate instrumentation exists whereby industrial units can measure the success of energy conservation, the State Government's incentives could be in the form of a rebate

on the electricity tax or on reducing the extent of the power cut imposed on that unit, and the finer implications of such suggestions will need serious consideration during the Seventh Plan period. Preliminary studies conducted by the Planning Department reveal that there are wide variations in the energy consumption intensity of different industrial units within the same industrial category, such heterogeneity being as characteristic of energy intensive industries as of non-energy intensive industrial categories. This is apparent from TABLE-4.9A, and the Planning Department's tentative findings are that these variations in energy consumption between different units within the same industrial category also prevail when broadly identical techniques of production exist.

TABLE - 4.9A
VARIATIONS IN ENERGY INTENSITY
Electrical Energy per KVA of Contract Demand

Industrial Category	KWH			
	Power Intensive Industries		Other Industries	
	Minimum Energy Intensity	Maximum Energy Intensity	Minimum Energy Intensity	Maximum Energy Intensity
Electro-metallurgical & Mineral Based Industries	1263	4156	604	3598
Electrochemical Industries	2738	5067	1928	2419
Paper and Pulp Industries	3154	3707	681	3463
Cement Industry	2489	4234	No Units	

SOURCE: Planning Department, "Power Intensive Industries in Karnataka".

However, the strongest inducement for initiating conservation measures, particularly in the context of HT industries, will come through the imposition of a much steeper tariff, which would make it economically worthwhile for industries to invest in conservation. Indeed, if the demand for electrical energy is not to continue to grow exponentially, there seems little long run alternative to the price of such energy approximating its scarcity value. This in turn will require an assessment of less energy intensive patterns of economic growth. Industrial policy will need to be particularly sensitive to these issues.

PERSPECTIVES FOR POWER GENERATION:

In view of the acute imbalance that has developed within the power sector during the Sixth Plan (details of which were indicated in Section 2.10) the need for very sizable Seventh Plan investments in this sector becomes transparent. In addition, the existing reliance on long gestation period projects requires modulation through the introduction of a few quick-yielding power projects. Thus the Seventh Plan for Power will give the highest financial priority to setting up medium sized diesel sets and gas turbine sets which have very short gestation periods in order to tide over

immediate power shortages in selected areas of the State. Further, three mini hydel schemes will be executed on the Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal. All these projects will be scheduled for rapid completion and financial allocations for them will be bunched up in the early years of the Seventh Plan. The resources constraint for funding the Power Sector make the adoption of a "need based" Plan for Power difficult to implement, and as a consequence the maximum possible investments on those power projects which will be commissioned during the Seventh Plan will be earmarked, while ensuring that a sufficient number of additional projects which will fructify during the Eighth Plan are also initiated, investments for which will be raised during the early years of the Eighth Plan. The Raichur Thermal Plant, the energy from which will for all practical purposes be available for consumption after the Sixth Plan is over, will introduce some diversity in the power supply mix. This will be reinforced by a Multi-Fuel Thermal Project (coal and oil based) to be located at Mangalore, though its commissioning will only be scheduled for the Eighth Plan.

Perspectives for the Power Sector during the Seventh Plan will also need to emphasise the participation of the private sector in power generation. Government have already formulated a tentative package consisting of the following measures:

- 1) Permit setting up captive thermal power plants without any ceiling on capacity
- 2) Permit setting up captive hydro plants in the following situations subject to the payment of royalty, lease rent, etc., and the vesting of assets in the State on expiry of a stipulated period:-
 - a) Mini hydro units of capacity upto 25 MW; and
 - b) medium hydro projects in the range of 25 to 100 MW on a case-by-case basis

As such, hydro projects beyond 100 MW will be reserved for the State Government. The only exception could be in the case of an existing industry, to whom a large block of power is already committed. It is, of course, recognised that given the Private Sector's own constraints regarding financial resources, the augmentation to capacity through private participation may not be substantial. However, even a marginal increase may be of benefit to industry, as it may ease the burden of power cuts on the participating industrial enterprises. TABLE-4.9B, for instance, indicates that the unrestricted energy demand for H.T. industries at the end of the Seventh Plan is likely to be over 90% higher than its consumption in 1982-83.

**TABLE-4.9B
ANTICIPATED STRUCTURE OF ENERGY DEMAND**

Category	1982-83		1989-90	
	Energy (MUs)	%	Energy (MUs)	%
Domestic Lighting	313	4.7	757	5.8
Domestic Power	601	9.0	1714	13.2
Commercial Lighting	161	2.4	345	2.7
L.T. Industries	545	8.2	1176	9.1
H.T. Industries	4021	60.5	7693*	59.5
Public Lighting	83	1.2	167	1.3
Irrigation	469	7.1	1027	7.9
Bulk Supply to Licensees	25	0.4	40	0.3
Bulk Supply to Goa and other states	411	6.2	-	-
Free Lighting and Sales to K.P.C.	20	0.3	20	0.2
TOTAL	6649	100.0	12939	100.0

* Unrestricted.

SOURCE: "Report of the 3- Man Committee on Energy Forecast", 1983. In addition, it is worth observing that the report of the Rajadhyaksha Committee on Power, 1980, has suggested that the Government of India should work towards a target ownership of at least 45% of generating capacity in the country by 2000 A.D. The Committee has urged the creation of Regional Electricity Authorities by the Government of India. In view of the rising degree of interdependence between the Union and State Governments that will naturally occur in the years ahead, and the inadequate resources available with State Governments to implement long-gestation and high-cost power projects, such a suggestion may well prove beneficial to the State which would need to depend on a power-supply mix that is more diversified than at present.

POWER TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION:

The power transmission and distribution system appears to be characterised by several weaknesses: There are heavy line losses, frequent load shedding and very low voltages, suggesting that several crucial investments necessary for coping with the load growth and for ensuring stable conditions of supply have not been made. There are two broad explanations for this. First, until very recent years, no systematic attempts have been made to forecast the spatial pattern of energy demands within the State notwithstanding the fact that the estimates yielded by the Annual Power Surveys of the Central Electricity Authority have not been very reliable. Thereby the growth of High Tension industries and (to a lesser extent) the programme of energising irrigation pumpsets has imposed unanticipated strains on the existing transmission and distribution system. Second, substantial improvements may be needed in systems of planning and monitoring given that the pace of execution of major works has been tardy and that inventory levels are very high (some of which have been left unutilised for several years). There are doubts about whether the technological sophistication needed to ensure a stable transmission and distribution network is being deployed. The Seventh Plan for this sector will need to take a close look at

each of these attributes and ensure that high priority is accorded to effecting organisational and systemic improvements within this sector. These problems are, of course, common to most Electricity Boards within the country and were discussed in great detail by the Rajadhyaksha Committee on Power, 1980. The Committee attributed the present styles of functioning to the departmental origins of Electricity Boards which (coupled with their monopolistic position in the market for energy) have afforded little incentive to their incorporating modern management practices and achievement-oriented cultures. Several essential non-technical inputs which are required by such multifunctional organisations in order to operate efficiently and viably were also found to be inadequate, and these extend to project appraisal, materials management, personnel, finance, planning and forecasting, economic and statistical analysis, and even some technical inputs like industrial engineering and operations research. The Committee noted that outstanding engineers in the country are unlikely to be motivated towards joining Electricity Boards and that it was precisely such people who would be required to ensure that high-tension transmission systems are operated efficiently ('Electricity Boards do not provide the kind of environment required to attract and retain young and enterprising engineers and experts in other disciplines'). The Committee emphasised the importance of internal restructuring within Electricity Boards and called for organisational clarity, including a clear demarcation of responsibilities, functions and powers between officials. Electricity Boards were weak at implementing promotional policies, had inadequate training programmes for their personnel and lacked adequate appraisal-systems which were an essential prerequisite for sound performance.

The need for being sensitive to such observations and for reorganising the Karnataka Electricity Board has not gone unrecognised, and a Report on Reorganisation was submitted by its Member (Management) in August 1982. TABLE-4.9C reveals the manner in which the activities of the KEB have expanded between 1970 and 1982, and also provides a comparison with the Gujarat Electricity Board. The latter has roughly the same number of consumers as the KEB, a much stronger complement of technical officers, a substantially smaller workforce and generates much higher revenues. Further, an analysis of the weaknesses in the planning and monitoring of major works of the KEB reveals that a very large number of ongoing works have accumulated, some of which were approved several years ago and may have become redundant over time. The need to establish priorities was strongly emphasised. Thus, the weaknesses of the KEB have been well identified; if they are to be remedied, adequate direction from Government and from senior KEB personnel will be needed.

In addition, considerable research and technical support will need to be given if the KEB is to succeed in stabilising the T&D system during the Seventh Plan. Existing techno-economic studies of load losses in the grid are reputedly inadequate, and a more precise understanding of the problems of grid design and development, and of its impact on reducing voltage fluctuations, discontinuous supplies and T&D losses will be needed. Technical expertise for this is certainly available within the country, not least in Karnataka where the Central Power Research Institute and the Indian Institute of Science are located. For instance, in a

recent research project undertaken by the Indian Institute of Science on Loss Minimisation and Voltage Improvement in 11 KV Distribution Systems in Arasikere, Devanahalli and Chamarajanagar taluks, an optimal transmission grid design was suggested which if implemented would lead to a substantial reduction in energy losses and stabilise the system. These findings, presented at a National Workshop in September 1984, also recommended the rerouting of existing transmission lines in a cost-effective manner.

TABLE-4.9C
THE GROWTH OF THE KARNATAKA ELECTRICITY BOARD

Details	Unit	1970 KEB	1982 KEB	1982 Gujarat Electricity Board
I. Activities				
1) Consumers	No.	9.3 Lakhs	25 Lakhs	30 Lakhs
2) Energy Sold	MUs.	2337	6200	7100
3) Revenue	Rs.	24 Crs.	188 Crs.	318 Crs.
II. Field				
1) Distribution Zones(O&M)	No.	12	2	3
2) O&M Circles (Distribution)	No.	7	8	11
3) Construction/Trans- mission Maintenance Circles	No.	--	3	6
4) O&M Divisions (Distribution)	No.	26	31	76
5) Construction Divisions	No.	--	10	41
6) O&M Sub-Divisions (Distribution)	No.	98	237	N.A.
III. Officers (Technical)				
1) Chief Engineers/Addl. Chief Engineers	No.	3	4	8
2) Superintending Engineers	No.	10	23	32
3) Executive Engineers	No.	49	82	197
4) Assistant Executive Engineers	No.	137	506	836
IV. Officers (Accounts)				
1) FA&CAO	No.	1(CAO)	1	Nil
2) Controller of Accounts	No.	--	3	3
3) Deputy Controllers of Accounts	No.	--	12	8
4) Accounts Officers	No.	20	73	44
V. Total Employees				
1) Officers Cadre(A.E.E. and above)	No.	303	710	1134
2) Assistant Engineers & Assistant Accounts Officers	No.	-	2040	1371
3) Non-Officers' Cadre (Workmen)	No.	17728	40300	24631
4) Total No.of employees	No.	18031	43050	27136*

* Excluding Generating Stations Staff.

SOURCE: Karnataka Electricity Board, "Report on Reorganisation"
1982.

4.10 INDUSTRIAL POLICY

The Preamble to the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1983, of the State Government specifies the context under which a reorientation of industrial policy was considered to be necessary. The Preamble, while referring to the existing pattern of industrialisation, notes that:

- (a) The Plan objective of removal of poverty and unemployment is not reflected fully in the present industrial policy, particularly the generation of non-farm employment by fuller utilisation of agricultural resources, raw materials available as also the enormous amount of resources available in the State;
- (b) the over-concentration of high tension energy consuming industries;
- (c) over-concentration of industry in and around Bangalore ;
- (d) lack of industrial development in the rural areas ;
- (e) insufficient concentration of potential growth centres throughout the State; and
- (f) inadequate support to the small, cottage and tiny sectors, which it is believed could be developed all over the State.

The Industrial Policy Resolution further notes that National Industrial Policy has been enunciated in the Industrial Policy Statement of 1948 and subsequently amended in the years 1956, 1967 and 1980. The provisions of the Industrial Development and Regulation Act 1951 are also applicable throughout the country. Karnataka has to develop its industry in keeping with the National Policy Statements as enunciated periodically. It must also, however, take note of the National Plan Policy statements which emphasise the need to remove poverty and unemployment, as also the need to fully develop the potential available in the rural areas by way of village artisanry, agricultural and animal husbandry products and the obligation to promote employment in the non-farm sectors in the rural areas. It is this that provides the main impetus for a new slant to industrial policy with an emphasis on the potential that could be developed in small and tiny industries, cottage industries, handlooms, handicrafts and the use of human and natural resources available. It was also recognised that there had been an over-playing of the role of the State as entrepreneur rather than as catalyst, thereby resulting in diversion of limited financial resources to State-run enterprises, rather than to the provision of the infrastructure and climate needed to foster industry.

In large measure, therefore, the new industrial policy is concerned with strengthening the viability of small and tiny industries, particularly our traditional industries, with a view to raising productivity and incomes earned. Section 2.5 discussed the view that the main determinant of poverty in Karnataka (as has emerged from recent NSS data) is not unemployment as measured by current activity status of the labour force, but a wide base of underemployment resulting from the low productivity of existing economic activity. Reinforcing the productivity of traditional

industries with a view to preventing the further pauperisation of those whose livelihood is dependent on them therefore assumes importance.

In operationalising the Industrial Policy Resolution, the Industries Department's policies, schemes and projects for the Seventh Plan will be guided by these considerations, and emphasis given to the following programmes:

INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT:

Having recognised that the absence of basic infrastructure has been largely responsible for the lack of development of industries in a number of districts and talukas, the Seventh Plan will ensure that the Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board(KIADB) will develop industrial areas in all the 175 talukas of the State. These industrial areas will have a minimum of 25 acres of land, fully developed with roads, water supply, power, drainage and other infrastructural facilities required by industries. The District Industries Centres have already identified the potential growth centres in each taluk; they have taken action to locate the most suitable areas and are at present in the process of taking possession of these lands on behalf of the KIADB. In addition, the Karnataka Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (KSSIDC) has been entrusted with the responsibility of establishing at least one industrial estate in each taluka growth centre. It is expected that the KSSIDC will be in a position to construct at least 1,000 industrial sheds annually, along with the required infrastructure of power, water supply, roads and communications facilities. Both the KIADB and the KSSIDC which have been dependent solely on Governmental finance for their developmental activities have now begun raising a large volume of institutional finance. The schemes for further development during the Seventh Plan in respect of these two infrastructural development agencies will be accordingly regulated in that the State Government will provide only the margin money required, while the main reliance will be on Institutional Finance.

ORGANISATION OF THE ARTISAN SECTOR:

The most difficult task for the Seventh Plan in the industrial sector will be the organisation of the thousands of village artisans scattered throughout the State, with a view to providing them with a stable and sustained work-load and consequent reasonable wages throughout the year. This involves (a) an intensive training of the artisans; (b) creation of an organisational structure which will ensure continuous supply of raw materials and other inputs; and (c) provision of sustained and continuous marketing assistance. The following role of Government is envisaged:

A. TRAINING:

The Department of Industries and Commerce has been running Artisan Training Institutes in all the districts of the State. These institutes are required to be upgraded in terms of teaching skills, equipment and basic infrastructural facilities. The primary task of Government is therefore to modernise and strengthen these Artisan Training Institutes.

B. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE:

The scheme for the Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) is mainly oriented to the development of rural artisans, and in addition the industrial component of IRDP needs enhancement. The Government of India's policy guidelines are that the Taluk level multi-purpose Artisans Co-operative Societies and District Supply and Marketing Societies should be set up and strengthened providing a sound organisation to ensure that inputs and outputs of artisans are adequately provided for and marketed. The Seventh Plan will ensure adequate funds for the purpose of strengthening the Taluk level societies and setting up the District level societies.

C. MARKETING:

In addition to the Taluka and District level societies, there is a need for a State level organisation which will take care of the interests of these societies. The State Government is examining the possibility of associating the Karnataka Small Industries Marketing Corporation Ltd and the Karnataka State Cooperative Marketing Federation in this task.

HANDLOOMS:

The major thrust will be on the coverage of additional looms by the Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation (KHDC) from 17,000 at present to 50,000 by the end of the Seventh Plan, as well as the organisation of an additional 200 societies to cover the weavers in the cooperative sector. There will be a project with World Bank assistance at an estimated cost of Rs.40 crores, exclusively for silk handlooms, which will involve 75 Primary Societies covering 15,000 weavers. The construction of 5000 living-cum-worksheds, the establishment of common facilities and conversion of 12,000 additional cotton looms to silk with appropriate marketing assistance is also envisaged. A separate Institute for Handloom Technology is being set up to train the weavers in handloom techniques. The Thrift Fund Scheme will cover all weavers, both in the organised and the unorganised sector.

COIR:

The State has a vast scope for the development of the Coir Industry, and the Seventh Plan proposes to strengthen the Coir Development Corporation with the objective of creating appropriate infrastructure, training, introduction of modern techniques, financial assistance for mechanisation, and technical and marketing assistance.

HANDICRAFTS:

The activities of the Handicrafts Development Corporation will be enlarged to cover all the 10,000 artisans already identified and to organise 6 Craft Complexes for the intensive development of

handicrafts. It is also proposed to open new emporia and construct 500 living-cum-worksheds and Common Facilities Centres. Special schemes for rebate on the sale of handicrafts in order to boost their sale, as well as interest subsidies for artisans, are also envisaged.

LEATHER:

In line with the Industrial Policy, LIDKAR will set up Raw Material Depots and Procurement Centres in almost all major taluka headquarters. A Leather Technology Institute for training, research and development at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 crores is also included in the Plan. An additional 500 Living-cum-worksheds will be constructed exclusively for leather artisans.

BEDI WORKERS FEDERATION:

There are about 6.2 lakh beedi workers in the State. All these workers are engaged by Private Manufacturers, and subject to price-fixation by middle-men. Since this activity covers both men and women in the rural areas, a separate Beedi Workers Federation has been set up to organise Primary Societies in the areas where they are concentrated and provide them with necessary financial and marketing assistance.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP:

On the lines of the award given by the Government of India for outstanding entrepreneurs in the country in the Small Scale Sector, the State Government will also offer similar awards for outstanding entrepreneurs. Further, in order to ensure the professional training of entrepreneurs a separate Institute for the Development of Entrepreneurship will be established, the first of its kind in the country. The Institute will focus on skills which need to be developed in running small industries covering all stages including project selection, sources of finance, techniques of production, the production process, quality control and marketing assistance.

4.11 EMPLOYMENT FROM PLAN PROGRAMMES

With the estimation of the employment generated through Plan schemes having been refined during the Sixth Plan, there is today a better appreciation of the employment implications of such Plan investment.. TABLE - 4.11A provides details of the employment likely to be generated during the Seventh Plan, with an outlay of Rs.5,500 crores. 86.25 crore person-days of construction employment and 16.10 lakh person-years of continuing employment are estimated to be generated. The major employment absorbing sectors are Rural Development and Irrigation, though for continuing employment the Social Services sector also provides extensive employment. These figures do not, of course, include the indirect employment created elsewhere in the economy through parallel investments by other economic agents, the preconditions for which have emerged through Plan developmental strategy.

TABLE - 4.11A

EMPLOYMENT GENERATED THROUGH SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAYS

Sector	Total Plan Outlay (Rs.Crores)	Total Outlay on Plan Schemes which generate Employment (Rs.Crores)	Employment in Construction (Lakh Person days)	Continuing Employment (Person - years)
Agriculture	362.77	307.15	738.56	30656
Rural Development & Cooperation	401.95	346.11	4082.55	1389874*
Irrigation & Flood Control	935.64	908.04	1737.35	101450
Energy	1408.22	1408.22	141.28	18565
Industry & Minerals	454.88	453.12	56.96	4743
Transport	395.50	384.20	880.00	120
Communication & Information	13.00	1.90	-	800
Science & Technology	9.40	9.40	-	-
Social Services	1515.76	871.55	180.07	63811
Others	2.88	161.77**	807.61	147
TOTAL	5500.00	4851.46	8624.60	1610166

* Inclusive of IRDP beneficiaries.

** Inclusive of capital outlays on buildings under all Plan programmes.

A more disaggregated estimate of labour absorption through the three main rural development programmes (IRDP, NREP and RLEGP) during the Seventh Plan is presented in TABLE - 4.11B. It is envisaged that the outlays for NREP and RLEGP will provide over 93 crore person-days of employment and that IRDP will assist about 13.75 lakh beneficiaries of which about a third will be Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, the employment targeted through Plan outlays in village and small industries is indicated in TABLE - 4.11C.

TABLE - 4.11B

EMPLOYMENT FROM RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Scheme	Seventh Plan Outlay (Rs. crores)	Employment
N R E P	150.00	4645 lakh person - days
R I E G P	423.00	5280 lakh person - days
I R D P	86.74*	13.75 lakh beneficiaries (of which 4.58 lakhs are Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes)

* Excluding Rs. 5.00 crores for IPDP Monitoring (Administration)

TABLE - 4.11C

EMPLOYMENT FROM VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

Activity	Seventh Plan Outlay (Rs. lakhs)	Employment (Cumulative)
Small Scale Industries	530.00	8,46,000
Industrial Estates	400.00	1,29,000
Handloom Industry	5,513.00	4,090
Powerloom Industry	100.00	24,000
Coir Industry	250.00	12,800
Handicrafts Industry	360.00	2,900 families
Khadi & Village Industries	700.00	2,73,100
District Industries Centres	1,200.00	1,00,000 artisans

The market for skilled labour reveals the paradoxical picture of a shortage of skilled manpower in certain newly emerging technologies accompanied by large manpower surpluses in the more traditional technologies. This is accentuated by new Colleges, Polytechnics and Industrial Training Institutes continuing to offer a large range of courses for acquiring skills in traditional technologies. The possibility of starting more diversified courses and of rationalising and upgrading existing courses, particularly in Polytechnics, has been explored during the Sixth Plan. As a consequence it is envisaged that the Seventh Plan will be able to emphasise more strongly certain courses in emerging technologies as well as to dovetail these courses to the requirements of industries, research institutions and other developmental activities. Thus, in order to improve the employability of trainees in Polytechnics, the Seventh Plan will introduce a programme for imparting production oriented training.

Further, another 8 Community Polytechnics will be established in addition to the 2 already existing. Further, for Craftsmen Training, a scheme to introduce Production Oriented Training in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) has been formulated which is expected to smoothen the transition from training in an ITI to working in industries. Finally, in order to improve the nexus between the employer and the ITI, a Tripartite Committee to evaluate and suggest modifications to existing training courses has been constituted at the State level .SimilarCommittees are being constituted at the District level.

4.12 DECENTRALISATION

The Seventh Plan period will be characterised in Karnataka by major shifts towards increased political decentralisation, with the constitution of a Zilla Parishad structure. It will need to be coupled with administrative and technocratic decentralisation, which would enable local bodies to plan and execute programmes efficiently. This throws up a number of issues on which Governmental policy will need to be clearly defined.

THE THREE STAGES OF DECENTRALISED PLANNING:

Decentralisation in the planning process within the State has had a 3-stage evolution: It was initiated in 1978-79 when the State Plan was bifurcated into the District Sector and the State Sector, the demarcation being based on whether an individual scheme is demonstrably of benefit to a district and can be planned and implemented at the district level, or not. Plan funds were distributed between districts on a clearly defined formula (wherein half the funds were distributed on the basis of population and the remaining half on considerations of backwardness of the district as reflected in sectors such as agriculture, industry, irrigation, power, communications, health and education). These lumpsum allocations made to districts were, in turn, allocated across sectors by District Planning Committees. Clearly, there was a possibility of a mismatch between allocations made to individual sectors within the District Plan and amounts budgeted at the State level for these sectors. Indeed, despite the well-motivated intention of decentralising Planning decisions, the State's Annual Plans were formulated largely independently of District Plans, and sectoral priorities determined at the district level did not coincide with State level priorities. This was compounded by the frustration caused by the commitment of on-going schemes and spill-over works taken up in earlier years, which made it difficult to accept many new schemes formulated at the district level. The main gains from this exercise were in terms of locational planning, with the individual locations of many schemes being planned for at the district level.

The second stage of District Planning emerged during 1982-83 when it was decided to make sectoral and sub-sectoral allocations at the State level for each district. The District Development Councils were free to select schemes subject to the ceilings indicated for each sub-sector. As this took away from the districts the flexibility of making changes in intersectoral priorities, this was coupled with the provision of lumpsum outlays (termed the 'District Level Sub-Plan') which could be used on any sectoral schemes subject to certain conditions imposed by the Government on the selection of schemes.

The third stage in the evolution of decentralised planning is now imminent, with the expected constitution of a Zilla Parishad system within the State. Legislative approval of the Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samitis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats Bill, 1983, was obtained some months ago and is awaiting the President's assent. The functions of Zilla Parishads have been clearly spelt out and include the formulation and execution of the 'District Plans of the Districts' as well as of any components of the State Plan which may be executed by the

Zilla Parishads. The functions specified in the Bill do not include several schemes which now fall within the District Sector, though the Bill enables Government to entrust new functions to Zilla Parishads and to transfer the necessary funds for their execution. It would make for continuity in the planning tradition if schemes now treated as relating to the District Sector, as well as schemes of the State Sector which are now regarded as capable of execution at the district level, are planned by Zilla Parishads. The Bill also requires that all functions of the District Rural Development Societies shall be transferred to the Zilla Parishads.

THE REQUIREMENTS OF DECENTRALISED PLANNING:

Decentralised planning is essentially the putting together of three elements - the natural endowments of the local area (which is even smaller than the block), the 'felt needs' of the people of that area and the likely availability of financial resources for the area (both from Government for infrastructural development, and from financial institutions as credit support). At present there is no unit of planning at the level of the district or block, much less at the level of such a small local area, to process these elements into a balanced Plan. Indeed, the intricacies involved in the fusing of these elements into a Plan of action are clearly visible in the Integrated Rural Development Programme, which requires a high degree of matching of resources, markets and services - from the district level down to the village - cluster and the necessary management expertise at these levels. Similarly, the community employment programmes like NREP and RLEGP, along with other departmental and area development programmes, also require detailed locational planning such that every rural worker in the State in search of employment - casual or on a sustained basis - will find work within walking distance from home. Limited success has been achieved in this direction in the Sixth Plan, and the time has arrived for a much bolder initiative in the Seventh Plan.

The Dryland Development Project, recently launched by the State Government, is an example of this method of Plan formulation at the local area level. The Project, covering about 25,000 hectares in each district, envisages the preparation of a Master Plan based on the above three inputs, and thereafter a detailed farmer-wise and farm-wise Plan of land development for water and soil conservation and crop production. Decentralisation of planning and execution at the block level could, in this manner, be seriously considered as a viable strategy during the Seventh Plan.

PLANNING EXPERTISE:

While emphasising that the block is the level at which decentralised planning needs to be strengthened, the Government of India's Economic Advisory Council has observed that this presupposes the availability of a fairly wide range of technical expertise at this level. The initial step in providing such expertise has recently been taken by the Planning Commission when it approved in 1983 a scheme for the strengthening of the planning machinery at the district level. The State Government proposes to fully exploit its usefulness in the Seventh Plan. It is also proposed to explore some models of block level planning. The credit institutions in Karnataka have expressed great interest in associating themselves in this exercise, including deploying

many of their senior officials and economists for such a planning exercise, and a beginning will be made in 1985-86.

In the light of Karnataka's Sixth Plan experience in District Planning and the proposal to strengthen the planning machinery during the Seventh Plan, it is inescapable that the area of discretion at the district level will increase significantly in the Seventh Plan. The strengthened District Planning machinery, besides engaging in a more sustained and continual dialogue with developmental officers in the districts, will also need to keep abreast of grass-roots thinking. Within the limitations of our socio-economic environment, this would involve consulting major economic interest groups in regard to producer interests, particularly in agriculture, animal husbandry and agro/animal based cottage industries. Voluntary agencies will also need to be consulted, particularly those with experience of consumer interests in social services and those aware of the community benefits flowing from public investments such as roads, health services, schools and wells. The Planning machinery will, in this sense, be striking a delicate balance, as it will need to understand the psychology of these interest groups in their right perspectives and accord appropriate weightage to their demands. 'Producer interests generally project their aspirations within the limits of practical possibilities. The consumer interests ask for the moon'.

Another consequence of the expansion of planning discretion at the district level will be the need for entrusting district level planners with powers to deploy Plan funds in accordance with the requirements of the district planning process. As a first step, it is proposed that, during the Seventh Plan, only the main sectoral provisions of the Annual Plan will be prescribed by the Government for each district, leaving to the district authority the detailed schemewise formulation of the District Plan. The District Plans so prepared will be compiled by the Government and discussed with the Planning Commission along with the State Sector Plan. There will then be no need for the existing District Level Sub-Plan to continue, as the entire District Sector Plan will take its place. However, a provision of Rs 1 crore, has been proposed for the Sub-Plan during 1985-86 in order to cater to on-going schemes from the Sixth Plan, with its discontinuance in subsequent years of the Seventh Plan.

4.13 INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

In developing perspectives for Institutional Finance during the Seventh Plan it is worth observing that Medium Term Planning for the banking sector is fraught with special uncertainties and difficulties. Indeed, even national-level financing agencies are wary about committing themselves to a sectoral and regional profile of lending over a 5 year period. This is, of course, not entirely surprising: Expertise gained in five year Plan formulation has been largely confined to the planning of the public sector, and economic activity within the private sector has been largely outside its ambit; as a consequence there are substantial difficulties in forecasting the pattern of Institutional Credit (as much of it is aimed at the private sector). Such planning can at best be "indicative" in the French tradition, and would depend on an agreed perception by bankers and the Government of goals, constraints, and viable strategies of financing. Nevertheless, the exercise of preparing a Medium-Term Indicative Plan for Institutional Finance is worth attempting, and supporting exercises and an information base for such a purpose would have to be developed for the Seventh Plan. Pending this, certain projections have been made on the likely disbursement of institutional finance during the Seventh Plan, based on past trends as well as special thrusts of public policy during the years ahead. These projections have been made by the Department of Institutional Finance and Statistics and are presented below.

FORECASTS FOR COMMERCIAL BANK BRANCH EXPANSION:

The change in the distribution of branches across districts between December 1979 and August 1983 is indicated in TABLE-4.13A. Rural and semi-urban branches constitute about 71% of all branches. The number of branches in 1983 was 3182, and is expected to go up to about 3600 by the end of the Sixth Plan. On this basis the spread of bank branches during the Seventh Plan is projected in TABLE - 4.13B. If this materialises, the population per branch (inclusive of Regional Rural Banks) is expected to decrease to about 7000. It will also need to be supplemented by the policy objective of having one branch within a radius of 5 Kms.

TABLE - 4.13A
BRANCHES OF COMMERCIAL BANKS AND REGIONAL RURAL BANKS

District	As at end of December 1979						As at end of August 1983							
	R	SU	U	M	Total	% to total in State	Average population per branch (in Thousands)	R	SU	U	M	Total	% to total in State	Average population per branch (in Thousands)
Bangalore	83	37	-	394	514	19.79	27	73	50	2	460	585	18.38	8
Belgaum	94	49	45	-	188	7.24	13	127	51	57	-	235	7.39	13
Bellary	53	31	20	-	104	4.00	11	71	42	23	-	136	4.27	11
Bidar	17	17	-	-	34	1.31	24	23	4	18	-	45	1.41	22
Bijapur	36	53	17	-	106	4.08	19	58	57	22	-	137	4.31	18
Chickmagalur	61	18	-	-	79	3.04	9	73	18	-	-	91	2.86	10
Chitradurga	35	20	23	-	78	3.00	18	89	12	34	-	135	4.24	13
Dakshina														
Kannada	237	52	80	-	369	14.20	5	255	49	89	-	393	12.35	6
Dharwar	83	50	55	-	188	7.24	12	111	56	58	-	225	7.07	13
Gulbarga	46	21	21	-	88	3.39	20	76	28	26	-	130	4.09	16
Hassan	49	29	-	-	78	3.00	14	89	30	-	-	119	3.74	11
Kodagu	54	13	-	-	67	2.58	6	66	13	-	-	79	2.48	6
Kolar	45	32	-	-	77	2.96	20	70	42	-	-	112	3.52	17
Mandya	47	23	-	-	70	2.69	16	53	29	-	-	82	2.58	17
Mysore	84	29	62	-	175	6.74	12	92	32	75	-	199	6.25	13
Raichur	51	35	-	-	86	3.31	16	83	25	17	-	125	3.93	14
Shimoga	62	14	33	-	109	4.20	12	66	19	39	-	124	3.90	13
Tumkur	54	29	-	-	83	3.19	20	68	29	17	-	114	3.58	17
Uttara														
Kannada	62	43	-	-	105	4.04	8	73	43	-	-	116	3.65	9
TOTAL	1253	595	356	394	2598	100.00	11	1616	629	477	460	3182	100.00	12

R= Rural; SU= Semi-urban; U= Urban; M= Metropolitan.
SOURCE: Department of Institutional Finance & Statistics.

TABLE - 4.13B
PROJECTIONS OF BANK BRANCHES IN THE SEVENTH PLAN

Area	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990 (upto March)
Rural	1860	2000	2100	2300	2450	2500
Semi-urban	900	1000	1050	1100	1150	1160
Urban	420	500	550	600	650	660
Metropolitan	550	600	650	700	750	760
Total	3730	4100	4350	4700	5000	5080
Per Branch Population in thousands	10	9	9	8	7	7

SOURCE: Department of Institutional Finance and Statistics

TABLE - 4.13C
PROJECTIONS FOR REGIONAL RURAL BANK BRANCH EXPANSION

Name of the Bank	Districts covered	No. of branches August 1983	March 1990
1. Krishna Gramin Bank	Gulbarga and Bidar	56	120
2. Kalpataru Gramin Bank	Tumkur and Bangalore	21	130
3. Chitradurga Gramin Bank	Chitradurga	52	75
4. Thungabhadra Gramin Bank	Bellary and Raichur	116	190
5. Malaprabha Gramin Bank	Dharwad and Belgaum	131	230
6. Kolar Gramin Bank	Kolar	19	80
7. Cauvery Gramin Bank	Mysore and Hassan	88	140
8. Bijapur Gramin Bank	Bijapur	2	80
9. Chickmagalur-Kodagu Gramin Bank	Chickmagalur and Kodagu	Nil	80
10. Sahyadri Gramin Bank	Shimoga	Nil	50
11. Varada Gramin Bank	Uttara Kannada	Nil	50
12. Netravathi Gramin Bank	Dakshina Kannada	Nil	50
13. Viswesaraiah Gramin Bank	Mandya	Nil	50
Total: Sixth Plan RRBs		485	1325
New RRBs	Remaining Districts	Nil	450
TOTAL		485	1775

SOURCE: Department of Institutional Finance and Statistics.

FORECASTS FOR REGIONAL RURAL BANK EXPANSION:

There are at present 12 Regional Rural Banks in the State covering 18 districts. One more RRB covering Mandya District is expected to be opened in the Sixth Plan. It is proposed to have 6 additional Banks during the Seventh Plan, in order to ensure one RRB in each district. The total number of branches of these banks

in June 1984 was 620 and is expected to reach 700 by the end of the Sixth Plan. Another 625 branches are expected to be opened by the RRBs functional during the Sixth Plan, and an additional 450 branches by the proposed 6 new RRBs. It is thus expected that 1775 RRB branches will be in existence by the end of the Seventh Plan, as TABLE - 4.13C indicates.

FORECASTS FOR CREDIT AND DEPOSIT EXPANSION:

The credit deployed by the banking system depends mainly on the accrual of deposits. The total deposits which were around Rs.1600 crores in 1979 have increased to Rs.3039 crores in December 1983. By the end of the Sixth Plan, deposits are likely to be over Rs.3500 crores, as TABLE - 4.13D indicates. There are several constraints in making projections of institutional resources which may become available for Plan programmes and this applies particularly to those schemes for which budgetary support is given either as margin money or as equity contribution. However, a macro projection has been attempted in TABLE - 4.13E, taking into account the trends in increase of deposits and advances of both Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks.

TABLE - 4.13D

DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES IN BANKS

	Rs. Crores			
	1981	1982	1983	1984*
COMMERCIAL BANKS:				
Deposits	2302	2713	3039	3500
Advances	1772	2125	2351	2700
Credit/Deposit ratio (%)	76.98	78.33	77.36	77.14
REGIONAL RURAL BANKS:				
Deposits	19	29	42	60
Advances	38	56	76	95
Credit/Deposit ratio (%)	200	203	181	158

* Anticipated

SOURCE: Department of Institutional Finance and Statistics.

TABLE - 4.13E
PROJECTIONS FOR BANK DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES

Rs. Crores

As at the end of December						
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990*
DEPOSITS:						
Commercial Banks	4025	4630	5320	6120	7040	7300
Regional Rural Banks	80	110	150	200	270	300
Total	4105	4740	5470	6320	7310	7600
ADVANCES:						
Commercial Banks	3100	3560	4090	4700	5400	5600
Regional Rural Banks	120	155	195	250	325	350
Total	3220	3715	4285	4950	5725	5950
CREDIT DEPOSIT RATIO:						
Commercial Banks	77.02	76.89	76.88	76.80	76.70	76.71
Regional Rural Banks	150.00	140.90	130.00	125.00	120.37	116.67

* March

SOURCE: Department of Institutional Finance and Statistics.

All India Financial Institutions, State Term Lending Institutions and External Agencies are also making available credit for the various developmental activities in the Public and Private sector. Their disbursements for 4 years from 1981-82 are indicated in TABLE - 4.13F. Although the precise disbursements for the Seventh Plan are difficult to forecast, nevertheless estimates of the likely credit are projected in TABLE - 4.13G.

TABLE - 4.13F
DISBURSALS OF ALL-INDIA FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Rs. Crores

Institution	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84*	1984-85*
IDBI	79.74	102.74	118.00	130.00
ICICI	22.94	18.69	23.00	27.00
IFCI	22.21	13.14	14.00	14.00
UTI	1.61	5.35	5.00	5.00
NCDC	5.75	4.55	5.00	6.00
REC	7.36	7.00	7.00	7.00
NABARD	30.55	43.59	57.00	74.00
LIC	19.61	9.13	9.00	10.00
IRCI	0.36	0.74	1.00	1.00
HUDCO	12.62	13.20	14.00	14.00
GIC	1.35	1.65	2.00	2.00
TOTAL	204.10	219.78	255.00	290.00

* Estimated

SOURCE: Department of Institutional Finance and Statistics.

TABLE - 4.13G
PROJECTIONS FOR DISBURSALS OF ALL-INDIA FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Rs. Crores

Institution	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
IDBI	157	190	207	238	274
ICICI	33	39	47	57	68
IFCI	14	15	15	16	16
UTI	8	8	9	10	10
NCDC	6	7	7	8	8
REC	8	7	8	7	8
NABARD	97	136	164	212	276
LIC	11	11	12	12	13
IRCI	2	2	2	3	3
HUDCO	15	16	16	17	18
GIC	2	2	3	3	3
TOTAL	353	433	490	583	697

SOURCE: Department of Institutional Finance and Statistics.

Disbursals by the State Term-Lending Institutions for the Seventh Plan are forecast in TABLE - 4.13H and of cooperative Institutions in TABLE - 4.13I.

TABLE - 4.13H
PROJECTIONS FOR DISBURSALS BY KSFC AND KSIIDC

Rs. Crores					
Institution	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
KSFC	63	78	98	122	153
KSIIDC	21	25	30	35	41
TOTAL	84	103	128	157	194

TABLE - 4.13I
PROJECTIONS FOR DISBURSALS BY COOPERATIVE INSTITUTION

Rs. Crores					
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
	165	180	190	205	210

SOURCE: Department of Institutional Finance and Statistics.

Thus, summarising the projections made above, TABLE - 4.13J reveals that the aggregate institutional finance projected for the Seventh Plan is Rs.28,797 crores.

TABLE - 4.13J
INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE FOR DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMMES IN THE SEVENTH PLAN

Rs. Crores						
Category of Financial Institution	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total Seventh Plan
Commercial Banks	3560	4090	4700	5400	5600	23350
Regional Rural Banks	155	195	250	325	350	1275
All India Financial Institutions	353	433	490	583	697	2556
Cooperative Institutions	165	180	190	205	210	950
State Term-lending Institutions	84	103	128	157	194	666
TOTAL	4317	5001	5758	6670	7051	28797

SOURCE: Department of Institutional Finance and Statistics.

AN INDICATIVE PLAN FOR INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

The formulation during the Seventh Plan Period of an Indicative Plan for Institutional Finance, presupposes a close nexus between the State Government and banking agencies. The creation of an independent Department of Institutional Finance in the terminal year of the Sixth Plan is certainly a step in this direction. It will need to be supplemented by a more intense dialogue between financing and refinancing agencies on the one hand and the various departments of the State Governments on the other. There continue to be several issues on which State Government perceptions differ from those of bankers and the following are among the issues that will arise in ensuring that institutional credit deployment will be satisfactory during the Seventh Plan.

The quality of lending:

The State Government has tended to judge the involvement and performance of Banks in terms of their volume of lending in different sectors. The quality of lending ex-ante is generally not monitored and catches up with the Government ex-post when the recycling of funds is threatened through poor recoveries. In the disbursement of credit through cooperatives, particularly, there is much that needs to be done in evolving superior systems of loan appraisals in order to be able to gauge the soundness of loan applications, coupled with frequent monitoring to check on the utilisation of earlier instalments disbursed. Loan appraisal formats and documentation procedures may thus need to be reviewed and assessed.

Increased lending to the unorganised sector:

Ensuring the quality of lending to the hitherto unorganised sector will be particularly important, as the expansion of such credit is a major objective of public policy during the Seventh Plan. In stepping up the number of small loans to an increasingly larger number of their clients, banks are likely to find themselves handicapped with insufficient staff, as well as appraisal formats which are insufficiently sensitive to gauging the entrepreneurial capabilities of potential clients. Indeed, this situation can already be said to characterise term lending to agriculture through Land Development Banks.

The strengthening of Governmental Infrastructure:

An identification of infrastructural gaps has received inadequate emphasis in earlier plans. It is crucial to the success of beneficiary-oriented programmes like IRDP (and would necessitate the synchronisation of such programmes with the several area development infrastructural programmes) being currently implemented. In particular, Bankers tend to emphasise infrastructural inadequacies in veterinary, artificial insemination and marketing services, as well as in ground water resources development.

Similar adequate infrastructure is also a prerequisite for successfully locating the more lumpy investments in selected areas of the State, and it is largely the absence of adequate infrastructure that acts as a drag on industrial dispersal. The

provision of certain kinds of infrastructure (e.g. telecommunications facilities) is the responsibility of the Government of India, and the State Government will need to be fully aware of the Central Government's programmes in such sector during the Seventh Plan.

The under-financing of schemes:

There is a widespread perception that many schemes (particularly in agriculture and the unorganised sector) tend to be under-financed, and this is hardly calculated to ensure proper utilisation and subsequent prompt repayments. The fixing of 'unit costs' for schemes could advantageously be further decentralised, and be more aligned to the local schedule of rates. Such a need is most strongly felt in the financing of agricultural schemes, and the current practice is for NABARD to fix such costs. The constitution of regional or district committees for this purpose during the Seventh Plan appears desirable.

The correlation of short-term and long-term lending:

Specialised term-lending financial institutions of the State Government (the KSIIDC and KSFC) are not permitted to provide working capital, and their clients must necessarily approach commercial banks for it. To obviate industrial sickness on account of the inadequacy of working capital, greater coordination is needed between the term-lending institutions and commercial banks, such coordination extending to recoveries, the rescheduling of debts and the recall of loans. In agricultural credit through the cooperative sector, arrangements have now been initiated to ensure that Land Development Banks (which traditionally disburse only term credit) are also permitted to extend short term credit to their loanees. This will require consolidation during the Seventh Plan.

The climate of recoveries:

The State Government has a direct role in ensuring that the prevailing 'climate for recoveries' is improved. There is an apprehension amongst many bankers that Government's responsibilities in this ought to be exercised more forcefully, through publicity and greater support in the field. This would supplement the several legislative measures enacted to facilitate bank loan recoveries.

Other issues:

These include the constraints that bankers face in expanding their portfolio of concessional finance (it is already estimated to be 40% of their total lendings); of their difficulties in devising information systems which would enable them and the State Government to assess performance without undue timelags; of inadequate evaluation systems, particularly of District Credit Plans; of the extent to which non land-based lending should be emphasised, particularly in cooperative credit where existing recoveries are poor; of the special problems of under-banked regions and sectors; and the extent to which the Government of India and its agencies could consult State Governments in the formulation of national credit policy.

4.14 FINANCING THE PLAN

Karnataka's taxation efforts for financing the Plan have been appreciable and, as TABLE - 4.14A reveals, the State has had among the best tax efforts in the country. There are therefore limits to the additional mobilisation of tax resources. The pattern of financial resources for the Sixth Plan was discussed in Section-3.12, but there exist considerable uncertainties at present about the likely pattern of resources for funding the Seventh Plan. Whereas resource forecasts for the State's own resources can be made relatively easily on plausible projections (excluding forecasts for market borrowings and negotiated loans which are dependent on ceilings imposed by the Government of India), forecasts for Central Plan Assistance are more problematic. There are several reasons for this.

TABLE - 4.14A
TAX EFFORTS OF STATES
1982-83

(%)

STATE	TAX EFFORT State's Own Taxes as a proportion of State Income
1. Tamil Nadu	15.7
2. Kerala	13.0
3. Karnataka	12.6
4. Haryana	11.4
5. Andhra Pradesh	11.2
6. Gujarat	11.1
7. Maharashtra	11.0
8. Punjab	10.6
9. Madhya Pradesh	8.1
10. West Bengal	8.0
11. Rajasthan	7.8
12. Bihar	6.2
13. Orissa	6.1
14. Uttar Pradesh	5.5
15. Assam	4.0
All States	8.3

SOURCE : Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, September 1983.

First, normal Central Plan Assistance since the beginning of the Fourth Plan has been governed by the Gadgil Formula which operates on a pool of resources determined unilaterally by the Government of India. The proportion of Central Plan Assistance for Karnataka's Plan has decreased from almost 45% in the Fourth Plan to just half this share in the Sixth Plan, as TABLE - 4.14B reveals. In view of the fact that the more elastic sources of tax revenues are with the Union Government it is vital that this share increases during the Seventh Plan. This would necessitate a liberal step-up in Central Plan Assistance.

TABLE - 4.14B
THE PROPORTION OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR FINANCING
KARNATAKA'S PLAN

	Fourth Plan 1968 - 74	Fifth Plan 1974 - 79	Sixth Plan 1980 - 85
Plan assistance including assistance from externally aided Projects (Rs.crores)	167.04	342.32	603.49
Plan expenditure (Rs.crores)	374.96	1090.49	2625.17
Plan assistance as percentage of Plan expenditure	44.55	31.39	22.98

SOURCE : Finance Department

Second, as discussed in Section 3.11, the present pattern of funding for externally aided projects (mainly from the World Bank) is inequitous to States and results in an inadequate additionality (generally 35%) to State resources. Indeed, in real terms the additionality is substantially less given that the formulation of such projects is generally based on unit costs higher than the State Government would otherwise adopt, reflected particularly in the more expensive staffing pattern which these schemes have typically required.

Added to these are the restrictions placed by the Union Government on the total market borrowings which the State can raise, and the slow growth of the ceiling on such borrowings. The share in the total market borrowings availed of by all States was as high as 45% in the Fourth Plan but has decreased to 23% in the Sixth Plan. Further, Karnataka's share - as determined by the Government of India - in this resource pool has also come down from 6.2% at the beginning of the Sixth Plan to 4.6% in 1983-84.

These trends emphasise the need for a complete reappraisal of the pattern of central assistance for the State Plans. Given that forecasts for such assistance are sensitively contingent on the nature of the reordering of Centre - State Financial Relations that may occur, the Finance Department feels it is premature at this stage to argue that the trends established in the Sixth Plan will continue. A final view on this will need to emerge through a consensus between the Union and the States in a body like the National Development Council. Further, the whole gamut of Centre - State Relations is now in flux, being deliberated upon by the Sarkaria Commission on Centre- State Relations, and its recommendations could have a far-reaching impact on the financial restructuring of resources for State Plans.

These uncertainties about the resources position for the Seventh Plan will need speedy resolution. Given that the extent of Additional Resource Mobilisation during the Seventh Plan is not independent of Central Plan Assistance, the Finance Department also feels that it is not at this stage possible to project the

magnitude of such Additional Resource Mobilisation either. In addition, projections for market borrowings and negotiated loans (both of which are shown as part of the State's Own Resources) are also uncertain, given that limits for these are at present fixed unilaterally by the Union Government and need review.

V THE ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86

The First Year of the Seventh Plan

5.1 THE ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86

A Draft Annual Plan for 1985-86 of Rs.850 crores is proposed, the major sectoral allocations being showed in TABLE - 5.1A. The approved outlay for the 1984-85 Annual Plan was Rs.650 crores implying that the 1985-86 Draft Plan will (at current prices) be over 30% higher. It is also evident that the major escalation in outlays is proposed in Rural Development Programmes, Scientific Services and Research, Power and Social and Community Services. The outlay for Economic Services indicated for 1985-86 is less than the 1984-85 outlay on account of the provision for the District Level Sub-Plan being restricted to just Rs.1 crore to complete on-going schemes, in view of the expected constitution of the Zilla Parishads (whereby the entire funds made available will be discretionary and in the nature of the existing District Level Sub-Plan).

A more disaggregated sector-wise allocation for the Annual Plan 1985-86 is available in statements GN-1 and GN-2 towards the end of this document. The programmes in which a major step-up in outlays are proposed during 1985-86 are Rural Development programmes, Crop Insurance, Dairy Development (under Operation Flood-II), Rural Electrification (village and household electrification and irrigation pumpset energisation) and Rural Roads (with a thrust on the Halli Heddari and Sethubandhana Schemes for villages with a population lower than 1000).

There are certain major thrusts proposed in the Seventh Plan which will not take off during 1985-86. These include the proposed World Bank Projects for Horticulture Development, the Reservoir Fisheries Project, the Integrated Sheep & Wool Development Project and the Karnataka Silk Industries Project. Accordingly, outlays have been phased during the Seventh Plan in a manner which ensures that the main thrusts will occur mid-way through the Plan.

TABLE-5.1B provides a comparison between targets proposed for 1985-86 and anticipated levels of achievement during 1984-85. Further, TABLE-5.1C indicates the outlays for the Minimum Needs Programme and TABLE-5.1D the outlays for the Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan.

**TABLE - 5.1A
OUTLAYS FOR THE DRAFT PLAN 1985-86**

Sector	Rs. crores		
	1984-85 Plan Approved Outlay	1985-86 Plan Proposed Outlay	Step-up during 1985-86(%)
1. Agriculture and Allied Services	50.55	62.03	+ 22.7
2. Rural Development	33.25	55.30	+ 66.3
3. Cooperation	10.30	11.25	+ 9.2
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	140.62	161.24	+ 14.7
5. Power	159.11	227.47	+ 42.9
6. Industry and Minerals	52.27	67.85	+ 29.8
7. Transport	49.32	55.05	+ 11.6
8. Scientific Services and Research	1.00	1.50	+ 50.0
9. Social and Community Services	144.74	205.34	+ 41.9
10. Economic Services	8.33	2.37	- 71.6
11. General Services	0.51	0.60	+ 17.6
TOTAL	650.00	850.00	+ 30.8

**TABLE - 5.1B
SELECTED TARGETS FOR 1985-86**

Selected Indicators	1984-85 Anticipated Achievement	1985-86 Proposed target
AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES		
1. Annual Production of Cereals ('000 Tons)	5663	7652
2. Annual Production of Pulses ('000 Tons)	817	848
3. Annual Production of Oilseeds ('000 Tons)	983	1305
4. Area under High Yielding Variety crops ('000 Tons)	3078	3760
5. Annual consumption of chemical fertilizers ('000 Tons)	530	543
6. Annual Production of Milk ('000 Tons)	1900	2100
7. Area under Social Forestry ('000 hectares)	28.00	28.00

Selected Indicators	1984-85 Anticipated Achievement	1985-86 Proposed target
COOPERATION		
8. Storage capacity in Cooperative Godowns (lakh tons)	700	750
IRRIGATION & COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT		
9. Potential created under Major and Medium Irrigation ('000 Hectares)	59.72	94.25
10. Potential created under Minor Irrigation ('000 Hectares)	5.43	13.00
11. Potential created under Well Irrigation ('000 Hectares)	7.00	20.00
12. Area covered by field channels ('000 Hectares)	50.22	55.67
13. Area covered by Land levelling ('000 Hectares)	36.50	53.76
POWER		
14. Level of Installed Capacity (MW)	2220	2740
15. Annual electricity generation (MU)	7857	8164
16. Cumulative number of villages electrified	22302	23652
17. Cumulative number of Irrigation pumpsets energised (Lakhs)	4.36	4.81
INDUSTRY		
18. Number of Small Scale Industrial Units	54603	66603
19. Persons employed in Small Scale Industry ('000 Nos)	486	558
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION		
20. Surfaced road length (cumulative Kms)	58115	59030
21. Unsurfaced road length (cumulative Kms)	19167	18757
SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES		
22. Annual enrolment in Primary Education ('000 Nos)	5682	5950
23. Annual enrolment in Secondary Education ('000 Nos)	790	850
24. Total number of hospitals and dispensaries	1831	1841
25. Total number of hospital beds	37009	37659
26. Number of villages covered by Piped Water Supply	435	765
27. Number of villages covered by handpumps	12668	8985

Selected Indicators	1984-85 Anticipated Achievement	1985-86 Proposed target
28. Number of beneficiaries under IRDP	105000	278000
29. Number of SC/ST beneficiaries under IRDP	35000	91666
30. Number of beneficiaries under Industries Service and Business	42000	110000
31. Employment generated under NREP (lakh mandays)	260.00	662.55
32. Employment generated under RLEGP (lakh mandays)	169.16	866.49
33. Allotment of house sites (lakh.)	13.01	14.00
34. Number of scholarships to pre-matric students of scheduled castes	54039	90350
35. Number of scholarships to pre-matric students of scheduled tribes	13810	16000

TABLE - 5.1C
ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86 OUTLAYS FOR THE MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

Sl. No.	Programme	Rs. Crores		
		1984-85 Approved Outlay	1985-86 Proposed Outlay	Step-up in the 1985-86 proposed outlay on 1984-85 Approved Outlay (*)
1.	Rural Electrification	11.75	35.80	+204.7
2.	Rural Roads	9.56	10.45	+ 9.3
3.	Elementary Education	11.54	13.12	+ 13.7
4.	Adult Education	1.42	2.45	+ 72.7
5.	Rural Health	8.90	11.39	+ 27.9
6.	Rural Water Supply	20.53	25.22	+ 22.8
7.	Rural Housing	17.73	22.69	+ 27.9
8.	Environmental Improvement of Slums	3.47	2.25	- 35.2
9.	Nutrition	11.87	14.85	+ 25.1
TOTAL		96.77	138.22	42.8

TABLE - 5.1D
OUTLAYS FOR SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN AND TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

		Rs.lakhs					
Sl No.	Sector	Special Component Plan			Tribal Sub-Plan		
		1984-85	1985-86	Step up %	1984-85	1985-86	Step up %
1.	Agriculture and Allied Services	290.50	358.94	+23	101.75	135.59	+33
2.	Rural Development	1314.50	2547.40	+94	52.86	53.00	Neg.
3.	Cooperation	131.00	121.91	- 7	26.00	29.67	+14
4.	Irrigation & Flood Control	723.50	880.50	+22	9.00	9.00	-
5.	Power	1251.00	690.76	-45	15.00	15.00	-
6.	Industries & Minerals	515.09	413.00	-20	33.00	46.00	+39
7.	Transport	250.00	250.00	-	30.00	35.00	+17
8.	Scientific Services & Research	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Social & Community Services	2544.76	3269.88	+28	160.86	201.47	+25
10.	Economic Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	General Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		7020.35	8532.39	+22	428.47	524.73	+22

Neg. - Negligible

VI POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Sectoral Details for the Seventh Plan

6.1 AGRICULTURE

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

Despite the impressive strides made in evolving and propagating hybrid and high yielding varieties for several crops, agriculture in Karnataka is still acutely sensitive to the vagaries of the monsoon. TABLE-6.1A reveals that the annual aggregate production has fluctuated during the Sixth Plan and, as Section 3.7 discussed, although production and productivity trends during the 1970s indicated some success for cereals (including coarse grains), the progress achieved in the case of oilseeds and pulses has been poor. The Agriculture Department's programmes involve particular stress on the propagation of high yielding varieties and the area covered under such varieties is indicated in TABLE-6.1B. Further, the use of fertilisers appears to have been stepped up in recent years, and its consumption during the first 4 years of the Sixth Plan is indicated in TABLE-6.1C.

**TABLE - 6.1A
PRODUCTION AND AREA COVERAGE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS**

Crops	Area in lakh Hectares Production in lakh Tons							
	1980 - 81		1981 - 82		1982 - 83		1983 -84 (Anticipated)	
	Area	Produ- ction	Area	Produ- ction	Area	Produ- ction	Area	Podu- ction
Food Crops								
Cereals	55.72	57.14	59.40	66.78	57.82	55.03	59.07	67.83
Pulses	15.13	4.88	15.57	6.01	15.85	5.19	14.48	5.94
Total	71.03	62.02	74.97	72.79	17.67	60.22	73.55	73.77
Commercial Crops								
Cotton*	10.12	5.97	10.40	7.18	9.32	5.20	8.97	5.58
Oilseeds	12.51	6.50	13.74	8.38	13.59	7.84	15.59	8.93
Sugarcane	1.54	121.27	1.75	133.81	1.87	149.16	1.83	134.12
Tobacco	0.52	0.34	0.50	0.31	0.50	0.38	0.48	0.29

* Production in lakh bales

SOURCE: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

TABLE - 6.1B
AREA UNDER HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES

High Yielding Varieties	Area covered in lakh Hectares			
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Rice	7.25	8.49	7.98	8.77
Jowar	5.08	4.80	5.36	5.51
Bajra	1.25	2.78	2.42	3.10
Maize	2.44	2.22	2.51	2.14
Wheat	1.42	1.40	1.26	1.14
Ragi	6.94	9.44	8.75	9.98
TOTAL	24.38	29.13	28.28	30.64

SOURCE: Department of Agriculture.

TABLE - 6.1C
FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION DURING THE SIXTH PLAN

	Consumption in lakh tons (in terms of nutrients)			
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Nitrogenous (N)	193	212	221	270
Phosphatic (P ₂ O ₅)	80	92	97	121
Potash (K ₂ O)	70	80	83	96
TOTAL	343	384	401	487

SOURCE: Agriculture Department.

Radical changes have also occurred in the organisation and management of Government's programmes to foster agricultural development. To facilitate the effective transfer of the new agricultural technology to farmers (particularly small and marginal farmers) the Agricultural Extension Project - the 'training and visit' (T&V) system - aided by the World Bank has been implemented in all districts during the Sixth Plan. The Agricultural Assistant, who is the primary level worker, is the impact point for the farmer, and the system involves the transmission of messages to him through a functionally integrated Department. It is also leading to more systematic interaction between the University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS) and the Agriculture Department, and the monthly meetings to draw up impact points and review feedback from the field are crucial. Indeed, it becomes increasingly difficult to distinguish the impact of extension from that of research and of other factors such as the proper coordination of input supplies, and the constraints to the success of the T&V systems are dependent on how garbled the various 'messages' become by the time they reach the farmer through his impact point. That entropy in such information handling may be crucial is now recognised by several programme operators within and outside the Agriculture Department.

Despite the benefits that the T&V system might bring, it is not immediately clear that the long term prospects for the growth of

agricultural production within the State are necessarily bright. Some of the constraints to increasing foodgrains production were discussed in Section 3.7 and the bluntness of many instruments of agricultural policy in achieving desired objectives was stressed. One constraint in the rapid deployment of new technologies is the slow rate at which utilisable irrigation facilities are emerging, and indications of the past record in this were given in Section 3.4. The past record of agricultural research and extension in reaching out quickly to areas where new cropping methods could be adopted has not been scintillating, and careful evaluations of the effectiveness of the T&V system will now be necessary. Further, there continue to be difficulties in ensuring the availability of good quality seed and other inputs at crucial times in the sowing season. Thus, many further improvements in the qualitative management of agricultural programmes are still possible.

Finally, over three-quarters of the gross cropped area within the State is dryland, and - with the exception of contour bunding soil conservation measures - agricultural programmes of the Government have largely bypassed such lands. It is only in very recent years that the possibilities for organising a systematic development of these lands has occurred, as indicated in Section 4.8. Another radical restructuring of the organisation of agricultural management now becomes necessary to implement a coordinated programme of watershed management.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

There will be two broad thrusts during the Seventh Plan. Given the complexity of ensuring area-based coordination, attention will continue to be focussed on coordinating the achievements of agricultural education and research emerging from the University of Agricultural Sciences, reinforcing agricultural extension, planning for the supply of crucial inputs, evaluating the impact of several special programmes for different crops and ensuring that the opportunities and constraints within specific geographical areas are sized up and coordinated. In addition, a substantial programme of dryland development will be implemented during the Seventh Plan. Given the availability in very recent years of appropriate technologies for this, the manner in which strategic planning is feasible for ensuring productivity increases on such lands was discussed in Section 4.8. This will be operationalised through a sizable programme involving key decisions on the organisation, technical support, credit and other inputs deployment and-most crucially - farmers' involvement.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The key change in emphasis during the Seventh Plan will, therefore, be on Dryland Development. 4 Dryland Boards have recently been constituted for the Revenue Divisions within the State, and these are expected to become fully operational by the end of the Sixth Plan. It is recognised at the outset that the success of the programme hinges fully on persuading the farmer that the integrated development of watersheds is to his advantage, and the programme is expected to be designed to ensure his full participation. In addition the crop husbandry programme will devote special attention to raising production of coarse cereals, pulses and oilseeds.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

A total outlay for Agriculture in the Seventh Plan of Rs.137.05 crores is proposed, inclusive of Rs.34.24 crores for dryland development and soil conservation. (This will be the core allocation for dryland development and complementary investment from other departmental programmes as well as under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme will, of course, be forthcoming. Indeed, the total investment on this programme during the Seventh Plan, which will draw upon Plan outlays of other departments, outlays under poverty alleviation programmes like the RLEGP, and bank credit, is expected to exceed Rs.300 crores). In addition, outlays of Rs.15.92 crores are proposed for agricultural research and education (through the University of Agricultural Sciences) Rs.18.58 crores as investments in Agricultural financial institutions and Rs.2.36 crores for related agricultural activity (Rs.1.48 crores for storage and warehousing and Rs.0.88 crores for marketing). The details of these are indicated in TABLE - 6.1D. The major thrust in each sector within Agriculture and Allied Services is discussed below.

**TABLE - 6.1D
OUTLAYS FOR AGRICULTURE** Rs.Lakhs

Scheme	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay
CROP HUSBANDRY		
Administration	3789.50	634.00
Multiplication & Distribution of Seeds	338.50	56.98
Small and Marginal Farmers' Mini-kits	437.50	87.50
Manures & Fertilisers	628.00	116.00
Crop Development	10.00	2.00
Plant Protection	1332.00	188.00
Commercial Crops	554.50	94.17
Extension & Farmers' Training	949.00	264.35
Tribal Sub-Plan	600.00	60.00
Special Component Plan	960.00	130.00
BIRD Project	10.00	2.00
State's Share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes		
Other Expenditure including investment in KAIC	672.00	120.00
Total: Crop Husbandry	10281.00	1755.00
DRYLAND DEVELOPMENT		
Dryland Development	1454.00	260.00
Other Soil and Water Conservation including Forest Soil Conservation	1970.00	333.00
Total: Dryland Development	3424.00	593.00
Total Outlay for Development of Agriculture	13705.00	2348.00
Agricultural Research & Education (UAS)	1592.00	241.00
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions		
(a) State Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank	1358.00	200.00
(b) Regional Rural Banks	500.00	75.00
Agricultural Marketing	88.00	12.00
Agricultural Storage & Warehousing	148.00	25.00
TOTAL OUTLAY	17391.00	2901.00

(a) **Dry Land Development:** The programme, which is concentrate on the development of clearly demarcated watersheds, and which began in 1984-85 provides for the development of about 5.96 lak hectares in all 19 districts of the state.

A phased Watershed Development Master Plan will be prepared by Watershed Development Team. The plan will detail recommendation for changes in the cropping patterns, cropping intensity and crop husbandry practices, list soil conservation works required on private as well as public lands, and assess on-farm land development needs, including land smoothing and development to be undertaken on grazing and forest lands. It will also spell out the short and long term obligations of farmers under the proposed plan, and provide details of any additional requirements for agricultural support services. In preparing the watershed master plans, for detailed planning purposes the watershed will be divided into about 10-12 sub-watersheds. The sub-watersheds will be made up of contiguous village lands falling, for the most part, into a common catchment. Under the project these plans will be reviewed and approved by the Divisional Dry Land Development Boards, which have already been constituted. The major thrust of the project will be on land use according to its capability; the stabilization and improvement of the basic drainage systems, so as to ensure the safe disposal and storage of surplus runoff; on-field works comprising, where appropriate, graded bunding, land smoothing and implementation of graded cultivation (bed and furrow) systems in order to make the best use of rainfall for high plant growth while simultaneously providing erosion control or drainage; and the use of appropriate agricultural implements.

For arable lands, the project will promote improved cultivation methods by farmers, so designed as to retain moisture in the soil profile, reduce loss caused by erosion and, where necessary, improve drainage. Complementary crop production practices which promote the optimum use of available rainfall and of the restricted growing season will be emphasised, as will improved techniques of cropping. The existing strengthened agricultural extension services will be used in a manner which is responsive to the needs of rainfed agriculture. The demand for improved seed and other inputs such as fertilisers and pesticides is expected to increase and will be met. For **non-arable lands**, the watershed projects will emphasise improved livestock forage production on public and communal grazing lands and privately owned permanent fallows; planting firewood or fodder trees on about 30% of all permanent fallows and 5% of marginal cropped land (usually along farm boundaries), with the major species planted being hybrid **eucalyptus SPP**; planting fuel and fodder trees on about 30% of forest and revenue land at a density of about 2500 trees per hectare; developing a limited number of farm ponds and shallow wells to encourage better utilisation of rain water within the watershed; developing a profile of the groundwater resources of project watersheds and the potential for new wells; and fostering research on the technical, sociological, economic and environmental issues that arise in the development of each watershed.

The watersheds which have been identified for such development are listed in TABLE - 6.1E. During the Seventh Plan a total of 737 villages will come under the Watershed Development Project. The cost of Project components during the Seventh Plan is indicated in

TABL-6.1F. Budgetary support under the Project will be available for land development (at an average cost of Rs.1,200 per hectare), requiring Rs.60 crores during the Seventh Plan. Of this it is envisaged that Rs.10 crores will be provided under the State Plan, the balance being funded under the Centrally Sponsored RLEGP. All other components will be funded under regular departmental programmes especially dovetailed to the needs of the selected watersheds, or will be eligible for institutional credit.

TABLE - 6.1E
LIST OF WATERSHEDS SELECTED FOR INTEGRATED DRY LAND DEVELOPMENT
IN KARNATAKA DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN

One Watershed in each District

Item / District	Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Shimoga
1. Name of the watershed	Kabbalnala Watershed (World Bank Aided)	Chitravathi Watershed	Kallambella Tank Watershed	Hirehalla Watershed
2. Location (Taluk/s)	Kanakapura, and Malavalli in Mandya District	C.B.Pur, Bagepalli, Gudibanda and Sidlaghatta	Tumkur, Gubbi, Sira and Koratagere	Honnali
3. Soil Type	Red Sandy Loam	Red Sandy Loam	Red Sandy Loams and Gravely soils	Sandy Loam to silty clay loam
4. Rainfall	876 mm	710 mm	495 mm	538 mm
5. Agricultural Zone	Eastern Dry Zone	Eastern Dry Zone	Eastern Dry Zone	Southern Dry Zone
6. Total area of W/s (in Ha)	29,803	43,794	24,363	34,500
a) Cultivable area	16,482	23,833	15,836	24,500
b) Uncultivable area	12,593	11,328	9,506	2,360
c) Dry Land	14,953	20,266	14,793	16,670
d) Irrigated	572	3,566	690	4,170
e) Forest	8,877	1,428	166	1,500
f) Others	957	1,126	187	2,160
7. Normal Crops grown	Ragi, G.Nut, Sunflower, Cowpea, Sesamum	Paddy, Jowar, Ragi Maize, Wheat, G.Nut Tur, Horsegram, Niger, Sunflower, S.Cane & Cowpea	Ragi, G.Nut, Horsegram, Maize, Sunflower etc.	Paddy, Ragi, Jowar, Cotton, Cowpea, Sunflower, Tobacco, Tur, Groundnut, G. Gram, Bengalgram, Maize.
8. No. of villages included in watershed	110	184	67	67

TABLE - 6.1E(Continued)

Item / District	Chitradurga	Mysore	Mandya	Kodagu
1. Name of the Watershed	Ganjigunte Watershed	Arasanakere tank Watershed.	Bindenahalli-Lokapavani Watershed.	Shanivara Santhe Hole Watershed.
2. Location (Taluk/s)	Challakere and Chitradurga	South-East of Nanjangud, West of Chamarajanagar and North-East of Gundlupet.	Nagamangala	Somwarpet
3. Soil Type	Red and Black soils	Shallow, Medium, Reddy Sandy Loam, gravelly and cotton soils.	Red Sandy Loam, Gravelly holding off.	Red loamy to clay soils.
4. Rainfall	423 mm	512.8 mm	691 mm	2175.20 mm
5. Agricultural Zone	Central Dry Zone	Southern Dry Zone	Southern Dry Zone	Hilly Zone
6. Total area W/s (in Ha)	29,000	35,935	33,526	13,500
a) Cultivable area	25,435	29,274	20,710	7,336
b) Uncultivable area	1,340	6,493	4,354	3,277
c) Dry Land	21,970	26,919	18,484	4,062
d) Irrigated	1,100	2,355	2,226	3,274
e) Forest	560	164	2,990	2,284
f) Others	1,805	461	-	-
7. Normal Crops grown	Cowpea, Greengram, followed by Jowar, Cotton, etc.	Ragi, Jowar, G. Nut, Paddy, Pulses and Mulbery	Hy.Jowar, Tur Niger.	Black gram, Paddy.
8. No. of villages included in Watersheds	43	70	148	32

TABLE - 6.1E(Continued)

Item / District	Hassan	Chickmagalur	Dakshina Kannada	Belgaum
1. Name of the Watershed	Devihalla Watershed	Mugalikatte Tank Watershed	Seetanandi Watershed	Hirehalla Watershed
2. Location	Hassan, Arasikere	Kadur	Udupi	Athani
3. Soil Type	Red Sandy Loam	Red Sandy loam	Coastal Alluvial soils	Shallow, Red loam, medium black soils.
4. Rainfall	751 mm	600 mm	3692 mm	642 mm
5. Agricultural	Southern and Central	Central Dry Zone	Coastal Zone	North Transio- nal
6. Total area of W/s (in Ha)	34,988	23,600	30,152	40,439
a) Cultivable area	19,776	14,558	13,138	35,269
b) Uncultivable area	1,576	8,640	4,632	4,644
c) Dry Land	13,373	14,328	1,599	35,269
d) Irrigated	5,903	230	11,539	-
e) Forest	2,266	2,000	10,618	464
f) Others	500	400	-	-
7. Normal Crops grown	Ragi, Jowar, Maize, Groundnut, Cowpea	Jowar, Ragi, Horse gram, Groundnut	Paddy, Groundnut, Sugarcane	Groundnut, Bajra, Cotton, Jowar, Tur.
8. No. of villages included in Watershed.	135	51	21	15

TABLE - 6.1E(Continued)

Item / District	Bijapur	Dharwar	Uttara Kannada	Gulbarga
1. Name of the Watershed	Chandkavatha Watershed	Asundinala Watershed	Tattihalla Watershed	Muchkullanala Watershed
2. Location(Taluk/s)	Sindgi	Ranebennur, Hirekerur, and Byadagi.	Yellapur, Mundgod, Haliyal & Shiggoan in Dharwar Dt.	Aland, Gulbarga and Chittapur.
3. Soil Type	Medium black soil	Shallow & medium black	Laterite	Medium black
4. Rainfall	551.5 mm	631.36 mm	900-1200 mm	770 mm
5. Agricultural zone	Northern dry zone	North transitional zone	North transitional zone & partly hilly zone	North Eastern Dry zone
6. Total area of W/S(in Ha)	28,016	25,203	23,875	35,000
a) Cultivable area	26,010	19,829	5,853	26,720
b) Uncultivable area	953	2,295	335	7,990
c) Dry Land	26,010	18,677	5,553	26,100
d) Irrigated	-	967	300	530
e) Forest	118	1,927	16,469	290
f) Others	935	185	1,217	120
7. Normal crops grown	Bajra, Groundnut, Greengram, Safflower, Tur, R. Jowar, Wheat, Bengalgram, Cotton, Sunflower.	Jowar, Cotton, Chillies, G.nut, Onion, Garlic, Safflower, Black-Gram, Sunflower.	Paddy, Jowar, Chillies.	Bajra, hy. Jowar, Tur, Sesamum, G.nut, Sunflower, Bengalgram, Green gram.
8. No. of villages included in watershed	20	46	32	33

TABLE-6.1E(Continued)

Item / District	Bidar	Raichur	Bellary
1. Name of the watershed	Doddahalla watershed	Hirehalla (Mudenur) watershed	Sanna Bombra Halla watershed
2. Location (Taluk/s)	Basavakalyan & Humnabad.	Yelburga & Kushtagi	Kudligi & Hagari-Bommanahalli.
3. Soil Type	Sandyloam laterites well drained	Medium Black Soils and red soils	Red soil & pockets of black soils
4. Rainfall	800 mm	522.04 mm	620 mm
5. Agricultural zone	North-Eastern Transi-	North-Eastern Dry Zone	Northern Dry zone
6. Total area of W/S (in Hactares)	27,785	42,860	39,010
a) Cultivable area	17,271	41,747	27,103
b) Uncultivable area	9,030	1,831	4,464
c) Dry Land	13,157	41,010	25,260
d) Irrigated	3,604	437	1,535
e) Forest	2,484	-	-
f) Others	567	300	308
7. Normal crops grown	Hy.Jowar, Tur, Green-gram	Pulses, and Oilseeds Bajra Jowar, Wheat, Maize	Hy.Jowar, Maize, Sun-flower, Cotton, Ragi and Jowar
8. No.of villages included in wartershed	45	62	27

TABLE - 6.1F
OUTLAYS FOR WATERSHED MANAGEMENT FROM DIFFERENT BUDGETARY SOURCES
AND INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

Programes	Rs.Crores	
	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay
1. Land Smoothing	60.00	12.00
2. Providing Improved Agricultural Implements (Free to SC/ST & SF/MF farmers' groups and at half subsidy to others)	30.00	6.00
3. Short Term Crop Credit from Cooperative Institutions	180.00	12.00
4. Marginal Subsidies to Cooperative Societies to provide Credit & Other facilities	0.68	0.05
5. Farm Forestry & Dryland Horticulture (in 1/10 of land ie. 10,000 hectares, in each year, at Rs.5000 per hectare)	25.00	5.00
6. Forestry Development on Government Land (1/10 of the total area at Rs.2000 per hectare)	10.00	2.00
7. Margin Money to the KFCS Corporation for Market Support for procuring surplus produce	6.00	2.00
TOTAL	311.00	39.05

(b) **Other Crop Husbandry Programmes:** The focus of these programmes will be on continued agricultural extension (in accordance with the National Agricultural Extension Project), setting up Farmers' Training Centres in each district, strengthening the agency for seed certification and providing special attention to the production of coarse cereals, pulses and oilseeds. The Agriculture Department's projections for the annual production of agricultural crops in the final year of the Seventh Plan are indicated in TABLE - 6.1G.

(c) **Agricultural Research & Education:** The University of Agricultural Sciences proposes setting up a new Agricultural College at Raichur and a Veterinary College at Bidar.

(d) **Agricultural Marketing:** 8 Regulated Markets and 25 Sub-market yards are proposed to be strengthened.

(e) **Agricultural Storage & Warehousing:** An additional storage capacity of 75,000 tons is proposed to be created for the storage of agricultural produce.

(f) **Investments in Agricultural Financial Institution:** The expansion of agricultural credit through the Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (known till recently as the Land

Development Banks) will require substantial debenture support from the State Government. Share capital contribution to Regional Rural Banks within the State will also be needed. Adequate Plan outlays for these have been provided. At present there are 12 such banks covering 18 districts.

TABLE - 6.1G
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS ESTIMATED AT THE END OF THE SEVENTH PLAN

As Estimated by the Agriculture Department
 Production in lakh tons

Crop	1984-85	1989-90
a) Foodgrains	64.80	100.00
of which:		
i) Cereals	56.63	91.00
ii) Pulses	8.17	9.00
b) Cotton*	8.50	11.00
c) Oil Seeds	9.83	14.68
d) Sugarcane	140.00	154.00
e) Tobacco	0.29	0.60

* Production in lakh bales

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

The focal point of the new strategy of dryland management is the integrated development of the micro-watershed. Where area-based planning has been attempted in the past (as in Command Area Development or Special Economic Programmes like DPAP) very sizable, often intractable, problems of interdepartmental coordination have emerged. Transcending these problems has been slow, a 'learning experience', and it is crucial that the management insights that this has thrown up be used to streamline at the outset the possible pitfalls in organising dryland development. Organisational clarity, streamlined procedures for implementation, frequent and rapid systems of monitoring, and flexibility in making programme changes must be seen as crucial prerequisites to the success of the Watershed Development Project.

THE AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES PLAN AT A GLANCE
 (Outlays in Rs.lakhs)
Seventh Plan 1985-86 Plan
Agricultural Research, Crop Husbandry,
Dry Land Development & Soil Conservation.

State Sector Outlay	6955.36	1206.32
District Sector Outlay *	8341.64	1382.68
Non-Plan Outlay	13537.00	2449.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	25.00	3.00
Special Component Plan	1060.00	150.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	780.00	80.00

Agricultural Marketing

State Sector Outlay	23.94	3.91
District Sector Outlay	64.06	8.09
Non-Plan Outlay	Nil	Nil
Plan Maintenance Outlay		
Special Component Plan	Nil	Nil
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil

Agricultural Storage & Warehousing

State Sector Outlay	148.00	25.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	Nil	Nil
Plan Maintenance Outlay		
Special Component Plan	Nil	Nil
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil

Investments in Agricultural Financial Institutions

State Sector Outlay	1858.00	275.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	Nil	Nil
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	200.00	40.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil

 * Includes outlay on Soil Conservation under Forest Dept as well.

LIST OF SCHEMES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATE SECTOR

1. **Eradication of Pests and diseases CS:** To control pests and diseases on crops in endemic areas.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.150.00 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.65.00 lakhs); Target= 1.50 lakh hectares
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.30.00 lakhs; (plus GOI share of Rs.13.00 lakhs); Target= 0.30 lakh hectares.
2. **Scheme for Soil Conservation in the catchment of River Valley Project (CS):** For taking up Soil Conservation Works in the catchment of River Valley Projects.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.910.00 lakhs); Target= 50,000 hectares.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.152.00 lakhs); Target= 10,000 hectares.
3. **Propagation of Water Conservation and Harvesting Technology CS:** To adopt comprehensive and integrated development in watershed in Mysore District.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.20.00 lakhs); Target= 700 hectares.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.9.5 lakhs); Target= 700 hectares.
4. **Custom Hiring (CS):** To open 43 Centres at the rate of one centre per block in 7 Districts to popularise improved Agricultural implements.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.25.72 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.25.72 lakhs); Target= 43 Centres.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.12.86 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.12.86 lakhs); Target= 43 Centres.
5. **Popularisation of Seed-cum-fertiliser drills (CS):** To layout demonstrations and also supply of implements at 50% subsidy in Mysore Districts.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.32.92 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.32.92 lakhs); Target= 1600 Demonstrations.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.16.46 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.16.46 lakhs); Target= 1600 Demonstrations.
6. **Special Component Plan:** To take up Soil Conservation measures in scheduled caste colonies and lands with Central Assistance.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.100.00 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.150.00 lakhs); Target= 17,500 hectares.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.20.00 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.20.00 lakhs); Target= 2,500 Hectares.
7. **Construction of Administrative Buildings:** Not covered under Agricultural Extension Project.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.79.50 lakhs; Target= 10 Buildings.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.25.00 lakhs; Target= 8 Buildings.
8. **Agricultural Extension Project:** For Construction of Buildings under Agricultural Extension Project.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.200.00 lakhs; Target= 663 Buildings.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.100.00 lakhs; Target= 363 Buildings.

- 9. Farm Information Units:** To meet the expenditure on Printing, Photography and Publicity materials.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.25.00 lakhs; Target= 10 Publications.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 4.00 lakhs; Target= 4 Publications.
- 10. Grant in Aid to Agricultural Technologists:** To Institution of Agricultural Technologists.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5.00 lakhs.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.00 lakhs.
- 11. Agricultural Fairs and Exhibitions:** To participate in the State Level Exhibitions by the Department.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.5.00 lakhs; Target = 10 (Participation in exhibitions)
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.00 lakhs; Target = 2 exhibitions.
- 12. Grant in Aid to Agricultural Unions and Farmers Forum:**
 To provide Grant-in-aid to Agricultural Museum, Dharwad and Karnataka Pradesh Krishik Samaj, Bagaore.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5.00 lakhs.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.00 lakhs.
- 13. Training of AAs for Degree Courses:** To meet the salary of the Agricultural Assistants who are deputed to undergraduate courses.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.50.00 lakhs; Target=60 AAs to be deputed
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 6.15 lakhs; Target =30 AAs to be deputed.
- 14. Training of Extension Officers for P.G. Courses:**
 To meet the salary of inservice personnel (Agricultural Graduates) deputed for the post Graduate courses.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.50.00 lakhs; Target=45 Officers.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 6.20 lakhs; Target=15 Officers.
- 15. WYTEP (DANIDA Assisted):** To meet the expenditure on training of farm women and youth aiming at rapid transfer of new technology.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.411.00 lakhs; Target=No. of Trainees- 66,000 & Buildings-11 Nos.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.185.00 lakhs; Target=No. of Trainees- 13,200 & Buildings- 11 Nos.
 (The share of Assistance between DANIDA and Government of Karnataka is 70:30 respectively.)
- 16. Loans to Extension Staff for Purchase of Vehicles:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.45.00 lakhs; Target=300 vehicles
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.15.00 lakhs; Target=100 vehicles
- 17. Building under Extension and Farmers Training and Agricultural Education:** To provide additional building facilities to the existing institutions.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.125.00 lakhs; Target=25 buildings
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.13.00 lakhs; Target= 6 buildings
- 18. Seed Testing Laboratory Dharwad:** For running the seed testing laboratory at Dharwad, established under NSP-II for Northern districts.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.24.00 lakhs; Target=50000 samples
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 5.00 lakhs; Target=10000 samples

- 19. Grant in Aid to KSSCA:** To strengthen the seed certification agency till it becomes self supporting.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.50.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs
- 20. Investment in State Seed Project (NSS-III):** To strengthen the KSSCA under expanded National Seed Project Phase-III.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.105.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 15.00 lakhs
This is, a World Bank assisted Project. The sharing pattern is 60:40 between G.O.I. and Govt. of Karnataka.
- 21. Subsidy to Karnataka State Seeds Corporation (Buffer Stocks):**
To assist KSSC Ltd., to maintain buffer stock of seeds to meet the demand during crisis periods.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.98.00 lakhs; Target = 10,000 Qtls per year.
- 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.15.00 lakhs; Target= 10,000 Qtls.
- 22. Buildings under Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds:**
For special repairs to buildings in the departmental seed farms and other farms.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.24.90 lakhs; Target=27 buildings
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 3.48 lakhs; Target= 5 buildings.
- 23. Building under Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds:**
To complete the ongoing buildings in the Departmental farms and to install dehumidifiers etc.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.3.60 lakhs; Target= 2 buildings
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2.50 lakhs; Target= 1 building
- 24. Strengthening of Fertiliser Control Laboratories:**
To strengthen the existing laboratories.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.53.00 lakhs; Target= 2 labs.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.11.00 lakhs; Target= 2 labs.
- 25. Fertiliser Transportation:** To pay to the agencies as subsidy for moving fertilisers to remote villages without permanent sale points @ Rs.80/- per tonne.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.275.00 lakhs; Target= 2,75,000 tonnes
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 30.00 lakhs; Target= 30,000 tonnes
- 26. Buildings under Manures and Fertilisers:** To construct soil testing laboratories in the State.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.15.00 lakhs; Target= 5 labs.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 5.00 lakhs; Target= 2 labs.
- 27. Plant Protection:** To meet the establishment charges of - 37 posts of Mechanics, and to supply PP chemicals and weedicides at subsidised rates.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.290.00 lakhs; Target= 50,000 hectares
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 16.00 lakhs; Target= 8,000 hectares
- 28. Strengthening of Parasite Laboratory, Mandya:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.12.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 3.00 lakhs
- 29. Crop Protection against Tur Pod Borer:-**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.150.00 lakhs; Target= 3,00,000 hectares
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 30.00 lakhs; Target= 60,000 hectares
- 30. Crop Insurance:** To build a fund with K.G.I.D. to pay compensation to farmers when crop loss occurs.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.40.00 lakhs; Target= 60,000 hectares
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 8.00 lakhs; Target= 12,000 hectares
- 31. Investment in KAIC Ltd., under Agricultural Engineering:** To meet margin money to buy bulldozers.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.120.00 lakhs; Target= 12 bulldozers
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 20.00 lakhs; Target= 2 bulldozers

- 32. Share Capital Investment in KAIC:** To increase the operation capital for Agro-Engineering services, custom Hire service and supply of Implements.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.552.00 lakhs
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.100.00 lakhs
- 33. National Agricultural Extension Project:** To strengthen the Agricultural Extension set-up with World Bank Assistance by providing additional facilities in respect of manpower and audio-visual aids.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.2500.00 lakhs
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 310.00 lakhs
- 34. Monitoring Cell in the Directorate:** To establish a monitoring cell to effectively monitor the Karnataka Development Programme and Monthly Multi-level Review.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.40.00 lakhs
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 9.00 lakhs
- 35. Quality Control Laboratories under CADA Area:** To establish Quality Control Laboratories in each CADA area to have effective quality control of all inputs for which demand will be increasing due to irrigation.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.150.00 lakhs; Target= 5 Laboratories
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 20.00 lakhs; Target= 1 Laboratory
- 36. Plant Protection Squads:** To establish one Plant Protection Squad in each division to combat effectively any outbreak of pests and diseases by providing necessary equipment and chemicals.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.170.00 lakhs; Target= 8 Squads.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 50.00 lakhs; Target= 8 Squads.
- 37. Epidemic Control:** For supplying necessary Plant Protection Chemicals at subsidised rates for effective control of epidemic pests and diseases.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.500.00 lakhs; Target= 50.00 lakh hectares
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 50.00 lakhs; Target= 5.00 lakh hectares
- 38. Award for Outstanding Work in the Field of Agriculture:** To give incentives to outstanding workers in the field of Agriculture in recognition of their services (to farmers, Agricultural Scientists, Extension workers etc.)
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.25.00 lakhs; Target= 1000
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 5.00 lakhs; Target= 200
- 39. Re-Organisation of Agricultural Training Centres:** To have one farmers training centres in each district to train farmers, farm women, farm youth and one Agricultural Training Centre for each division to train in-service personnel by re-organising the existing training schools etc.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.25.00 lakhs
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 5.00 lakhs
- 40. Establishment of New Health Laboratories:** With a view to test at-least one Soil sample in every Survey No. once in five years. It is proposed to establish new Soil Health Laboratories.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.55.00 lakhs; Target= 8 Laboratories
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.30.00 lakhs; Target= 8 Laboratories
- 41. Strengthening of existing Soil Health Laboratories:**
 To increase the existing capacity of Soil Health Laboratories, it is proposed to strengthen the laboratories by providing additional facilities.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.50.00 lakhs; Target= 19 Laboratories
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.10.00 lakhs; Target= 6 Laboratories

DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

1. **Minikit Programme/Community Nursery on Ragi (C.S)** To have additional support for the programme of State scheme of community Nursery on Ragi.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.25.00 lakhs);
Target= 14,800 hectares
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.Nil (plus GOI share of Rs. 5.00 lakhs);
Target= 2,960 hectares
2. **Minikit Demonstration On Maize and Millets(CS):**To make payment of seed cost of minikits of new varieties released for trial purposes.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.25.00 lakhs);
Target= 2,50,000 minikit
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.Nil (plus GOI share of Rs. 5.00 lakhs);
Target= 50,000 minikits
3. **Minikit Demonstration on pules (C.S.):** To meet, the cost of seed of new varieties of pulse seeds for trial purposes.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.30.00 lakhs); Target= 1,75,000 minikit
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.6.00 lakhs); Target= 35,000 minikits
4. **Minikit-cum-community Nursery on Paddy (C.S.):** For raising seedlings of High yielding varieties of paddy to popularise them
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.80.50 lakhs); Target=4400 hectare and 1,25,000 minikits
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.16.10 lakhs); Target= 880 hectare and 25000 minikit
5. **ICDP cotton-Rainfed(C.S):**To increase the production of cotton in rainfed areas by demonstrating new technologies, coupled with supply of PP chemicals and equipments at subsidised rates.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.255.00 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.255-00 lakhs); Target= 15,000 hectares
1985-86 PLAN: OUTLAY= Rs. 42.62 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.42.62 lakhs); Target= 3000 hectares
6. **ICDPTB Parea(C.S.)**To increase production of cotton in irrigated areas with programmes.
SEVENTH PLAN= Outlay= Rs.132.00 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.132.00 lakhs); Target= 6000 hectares
1985-86 PLAN= Outlay= Rs. 22.00 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs. 22.00 lakhs); Target= 1200 hectares
7. **ICDP MP area (C.S.):**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.60.00 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.60.00 lakhs); Target= 2200 hectares
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.10.00 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.10.00 lakhs); Target= 400 hectares
8. **ICDP production Hybrid cotton seeds (C.S.):** To meet staff salary and payment to University of Agricultural sciences for production of nucleus seeds.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.37.50 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.37.50 lakhs)
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.6.25 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.6.25 lakhs)

- 9. Development of pulses (C.S.):** To increase production of pulses by adopting package of practices
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.30.00 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.83.20 lakhs); Target= 10,000 demonstrations
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 5.30 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.14.70 lakhs); Target= 2,000 demonstrations
- 10. NODP-IODP Irrigated (CS):** Demonstration use of Gypsum of the improved implements etc., to increase oilseeds production
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Nil (plus GOI share of 1050.00 lakhs); Target= 22800 Demonstrations
 2,22,250 minikits
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.185.83 lakhs); Target= 5000 Demonstrations
 50000 minikits
- 11. NODP for Extension of sunflower Cultivation(C.S.):**
 To increase the production of sunflower by demonstrating all package of practices.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Nil (plus GOI 360.00 lakhs); Target=10,000 Demonstrators and 2,00,000 minikits
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.63.40 lakhs); Target= 2200 Demonstrators, 40000 minikits
- 12. Assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing Agricultural production (C.S.):** To provide minikits of pulses and oil seeds free of cost to small and marginal farmers in DLAP area to increase production.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.437.50 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.437.50 lakhs); Target= 6,50,000 minikits
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.87.50 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.87.50 lakhs) Target=1,30,000 minikits
- 13. Soil conservation in River Valley Projects (C.S.):** Soil conservation in selected watersheds of Tungabhadra, Nagarjuna Sagar and Nizam Sagar Projects (Forest Department)
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.118.00 lakhss (plus GOI share of Rs.118.00 lakhs); Target= 2000 hectares
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.16.00 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.16.00 lakhs); Target= 400 hectares
- 14. Taluka Establishment:** For meeting the salary and allowances of the staff.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.325.00 lakhs
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 55.00 lakhs
- 15. Agricultural Extension project:** To meet the salary and allowances of 1339 AAs.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.600.00 lakhs
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.120.00 lakhs
- 16. Seed Farms and Seed processing Units:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.5.00 lakhs; Target= 8 farms
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1.00 lakh; Target= 2 farms
- 17. Popularisation of use of soil amendments:** To demonstrate the use of soil amendments like agricultural lime and gypsum
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.50.00 lakhs; Target=15,000 demonstrations
- 18. Plant Protection:** Supply of plant protection equipments and Chemicals on subsidised rates
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.60.00 lakhs; Target=18,000 equipments
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 9.00 lakhs; Target= 3,000 equipments
- 19. Community Nursery on Ragi:** To enable the farmers to have quality seedlings at appropriate time
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.10.00 lakhs; Target= 5900 hectares
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 2.00 lakhs; Target= 1180 hectares

20. **Agricultural Fairs and Exhibitions:** To participate in various exhibitions at taluk and district level to educate farmers.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.25.00 lakhs; Target= 500 exhibitions
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 5.00 lakhs; Target= 100 exhibitions
21. **T.S.of ET & EC:** To train the farmers in the effective use of inputs and latest technology and also to meet staff salary
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.145.00 lakhs; Target=25,000 farmers to be trained
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 24.00 lakhs; Target= 5,000 farmers to be trained
22. **Agricultural schools:**To impactAgricultural training to farmers sons for 10 months
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.18.00 lakhs; Target= 750 farmers' sons
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 3.00 lakhs; Target=150 farmers' sons
23. **Starting of New Agricultural Schools:** To meet the staff salary and training cost of new Agricultural schools started
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.60.00 lakhs; Target=1250 farmers' sons
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.10.00 lakhs; Target= 250 farmers' sons
24. **Tribal area sub-plan:**To provide benefits to tribal families by way of supply of inputs,implements,bullocks and bullock carts etc., to enable them to cross the poverty line.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.600.00 lakhs; Target=60,000 beneficiaries
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 60.00 lakhs; Target= 7,000 beneficiaries
25. **Special Component Plan:**To Develop the scheduled caste colonies and SC. farmers by assisiting them to get inputs, implements, bullocks and bullockcarts etc.,
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.960.00 lakhs; Target=75,000 beneficiaries
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.120.00 lakhs; Target= 15,000 beneficiaries
26. **BIRD Project:**Totrainfarm women and youth in pulses production
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.10.00 lakhs; Target= 2500 Demonstrations and 1250 PP equipments
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 2.00 lakhs; Target= 500 Demonstrations and 250 PP equipments
27. **Soil Conservation on Watershed basis(Establishment):**To meet the salary of 274 AAO's and 1214 AA's
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.580.36 lakhs
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 69.68 lakhs
28. **Soil Conservation on Field Trials and Dry Farming Technology (Implements):** To supplu improved Agricultural Implements to farmers on subsidised rates under Dry Land Development
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.300.00 lakhs;Target=50,000 Implements
 1985-86 PLAN: Oytlay= Rs. 50.00 lakhs;Target=10,000 Implements

29. **Rainfed Dry Farming Project with World Bank Assistant (Kabbal Nala):** To implement pilot project on integrated watershed development to increase agricultural production in dry lands
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.483.00lakhs; Target=25,000 hectares
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.104.00 lakhs;Target= 5,000 hectares
The sharing patern between Government of India and Government of Karnataka is 69:31.
30. **Tribal Sub-Plan:** To take up different soil conservation measures in Tribal areas
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.180.00 lakhs; Target= 100 Farm Ponds; 5000 hectares
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 20.00 lakhs; Target= 20 Farm Ponds; 1000 hectares
31. **DryLandDevelopment Boards:**To develop over a periodof 7 years through the use and adoption of appropriate technology for increasing and stabilising crops and forage yields and production of timber in selected rainfed farming areas. Special emphasis will be placed on improved soil and moisture meassures and better crop husbandry practices. To carryout the work four Dry Land Development Boards have been consstituted at four Revenue Division levels.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1454.00 lakhs; Target= 3,50,000 hectares
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 260.00 lakhs; Target= 60,000 hectares
32. **Soil Conservation (Afforestation):** Planting tressin barren areas vulherable to soil erosion. (Forest Department)
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.150.00 lakhs; Target= 3000 hectares
1985-86:PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 24.00 lakhss; Target= 600 hectares

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

STATE SECTOR

1. **Development of Selected Markets (CS):** To provide infrastructural facilities to Regulated Marketss situated in notified Command Areas.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Nil (plus GOI sshare of Rs.100.00 lakhs); Target= 35 markets
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.20.00 lakhs); Target= 5 markets
2. **Development of Rural Markets (CS):** For taking up of infrastructural facilities to wholesale Regulated Markets situated in H.A.D.P. and D.P.A.P. areas
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.100.00 lakhs); Target= 28 markets
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.20.00 lakhs); Target= 4 markets
3. **Grading of ghee, butter, edible oils, Agricultural Commodities and betelnut:** For creation of additional staff.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.5.40 lakhs; Target= Creation of 4 posts
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.0.88 lakhs; Target= Creation of 4 posts

4. **Monitoring central assistance, scheme for National Grid of Rural godowns and Plan schemes:** To create a separate cell for monitoring the Central and State Plan schemes and attend to the work of processing of proposals
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.6.58 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1.07 lakhs
5. **Strengthening the administrative set up at the Divisional offices:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.11.96 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 1.96 lakhs

DISTRICT SECTOR

1. **Strengthening the administrative set up of the District Offices of five districts:** For providing additional staff to cope with the increased workload in the District Offices of Dharwad, Belgaum, Tumkur, Gulbarga and Raichur.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.8.56 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1.39 lakhs
2. **Strengthening the Ghee Grading Laboratory at Belgaum:** To meet the cost of additional staff and equipment for extending the Agmark grading to Jaggery at Belgaum
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.4.50 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.0.70 lakhs
3. **Loan to weaker markets for acquisition of land:** To provide loans at the rate of Rs.1.50 lakhs each to weaker market Committees to enable them to acquire land for market yards.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.32.00 lakhs; Target= 10 Markets
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 2.90 lakhs; Target= 2 Markets
4. **Strengthening Egg grading Station at Mysore:** To establish 4 more Egg Grading Stations, in Mysore
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.7.68 lakhs; Target= 4 Stations
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1.25 lakhs; Target= 4 Stations
5. **Grading of ghee, honey, edible oils, Agricultural Commodities, betel nuts etc:** To establish two primary grading units, one each at Hospet and Mahalingapur in 1985-86
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.4.59 lakhs; Target= 2 Stations
1985-86 PLAN* Outlay= Rs.0.75 lakhs; Target= 2 Stations
6. **Providing expertise on Marketing in IADP and IAAP Districts and other intensive production programmes:** To create additional staff
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.6.73 lakhs; Target= 5 posts
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1.00 lakhs; Target= 5 posts

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

STATE SECTOR

1. **National Grid of Rural Godowns(C.S):** To provide subsidy @ 25% of the cost of construction of Rural Godowns
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.48.00 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.48.00 lakhs); Target=40,000 M.T.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.10.00 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.10.00 lakhs); Target=10,000 M.T.

2. **Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation Investment: Towards share capital contribution**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.100.00 lakhs; Target= 75,000 M.T.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 15.00 lakhs; Target= 15,000 M.T.

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

STATE SECTOR

1. **Purchase of debentures of State(L.D.B) Development of area, Coconut, grapes, Cashew, Pinapple etc.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.287.64 lakhs; Target= 84,000 hectares
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 47.00 lakhs; Target= 12,000 hectares
2. **Development of lands under Tungabhadra Projects and Soil Conservation:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.122.40 lakhs; Target=4.00lakh hectares
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 10.00 lakhs; Target=0.40lakh hectares
3. **Sinking new Irrigation wells etc. (ordinary debentures):**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.306.00 lakhs; Target= Depends on loans advanced
1985-85 PLAN: Outlay:Rs.38.00 lakhs; Trget= Depends on loans advanced
4. **Area Development (Minor irrigation):**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.:244.80 lakhs; Target= 1.20 lakh hectares.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 30.00 lakhs; Target= 0.12 lakh hectares
5. **Special Development debentures tractor:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.306.00 lakhs; Target=3000 members
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 60.00 lakhs; Target= 600 members
6. **Purchase of debentures for diversified activities:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.91.80 lakhs; Target=0.30 lakh members
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.15.00 lakhs; Target=0.05 lakh members

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

6.2 HORTICULTURE

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

Horticultural crops are estimated to cover an area of 9.42 lakh hectares, amounting to 9.08% of the total net sown area in the State. The programmes of the Horticulture Department include the propagation of several commercial crops (particularly coconut, areca, pepper, cardamom, cashew, cocoa, clove and nutmeg) by raising nurseries, laying out demonstration plots, maintaining orchards and distributing seedlings; encouraging the planting of fruit and vegetable trees by rejuvenating old orchards and developing kitchen gardens; encouraging the cultivation of commercial flowers, particularly in North Karnataka where this activity is not so popular; maintaining parks and gardens at selected places and providing marketing and training support for horticultural activities. Activities under the Tribal Sub-Plan and the Special Component Plan have been specially emphasised. Given that horticultural crops are a rich source of vitamins and minerals, their importance in raising nutritional levels among the people needs emphasis.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The broad thrust will consist of fostering the integrated development of horticulture by covering existing gaps. At present institutional support is lacking for various activities such as marketing, processing and storing, and for assisting the grower with the grading, sorting and packing of his produce. In order to make a beginning in filling these gaps, it is proposed to obtain World Bank assistance for an integrated development project. The project will provide for the rejuvenation of selected fruit crops, the multiplication of required planting material, the establishing of marketing and processing channels, the provision of extension staff for executing the programme, and training and research support for successful implementation. In addition, existing projects will be consolidated, a Horticulture Development Agency will be constituted to manage horticultural farms on a commercially profitable basis, and the Department will be reorganised to cope with its new tasks. A scheme for coconut development will be given special prominence.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The emphasis during the Seventh Plan will be on establishing linkages between the different components of a viable horticultural economy in order to ensure that sustained returns to the horticulturist accrue. The integrated development project being proposed will seek to establish a framework for such an integration. More rigorous commercial viability norms will be introduced in evaluating the performance of Horticultural Farms, and the Horticulture Development Agencies proposed to be constituted for this purpose.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

A total outlay of Rs.26.50 crores is proposed, the details of which are indicated in TABLE-6.2A. A major chunk of this (Rs.7.5 crores) is being earmarked for the Integrated Development Project (inclusive of coconut development) being posed for World Bank Assistance. Preliminary indications are that the World Bank would be agreeable to the financing of the project though they are yet to consider in detail the project proposal of the State Government. The project will have a 5 year time span, though it appears unlikely that the project will commence before the third year of the Seventh Plan.

TABLE - 6.2A

PROPOSED SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAYS FOR HORTICULTURE

SCHEME	Rs.Lakhs	
	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay
Expenditure on Administration	158.66	29.51
Commitment of on-going Centrally Sponsored Schemes	20.00	10.00
World Bank Project for Integrated Development of Horticulture	589.36	0.25
Parks and Gardens	138.50	23.50
Marketing of Fruits and Vegetables	7.00	3.00
Preservation, processing and utilisation	7.00	3.00
Multi-State Cashew Project	88.64	22.16
Plantation and Spices	91.55	31.50
Establishment of Soil Testing Laboratory	13.00	6.00
Mushroom Development	8.00	2.00
Extension and Training	49.00	14.00
Special Component Plan	339.74	67.94
Tribal Sub-Plan	67.95	13.59
Scheme for Development of Coconut with external assistance	160.40	0.25
Fruits and Vegetables	55.50	15.90
Buildings construction	105.75	26.75
New schemes	593.85	122.05
Other Schemes	156.10	32.60
TOTAL	2650.00	424.00

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

Although the horticultural potential in Karnataka is known to be high, and marketing possibilities in urban areas are attractive, it cannot be said that we have hitherto established a strong horticultural economy. Investment in this sector, if professionally managed, may well yield substantial returns, and are less prone to risk factors than other agricultural activities.

Fruit and vegetable marketing, however, requires flexibility and cost-competitiveness in relation to private wholesalers, and the facilities of Government agencies in ensuring this has been proved all too rarely. Careful appraisal studies will, therefore, be needed in order to ensure that the comprehensive programme envisaged in the integrated development project is not flawed at the outset.

HORTICULTURE PLAN AT A GLANCE

	(Outlays in Rs. lakhs)	
	Seventh Plan	1985-86 Plan
State Sector Outlay	1,747.01	216.35
District Sector Outlay	902.99	207.65
Non-Plan Budget Outlay	890.00	178.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	375.00	65.00
Special Component Plan	339.74	67.94
Tribal Sub-Plan	67.95	13.59

LIST OF SCHEMES

STATE SECTOR

1. **Executive Establishment:** For maintenance of executive staff and their establishments.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.150.01 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 26.01 lakhs
2. **Incentives to departmental personnel:** For meeting the incentive expenditure of the executive staff.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.65 lakhs; Target = 330 persons
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.30 lakhs; Target = 60 persons
3. **Strengthening of landscape division:** For equipping the landscape division for better efficiency.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.7.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.3.20 lakhs
4. **Purchase of tractors and jeeps:** To keep-up the needs of farms and the movement of office staff.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs; Target=15
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 5.00 lakhs; Target= 3
5. **Information and Propaganda Unit:** For equipping and modernisation of the unit.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 16.00 lakhs; Target = seminars/shows
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 6.00 lakhs; Target = seminars/shows
6. **Establishment of Statistical Cell:** For strengthening the network of statistical cells in the State.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs
Target = 5 computers, 50 calculators
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.3.00 lakhs
Target = 1 computer, 15 calculators
7. **Buildings under general scheme:** For the construction of new office and farm buildings.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.50.75 lakhs;Target = 33 buildings
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.15.20 lakhs;Target 6 buildings
8. **Establishment of Soil Testing Laboratory:** For equipping and maintenance of the laboratory.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.13.00 lakhs; Target = 75,000 samples
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 6.00 lakhs; Target = 15,000 samples

9. **Comprehensive Development of Lalbagh :** For maintenance and beautification.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.25.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 4.00 lakhs
10. **Development of Ornamental gardens under Irrigation Projects:**
Establishment and maintenance of pleasure gardens and parks around dam sites.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.50.00 lakhs; Target= Gardens at
7 dam sites
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 7.50 lakhs; Target= Garden at
1 dam site.
11. **Scheme for the Subsidised Plantation of Cashew(CS):**
Development of Cashew Plantation by effecting subsidy to the growers.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.20.00 lakhs(plus GOI share Rs.20 lakhs)
Target=4000 hectares.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.10.00 lakhs(plus GOI share Rs.10 lakhs)
Target=2,200 Hectares.
12. **Subsidised Development of Cashew (Plant Protection Measures) (CS):** Rendering plant protection chemicals to cashew growers on 100% subsidy basis.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Nil (plus GOI share Rs.10.00 lakhs)
Target = 10,000 hectares
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil (plus GOI share Rs.2 lakhs)
Target = 2,000 hectares.
13. **Scheme for Plant Protection Measures on Horticultural Crops:**
For taking up of plant protection measure on horticultural crops and equipping of laboratory.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.5.00 lakhs
Target=Maintenance of Laboratory for repairs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.0.80 lakhs
Target=Maintenance of Laboratory for repairs.
14. **Scheme for investigation of yellow leaf disease of areca:**
For investigating the causes and control of yellow leaf disease of areca.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 10.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 1.50 lakhs.
15. **Scheme for development of mushrooms:** For popularisation of mushroom cultivation and supply of spawn bottles to the public.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.8.00 lakhs; Target= 50,000 spawn bottles
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2.00 lakhs; Target= 10,000 spawn bottles.
16. **World Bank Project for Integrated Horticultural Development Programmes and Development of Coconut with external Assistance**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.750.35 lakhs; Target: 1) 9,100 hectares new area to be covered for horticultural development, 2) 12,000 hectares new area to be covered for coconut development. 3) 4,100 hectares for rejuvenating under horticulture. 4) 4,000 hectares for rejuvenating under coconut development.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.0.25 lakhs
17. **Marketing of fruits and Vegetables:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.7.00 lakhs
Target=Societies to be covered in 19 districts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.3.00 lakhs
Target=Societies to be covered in 3 districts.
18. **Maintenance of assets of the Department:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.375.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 65.00 lakhs

19. **Training of Personnel:** For deputing personnel of the Dept. for training on advanced technology in horticulture.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.15.00 lakhs; Target = 5000 persons.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 3.00 lakhs; Target = 100 persons.
20. **Establishment of Microbiological Laboratory:** For establishing a micro-biological Laboratory at Lalbagh to facilitate the culture and assessment of microbes.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.15.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 7.50 lakhs
21. **Post-harvest Technology:** For dealing the various aspects of Post-harvest handling and protection of harvested produce.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.11.60 lakhs
Target = 2,500 persons to be trained
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5.05 lakhs
Target = 1,000 farmers to be trained
22. **Nursery Development:** For raising of quality Planting materials for distribution to the growers.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.25.00 lakhs; Target = 2,500 persons
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.10.00 lakhs; Target = 500 persons.
23. **Adaptive trials:** To test the validity of research results obtained from research stations before recommending them to growers.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.17.00 lakhs; Target = 875 trials
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 3.50 lakhs; Target = 175 trials.
24. **Soil and Water Management:** For taking up drip, sprinkler, irrigation trials in the growers' fields for better crop management.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.70.00 lakhs; Target = 5,000 Hectares
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.14.00 lakhs; Target = 1,000 hectares.
25. **Rejuvenation of old Orchards:** For making old and unproductive orchards useful and productive.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.14.75 lakhs; Target = 2,200 hectares
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 6.00 lakhs; Target = 925 hectares.
26. **Comprehensive Development of Central Administrative Area:** (Cubbon Park, Vidhana Soudha): Around development and beautification.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 50.00 lakhs.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 8.00 lakhs

DISTRICT SECTOR

1. **Cardamom Development Scheme:** For raising disease-free cardamom plants for distributing them to growers.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2.5 lakhs; Target 100 hectares
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.0.50 lakh ; Target = 20 hectares.
2. **Coconut Development Scheme:** For raising quality coconut seedlings for distributing to the growers.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.86.55 lakhs; Target = 7,500 hectares
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.30.50 lakhs; Target = 3000 hectares.
3. **Pepper Development Scheme:** For multiplication of high yielding local and hybrid varieties of pepper.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.2.50 lakhs; Target = 100 hectares
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.0.50 lakhs; Target = 20 hectares
4. **Multi-state Cashew Project:** Area expansion for cashew in Dakshina Kannada District over a period of 5 years with World Bank Assistance.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.88.64 lakhs
Target = Salary component of the staff.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.22.16 lakhs
Target = Salary component of the staff.

5. **Plant Protection Squad on Mango, Banana and Citrus:** For supplying of Plant protection chemicals for mango, banana, citrus orchards and other horticultural crops.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.43.60 lakhs; Target= 17,500 hectares.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 8.50 lakhs; Target= 3,400 hectares.
6. **Starting of Multipurpose Horticultural Farms:**Equipping the existing horticultural farms for large scale propagation and other activities.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.66.50 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.14.00 lakhs.
7. **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation, Processing and Utilisation:** For imparting knowledge to housewives, on fruit and vegetable preservation, processing and utilisation.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.7.00 lakhs; Target = 1,200 candidates
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.3.00 lakhs; Target = 500 candidates.
8. **Fruit Development Scheme:** For popularising fruit cultivation in the State by providing planting materials.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.21.00 lakhs; Target = 8,000 hectares.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 9.00 lakhs; Target = 3,200 hectares.
9. **Package Programme on Mango:** For conducting demonstrations on specific mango cultivation on growers' fields by supplying inputs.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.8.00 lakhs; Target = 800 demonstrations
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1.50 Lakhs; Target = 500 demonstrations
10. **Package Programme on Citrus:** For conducting demonstrations on scientific citrus cultivation on growers' fields by supplying inputs.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.8.00 lakhs; Target= 800 demonstrations
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1.50 lakhs; Target= 500 demonstrations
11. **Vegetable Development Scheme:** For popularisation of vegetable cultivation and establishment of kitchen gardens in the State.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.16.00 lakhs; Target=400 demonstrations
80,000 Kitchen gardens.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.3.40 lakhs; Target= 85 demonstrations
17,000 Kitchen Gardens.
12. **Vegetable Seed Farms:** For establishing vegetable seed production centres in the State to obtain quality seeds.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2.50 lakhs; Target = 10,000 kgs.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.50 lakhs, target = 2000 kgs.
13. **Cultivation of Commercial Flowers in North Karnataka Area:** For popularisation of commercial flowers cultivation in North Karnataka area by conducting demonstrations and supply of inputs.
SEVENTH PLAN :Outlay=Rs.6.00 lakhs; Target= 560 demonstrations
1985-86 PLAN :Outlay=Rs.1.50 lakhs; Target= 140 demonstrations
14. **Practical Training in Horticulture:**For imparting training to the unemployed youths in rural areas on the essential aspects of horticulture.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.13.00 lakhs; Target= 2600 candidates
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 5.00 lakhs; Target= 1000 candidates
15. **Tribal Sub-Plan:** For the upliftment of the tribal people by involving them in the horticultural activities.
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay= Rs.67.95 lakhs; Target= 1) Training 250 candidates 2)Establishment of 1660 gardens of 1/2 an acre each
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.13.59 lakhs; Target = 1) Training 50 candidates. 2)Establishment of 400 gardens of 1/2 an acre each

16. **Special Component Plan:** For imparting training to Scheduled caste youths in the cultivation of horticultural crops, and developing horticultural gardens in their lands for further maintenance and development by the beneficiaries.
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay=Rs.339.74 lakhs; Target= 1)Training 1000 youths 2)establishment of 19875 gardens of 1/2 an acre each.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.67.94 lakhs; Target = 1) Training 200 candidates 2)establishment of 3965 gardens of 1/2 an acre each
17. **BIRD Project:**For integrated development of horticulture in the Bidar district.
SEVENTH PLAN:Outlay=Rs.5.00 lakhs;Target=25000 Kitchan gardens
1985-86 PLAN:Outlay=Rs.1.00 lakh; Target= 5000 Kitchen gardens
18. **Development of Hill Stations :** To beautify Nandi and Kemmangundi Hill stations to attract more and more tourists.
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay=Rs.27.50 lakhs.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay=Rs. 6.00 lakhs.
19. **Environment Improvement Around Hospitals And Other places:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.36.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 6.00 lakhs
20. **Horticultural Buildings:** Construction of office buildings at the taluka levels wherever there are no owned buildings.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.55.00 lakhs; Target = 35 buildings
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.11.55 lakhs; Target = 8 buildings.

6.3 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

The Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development sector presents a paradoxical picture :on the one hand the thrust given to dairy development in recent years has been impressive and the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation(KDDC) established in 1974 to implement a World Bank financed project in 8 districts of the State (which includes components of setting up dairy cooperative societies,providing technical inputs in enchancing milk production, establishing a feeder balancing dairy for milk processing and preservation, and setting up cattle feed plants for the supply of balanced cattle feed to rural cooperatives) has succeeded in meeting many of its objectives; on the other hand,considerable weaknesses exist in the infrastructural support needed to be given in Animal Husbandry programmes and this is particularly evident in the implementation of the milch cattle programme of the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The main emphasis in dairying will consist of the implementation of Operation Flood-II within the State. Dairy Development Programmes which were being handled by the KDDC in 8 districts and the Department of Animal Husbandry in the remaining districts will now be handled by the recently constituted Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF).All activities of dairying, including milk production programmes, processing, marketing, and decisions about milk procurement and selling prices are proposed to be handed over to the producers themselves (i.e. the cooperative milk societies, unions of these societies and the KMF). Required infrastructure, milk production enhancement inputs and milk processing facilities will be established. It is estimated that by the end of the Seventh Plan 13.78 lakh litres of milk will be marketed daily in 21 urban centres of the State thereby capturing 60% of the total demand in these urban milk markets.

The major thrust for the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services will consist of expanding the health care needgd for animals other than milch cattle. In addition, a comprehensive sheep and wool development programme which has been posed for World Bank assistance is expected to be implemented.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

Changes during the Seventh Plan will consist of expanding the coverage of systematic dairy development to the entire State with a view to ensuring that the urban demand for milk is satisfied. In accordance with the philosophy underlying Operation Flood-II, the strategy will be implemented entirely through Cooperative Milk Producers Societies and their Unions. The KDDC's functions have already been taken over by the KMF. In addition, it is expected that the Animal Husbandry Department will be sufficiently strengthened and its large vacancy position filled in order to ensure that its effectiveness during the Seventh Plan is enhanced. The Department will concentrate largely on the development of sheep and wool, goats, poultry, piggery,fodder and other extension services during the years ahead. Cattle development programmes will also continue.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

A total outlay of Rs.11.00 crores for the Seventh Plan is proposed for Dairy Development, the details of which are indicated in TABLE-6.3A. The main thrust within this programme will consist of providing free and adequate vaccines to milch cattle covered under the programme, subsidies for cattle feed, and milk testers to dairy cooperative societies. In addition substantial outlays on Union operating expenses are proposed. It is also envisaged that a separate Audit Board will be created for this programme. For the Animal Husbandry Department a total outlay of Rs.35.65 crores (TABLE-6.3B) is proposed with the main investment thrust being on the creation of infrastructure for providing animal health care as well as on reinforcing the cattle development programme (which will concentrate on draught cattle development). Adequate outlays for sheep and wool development have also been proposed.

**TABLE - 6.3A
OUTLAYS FOR DAIRY DEVELOPMENT**

Scheme	Rs.Lakhs	
	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay
Animal Husbandry	135	27
Cooperation	48	8
Union Operating Expenses	632	70
Audit Board	120	-
Training and Extension Scheme	145	35
Miltone Project (Spill over work)	20	20
TOTAL	1100	160

**TABLE -6.3B
OUTLAYS FOR ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
AND VETERINARY SERVICES**

Scheme	Rs.Lakhs	
	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay
Administration	180.00	39.00
Veterinary Education and Training	95.00	25.00
Veterinary Services and Animal Health	1370.75	165.85
Investigation and Statistics	70.50	6.00
Cattle Development	328.25	55.15
Poultry Development	119.50	16.00
Sheep and Wool Development	805.00	54.00
Piggery Development	22.50	5.50
Fodder and Feed Development	191.00	25.00
Tribal Areas Sub-Plan	60.00	9.00
Other Expenditure	222.50	44.50
Institute of Animal Health	100.00	30.00
TOTAL	3565.00	475.00

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

Operation Flood-II is a nation-wide programme, and its design is subservient to national concerns which seek to create, in the long run, a National Milk Grid. Its success is as dependent on setting up adequate capital-intensive infrastructure (eg. liquid nitrogen plants), as on professionalised management, as on ensuring that the ultimate decisions about the programme details are taken by the milk producers themselves. In few ventures outside of dairying within this country, however, has this package of strategic investment planning, professionalised management and the cooperative structure been successfully fused. The institutional constraints to ensuring such success within Karnataka will need to be continually evaluated.

THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PLAN AT A GLANCE		
(Outlays in Rs.lakhs)		
	Seventh Plan	1985-86 Plan
Animal Husbandry:		
State Sector Outlay	2100.25	295.85
District Sector Outlay	1464.75	179.15
Non-Plan Outlay	7151.00	1294.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	612.62	134.27
Special Component Plan	190.00	38.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	60.00	9.00
Dairy Development:		
State Sector Outlay	1100.00	160.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	6524.00	1200.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	Nil	Nil
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil

LIST OF SCHEMES

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

STATE SECTOR

- 1. Eradication of Rinder Pest in Border Areas (CS): Vaccination of animals moving in inter state border villages**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.25.00 lakhs
(Plus GOI Share Rs 25 lakhs)
Target =6 Vigilance units and 1 Check post
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs 4.50 lakhs
(Plus GOI Share Rs 4.5 lakhs).
Target: 6 Vigilance Units and 1 check post.
- 2. Establishment of Rinderpest Surveillance & Containment Programme (CS):**
Prevention of Rinderpest outbreaks by continuous Vigilance and arresting the Spread.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 12.50 lakhs
(Plus GOI Share Rs.12.50 lakhs)
1985-86.PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2.50 lakhs
(Plus GOI Share Rs.2.50 lakhs)

3. **Scheme for Surveillance of Diseases of Animals (CS)**
 Studying mortality rates and morbidity rates of animals and monitoring the epidemiological data.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.6.25 lakhs
 (Plus GOI Share Rs.6.25 lakhs.)
 1985-86.PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1.00 lakh
 (Plus GOI Share Rs.1.00 lakh)
4. **Scheme for control of Foot and Mouth Disease by Vaccination(CS)**
 Vaccination of Bovine Population for control of the disease.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.22.50 lakhs
 (Plus GOI Share Rs.7.50 lakhs).
 Target= 7.50 lakh doses.
 1985-86:PLAN:Outlay=Rs.4.50 lakhs
 (Plus GOI Shares Rs.1.50 lakhs)
 Target= 1.50 lakh doses.
5. **All India Coordinated Research Project of ICAR for Epidemiological studies on Foot and Mouth (CS):**
 Survey of Foot and mouth diseases for programming Vaccination with specific type of strain of Foot and Mouth disease.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.4.12 lakhs
 (Plus GOI Share Rs.8.38 lakhs).
 1985-86PLAN: Outlay=Rs.0.63 lakhs
 (Plus GOI Share Rs.1.87 lakhs)
6. **Scheme for Systematic Control of Livestock Diseases of National Importance(CS):** Systematic Surveillance of outbreaks of diseases, of national importance.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.26.50 lakhs
 (Plus GOI Share Rs.26.50 lakhs).
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.6.00 lakhs
 (Plus GOI Share Rs.6.00 lakhs)
7. **Veterinary Services and Animal Health Buildings:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 10.00 lakhs
 Target = 2 Hospitals
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 4.00 lakhs
 Target = 2 Hospitals
8. **Buildings under Veterinary Services and Animal Health**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.156.88 lakhs
 Target = 380 Buildings
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 33.72 lakhs
 Target = 76 Buildings
9. **Establishment of Cattle Breeding Station Hallikar**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.40.00 lakhs
 Target = Establishment of Unit
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 5.00 lakhs
 Target = Proportionate Progress in work
10. **Scheme for Cross Breeding of Cattle with Exotic Dairy Breed**
 using Frozen Semen in Non Operation II village clusters
 Continue 600 FS Centres convert 700 Centres to Frozen Semen Centres and introduce F.S.Technologies in 573 Centres and Strengthening Frozen Semen Bank.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.200.00 lakhs
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 30.00 lakhs
11. **Pork Marketing Centre: Maintenance of the Centre at Kushalnagar**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.2.50 lakhs, Target= Maintenance
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.0.50 lakhs, Target= Maintenance

- 12. Karnataka Sheep and Sheep Products Development Board**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.40.00 lakhs
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 8.00 lakhs
- 13. Transferred Scheme of National Poultry Breeding Programme:** To evolve better strains of poultry for higher production potential
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.12.50 lakhs
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 2.00 lakhs
- 14. Registration of Hatcheries:**
 To ensure production and sale of quality chicks produced by private hatcheries.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.12.00 lakhs;
 Target= All Private Hatcheries
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.2.00 lakhs;
 Target= 5 Private Hatcheries
- 15. Animal Husbandry Statistics and Live Stock Census:**
 Fourteenth Quinquennial Live Stock Census Continuance
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.20.00 lakhs
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1.50 lakhs
- 16. Sample Survey Scheme for Milk, Egg and Wool for estimating production in the State:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.12.50 lakhs
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 2.00 lakhs
- 17. Veterinary Education and Training:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.95.00 lakhs
 Target= 24 Training Centres
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.25.00 lakhs
 Target= Rs.24 Training Centres
- 18. Cattle Development Buildings:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.25.00 lakhs
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 5.00 lakhs
- 19. Buildings under Sheep and Wool Development:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.10.00 lakhs
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 2.00 lakhs
- 20. Building under Poultry Development:**
 Strengthening of Infrastructure in existing Poultry Farms.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.25.00 lakhs
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 8.00 lakhs
- 21. Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.100.00 lakhs
 Target= Completion of the Project
 1985-86 Plan: Outlay= Rs.30.00 lakhs
 Target= Execution of the Project.
- 22. Direction and Administration:**
 Reorganisation of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.88.00 lakhs
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.25.00 lakhs
- 23. Foot and Mouth Disease Free Zone:**
 Vaccination of all animals against Foot and Mouth disease in Mysore, Mandya, Coorg, South Canara and Hassan districts.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.40.00 lakhs
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 8.00 lakhs
- 24. Establishment of Broiler Breeding Farm at Hesaraghatta:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.50.00 lakhs
 Target= Establishment of one Farm
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 2.00 lakhs
 Target= Establishment of one Farm

- 25. Egg Marketing Board for Marketing of Poultry and Poultry Products:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.20.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 2.00 lakhs
- 26. Live Stock Farms:**
Strengthening of Infrastructure in existing Farms
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.30.00 lakhs
Target= Maintenance of 12 Farms
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.6.00 lakhs
Target= Maintenance of 12 Farms
- 27. Rabbit Breeding Farm:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.40.00 lakhs
Target= One Farm
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.7.00 lakhs
Target= One Farm
- 28. Goat Breeding Farm:**
To breed either Jamnapuri or Beetal breed proposed to be established in Ramagiri Kaval in Holalkere taluk, Chitradurga district
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.40.00 lakhs; Target= One Farm
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 7.00 lakhs; Target= One Farm
- 29. Development of Amrithmahal Kavals:**
A Master plan to develop Amrithmahal Kavals as Multipurpose Farm to produce pure breed of A.M.Bulls, Crossbred Heifens and Fodder Production
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.101.00 lakhs
Target= 1000 acres
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.15.50 lakhs
Target= 200 acres
- 30. Administration Buildings:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.60.00 lakhs
Target= Construction of Pashu Bhavan
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 5.00 lakhs
Target= Construction of Pashu Bhavan
- 31. Sheep Development with World Bank Assistance:**
Development of Sheep and Sheep Industries in 9 districts
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.675.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 30.00 lakhs
- 32. Strengthening of Statistical Cell:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.36.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 2.00 lakhs
- 33. ICAR Scheme on estimation of Pigs slaughtered and attendant swine practices:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2.00 lakhs
(Plus ICARs' share Rs.2.00 lakhs)
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.50 lakhs
(Plus ICAR's share Rs. 0.50 lakhs)
- 34. Modernisation of Slaughter Houses (BAFCO):**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 60.00 lakhs,
Target= Strengthening and Maintenance of existing slaughter houses
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5.00 lakhs
Target = Strengthening and Maintenance of existing slaughter houses

DISTRICT SECTOR

1. **Opening of Rural Veterinary Dispensaries and Upgradation of Rural Veterinary Dispensaries to taluk type:**
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.510.00 lakhs
Target = Upgradation of 275 RVDS to taluk type and Establishing 500 RVDS
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 40.00 lakhs
Target = Upgradation 10 RVDS to Taluk type and Establishing 100 RVDS.
2. **Hospitals and Dispensaries**
Strengthening of two major Hospitals, one each in Mysore Division and Gulbarga Division, by providing modern equipment like X - ray Plant and Modern Operation Theatre etc.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 25.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil
3. **Mobile Veterinary Clinics**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.467.00 lakhs
Target = Continuing 90 MVC's and Establishing 60 MVC's
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 54.00 lakhs
Target = Continuing 90 MVC's and Establishing 12 MVC's
4. **Establishment of Crossbreed Heifer Project at Yemme Doddi in Birur:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 8.00 lakhs
Target = Strengthening of Existing 2 Units
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 2.00 lakhs
Target = Strengthening of Existing 2 Units
5. **Rearing Cross breed Heifers (CS):**
Assistance to small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers to rear crossbred Calves upto the level of productivity & subsidised by the DRDS.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.8.25 lakhs
(Plus GOI share Rs.8.25lakhs)
Target = Maintenance of Establishment charges
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.65 lakhs
(Plus GOI share Rs.1.65lakhs)
Target = Maintenance of Establishment charges
6. **Pig Breeding Station, KOILA Station Expansion:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 10.00 lakhs
Target = Maintenance of Existing Unit
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 2.00 lakhs
Target = Maintenance of Existing Unit
7. **Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes (CS):**
To set up units of Dairy, Sheep, Poultry, Goats & Piggery
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.190.00 lakhs
(Plus GOI share Rs.240.00 lakhs)
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 38.00 lakhs
(Plus GOI share Rs. 44.00 lakhs)
8. **Poultry, Piggery and Sheep Production Programme(CS):**
Assistance to small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers to establish units of poultry, pigs and sheep
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 32.50 lakhs
(Plus GOI share Rs.32.50
Target = Maintenance of Establishment charges
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 6.50 lakhs (Plus GOI share Rs. 6.50 lakhs);Target=Maintenance of Establishment charges

9. Tribal Area Sub-Plan (CS):

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.60.00 lakhs
(Plus GOI share Rs.90.00 lakhs)
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.9.00 lakhs
(Plus GOI share Rs.13.00 lakhs)

10. Direction and Administration:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.32.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 6.00 lakhs

11. Establishment of clinical Laboratory at Davanagere:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2.00 lakhs

12. Fodder Development:

(a) Fodder Demonstration in Farmers land - envisaged to supply minikits consisting Seeds and Fertilizers

(b) Fodder Seed Production through Registered Seed Growers

(c) Establishment of Fodder Farm

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.90.00 lakhs
Target = 15000 Demonstration plots 150 Seed Production Units and 10 Fodder Farms

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.9.50 lakhs
Target = 2000 Demonstration plots 10 Seed Production Units and 3 Fodder Farms

13. Continuation of Heifer Project at Ulvarthy (transferred from DRDS):

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.17.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 5.50 lakhs

14. Strengthening and Expansion of Pig Breeding Station at Hesaraghatta:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 10.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 3.00 lakhs

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

STATE SECTOR

1. Cattle Feed Subsidy:

Providing subsidy at Rajakunte and Gubbi Mixing Plants

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.135.00 lakhs; Target = 3 lakh tonnes
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 27.00 lakhs; Target = 60,000 tonnes

2. Additional Registrar of Cooperatives for Dairy Cooperation:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 29.00 lakhs; Target = Staff
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 5.00 lakhs; Target = Staff

3. Contribution by the Government towards support to Dairy Cooperatives:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 19.00 lakhs; Target = 625 Societies
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 3.00 lakhs; Target = 125 Societies

4. Operation Flood II: It is proposed to organise 4950 Anand Pattern DCS and 11 Milk Unions

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 632.00 lakhs; Target = 5000 DCS
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 70.00 lakhs; Target = 830 DCS

5. Audit Board: Expenditure to be incurred an auditing of dairy cooperatives.

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.120.00 lakhs; Target = Creation of
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.NIL

6. **Training and Extension:** Training of the technical and administrative staff.
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.145.00 lakhs;
 Target = 516 Technical staff to be trained
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.35.00 lakhs;
 Target = 56 Technical staff to be trained
7. **Miltone Project:** Processing milk at Bangalore Dairy through construction/expansion.
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs;
 Target = 36,000 litres per day
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs;
 Target = 36,000 litres per day.

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

6.4 FISHERIES

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

Karnataka has over 4 lakh hectares of inland fishery resources, 8,000 hectares of brackish water resources and a rich continental shelf of 25,000 sq. kms. over a 300 km. coast-line. The current fish production is about 2 lakh tons annually of which the marine fish catch forms about 1.5 lakh tons. The potential for inland fisheries, however, is considerable on account of the large number of reservoirs and tanks in the State, though less than half of the existing potential is being utilised for fish production, mainly on account of a shortage of fish seeds. Existing fish farms cover 47 hectares, of which almost half are obsolete and need urgent modernisation. Fluctuations in seed production constitute a serious problem, particularly when monsoon conditions are unfavourable. As a consequence, the State Government is at present negotiating World Bank assistance for a Reservoir Fisheries Project. Preliminary discussions have occurred with World Bank representatives, and it is expected that the project will be negotiated in time to commence in 1986-87.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The main objective of the Seventh Plan will be to expand the production of fish. This is planned to be done through several complementary measures : Deep sea fishery will be encouraged; conservation measures to restrict indiscriminate fishing during the breeding season will need to be enforced, and the Department is considering special legislation for this purpose; fish production and fish seed production from inland fisheries will be strongly propagated; the existing area under fish farms will be enlarged; and new breeding centres will be set up in reservoirs and tanks. If the programme of desilting tanks is effectively implemented in the manner suggested in Section 6.9, this will strongly assist in increasing the inland fish production potential.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The emphasis will therefore be on integrating and coordinating an increased production of fish through production and conservation measures and through more innovative methods of fishing. The Reservoir Fisheries Project being posed for World Bank assistance is expected to provide the focus for such coordination, and will involve systematic stocking and exploitation of fish stock in reservoirs through a single source to ensure more reliable control in breeding. Fishermen's cooperatives will be more extensively constituted and are expected to play a major role in the management of reservoir fisheries.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

A total outlay of Rs.28.54 crores during the Seventh Plan is proposed, the details of which are indicated in TABLE-6.4A. It is immediately apparent that almost half the State Plan for Fisheries is expected to go towards implementing the World Bank assisted Reservoir Fisheries Project as well as the Indo-Danish Project.

Rs.9 crores of the World Bank Project will be provided in the Seventh Plan (with the Project commencing in the second year of the Plan), the remaining outlay spilling over into the Eighth Plan. The Project is expected to be implemented over a 7 year period.

Other programmes proposed include the extension of the Fish Farmers Development Agency to each district of the State, the breeding of prawns in brackish waters, encouraging deep sea fishing and ensuring better marketing for fish.

TABLE-6.4A
OUTLAY FOR FISHERIES

Scheme	Rs.Lakhs	
	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay
OVERHEADS:		
Strengthening of Administration	94.00	15.00
Extension Programme	50.00	13.50
Research, education and training	25.00	3.50
Construction of fish farms	151.00	35.00
Fish seed production, rearing and distribution	162.00	34.00
INLAND FISHERIES:		
Reservoir Fisheries Project with World Bank Assistance	900.00	3.00
Fish farmers' development agencies	218.00	38.00
Other inland fisheries schemes	160.00	32.50
MARINE FISHERIES:		
Fishing harbour and landing facilities	240.00	59.00
Deep Sea fishing	10.00	1.00
Processing, fisheries and marketing	10.00	2.00
Mechanisation and other improvement of fishing craft	45.00	8.00
OTHER SCHEMES:		
Infrastructure development etc.	125.00	18.00
Assistance to Fisheries Development Corporation and Fisheries Cooperatives	90.00	14.50
Indo-Danish Project	500.00	150.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	20.00	3.00
Special Component Plan	54.00	13.00
TOTAL	2854.00	443.00

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

With the fisheries strategy for the Seventh Plan so closely interwoven with the proposed Reservoir Fisheries Project, early indications will clearly be needed about whether the World Bank will finally be agreeable to financing the Scheme on terms which are beneficial and acceptable to the State Government. The present status of negotiation rests with an aide memoire written by a Mission of the World Bank issued in March 1984 on the basis of the Mission's visits to Karnataka and some other States. This

elaborates various project components. It is expected that an Appraisal Mission will visit the State in 1985, and that funding for this project will commence probably during 1986-87, the second year of the Seventh Plan. It is crucial that the parameters of the project now being negotiated are clearly understood to be strategically advantageous, and that there is a general consensus that the project will increase fish production substantially. Independent appraisals on behalf of the State Government would therefore be useful and would assist in the formulation of the project report, which is now under preparation.

THE FISHERIES PLAN AT A GLANCE		
(Outlays in Rs.lakhs)		
	Seventh Plan	1985-86 Plan
State Sector Outlay	1612.00	151.00
District Sector Outlay	1242.00	292.00
Non-Plan Outlay	1389.00	251.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	25.00	nil
Special Component Plan	54.00	13.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	20.00	3.00

LIST OF SCHEMES

STATE SECTOR

1. **Fish Farmers Development Agency (CS):-** Continuation of 9 Agencies from 6th plan and constitution of 3 additional agencies.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.218 lakhs (plus GOI Share Rs.90 lakhs)
Target = 4275 persons to be trained.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.38 lakhs (plus GOI Shares Rs.18 lakhs)
Target = 855 persons to be trained.
2. **National Fish Seed Programmes (CS):-** Construction of two hatcheries for production of quality fish seed.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.33 lakhs (plus GOI Share Rs.66 lakhs)
Target = 15 Hectares.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.9 lakhs (plus GOI Share Rs.21 lakhs)
Target = 3 Hectares.
3. **Fishing Harbour at Malpe (CS):-** Completion of spillover work of Stage- I and taking up Stage-II construction.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.120 lakhs (plus GOI Share Rs.120 lakhs)
Target = Completion of I Stage work & taking up Stage II work.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.30 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs.30 lakhs)
Target = Completion of Stage I work.
4. **Fishing Harbour at Mangalore (CS):-** Construction and maintenance of the harbour.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay: Rs.50 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs.50 lakhs)
Target = Construction and maintenance of the harbour
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.20 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs.20 lakhs)
Target = Construction of the harbour.
5. **Other Fishing Harbours (CS):-** Construction of new jetties at Sashihithlu and Majali and others in coastal areas.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.25 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs.25 lakhs)
Target = construction of new jetties at 2 places & few other places
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs.5 lakhs)
Target = construction of new jetties at 2 places.

6. **Brackish Water Fish Farming (CS):-** A new scheme proposed on the lines of Fish Farmers Development Agency for development of Brackish Water areas.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.25 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs.25 lakhs)
 Target = 150 Farmers to be trained.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs.5 lakhs)
 Target = 30 Farmers to be trained.
7. **Pilot, Project For Brackish Water Fish Culture(CS):** Continuation of the pilot project staff for completion of Stage-II Kanasgiri farm.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.15.00 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs.14.63 lakhs released already.)
 Target = completion of 8.9 hectares fish farm work Stage II
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.3 lakhs (plus GOI share -nil-)
 Target = continuation of Stage II Kanasgiri farm work.
8. **Group Accident Insurance Scheme(CS):** An Insurance scheme for the members of Fisheries Cooperative Societies.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.15 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs.15 lakhs)
 Target = 50,000 Fishermen to be covered.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.3 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs.3 lakhs)
 Target = 50,000 Fishermen to be covered.
9. **Research#** Continuation of Research work on fresh water prawn culture, at B.R.Project.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5.00 lakhs; Target = carryout studies on prawn culture, food & feeding habits.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.50 lakhs.
 Target = purchase of prawn seeds, chemicals etc.
10. **Riverine Fisheries Development:-** Continuation of Riverine survey units located at Mysore and Dharwar.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.15.00 lakhs.
 Target = survey of rivers to study fishbreeding.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2.50 lakhs
 Target = survey of rivers to study fish breeding.
11. **Subsidy to Fishermen for Procuring Deep Sea Fishing Vessels:-** The scheme envisages grant of 25% subsidy on Marine diesel Engine and other off-shore fishing vessels.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs.
 Target = 40 vessels to be subsidised.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.00 lakh.
 Target = 4 Vessels to be subsidised.
12. **Maintenance of Fishing Harbours:** Maintaining shore installations and undertaking maintenance dredging.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs; Target = Maintenance of dredging and shore installations.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = -nil-
13. **Investment in Marine Fisheries Development Corporation:-** Share capital contribution to the Corporation.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.50.00 lakhs; Target = Chartering of deep sea fishing vessels and setting up of fishnet making plants.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5.00 lakhs.
14. **Setting up of Aquarium:-** Continuation of existing staff of one Aquarium and Construction of new Aquarium buildings at important tourist places.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.40.00 lakhs; Target = 10 Aquariums.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.12.00 lakhs; Target = 2 Aquariums.

- 15. Fisheries Administration Capital Outlay on Housing:-**
 Completion of spill over works of staff quarters at Malpe.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.00 lakh;
 Target = Completion of staff quarters.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.00 lakh;
 Target = completion of staff quarters.
- 16. Education and Training:-** Strengthening of the existing extension cell and continuance of training centre at K R Sagar and H B Halli
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs;
 Target = 350 Fishermen to be trained.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.3.00 lakhs;
 Target = 70 Fishermen to be trained.
- 17. Investment in Inland Fisheries Development Corporation:-**
 Share capital contribution to the newly proposed Corporation.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.50.00 lakhs; Target = Production of 102 million fish seeds & market 10,000 M.ton fish.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs.
- 18. World Bank Aided Reservoir Fisheries Project:-** Development of 600 reservoirs and tanks with the assistance of the World Bank.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.900.00 lakhs;
 Target = Development of 600 Reservoirs.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.3.00 lakhs;
 Target = To meet the contingent expenditure of the pre-project stage.

DISTRICT SECTOR

- 1. NCDC Scheme for Financial Assistance to Fisheries Cooperatives (CS):** Subsidy and loans to Cooperative Societies for acquisition of infrastructure facilities.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.16.00 lakhs.(Plus GOI share Rs.20 lakhs)
 Target= 15 Societies to be assisted.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.3.35 lakhs.(Plus GOI share Rs.4 lakhs)
 Target= 3 Societies to be assisted.
- 2. Loans to Fisheries Cooperatives and Federations(CS):** Sanction of loans to the coastal fisheries Cooperatives and federations.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.12.00 lakhs.(Plus GOI share Rs.15 lakhs)
 Target= 5 Societies to be assisted.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.4.00 lakhs.(Plus GOI share Rs. 3 lakhs)
 Target= 2 Societies to be assisted.
- 3. Special Component Plan(CS):** Completion of spill over work of Dormitory at B R Project and continuance of the existing scheme of training & supply of fishery requisites free of cost to scheduled caste candidates.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.54.00 lakhs(plus GOI share Rs.50 lakhs)
 Target= 1500 persons to be assisted.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.13.00 lakhs(plus GOI share Rs.10 lakhs)
 Target= 310 persons to be assisted.
- 4. Managerial Subsidy to Cooperative Societies:** Appointing literate Secretaries to the Fisheries Cooperative Societies.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.2.00 lakhs;
 Target= 75 Societies to be assisted.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.0.15 lakh;
 Target= 15 Societies to be assisted.

5. **Fisheries Cooperative Societies Investment:** Share capital assistance to Fishermen Cooperative Societies.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.10.00 lakhs.
 Target= 100 Societies to be assisted.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.2.00 lakhs.
 Target= 20 Societies to be assisted.
6. **Fisheries Administration:-** Continuation of the establishment of Joint Director (Inland), Belgaum & Zonal office, Mysore and re-organisation of the Department.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.93.00 lakhs; Target= Continuation of staff and re-organisation of Department.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.14.00 lakhs; Target= Continuation of staff and re-organisation of Department.
7. **Construction of Fish Farms:-** Construction of new fish farm and expansion of the existing farms.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.151.00 lakhs; Target= 10 Hectares.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.35.00 lakhs; Target= 2 Hectares.
8. **Fish Seed Production ,Rearing and Distribution:-** Continuance of 2 Bundh Breeding Units and providing financial assistance to private entrepreneurs and fisheries Cooperatives and purchase of new vehicles.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.129.00 lakhs;
 Target= 30 crores production of seeds.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.25.00 lakhs;
 Target= 20 crores production of seeds.
9. **Development of Reservoir Fisheries:-** Continuance of the on-going units of Rakasdeep, Thonnur, Bhadra and Linganamakki reservoirs.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.25.00 lakhs;
 Target= 65 lakhs seeds to be stocked.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.4.00 lakhs;
 Target= 35 lakhs seeds to be stocked.
10. **Construction of Tanks for Fish culture:-** Subsidy to private individuals and voluntary organisations for construction of tanks for fish culture.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.10.00 lakhs;
 Target= 100 persons/organisations to be subsidised.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.2.00 lakhs;
 Target= 20 persons/organisations to be subsidised.
11. **Assistance to Fishermen for Procuring Fishery Requisites:-**
 i) Procuring Fishing gear, Subsidy for procuring Coracle and nylon nets purchased through commercial banks.
 ii) Loans to Fishermen Cooperative Societies, Subsidy to the members of cooperative societies for procuring fishery requisites.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= 15.00 lakhs;
 Target= 1850 Fishermen to be assisted.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.3.00 lakhs;
 Target= 370 Fishermen to be assisted.
12. **Providing Landing and Berthing Facilities:** Construction of new jetties, maintenance of existing jetties, auction hall etc.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.25.00 lakhs;
 Target= Maintenance & construction of new jetties.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.4.00 lakhs;
 Target= Maintenance & construction of new jetties.

13. **Mariculture:** Experimentation of brakish water fish culture at 4 farms and completion of Stage I Kanasagiri farm.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.5.00 lakhs;
Target= Purchase of equipments and completion of I Stage Kanasagiri farm.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.3.00 lakhs;
Target=Purchase of equipments and completion of I Stage Kanasagiri farm.
14. **Machanisation of Fishing Craft:** Subsidy on Marine Diesel Engines and purse seine nets, long liners and gill net boats.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.25.00 lakhs; Target= 230 persons.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.4.00 lakhs; Target= 38 persons.
15. **Traditional Fishing:**
i) Subsidy for Improvement of Traditional Fishing: Subsidy on Gill net units and assisting long liners.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.15.00 lakhs.Target= 120 Gill net units.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay Rs.3.00 lakhs. Target= 24 Gill net units.
ii)Loans for Improvement of Traditional Fishing: Grant of subsidy to members of fisheries co-operatives for purchase of fishery requisites.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.5.00 lakhs; Target= 500 persons.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1.00 lakh; Target= 100 persons.
16. **Infrastructural Facilities in Coastal Villages:**Completion of spill-over works of Ice plants, Fish curing yard etc., in Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada districts.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.20.00 lakhs;
Target= Completion of spill over works & continuation of staff.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.5.00 lakhs.
17. **Fisheries Link Roads:** Laying of fishery link roads in the coastal district with National Highways.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.50.00 lakhs; Target= 50 Kms.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 5.00 lakhs; Target= 5 Kms.
18. **Processing, Preservation and Marketing:** Continuance of existing Ice Plants and grant of loan-cum-subsidy to Local Bodies to construst fish Markets.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.10.00 lakhs; Target= 50 markets.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 2.00 lakhs; Target= 10 markets.
19. **Tribal Sub-Plan:** Continuance of the existing scheme of training of tribals, supply of fishery requisites free of cost
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.20.00 lakhs; Target= 500 persons.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 3.00 lakhs; Target= 106 persons
20. **Indo-Danish Fisheries Project:** Continuance of all activities in the project and completion of spill over works.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.500.00 lakhs;
Target= Completion of Tadri Harbour & staff expenditure and loans to Fisheries Cooperative Societies.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.150.00 lakhs.
21. **Exhibitions:** Participation of the Department in State, District and Taluk levels exhibitions.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.10.00 lakhs;
Target= 18 exhibitions per year.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1,50 lakhs;
Target= 18 exhibitions per year.
22. **Marine Fisheries Regulation:** Proposed for setting-up patrolling squads for enforcing 'Marine Fisheries Regulation' Rules.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.40,00 lakhs; Target= 6 Boats
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 5.00 lakhs; Target= 2 Boats

6.5 FOREST

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

At the commencement of the Seventh Plan, the forests of Karnataka are characterised by excessive denudation on account of the substantial demands that exist for forest products. The State has a total geographical area of 190.5 lakh hectares of which the forest area (as legally defined) amounts to 38.4 lakh hectares. However, as TABLE - 6.5A indicates, the Forest Department has identified only 13.5 lakh hectares with an adequate forest stock. Further, as the reserve forest area amounts to 28.6 lakh hectares, it is clear that less than half of this has an adequate stock. The most productive growing stock, as TABLE - 6.5B indicates, emerges from the evergreen and semi-evergreen forests and these forests, which constitute only 15.1% of the forest area, provide 47% of the total annual growing stock. TABLE - 6.5C provide details of the pace at which new plantations are being raised for different species. It is evident that the annual coverage under the new plantations has increased from 16,500 hectares planted during 1975-76 to 36,000 hectares planted during 1983-84. The most striking increase has occurred in the case of fuelwood species. Further, as TABLE - 6.5D indicates, the revenues earned from the sale of forest produce is almost double the expenditure incurred on forestry activities and the increase in revenue is explained by the sizable escalation in prices, despite the sharp contraction in the quantity of wood sold by the Forest Department.

TABLE - 6.5A
FOREST AREA IN KARNATAKA AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEVENTH PLAN
(Lakh hectares)

Land Category	Area
Total Geographical Area	190.5
Forest Area (legally defined)	38.4
of which:	
Reserve Forest Area	28.6
Other Forest Area	9.8
Unwooded Forest Area	11.4
Degraded Forest Area	13.5
Forest Area with Adequate Stock	13.5

On account of the substantial imbalance in the availability of fuelwood during the Sixth Plan, an ambitious programme to cover extensive areas of farm and Government lands with fuelwood species has been initiated. Loan assistance from the World Bank for this purpose has been available from 1983-84 for an extensive programme of Social and Farm Forestry, and this is scheduled to continue into the first 3 years of the Seventh Plan. The programme envisages covering 1.49 lakh hectares (of which 80% will be on private farms) with fast-growing tree-species over the 5 year period, the major thrust of which is being envisaged during the Seventh Plan Period.

TABLE - 6.5B
TYPES OF FOREST AREA AND GROWING STOCK DATA

Type	Area (lakh Hect- ares)	Proportion of Forest Area (%)	Growing Stock per hectare (M3)	Total Growing Stock Million (M3)
Evergreen and Semi-evergreen	5.8	15.1	175	101.5
Moist Deciduous	5.8	15.1	100	57.8
Dry Deciduous	7.2	18.9	50	36.4
Scrub and Thorny	8.2	21.3	25	20.4
Unwooded	11.4	29.8	--	--
TOTAL	38.4	100.0	--	216.1

TABLE - 6.5C
NEW PLANTATIONS OF FOREST DEPARTMENT
(Thousand Hectares)

Species	Raised during 1975-	Raised during 1983-	% of Area Raised in 1983-84 under mono- culture	% of Area Raised in 1983-84 through clear felling	Total Planta- tions as at the end of 1983-84	% of Total Plan- tations under mono- culture	% of Total Plant- ations raised through clear- felling
Teak	1.9	1.7	100.0	100.0	119.6	97.5	100.0
Softwood	1.4	2.0	--	43.6	49.7	--	41.9
Cashew	1.8	1.2	100.0	35.5	35.8	100.0	1.4
Eucalyptus	2.4	0.8	45.2	--	104.6	38.6	33.7
Other							
Fuelwood	8.4	29.2	--	--	316.6	--	--
Bamboo	--	0.5	42.7	21.3	3.1	50.7	19.5
Miscell- aneous	0.6	0.6	--	--	9.9	--	--
TOTAL	16.5	36.0	17.8	12.1	639.3	32.8	29.5

TABLE - 6.5D
THE HARVESTING OF DIFFERENT WOOD SPECIES

Produce	Quantity Sold (thousand M3)		Average Wholesale Price (Rs. per M3)	
	1975-76	1981-82	1975-76	1981-82
Rose Wood	2.0	9.2	700	4500
Teak Wood	113.8	50.2	800	3000
Sawn Timber	19.0	19.6	340	2000
Other Timber	629.9	154.6	340	1500
Pulp Wood	281.4	220.3	40	100
Match Wood & Plywood	176.0	119.1	210	400
Timber in Round Poles	70.4	63.7	100	400
Firewood and Wood for Charcoal	1926.7	677.9	40	100
TOTAL	3219.2	1314.6	138	418

Rs. Crores

1975-76:	Revenues earned:	29.39
-----	Expenditure incurred:	11.09
1981-82:	Revenues earned:	46.88
-----	Expenditure incurred:	24.51

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The broad thrust in the Forest Sector will be to show greater sensitivity in maintaining ecological balance in our traditional forests while propagating an expanded programme of social and farm forestry in order to meet the substantial demand for several species of wood. It will thus be as much a Plan for forests as for forest products. In addition, as the development of forestry programmes has in the past often adversely affected the welfare of forest communities, the Plan will also introduce ameliorative measures for those who live on forested land and for others among the poor whose very existence and livelihood depends upon forests and their produce.

These broad objectives will be pursued through several policy and programme components, and these have been formulated in a manner consistent with the recommendations of the National Committee on Environmental Planning as well as the Revised Draft National Forest Policy (now under circulation). In order to ensure that the current extensive denudation is arrested and the ecological balance of traditional forest area is maintained, biospheres will be identified in certain ecologically sensitive areas within evergreen and semi-evergreen forests wherein complete protection will be given. This will be reinforced through the development of sanctuaries and national parks, and greater security for wildlife. The development of mono-cultural plantations will be strictly

limited to certain economically important species and the clear felling of forests will not be permitted except on specially demarcated degraded lands. The consequent fall in the production of timber will be compensated by salvaging dead and fallen timber wherever available. Further, in order to regenerate traditional forests which have been denuded, it is proposed that the Karnataka State Forest Plantations Corporation should actively take up planting in such areas. In addition, systematic efforts will be made to increase the productivity of degraded and depleted forests by giving them adequate protection against biotic interference and taking ameliorative measures like seeding, under planting and cultural operations. Incentives to control forest fires as well as to discourage excessive grazing by providing alternative sources of fodder will also be introduced.

The social and farm forestry programme will be in accordance with the targets imposed and the time schedules agreed to with the World Bank, which envisages a total of 600 million seedlings being distributed. Roughly half of this will be eucalyptus seedlings, indicating that eucalyptus will be the dominant tree species in the programme.

Finally, the Forest Department will provide adequate technical and infrastructural support by strengthening the research base for forest activities, particularly for the social and farm forestry programme. An effective information system together with a wood-balance study (on which the data-base is shaky) will also be taken up. Further, attempts to manage the demand for fuelwood will be attempted, through the provision of subsidies for energy-saving devices.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The most significant emphasis during the Seventh Plan will be the stepping up of the social and farm forestry programme. The central objective of this programme will be to increase the production and availability of forest products from outside traditional forest areas in order to meet the demand from semi-urban and rural areas for firewood, small timber and livestock fodder, while relieving pressure on existing forest reserves and other vegetative covers which are progressively denuded. Some proportion of the increased output of wood will also be used to satisfy the raw materials demand from existing pulp, paper and rayon factories within the State. Eucalyptus has been chosen as the main tree species under this programme because it is fast growing, is not browsed, coppices well, has a high calorific value as firewood, produces adequate small timber, and is a suitable raw-material for pulp, paper and rayon factories. In short, it is readily marketable and thereby assures farmers of a steady and higher level of income. The programme will be encouraged and implemented in the dry zones of the State which are devoid of vegetation and where the soils are poor.

Other changes being emphasised during the Seventh Plan include attempts to rejuvenate natural forests (through inducements to prevent fires and arrangements for alternative fodder resources in order to prevent excessive grazing in such areas); special

welfare programmes aimed at the forest community which would otherwise become a casualty of the development of forest resources; and the provision of a strong research and technical base to underpin operational forest activities.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

A Seventh Plan outlay of Rs.87.17 crores is proposed, the details of which are indicated in TABLE - 6.5E. Of this, Rs.51.46 crores (or 59% of the outlay) will be earmarked for social and farm forestry programmes, the details of which are indicated in TABLE - 6.5F. On the traditional forestry side it is evident that the main investment thrust will be on the afforestation of barren and degraded lands, of supporting various centrally sponsored schemes, of expanding the role of the various commercial agencies of the Department, and of introducing several welfare measures for forest communities (primarily scheduled tribes and castes). On the social and farm forestry side, allocations for social forestry on Government and Community lands (where seedlings are fully paid for by Government) are roughly the same as the allocations for farm forestry (in which Government provides upto a certain number of seedlings per farmer free of cost).

**TABLE - 6.5E
OUTLAYS FOR FORESTS**

Programme	Rs.lakhs.	
	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay
1. Social and Farm Forestry	5146.0	1180.0
2. Gap planting in evergreen and semi-evergreen forests	126.0	16.0
3. Protection to wildlife and development of sanctuaries, national parks and creation of biosphere reserves.	435.0	91.0
4. Rehabilitation of degraded forest area	478.0	67.0
5. Afforestation of barren lands	150.0	24.0
6. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes	410.0	80.0
7. Communication and Buildings	240.0	40.0
8. Share Capital to the Forest Corporation	300.0	80.0
9. Forest Research, training and education	125.0	24.5
10. Forest Survey and consolidation	150.0	20.0
11. Schemes like strengthening of staff at headquarters, project formulation, monitoring and evaluation, information system, etc.	17.0	2.5
12. Contribution towards Centrally Sponsored Schemes like soil conservation, rural fuelwood plantation, fire protection, fodder development etc.	1140.0	175.0
TOTAL	8717.0	1800.0

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

The main apprehensions at the commencement of the Seventh Plan will be on whether the ambitious social and farm forestry programme will succeed. The programme is relatively new, and the experience gained during the Sixth Plan indicates that such a programme will need specially trained and highly motivated personnel. Thus, staff selection will need great care, adequate pre-entry training programmes will be necessary, and continuous in-service training with an exposure to changes in extension methodology and techniques will be required. Further, as eucalyptus will constitute the dominant tree species under this programme, attempts to diffuse the current controversy over the ecological impact of eucalyptus (through technically supported extension work and intelligent publicity) will be required. The existing ecological doubts about the impact of eucalyptus are not shared by several environmentalists, and it is important that the doubts that remain are countered through well-documented research. Further, sufficient incentives should exist for the protection of wood species grown on Government and other community lands through a sharing of revenues with Panchayats and other local institutions. The existing fuelwood crisis was discussed in Section 2.10, and TABLE - 2.10I demonstrates that the Planning Department has forecast that in the final year of the Seventh Plan the annual deficit in the availability of firewood would be 37 lakh tonnes. To cope with this deficit, additional coverage of land for fuelwood of 80,000 hectares annually in non-traditional areas would be needed. During the final year of the World Bank Project, just over 43,000 hectares will be covered, as TABLE - 6.5.G indicates, demonstrating that there continues to be a long way to go before the fuelwood imbalance is fully rectified. Similarly, the demand for structural timber and for pulpwood and softwood has also far outstripped their availability.

TABLE - 6.5F
SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAYS FOR SOCIAL FORESTRY

Programme	Rs.lakhs
	Seventh Plan Outlay
Plantations in waste lands and community lands	1196
Tank foreshore planting	90
Roadside planting	200
Canal bank planting	60
Farm forestry	2100
School forestry (including Railway land)	100
Staff	1000
Vehicles, equipment, etc.	250
Research and Training in Social Forestry	150
TOTAL	5146

The strong involvement of the local community in the protection of traditional forests will also be a precondition for the attainment of stated objectives. Incentives for arranging alternative fodder resources in natural forests, preventing fires and winning over the support of forest communities will need to be spelt out, and a careful examination of possible modifications to the rights to forest produce of such communities would be needed.

TABLE - 6.5G
PLANTING PROGRAMME UNDER THE WORLD BANK PROJECT FOR
SOCIAL AND FARM FORESTRY

	hectares					
Plantation Category	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Total
By the Forest						
Department	2,150	3,950	5,750	8,950	8,200	29,000
Gomal	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	15,000
C&D Lands	300	600	1,000	1,500	1,600	5,000
Tank Foreshore	150	500	500	850	1,000	3,000
Canal Bank	100	100	200	300	300	1,000
Roadsides	200	350	650	900	900	3,000
Bamboo	400	400	400	400	400	2,000
Farm						
Forestry	10,500	15,000	25,000	35,000	35,000	1,20,000
Total	12,650	13,950	30,750	43,950	43,200	1,49,000
% Farm Forestry	82.0	83.0	81.0	79.0	81.0	80.0
% Forest						
Department	18.0	17.0	19.0	21.0	19.0	20.0
% of total area covered	8.2	12.8	20.6	29.5	28.9	100.0
Total seedlings required (millions)						
	73.0	114.0	184.0	263.0	257.0	891.0
Of which farm Forestry (millions)						
	66.0	99.9	166.5	233.1	233.1	798.6

The seedlings requirements have been computed inclusive of 20% replacement and 12% transport damage.

THE FOREST PLAN AT A GLANCE		
	(Outlay in Rs. lakhs)	
	Seventh Plan	1985-86 Plan
State Sector Outlay	1177.50	248.00
District Sector Outlay	7539.50	1552.00
Non-Plan Outlay	14917.00	2646.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	931.73	280.66
Special Component Plan	250.00	50.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	160.00	30.00

LIST OF SCHEMES

STATE SECTOR

1. **Establishment of Plan Monitoring Cell (CSS):** Monitoring Centrally Sponsored Schemes of rural fuelwood plantations.
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.2.50 lakhs (plus GOI share = Rs.2.50 lakhs); Target = Staff
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.0.40 lakhs (plus GOI share = Rs.0.40 lakhs); Target = Staff
2. **Biosphere Reserves (CSS):** Setting up Biosphere reserves as per the guidelines of the Government of India.
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs (plus GOI share = Rs.20.00 lakhs); Target = 5 Biosphere Reserves
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.3.00 lakhs (plus GOI share = Rs.3.00 lakhs); Target = 5 Biosphere Reserves
3. **Project Tiger, Mysore (CSS):** Conservation of wild life, particularly tiger in Bandipur National Park.
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.45.00 lakhs (plus GOI share = Rs.45.00 lakhs); Target = Maintenance and development.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.8.00 lakhs (plus GOI share = Rs.8.00 lakhs); Target = Maintenance and development.
4. **Bannerghatta National Park (CSS):** Development of Bannerghatta National Park near Bangalore.
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs (plus GOI share = Rs.20.00 lakhs); Target = Maintenance and development
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.6.00 lakhs (plus GOI share = Rs.6.00 lakhs); Target = Maintenance and development.
5. **Bhadra Sanctuary (CSS):** Development of Bhadra Wild Life Sanctuary.
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.15.00 lakhs (plus GOI share = Rs.15.00 lakhs); Target = Maintenance and development.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.5.00 lakhs (plus GOI share = Rs.5.00 lakhs); Target = Maintenance and development.
6. **Ranebennur Sactuary (CSS):** Development of Ranebennur blackbuck Sanctuary.
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.5.00 lakhs (plus GOI share = Rs.5.00 lakhs); Target = Maintenance and development.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.5.00 lakhs (plus GOI share = Rs.5.00 lakhs); Target = Maintenance and development.
7. **Mukambika Sanctuary (CSS):** New scheme for the development of Mukambika Wild Life Sanctuary..
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.30.00 lakhs (plus GOI share = Rs.30.00 lakhs); Target = Maintenance and development.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.5.00 lakhs (plus GOI share = Rs.5.00 lakhs); Target = Maintenance and development.
8. **Nagarhole National Park (CSS):** Development of Nagarhole National Park.
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.30.00 lakhs (plus GOI share = Rs.30.00 lakhs); Target = Maintenance and development.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.5.00 lakhs (plus GOI share = Rs.5.00 lakhs); Target = Maintenance and development.
9. **Training Institutions:** Training of Forest Guards and Foresters in the two institutions in the State.
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.25.00 lakhs; Target = 700 trainees.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.4.50 lakhs; Target = 140 trainees.
10. **Project Formulation, Monitoring & Evaluation Unit:** Covers afforestation schemes.
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.15.00 lakhs; Target = Staff
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.2.10 lakhs; Target = Staff.

- 11. Investment in Karnataka Forest Plantations Corporation:**
 Contribution to share capital of the Corporation which is raising Plantations of industrial importance.
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.200.00 lakhs; Target = Invest in share capital.
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.50.00 lakhs; Target = Invest in share capital.
- 12. Investment in Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation:**
 Contribution to share capital of the Corporation which is raising plantations under the World Bank Project.
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.100.00 lakhs; Target = Investment in share capital.
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.30.00 lakhs; Target = Investment in share capital.
- 13. Forest Research:** Conduct experiments on the technique of raising various species under different situations.
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.100.00 lakhs; Target= Experiments.
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs; Target = Experiments.
- 14. Survey and demarcation:** Surveying and demarcating 4 lakh hectares of revenue waste land transferred to the Department.
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.150.00 lakhs; Target= 75,000 hectares.
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs; Target= 10,000 hectares.
- 15. Grant-in-Aid to Mysore Zoo:** Assistance to help development activities.
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs; Target = Contribution
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.4.00 lakhs; Target = Contribution.
- 16. World Bank Aided Social Forestry Project :** Research, training, monitoring, evaluation, consultancy and headquarters expenditure.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.400.00 lakhs; Target =Research, Training.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.80.00 lakhs; Target = Research & training.

DISTRICT SECTOR

- 1. Rural Fuelwood Plantations(CSS):** Planting fuelwood species in barren areas.
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.1020.47 (plus GOI share=Rs.750.00 lakhs)
 Target = 20,000 hectares & 10 crores seedlings.
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.155.00 lakhs (plus GOI share=Rs.145.00 lakhs); Target = 4000 hectares & 2 crores seedlings
- 2. Fire Protection in Forest Areas(CSS):** New scheme for protecting natural forests from fire.
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.60.00 lakhs (plus GOI share=Rs.60.00 lakhs); Target = Modern equipment
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs (plus GOI share=Rs.10.00 lakhs); Target = Equipment.
- 3. Sandal Regeneration:** Regeneration and protection of sandal in areas found suitable.
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.84.56 lakhs; Target=2400 hectares.
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.15.00 lakhs; Target= 800 hectares
- 4. Rehabilitation of Degraded Forsts:** Rehabilitation in dry and wet zones by enrichment planting.
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.225.85 lakhs; Target=3750 hectares.
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.30.00 lakhs; Target=750 hectares
- 5. Teak Plantations:** Planting teak in selected pockets to augment resources of this important specie.
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.167.03 lakhs; Target = 3750 hectares.
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.22.00 lakhs; Target=750 hectares.

- 6. Matchwood Plantations:** Raising matchwood plantations in the barren areas of wet zone to meet the ever-increasing demand.
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.126.30 lakhs; Target=1600 hectares.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.16.00 lakhs; Target=400 hectares.
- 7. Tribal Sub-Plan:** Housing scheme and provision of employment, training and supply of raw materials to establish cottage industries.
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.160.00 lakhs; Target = Welfare Scheme.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.30.00 lakhs; Target = Welfare Scheme.
- 8. Special Component Plan:** Schemes for improving living conditions of Scheduled Castes residing close to forest areas.
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.250.00 lakhs; Target = Welfare Scheme.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.50.00 lakhs; Target = Welfare Scheme.
- 9. Communication:** Improving communication facilities in the forests for protection and extraction.
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.30.00 lakhs; Target = 50 KMs.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.5.00 lakhs; Target = 10 KMs.
- 10. Buildings:** Construction of Staff quarters.
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.150.00 lakhs; Target = 200 Nos.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.25.00 lakhs; Target = 40 Nos.
- 11. Capital Outlay on Buildings:** Construction of administrative buildings at important circle and division headquarters.
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.60.00 lakhs; Target = 10 Nos.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs; Target = 3 Nos.
- 12. World Bank Aided Social Forestry Project :** Provision for implementing Rs.55.00 crore Karnataka Social Forestry Project.
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.4300.00 lakhs; Target=20,795 hectares and 38.50 crore seedlings.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.1100.00 lakhs; Target=6757 hectares and 12 crore seedlings.
- 13. Continuing Umbrella Social Forestry Project and Maintenance of World Bank Project Plantations.**
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.445.29 lakhs; Target = Maintenance.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Nil; Target = Nil.
- 14. Nature Conservation of Wild Life:** Development of areas declared as rich in wild life/wild life sanctuaries.
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.250.00 lakhs; Target = Maintenance & Development.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.50.00 lakhs; Target = Maintenance & Development.
- 15. Plantation on Railway Line:** New scheme of planting trees on either side of railway line and on lands belonging to Railways.
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.75.00 lakhs; Target = 1000 KMs.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.12.00 lakhs; Target = 200 KMs.
- 16. Social Security Plantations:** New scheme of subsidy to involve landlords in planting on barren land of the Government.
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.75.00 lakhs; Target = 3000 hectares.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.12.00 lakhs; Target = 600 hectares.
- 17. Development of Fodder Resources:** New scheme of developing fodder on Government lands to reduce pressure on natural forests.
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.60.00 lakhs; Target = 1250 hectares.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs; Target = 250 hectares.

6.6 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

There are 3 categories of Rural Development Programmes being implemented within the State: Poverty Alleviation Programmes, which by focussing directly on the status of beneficiaries or by creating a social and economic infrastructure, particularly benefit the poor; programmes of land reforms; and community development and panchayati raj programmes. As Section 3.6 discussed, the Poverty Alleviation Programmes, which began with the Fourth Plan, have acquired dominance within the State Plan largely during the Sixth Plan period, and several of the programmes have been introduced after the Sixth Plan began. Many of them are centrally sponsored, with 2 schemes, the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and the Western Ghats Development Programme, being fully funded by the Government of India. These schemes aim at making a direct assault on poverty (either through the creation of a collective infrastructure which benefits the poor or by raising the economic status of beneficiaries through the provision of productive employment opportunities). However, the impact that these programmes have achieved needs to be assessed with some care and, as Section 2.6 discussed, unguarded estimates of the numbers of the poor who have been assisted to "cross the poverty line" need to be viewed with some scepticism. Local evaluations of such programmes have been a little scarce in Karnataka, but where they have occurred (as Section 3.6 suggested) there are some grounds for cautious optimism that the programmes do assist targeted beneficiaries.

TABLE-6.6A provides details of the Plan expenditures during 1983-84 and the existing coverage for each of these schemes. The main programmes are seen to be IRDP, NREP and DPAP, though during 1984-85 the RLEGP has emerged as an important programme whose thrust will expand during the Seventh Plan. During 1983-84 Rs. 7.22 crores was budgeted under IRDP in the State Plan as subsidies and other overheads, and 2.02 lakh beneficiaries were supported with a total credit disbursement of Rs. 38.52 crores; another Rs.10.40 crores was provided in the State Plan under NREP, with the programme generating 2.34 crore mandays of employment; and Rs.4.40 crores was budgeted under DPAP on infrastructural works in 85 taluks in 12 districts.

TABLE- 6.6A
INVESTMENT IN SELECTED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES 1983-84

Scheme	Outlay under State Plan 1983-84 (Rs.lakhs)	Coverage during 1983-84
NREP	1040.00	2.34 crores of mandays
DPAP	440.00	85 taluks in 12 districts
Western Ghats	Nil *	40 taluks
IRDP	721.60	2.02 lakh beneficiaries
Antyodaya	175.00	7638 beneficiaries
Programme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers	150.00	
TRYSEM	24.00	9630 people trained
Special Livestock Production Programme	37.50	4015 people assisted
Negilu Bhagya	51.00	
Assistance to Surplus Land Grantees	30.00	

* Rs.367.00 lakhs were provided outside the State Plan as Central Funding.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

All existing Poverty Alleviation Programmes are proposed to be continued and the broad thrust during the Seventh Plan will be to dovetail in several areas the employment and area development programmes to the requirements of the beneficiary oriented programmes, particularly IRDP. This is motivated by the importance of the IRDP in mitigating poverty as well as the complexities involved in successfully administering such a programme. In addition, a considerable streamlining of administrative procedures and an identification of management skills necessary to administer the programme will be emphasised, in the manner discussed in Section 4.4. Further, the RLEGP is expected to be dovetailed to the requirements of several departmental programmes of which at least two will be crucial towards the attainment of the central objectives of the Seventh Plan: the Dry Land Development Project, the details of which are indicated in Section 6.1, and which will draw upon RLEGP funds for land smoothing and improvement, and the Command Area Development Programme, discussed in Section 6.8, which will also deploy outlays under RLEGP for the earth excavation component of field channels construction.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The shift in emphasis proposed is qualitative and coordinational, and seeks to improve the efficiency in implementation of the IRDP by tracing its linkages with other sectors and economic activities and attempting to forge these links through locally specific supporting investments in employment and area development schemes and in regular programmes of departments. To illustrate these linkages, credit for milch cattle to beneficiaries in a cluster

has normally been linked to the marketing of milk. In addition, supporting services like adequate animal health cover by the Animal Husbandry Department (under DPAP), the establishment of fodder farms (under NREP), the training of beneficiaries (under TRYSEM) and the establishment of adequate communications for marketing (under any one of several schemes) are a prerequisite to the success of the IRDP milch cattle scheme. Robust planning arrangements for ensuring this will be needed. Thus, several rural developmental programmes of the Government will be dovetailed towards reinforcing the IRDP. In addition, the RLEGP, outlays for which are likely to be substantial in the Seventh Plan (according to present indications of the Government of India) will also be directed towards the requirements of several departmental programmes, notably Dryland Development and Command Area Development.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

A total State Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 326.95 crores is proposed, and as several of these programmes are (on the present pattern) centrally sponsored, these outlays will be strongly supported by sizable additional outlays from the Government of India. The details of the State Plan outlays for individual programmes are indicated in TABLE- 6.6B and the largest outlays will be deployed for the IRDP and NREP programmes. The benefits expected from these programmes (in terms of beneficiary coverage), taking into account the additional resources that will flow from the Government of India, are listed in TABLE - 6.6C.

TABLE-6.6B
OUTLAYS PROPOSED FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

	Rs.lakhs	
Programme	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 plan Outlay
POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES:		
NREP	15000.00	2112.00
DPAP	3750.00	701.00
IRDP *	9174.00	1831.00
Antyodaya	1350.00	220.00
Programme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers		
(a) Minor Irrigation	1531.25	306.25
(b) Fruit and Fuel Trees	218.75	43.75
TRYSEM	160.00	30.00
Special Livestock Production Programme	250.00	45.00
DWACRA	140.00	18.00
BIRD Project	16.00	16.00
TOTAL: Poverty Alleviation Programmes	31590.00	5323.00
LAND REFORMS:		
Negilu Bhagya	342.00	56.00
Assistance to Surplus Land Grantees	225.00	72.00
Land Tribunals and Land Records	300.00	44.00
TOTAL: Land Reforms	867.00	172.00
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYAT RAJ:		
	238.00	35.00
TOTAL: Community Development and Panchayat Raj	238.00	35.00
GRAND TOTAL	32695.00	5530.00

* Includes Outlays on Administration (Monitoring Cells) and the setting up of an Institute of Rural Management.

NOTE:- In addition, Central outlays are envisaged for the RLEGP (Rs.423.00 crores in the Seventh Plan and Rs.70.50 crores in 1985-86) as well as for the Western Ghats Development Programme (Rs.20.00 crores in the Seventh Plan and Rs.4.50 crores for 1985-86), without any State Plan Outlays.

TABLE-6.6C
ANTICIPATED COVERAGE UNDER POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES

Programme	Aggregate Coverage during the Seventh Plan	Coverage during 1985-86
IRDP (inclusive of TSP)	13.75 lakh beneficiaries	2.78 lakh beneficiaries.
NREP	40.45 crore mandays	6.63 crore mandays
RLEGP	52.80 crore mandays	8.66 crore mandays
Assistance to Surplus Land Grantees	10,000 beneficiaries	4,000 beneficiaries
DWACRA	900 beneficiaries	360 beneficiaries
Programme of Assistance to Small & Marginal Farmers	87,500 Irrigation wells and 7 crore seedlings	17,500 Irrigation wells and 1.4 crore seedlings.
Special Live-stock Production Programme	20,000 calves, 4000 poultry, 12,000 sheep and 920 pigs	4,000 calves, 900 poultry, 2,400 sheep and 180 pigs
Antyodaya	7.50 lakh beneficiaries	30,000 beneficiaries
Negilu Bhagya	17,100 beneficiaries	3,420 beneficiaries

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

The IRDP is a complex programme to handle and there is a sensitive appreciation of existing limitations among its programme operators. Further administrative streamlining will, of course, occur and help to transcend many of these constraints. A perspective for integrated rural development was discussed in Section 4.4; its prerequisites are a thorough review of the existing delivery mechanisms of Government's rural developmental programmes and incorporation of greater management skills within DRDSs; it is likely that the impact of IRDP in improving the economic status of the poor will continue to be low-keyed unless more detailed attention is paid to these issues. More generally, there is a paucity of studies of the status of the poor after they have received assistance under such poverty alleviation programmes, underscoring a greater need for generating many more local evaluations of such programmes. Thus, for instance, several commentators have expressed apprehensions that the pattern of loan finance under IRDP may increase indebtedness rather than lower it, and that many other complementary inputs need to be built into the programme at Government cost if beneficiary status is to improve. These issues will need more critical assessment during the Seventh Plan.

**THE POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
PLAN AT A GLANCE**

(Outlays in Rs.lakhs)

	Seventh Plan	1985-86 Plan
Poverty Alleviation Programmes And Land Reform		
State Sector Outlay	575.00	125.00
District Sector Outlay	31882.00	5320.00
Non-Plan Outlay	Nil	Nil
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	9769.20	2537.40
 Tribal Sub-Plan	 344.96	 53.00
Community Development Programmes		
State Sector Outlay	238.00	35.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	4171.00	785.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	Nil	Nil
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil

LIST OF SCHEMES

STATE SECTOR

1.I.R.D.P- Monitoring Cell(C.S) - State level:

To strengthen the state level monitoring cell.(State Sector)

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.50.00 lakhs (Plus GOI share Rs.50.00 lakhs)

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.9.00 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs. 9.00 lakhs)

**2.Financial assistance to assignees of surplus land (CS)-
Land Reforms:**

To provide financial assistance for land developments and inputs to assignees of surplus land.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.225.00 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs.225.00 lakhs) Target = 10,000 beneficiaries.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.72.00 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs.72 lakhs) Target = 4,000 beneficiaries

3.Preparation of land records for land and land tribunals and sitting fee, T.A. and D.A. to Members of Tribunals (Land Reforms):

These are establishment expenses.

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.90 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.18 lakhs

4.Consolidation of Holdings; (Land Reforms)

These are establishment charges towards Supervisors and Field Surveyors to attend mainly to the work of Phodi and RR cases.

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.95 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.19 lakhs

15. Assist SF/MF for increasing Agricultural Production (CS):
Subsidy for wells, I.P.Sets and plantation of fruits and fuel trees together with free supply of inputs and land development.

(i) SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1531.25 lakhs (GOI share Rs.1531.25 lakhs)

(M.I.Component)

Target = 87,500 M.I.works wells

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.306.25 lakhs (GOI share Rs.306.25 lakhs)

Target = 17,500 Irrigatiion wells.

(ii) SEVENTH PLAN:Outlay =Rs.218.75 lakhs (GOI shareRs.218.75 lakhs)

(F & F Component)

Target = 7 Crore Seedlings

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.43.75 lakhs (GOI share Rs.43.75 lakhs)

Target = 1.40 crore seedlings.

16.Special Livestock Production Programme(CS):Production of crossbreedcows,Rear good quality calves,pigs,sheep and poultry.

SEVENTHPLAN: Outlay =Rs.250.00 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs.250.00 lakhs);

Target = Calf rearing - 20,000, Poultry - 4,000, Sheep-12,000 and Piggery - 920.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.45.00 lakhs (Plus GOI share Rs.45.00 lakhs);

Target = Calf rearing - 4,000, Poultry - 900, Sheep-2,400 and piggery - 180.

17.BIRD :To combat - rural poverty, illiteracy, ill health, malnutrition in Bidar District, the Project will be continued subject to review.

SEVENTH PLAN:Outlay=Rs.16.00 lakhs (plus UNICEF assistance - quantam, in determinate now)

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.16.00 lakhs (plus UNICEF assistance - quantam, indeterminate now)

18.I.R.D.P - Monitoring Cell - District Level(CS):-Strengthening of District Planning and Monitoring Cell for IRDP.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.450.00 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs. 450.00 lakhs);

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.87.00 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs.87.00 lakhs).

19. **N.R.E.P (CS):-** The unemployed/employed rural labourer is provided work on works aiming at creating durable assets.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.15000 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs. 15000.00 lakhs)
 Target = 4045.05 lakhs mandays
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2122.00 lakhs
 (plus GOI share Rs.2122.00 lakhs)
 Target = 662.55 lakh mandays.
20. **RLEGP (CS):-**This is an employment generating programme for rural labour under which identified categories of works are taken up Eg.Rural link roads,field channels,land reclamation,Minor irrigation etc.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs. Nil (plus GOI share Rs. 42,300.00 lakhs)
 Target = 5280.01 lakh mandays
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.Nil (plus GOI share Rs.7,050.00 lakhs)
 Target = 866.49 lakh mandays
21. **D.P.A.P (CS):-**Drought proofing like minor irrigation soil and water conservation and afforestation work with investment in infrastructure for animal husbandry, horticulture pisciculture and sericulture.Under Central Sector 70 taluks in 10 districts are covered.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2625.00 lakhs
 (plus GOI share Rs.2625.00 lakhs)
1985-86 PLAN:Outlay =Rs.525.00 lakhs
 (plus GOI share Rs.525.00 lakhs)
22. **Integrated Western Ghats Programme :-**Scheme meant for strengthening the eco-life system or for tackling special problem of ecology and environment of the region. This is entirely funded by the Government of India outside the Plan resources ceiling and is thus not classified as a centrally sponsored or Central Sector Scheme.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs. Nil (plus GOI share Rs. 2000.00 lakhs)
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. Nil (plus GOI share Rs.450.00 lakhs)
23. **Anthyodaya Programme :-**The poorest of the poor are enabled to cross the poverty line through land allotment/employment/self-employment/pensions
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1350.00 lakhs; Target = 1.50 lakh beneficiaries
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.220.00 lakhs; Target = 0.30 lakh beneficiaries.
24. **Negilu Bhagya (Land Reforms):-**Scheme subsidises inputs and bullocks by beneficiaries of land reforms (both surplus land and ex-tenants)
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.342.00 lakhs; Target = 17,100 beneficiaries
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.56.00 lakhs; Target = 3,420 beneficiaries

25.DPAP (State Sector):-Drought proofing like minor irrigation, soil and water conservation and afforestation work together with investment in infrastructure for Animal husbandry, Horticulture, Pisciculture and Sericulture is done under the programme under the State Sector 15 taluka in 12 districts are covered.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1125.00 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.176.00 lakhs

26.Community Development and Panchayat Raj:Publication, conferences, incentives to panchayat, creation of remunerative assets and quarters for staff are the main features of the scheme. (State Sector).

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.238.00 lakhs;

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.35.00 lakhs;

6.7 COOPERATION

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

Although the number of cooperative institutions has increased substantially over the years, certain systemic deficiencies continue to persist and have bred weaknesses within the cooperative movement. Several cooperative institutions have become defunct, and are unable to respond to their stated objectives. The credit cooperatives, in particular, have faced substantial problems in the recovery of loans disbursed earlier, making further expansion in credit disbursement and the possibilities of more innovative banking increasingly problematic. Cooperative institutions do not generally have professionalised and properly trained management, even at apex level institutions. Further, there are at present inadequate procedures to deal with nonviable or otherwise problematic cooperative institutions. Many such institutions continue to be heavily reliant on Governmental support. The role of the Cooperation Department, however, has hitherto been largely regulatory rather than developmental and there are several areas such as housing, electricity, medical aid and education in the rural sector within which the cooperative movement can expand and for which Government can assume an active developmental role. The involvement of women in cooperative institutions has also tended to be hitherto minimal.

Despite these weaknesses, the cooperative movement occupies an important and economically crucial position within the State. Cooperative institutions provide extensive credit to farmers and supply inputs like fertilisers and seeds through an elaborate network of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies supported by District Central Cooperative Banks and the Apex Bank, as well as through Primary Land Development Banks supported by the State Land Development Bank. Cooperative institutions have become strongly involved in the processing of agricultural produce through cooperative sugar factories, spinning mills, fruit processing societies, and rice and oil processing units, and have assisted farmers in the marketing of agricultural produce through taluk agricultural produce marketing societies, and areca marketing and processing cooperative societies. The pre-eminence of the cooperative structure in several areas of economic activity within the State is thus evident.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The observed deficiencies in the cooperative structure underline the need to evolve new strategies for the Seventh Plan which would strengthen cooperative institutions and enable them to contribute more effectively to increased agricultural production, reduce exploitation and unfavourable terms of trade by private middlemen, safeguard the interests of both consumers and producers, and provide necessary farm inputs to agriculturists. The following broad thrusts are envisaged:

- (a) Strengthening the administration of cooperative institutions at the base level. Many such institutions have inadequate administrative staff as well as other trained personnel for monitoring and coordinating the activities of the institutions. In conjunction with this it is also proposed

to simplify the existing procedures to deal with problematic and non-viable cooperative institutions.

- (b) Providing performance-related incentives to cooperative institutions. At present the predominant method deployed by the Cooperation Department to prevent and tackle the mismanagement of cooperative institutions is through regulatory functions such as enquiries, inspections and audits. Despite these, however, the malaise affecting many cooperative societies has not improved. It is, therefore, proposed to consider introducing a system of incentives for these institutions strongly related to their performance.
- (c) Professionalising cooperative management. The neglect of professionalisation in the management of these institutions is now acutely felt, and it is necessary to strengthen cooperative management and to introduce greater technical proficiency.
- (d) Promoting the involvement of women in the cooperative movement. Low levels of involvement hitherto have implied that women have been unable to reap the economic gains that accrue from participation in a successful cooperative venture. Such gains are particularly possible in consumer cooperatives, as well as in cooperatives organised around industrial and urban credit activities.
- (e) Promoting rural housing cooperatives, rural electric cooperatives and educational and medical cooperatives. These functions assist in enhancing the rural standard of living, and could also ensure that the retention of 'value-added' by middlemen is considerably reduced.
- (f) Strengthening the administration of the Cooperation Department at all levels. The existing staff is inadequate for supervising 23,000 cooperative institutions that exist, with a total membership of over one crore. Procedures for the recruitment and training of staff will need improvement, and such staff will need to be trained for effective technical and managerial functions. Cooperative training institutions will need to be strengthened.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

During the Sixth Plan it was attempted to consolidate and amalgamate several non-viable cooperative institutions which were financially weak, in order to make them operationally viable. During this process of consolidation of the weaker cooperative institutions, qualitative improvements in the cooperative system were given inadequate attention. The emphasis during the Seventh Plan will be on such qualitative improvements, particularly managerial and promotional activities. Conventional approaches of expansion and consolidation will assume a distinctly lower profile, and will be largely confined to those select activities discussed above.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

A total outlay during the Seventh Plan of Rs.75 crores is proposed, the details of which are indicated in TABLE - 6.7 A. The

main allocations proposed are for credit cooperatives (Rs.17.31 crores) and for storage cooperatives (Rs.14.85 crores). A substantial outlay of Rs. 11.44 crores has also been earmarked under the Special Component Plan.

TABLE - 6.7 A
OUTLAYS PROPOSED FOR COOPERATION

Activity	Rs.lakhs.	
	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay
Credit Cooperatives	1731.09	281.36
Farming Cooperatives	0.50	0.10
Marketing Cooperatives	431.20	70.00
Storage Cooperatives	1485.30	167.19
Processing Cooperatives	230.90	36.00
Cooperative Sugar Factories	306.00	45.00
Cooperative Spinning Mills	644.64	160.00
Consumer Cooperatives	339.21	55.29
Housing Cooperatives	57.83	9.45
Labour Cooperatives	10.15	1.66
Other Cooperatives	197.47	35.77
Direction & Administration	409.15	67.00
Audit of Cooperatives	111.00	18.00
Training, Education & Research	120.32	26.60
Tribal Sub-Plan	281.57	29.67
Special Component Plan	1143.67	121.91
TOTAL	7500.00	1125.00

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

The success of the cooperative movement during the Seventh Plan will depend clearly on the motivation of members of cooperative institutions as well as of officials of the Cooperation Department. Where such motivation is lacking, cooperative institutions are either weak and commercially uncompetitive or else their functioning is subverted by vested interests, often from within the membership of the societies. A precondition for success, therefore, is to evolve simple but effective procedures to weed out ineffective and non-viable cooperative institutions, as well as members who have abused the functioning of these institutions.

Active support from other established institutions is also a precondition of success. Thus, for instance, the General Insurance Corporation would have to be considerably more actively involved than at present in the expansion of the crop insurance scheme. The constitution of a long term Credit Stabilisation Fund will need the financial participation of the Central Government and other financial institutions, besides that of the State Government, and Government of India Policy would have to be responsive to such requirements. Finally, in every part of the State, entrepreneurship will have to come forward in guiding the cooperative movement in the area, without which the democratic running of cooperative institutions will continue to be difficult.

THE COOPERATION PLAN AT A GLANCE

(Outlays in Rs. lakhs)

	Seventh Plan	1985-86 Plan
State Sector Outlay	5988.77	934.82
District Sector Outlay	1511.23	190.18
Non-Plan Outlay	4790.00	817.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	1143.67	121.91
Tribal Sub-Plan	287.57	29.67

LIST OF SCHEMES

STATE SECTOR

1. **Centrally sponsored scheme for Agricultural Credit stabilisation Fund(CS):**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil(plus GOI share Rs.459.00lakhs)
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil(plus GOI share Rs.75.00 lakhs)
2. **Centrally sponsored scheme of Agricultural Credit stabilisation fund (CS)**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil(plus GOI share Rs.153.00lakhs)
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil(plus GOI share Rs.25.00lakhs)
3. **Centrally sponsored scheme subsidy for opening small branches of Consumer Cooperative for weaker sections (CS)**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil(plus GOI share Rs.3.42 lakhs);
Target=85 societies.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil(plus GOI share Rs.0.56 lakhs);
Target=14 societies.
4. **Centrally sponsored scheme of assistance for opening of Departmental Stores L.S.R.O. & Common Kitchen Centres(CS)**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil(plus GOI share Rs.25.40 lakhs)
Target = 100 societies.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Nil(Plus GOI share Rs.5.90 lakhs);
Target =20 Societies
5. **Assistance to weak Consumer Stores including Wholesale Stores-subsidy(CS)**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Nil(Plus GOI share Rs. 7.65 lakhs);
Target =125 societies.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Nil(plus GOI share Rs. 1.25 lakhs);
Target =25 societies.
6. **Centrally sponsored scheme of assistance for opening of small branches by consumer cooperatives for weaker sections(CS):**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Nil(plus GOI share Rs.25.70 lakhs);
Target =85 societies.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Nil(plus GOI share Rs.4.20 lakhs);
Target =14 societies.
7. **Centrally sponsored scheme of assistance for opening of Departmental Stores/L.S.R.O. Common Kitchen Centres: (CS)**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Nil(plus GOI share 114.22 lakhs);
Target =100 societies.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Nil(plus GOI share 18.50 lakhs);
Target = 20 societies.
8. **Centrally sponsored scheme for Rehabilitation of weak consumer cooperatives (CS):**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.61.60 lakhs(plus GOI share Rs 61.60 lakhs); Target =10 societies.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.10.00 lakhs(plus GOI share Rs.10.00

- lakhs); Target =2 societies.
9. **Centrally sponsored scheme for opening of small branches by consumer cooperatives for weaker section(CS):**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Nil(plus GOI share Rs.1.79 lakhs);
 Target =85 societies.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Nil(plus GOI share Rs.0.28 lakhs);
 Target =14 societies.
 10. **Centrally sponsored scheme for opening of Departmental Stores L.S.R.O/Common Kitchen Centres(CS)**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Nil(plus GOI share Rs.44.37 lakhs) ;
 Target =100 societies.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Nil(plus GOI share Rs.7.25 lakhs);
 Target=20 societies.
 11. **Centrally sponsored scheme of assistance for rehabilitation of weak consumer cooperative societies(CS):**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Nil(plus GOI share Rs.122.40 lakhs);
 Target = 10 societies.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Nil(Plus GOI share Rs.20.00 lakhs);
 Target =2 societies.
 12. **Central Sector Scheme of N.C.D.C. assistance for Technical staff to CAMPO Ltd., Mangalore (CS):**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Nil(plus GOI share Rs.6.12 lakhs);
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Nil(plus GOI share Rs.1.00 lakhs);
 13. **Central scheme of N.C.D.C.assistance for staff of technical cell, Marketing Federation(CS):**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Nil(plus GOI share Rs.6.12 lakhs);
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Nil(plus GOI share Rs.1.00 lakh);
 14. **Central Sector Scheme of N.C.D.C. contribution towards share capital to Karnataka State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd.,Bangalore(CS)**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Nil(plus GOI share Rs.244.80 lakhs);
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Nil(plus GOI share Rs.40.00 lakhs);
 15. **N.C.D.C. Scheme distribution of consumer articles in rural areas-subsidy(CS)**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Nil(plus GOI share Rs. 11.02 lakhs);
 Target =47 societies.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Nil(plus GOI share Rs. 1.80 lakhs);
 Target =10 societies.
 16. **Student consumer stores-NCDC scheme subsidy (CS):**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Nil(plus GOI share Rs.1.84 lakhs);
 Target =12 societies.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Nil(plus GOI share Rs.0.30 lakh);
 Target =2 societies.
 17. **N.C.D.C. scheme distribution of consumer articles in Rural areas- investments (CS):**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Nil(plus GOI share Rs.137.70 lakhs);
 Target =47 societies.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Nil(plus GOI share 22.50 lakhs);
 Target=10 societies.
 18. **Student consumers stores- NCDC Scheme(CS):**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Nil(plus GOI share Rs.12.24 lakhs);
 Target =12 societies.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Nil(plus GOI share Rs.2.00 lakhs);
 Target =2 societies.

19. **Central sector scheme of NCDC for providing Margin Money to agricultural credit service coop. societies for distribution of consumer goods in rural areas.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Nil (plus GOI share Rs. 183.60 lakhs);
Target = 1000 societies.
- 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil (plus GOI share Rs. 30.00 lakhs);
Target = 100 societies.
20. **N.C.D.C. scheme students consumers stores. (CS):**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Nil (plus GOI share Rs. 4.28 lakhs);
Target = 12 Societies
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil (plus GOI share Rs. 0.70 lakh);
Target = 2 Societies
21. **Strengthening of share capital base of Primary Marketing Societies for revitalisation / Development of business activities (CS):**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Nil (plus GOI share Rs. 122.40 lakhs);
Target = 25 societies.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil (plus GOI share Rs. 20.00 lakhs);
Target = 4 societies.
22. **Construction of Rural Godowns (CS): Loans to be provided by NCDC:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 46.40 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs. 62.80 lakhs); Target = 226
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 40.00 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs. 62.80 lakhs); Target = 226
23. **Share capital contribution and setting up of Grainage-cum-Chowki rearing centres by sericulturists-cum-farmers service cooperative societies NCDC scheme (CS):**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 24.44 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs. 85.68 lakhs); Target = 16 societies.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 4.00 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs. 14.00 lakhs); Target = 4 societies.
24. **Central Sector Scheme of NCDC construction of godowns by Marketing Societies (CS): Loan component provided by NCDC**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 11.60 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs. 14.00 lakhs); Target = 24
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 10.00 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs. 14.00 lakhs); Target = 24
25. **N.C.D.C. Central Sector Scheme of construction of godowns by Marketing Federation Loan Component provided by NCDC (CS)**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 5.80 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs. 8.00 lakhs); Target = 4 godowns.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 5.00 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs. 8.00 lakhs); Target = 4 godowns.
26. **Investment in Cooperative Spinning Mills (CS):**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 649.64 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs. 649.64 lakhs); Target = 2
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 160.00 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs. 160.00 lakhs); Target = 1
27. **Assistance for purchase of V.G.S. for rural distribution scheme (CS) loan component is provided by NCDC.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 15.40 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs. 69.77 lakhs); Target = 84 societies.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 2.50 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs. 11.40 lakhs); Target = 12 societies.
28. **Investment in cooperative sugar factories (CS):**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 306.00 lakhs plus GOI share Rs. 306.60 lakhs); Target = 2 institutions.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 45.00 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs. 45.00 lakhs); Target = one institution.

29. **Share capital contribution to Milk Producers Co-operative Societies in other than K.D.B.C. area for milk processing plants including transport vehicles (CS) (state component) Loan component provided by NCDC.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.5.00 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs. 10.00 lakhs); Target = One Society
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.5.00 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs.10.00 lakhs); Target = One Society
30. **Tribal area sub-plan (CS)**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.61.20 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs. 61.20 lakhs); Target = 3 Banks
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 10.00lakhs (plus GOI share Rs. 10.00 lakhs); Target = 1 Bank.
31. **Direction and Administration: I Registrar of Cooperative Societies:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.360.15 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.59.00 lakhs
32. **Direction & Administration:II Research and Evaluation Cell**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 49.00 lakhs.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 8.00 lakhs.
33. **Education, Research and Training : Cooperative Training and Education by Karnataka State Cooperative Union - cost of Establishment.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.36.72 lakhs;
Target =10,000 members for training.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.6.00 lakhs;
Target =1120 members for training.
34. **Establishment cost of approved activities of the State Cooperative Union - Subsidy:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.18.36 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.3.00 lakhs.
35. **Prizes, Seminar, Study Tour, Publicity etc.,:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.24.48 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.4.00 lakhs.
36. **Subsidy for common cadre of P.L.D.Banks & Pool Officers.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.48.45 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.8.00 lakhs.
37. **Agricultural Credit & Relief Fund:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.30.50 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.5.00 lakhs
38. **Interest subsidy on MT loan to Agricultural labourers/Rural Artisans:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.14.15 lakh;Target =6960 members
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.2.32 lakhs; target = 1160 members.
39. **Establishment of project under National Grid of Rural godown for storage of Agricultural Produce Subsidy:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.61.60 lakhs;(plus GOI share Rs.61.60 lakhs); Target =60 godowns
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.10.00 lakhs;(plus GOI share Rs.10.00 lakhs); Target = 50 godowns
40. **Construction of building by cooperative Training College:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.22.40 lakhs; Target = 5 college
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.10.00 lakhs; Target = one
41. **Investment in District Central Cooperative Banks:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.153.00 lakhs; Target = 10 banks
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.25.00 lakhs; Target = 2 banks.
42. **Investment in Service Cooperative Societies:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.314.60 lakhs; Target = 1500 societies
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.50.00 lakhs; Target = 250 societies

43. **Investment in Primary Land Development Banks:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.12.24 lakhs ; Target = 48 Banks
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.2.00 lakhs; Target = 8 Banks.
44. **Investment in Urban Cooperative Banks:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.18.36 lakhs; Target 18 banks
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.3.00 lakhs; Target = 3 banks.
45. **Share capital to P.L.D.Banks to augment lending:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.61.60 lakhs; Target = 60 banks
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.10.00 lakhs; Target = 20 banks.
46. **Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 610.00 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.100.00 lakhs;
47. **Linking credit with production of Marketing Loans to TAPCMS:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.92.60 lakhs; Target = 200 societies.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.15.00 lakhs; Target = 40 societies.
48. **Loans to Credit Cooperatives to bridge the shortfall in the recovery of the blocked overdues.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.31.00 lakhs; Target = 10 Banks.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.5.00 lakhs; Target = 2 Banks.
49. **Loans to PLD Banks to cover the blocked overdues of PLD Banks:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.30.50 lakhs; Target =135 banks.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.5.00 lakhs; Target = 135 banks.
50. **Scheme for purchase of defaulters properties by Govt.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.31.60 lakhs; Target = 20 districts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.5.00 lakhs; Target = 20 districts.
51. **Subsidy to Cooperative Farming Societies for payment of Managerial Cost constuction of Godown cum-Cattle Shed Training Centres,publicity propaganda.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.0.50 lakhs; Target = 16
1985-86 PLAN:Outlay =Rs.0.10 lakhs; Target = 4
52. **Interest subsidy on loans to Marketing Societies.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 61.60 lakhs; Target 15 societies
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.10.00 lakhs; Target = 10 societies.
53. **Investment in State Cooperative Federation for contribution to KRIBHCO Shares**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.61.60 lakhs; Target = 1
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.10.00 lakhs; Target = 1
54. **Share capital to Central Arecanut Marketing and Processing Limited:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.92.40 lakhs; Target = one
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.15.00 lakhs; Target = one
55. **Investment contribution to Primary Marketing Societies for the purpose of working capital.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.92.40lakhs; Target = 100 societies.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.15.00 lakhs; Target = 30 societies.
56. **Share Capital Assistance to Karnataka State Tobacco Marketing and Processing Cooperative Belgaum.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.30.60 lakhs; Target = one
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.5.00 lakhs; Target = one
57. **Share capital for construction of godowns by PAC/Marketing Societies/Federation under NCDC III Project through World Bank assistance for Storage(CS) (State Component) Additional Funds provided by NCDC.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1311.40 lakhs; (plus GOI share Rs.1663.80 lakhs) Target =916 godowns, 1.Spinning Mill, 2. Ginning Units, 3. Oil Extraction Plant.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.95.00 lakhs,(plus GOI share Rs.115.00 lakhs) Target = 291 godowns.

58. **Share Capital contribution to processing societies and other societies for establishment of Processing Units - NCDC(State Component) loan portion is provided by NCDC.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.200.30 lakhs(plus GOI share Rs.459.00 lakhs) Target = 35
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.31.00 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs.75.00 lakhs); Target = 5
59. **Share Capital contribution Fruits and Vegetable growers Cooperative societies Union:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.30.60 lakhs; Target = 200 societies.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.5.00 lakhs; Target = 50 societies.
60. **Assistance to Weak Consumer Stores including Wholesale Stores-subsidy:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.7.65 lakhs; Target =80 societies.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.25 lakhs; Target =20 societies.
61. **Investments in Karnataka State Co-op.Consumer Federation:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.18.27 lakhs;
 1985-86 Plan: Outlay =Rs.3.00 lakhs;
62. **Interest free loan to weak consumer stores including wholesale stores:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.53.95 lakhs; Target = 80 societies.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.8.75 lakhs; Target = 20 societies
63. **Subsidy for construction of cattle sheds/godowns etc., under tribal area sub-plan. Loan portion is provided by NCDC.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.30.60 lakhs; Target = 19 societies.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.5.00 lakhs; Target = 12 societies.
64. **Subsidy for opening of purchase and sale point under Tribal area sub-plan:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.14.07 lakhs; Target = 20 societies
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.2.30 lakhs; Target = 10 societies.
65. **C.S.S.for providing assistance to cooperative institutions and cooperative weak Tribal area under Tribal areas of Plan:**
 SEVENTH PLAN Outlay = Rs.61.60 lakhs; Target=3 banks
 1985-86 PLAN Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs; Target=1 bank
66. **Audit of cooperatives: Director of Coop. Audit Cost of Establishment:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.111.00 lakhs; Target = Est.cost
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.18.00 lakhs; Target = Est.cost
67. **Scheme for providing additional share capital by Government on behalf of small and marginal farmers to obtain M.I.Loans(minor irrigation).5% of the loan has to be given as additional share capital.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 310.00 lakhs; Target =30,000 members
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs,50.00 lakhs; Target =5000 members.
68. **Incentivesubsidy to consumer Cooperatives.To provide incentive for the increased sale of agricultural produce.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.9.30 lakhs; Target= 120 societies.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.50 lakhs; Target = 10 societies.
69. **Sanction of financial assistance to weak primary consumers coop.stores loan and subsidy for furniture and fixture:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.6.12 lakhs; Target = 30 societies.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.00 lakhs; Target = 5 societies.
70. **Share capital contribution to Primary Consumer Coop.Societies.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.36.72 lakhs; Target = 80 societies.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.6.00 lakhs; Target = 12 societies.
71. **Financial assistance to special types of cooperatives(share capital)**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.30.60 lakhs; Target = 600 societies
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.5.00 lakhs; Target = 100 societies.

72. **Financial assistance to special types of cooperatives (Managerial subsidy)**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.12.24 lakhs; Target = 240 societies
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.2.00 lakhs; Target = 40 societies.
73. **Financial Assistance to Special Types of Cooperatives(working capital loan):**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.15.30 lakhs; Target = 60 societies
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.2.50 lakhs; Target = 10 societies
74. **Financial Assistance to Special Types of Cooperatives (subsidy for purchase of transport vehicles):**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.18.36 lakhs; Target = 80 societies
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.3.00 lakhs; Target = 12 societies.
75. **Financial assistance for training programme of the members of LAMPS. Cost of establishment, equipment etc., of the system to impart training.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.18.36 lakhs; Target for K.S.C.Union
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.3.60 lakhs; Target for the K.S.C.Union
76. **Additional Share capital to members of tribal cooperatives: 5% of the loan sanctioned to members will have to be provided as additional share capital:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.80.60 lakhs; Target = 80,000 members.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.5.00 lakhs; Target = 500 members.
77. **Financial assistance for opening of firewood depots by LAMPS: Cost of establishment, equipment will be provided.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.12.24 lakhs; Target = 60 societies
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.2.00 lakhs; Target = 10 societies.
78. **Financial assistance for opening of processing units of forest produce by LAMPS: Cost of equipment, Managerial Cost etc.,**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.62.24 lakhs; Target = 40 units.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.2.00 lakhs; Target = 4 units.
79. **Rehabilitation of weak consumer stores (State component)**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.61.60 lakhs; Target = 10 Societies
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs; Target = 2 Societies

DISTRICT SECTOR

1. **Subsidy towards Managerial cost to service cooperative societies & FSS/LAMPS.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.4.00 lakhs; Target = 80 societies
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.0.66 lakhs; Target = 15 societies.
2. **Assistance for completion of incomplete godowns.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.17.63 lakhs; Target = 120 godowns
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.2.88 lakhs; Target = 30 godowns.
3. **Financial assistance to Lift Irrigation Cooperative Societies (Share Capital).**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.18.30 lakhs; Target = 18 societies.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.3.29 lakhs; target = 3 societies.
4. **Financial assistance to Lift Irrigation Cooperative Societies (Loan):**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.18.00 lakhs; Target = 18 societies
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.3.09 lakhs; Target = 3 societies.
5. **Managerial cost to Labour Cooperatives:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.3.30 lakhs; Target = 120 societies
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.0.54 lakhs; Target = 25 societies
6. **Share capital to Primary Labour Cooperatives:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.6.85 lakhs; Target = 120 societies
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.12 lakhs; Target = 25 societies

7. Price fluctuation fund subsidy for out right purchase of Agricultural Produce grown by S.C's were loanees of Primary Societies.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.04 lakhs; Target = 510 members
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.0.17 lakhs; Target = 85 members
8. Loans for completion of incomplete godowns:
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.30.87 lakhs; Target = 120 godowns
1985:86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.4.31 lakhs; Target = 30 godowns.
9. Share capital to central cooperative wholesale stores - investments:
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.30.80 lakhs; Target = 30 societies
1985-86 PLSN: Outlay =Rs.5.00 lakhs; Target = 5 societies
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.99.40 lakhs; Target = 150 societies
10. Construction of Business premises (Loans):
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.99.40 lakhs; Target = 150 societies
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.16.29 lakhs; Target = 30 societies.
11. Managerial subsidy to women cooperative societies:
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.9.79 lakhs; Target = 250 societies.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.60 lakhs; Target = 35 societies
12. Share capital assistance to women C.S., Investments:
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.22.03 lakhs; Target = 250 societies
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.3.60 lakhs; Target = 30 societies
13. Subsidy to Milk producers cooperative society in other than K.D.D.C. area:
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.11.13 lakhs; target = 10 societies
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.82 lakhs; target = 1 society
14. Share capital contribution to Milk Producers Cooperative in other than K.D.D.C. area:
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.9.49 lakhs; Target = 10 societies
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.55 lakhs; Target = 1 society
15. Loans to Cooperative societies including H.B.C.S.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.57.83 lakhs; Target = 150 societies
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.9.45 lakhs; Target = 40 societies
16. Working Capital Loan to Employees Cooperatives:
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.63.53 lakhs; Target=160 cooperatives
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.9.70 lakhs; Target = 60 societies
17. Subsidy of 25% on loans sanctioned by Urban cooperative Bank for S.C's, and weaker section for petty business upto a maximum of Rs. 1,000/-
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.26.68 lakhs; Target = 2500 persons
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.4.36 lakhs; Target = 500 persons
18. Managerial Cost to community irrigation coop. societies organised under Special Component Plan:
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.10.34 lakhs; Target = 102 societies
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.69 lakhs; Target = 46 societies
19. Addl. Subsidy on M.T. & L.T. Loans sanctioned under I.R.D.A:
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.129.56 lakhs; Target = 18,000 members
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.21.17 lakhs; Target = 3,000 members
20. Special Subsidy on loans for sinking of irrigation wells for S.C's, :
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.333.97 lakhs; Target = 11,000 wells
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.38.23 lakhs; Target = 1,100 wells.
21. Granting aid to members for enrolment including incidental costs in Cooperative Societies for S.C's.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.65.85 lakhs; Target = 2,00,000 members
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.10.76 lakhs; Target = 50,000 members.

- 22. Grants for completion of incomplete houses for which loans are sanctioned by S.C. Housing Corporation:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.18.60 lakhs; Target = 1,250 houses
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.3.04 lakhs; Target = 250 houses
- 23. Interest free loan to S.C. Housing Corporation for advancing loans to S.C.members.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.8.32 lakhs; Target = 150 members.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.36 lakhs; Target = 30 members.
- 24. Assistance towards opening of retail outlets inhabited by weaker sections and S.C's.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.41.00 lakhs; Target = 300 societies
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.6.70 lakhs; Target = 60 societies
- 25. Financial assistance to enroll persons belonging to S.C's as members of cooperative sugar factories.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.127.68 lakhs; Target = 25,000 members.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.4.85 lakhs; Target = 1,200 members.
- 26. Managerial subsidy to Leather Cooperative Societies**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.11.19 lakhs; Target = 100 societies
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.83 lakhs; Target = 10 societies
- 27. Interest free loan for additional share capital contribution under special component plan:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.196.39 lakhs; Target = 1,20,000
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.15.75 lakhs; Target = 12,000
- 28. Managerial subsidy: Tribal Sub-Plan.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.4.90 lakhs; Target = 20 societies
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.0.80 lakhs; Target = 4 societies
- 29. Grant-in-aid for enrollment & incidental cost of tribal members as members of Tribal Societies**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.65 lakhs; Target = 5,000 members
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.0.27 lakhs; Target = 1,000 members.
- 30. Loans for opening of purchase and sale point under Tribal sub-plan.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.14.07 lakhs; Target = 30 societies
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.2.30 lakhs; Target = 6 societies
- 31. Additional subsidy on loans sanctioned by cooperative institutions to S.C. members under Anthyodaya & Negilabhagya Scheme.**
 The difference between 50% and the subsidy provided by I.R.D.P. will be given:
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.12.24 lakhs; Target = 600 members
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.2 lakhs; Target = 100 members
- 32. Providing autorickshah for S.C.members in Cooperatives:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.130.60 lakhs; Target = 726 members
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs 5.00 lakhs; Target = 28 members
- 33. Subsidy for providing crop insurance premium to S.C.Members.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.30.60 lakhs; Target = 2,400 members
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.5.00 lakhs; Target = 400 members.

**6.8 MAJOR & MEDIUM IRRIGATION, COMMAND
AREA DEVELOPMENT AND FLOOD CONTROL**

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

The Irrigation Department measures the status of the development of irrigation in terms of the irrigation potential developed and the outlays spent, primarily on major and medium irrigation. Details of these are given in TABLE-6.8A, and indicate that the likely irrigation potential from major and medium projects at the commencement of the Seventh Plan will be 11.85 lakh hectares. Clearly, on this measure the sector is a continually expanding one with success in realising increased potential through investments on civil works upto the one cusec outlet level. However, this is now seen to be an inappropriate, indeed dangerously incomplete, index of the status of the sector. Such lumpy outlays are largely infrastructure investments which have not been adequately linked with the realisation of commensurate increases in agricultural output. The returns from irrigation investment have indeed been low, and the impediments to the realisation of higher returns have been discussed in Section 3.4. In particular the increasing gap between the creation of irrigation potential and its utilisation is widening, and Command Area Development Authorities (CADA) are unable to realise targets set for the development of the ayacut. Thus, in comparison to the Sixth Plan target of developing 3.71 lakh hectares, in practice only 0.57 lakh hectares have been developed.

**TABLE-6.8A
SIXTH PLAN EXPENDITURE AND IRRIGATION POTENTIAL ON MAJOR
AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION**

Year	Expenditure + (Rs. crores)		Total	Potential created (Thousand Hectares)
	Plan Projects	Projects pending approval		
1980-81	72.53	25.17	97.70	20.46
1981-82	79.95	25.55	105.50	28.78
1982-83	80.15	35.42	115.57	45.87
1983-84	88.34	44.16	132.50	54.37
1984-85	97.78	65.56	163.34	59.72
Total Sixth Plan	418.75	195.86	614.61	209.20
Cumulative level since inception	794.41	354.42	1148.83	1185.00

+ This refers exclusively to project expenditure

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

A desirable perspective for the development of irrigation has been suggested in Section 4.7. In accordance with this the broad thrust during the Seventh Plan will consist of expediting the completion of all on-going major and medium projects (which will lead to the

creation of full potential in the Tungabhadra, Malaprabha and Ghataprabha Stage III projects and all on-going medium projects); emphasising the utilisation of the potential created by strengthening the impact of command area development below the one cusec outlet level; providing increased emphasis to the conservation of land by arresting further waterlogging through properly scheduled drainage works; and adequately ensuring that irrigation systems already serviceable are properly maintained.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The main shift in emphasis during the Seventh Plan must necessarily lie in the strengthening of below-outlet infrastructural activities. As discussed in Section 3.4, this will involve substantial investments in the construction of field channels (in order to reduce seepage losses); ensure that drainage works are taken up in tandem with field channels in order that the risks of waterlogging are minimised; re-pattern the financing of the sector in order to maintain a balance between investments below and above the one cusec outlet level; and provide for a programme to restore lands already affected by alkalinity and salinity on account of excessive waterlogging.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

The programmes for Major and Medium Irrigation, Flood Control and Command Area Development during the Seventh Plan, details of which are indicated in TABLE-6.8.B, envisage an outlay of Rs.1076 crores of which Rs.746 crores are within the Plan (The Cauvery Basin Projects are budgeted outside the Plan). Further, Rs.70 crores have been allocated for Command Area Development, Rs 20 crores for waterlogging and another Rs.5 crores for Flood Control. The Plan outlay for Irrigation is thus Rs. 651 crores and the Non-Plan outlay is Rs.330 crores. The total additional potential proposed to be created by virtue of these outlays is 4.58 lakh hectares of which 2.62 lakh hectares will arise out of investments under the Plan. The major Plan outlays will be focussed on the Upper Krishna Stage I, Ghataprabha Stage III and Malaprabha Projects. Together, these 3 projects will contribute almost three-quarters of the additional irrigation potential to be created under the Plan. Further, except for the Varahi Project all the remaining on-going Major Projects under the Plan will be completed by the end of the Seventh Plan; similarly of the 27 on-going Medium Irrigation Plan projects all except one project (Hirehalla) will be completed by the end of the Seventh Plan.

TABLE-6.8.B
**OUTLAYS & TARGETED POTENTIAL FOR MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION,
FLOOD CONTROL AND COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT**

Projects	Seventh Plan		1985-86 Plan	
	Outlay (Rs.lakhs)	Potential (Thousand Hectares)	Outlay (Rs.lakhs)	Potential (Thousand Hectares)
PLAN PROGRAMME				
I DIRECTION & ADM.	175	-	35	-
II ONGOING PROJECTS				
A. MAJOR PROJECTS				
1. Upper Krishna I	22,100	80.00	5,250	40.00
2. Chataprabha III	11,200	70.00	1,050	7.00
3. Malaprabha	7,700	45.00	1,375	8.22
4. Bennithora	2,000	8.00	220	-
5. Bhadra	192	0.54	192	0.54
6. Tungabhadra	2,701	2.00	603	-
7. Karanja	2,634	15.60	500	1.00
8. Varahi	3,000	5.00	100	-
B.MEDIUM PROJECTS	7,263	36.06	875	3.88
III NEW PROJECTS				
MAJOR PROJECTS	2,445	-	10	-
IV MODERNISATION	3,440	-	450	-
Total Plan Projects	64,850	262.20	10,660	60.64
V WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	250	-	40	-
Total I to V	65,100	262.20	10,700	60.64
VI FLOOD CONTROL				
Reclamation of Water logging in Major Projects.	2,000	-	300	-
Flood Control Programmes	500	-	80	-
VII COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT	7,000	-	1,121	-
Total Outlays for Plan Programme	74,600	262.20	12,201	60.64
PROJECTS PENDING APPROVAL (NON-PLAN)				
A. MAJOR PROJECTS				
1.Harangi	4,614	35.60	1,230	8.00
2.Hemavathy	19,083	100.00	3,850	16.61
3.Kabini	2,127	12.50	1,230	8.00
4.KRS,RBC(Varuna)	1,648	32.40	330	-
5.Yagachi	870	-	165	-
B.MEDIUM PROJECTS	4,658	15.33	473	1.00
Total Projects pending approval(Non-Plan)	33,000	195.83	7,278	33.61
GRAND TOTAL FOR IRRIGATION, FLOOD CONTROL & CADA				
	107,600	458.03	19,479	94.25

Among the new projects proposed are 8 Major Irrigation projects, but no Medium Irrigation projects. Thus there will be 10 projects (9 Major projects and 1 Medium project) which will continue beyond

the Seventh Plan. If there are any cost over-runs in the projects scheduled for completion within the Seventh Plan, additional outlays will be provided to these projects by diverting outlays from those projects expected to continue into the Eighth Plan.

The Seventh Plan will also lay considerable thrust on the development of Command Areas in accordance with the perspectives suggested in Section 4.7. Rs.70 crores will be provided under the State Plan and it is envisaged that a further Rs.43.42 crores will flow as Central resources for this programme. The outlays planned for individual CADA areas (there are 5 in the State) are indicated in TABLE-6.8C. It is also seen from TABLE-6.8D that an additional utilisation of 3.88 lakh hectares is envisaged during the Seventh Plan. In addition, further substantial outlays for the development of the command area are expected to be utilised from the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), a fully Centrally sponsored Programme, and it is proposed to execute the earth excavation of irrigation field channels under this programme while their lining will be debited to CADA funds. The investment effort on drainage works will be enhanced and 1.24 lakh hectares are expected to be covered with adequate drainage.

TABLE-6.8C
OUTLAYS PROPOSED FOR COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(Rs.lakhs)

CADA	SEVENTH PLAN			1985-86 PLAN		
	State Plan	Central Plan	Total	State Plan	Central Plan	Total
Direction & administration	10	10	20	2	2	4
Tungabhadra project	1201	555	1756	192	89	281
Malaprabha & Ghatapabha	1300	1104	2404	208	177	385
Cauvery Basin projects	1560	914	2474	250	146	396
Upper Krishna Projects	1850	1759	3609	296	281	577
Bhadra project	1079	-	1079	173	-	173
TOTAL	7000	4342	11342	1121	695	1816

TABLE 6.8D
PROGRAMMES FOR COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

Thousand Hectares

	SEVENTH PLAN	1985-86 PLAN
Field Irrigation Channels	387.90	55.67
On-farm Development Works	336.00	53.76
Warabandi	166.00	26.68
Drainage	123.55	17.77
Irrigation Track Roads +	3.42	0.55

+ In Thousand Kms.

Waterlogging has become a serious problem in Command Areas, as discussed in Section 3.4. During the VII Plan, the problem of salinity and alkalinity in waterlogged irrigated areas will be seriously tackled. A Netherlands Government Mission has visited the Tungabhadra Project where about 32,000 hectares have been rendered uncultivable on account of water-logging. The Mission's

appraisal report indicates investment requirements of about Rs.9,000 per hectare. Accordingly, and on the assumption that the work will be taken up under an externally-assisted project, a provision of Rs.20.00 crores has been made for the reclamation of affected areas in the Tungabhadra and Malaprabha-Ghataprabha Projects.

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

The acute delays that have occurred in past Plans in the completion of Major Irrigation Projects impose a particular urgency in ensuring that on-going projects are speedily completed. The Seventh Plan reflects this urgency and has provided for the completion of 7 Major Irrigation Projects and 26 Medium Irrigation Projects. It is vital that the execution of these projects conforms to these time schedules. In addition, the allocations for Command Area Development have been steeply jacked up during the Seventh Plan with a view to ensuring that the pace of development of ayacut areas is accelerated. Particular attention will need to be given to the impediments that arise in the next few years to such speedy development. Inter-departmental coordination at the CADA level is an essential prerequisite for this.

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION, COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT & FLOOD CONTROL PLAN AT A GLANCE		
	(Outlays in Rs.lakhs)	
	Seventh Plan	1985-86 Plan
Major and Medium Irrigation		
State Sector Outlay	65100.00	10700.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	563.10	93.35
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	5,255.00	751.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil
Command Area Development		
State Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
District Sector Outlay	7000.00	1121.00
Non-Plan Outlay	Nil	Nil
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special component Plan	1050.00	70.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil
Flood Control		
State Sector Outlay	2,500.00	380.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	Nil	Nil
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	Nil	Nil
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil

**LIST OF SCHEMES
MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION
STATE SECTOR**

A. MAJOR SCHEMES

- 1. Water Development: Survey, Investigation and Research (CS):**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.250 lakhs(Plus GOI share=Rs 35.00 lakhs).
Target= Carrying out Survey, Investigation and Research work and establishment of water and land management Institute.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.40 lakhs(Plus GOI share=Rs 8.00 lakhs)
Target=Carrying out Survey, Investigation and Research work and establishment of water and land management Institute.
- 2. Upper Krishna Project: Stage I:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.22100 lakhs; Target=80,000 Hectares of additional potential to be created.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.52.50 lakhs; Target=40,000 Hectares of additional potential to be created.
- 3. Ghataprabha Project, Stage III**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.11200 lakhs; Target=70,000 Hectares of additional potential to be created
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1050 lakhs; Target=7000 Hectares of additional potential to be created.
- 4. Malaprabha Project I:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.7700 lakhs, Target=45,000 Hectares of additional potential to be created.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1375 lakhs, Target=8220 Hectares of additional potential to be created.
- 5. Bhadra Project:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.192 lakhs, Target=540 Hectares of additional potential to be created.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.192 lakhs, Target=540 Hectares of additional potential to be created.
- 6. Tungabhadra Project (Left Bank Canal)**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2100 lakhs, Target=Completion of inner strengthening work of canal
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.473 lakhs, Target=Execution of inner strengthening work of canal.
- 7. Tungabhadra Project(Right Bank canal)**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.150 lakhs. Target=Execution of balance spill over works.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.30 lakhs, Target=Execution of balance spill over works.
- 8. Tungabhadra Project(Right Bank High level canal)**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.451 lakhs, Target=2000 Hectares of additional potential to be created.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.100 lakhs, Target=Execution of Hagari Acqueduct.
- 9. Karanja Project:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2634 lakhs, Target=15600 Hectares of potential to be created.
1985-96 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.500 lakhs, Target=1000 Hectares of potential to be created.

10. Varahi Project:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.3000 lakhs, Target=5000 Hectares of potential to be created.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.100 lakhs, Target=Execution of the spill over works.

11. Bennithora Project:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2000 lakhs, Target=8000 Hectares of potential to be created.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.220 lakhs, Target=Execution of the spill over works.

12. Modernisation of Krishna Raja Sagar:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1940 lakhs, Target=Execution of the spill over works.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.350 lakhs, Target=Execution of the spill over works.

13. Modernisation of Tungbhadra canal system:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.750 lakhs, Target=Execution of the spill over works.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.50 lakhs, Target=Execution of the spill over works.

14. Modernisation of Bhadra canal system:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.750 lakhs, Target=Execution of the work.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.50 lakhs, Target=Execution of the work.

15. Dudhganga Project:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1350 lakhs, Target=Execution of the spill over works.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Nil.

NEW SCHEMES:

16. Ramthal Lift Irrigation Project:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.95 lakhs, Target=Execution of the work.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.10 lakhs, Target=Execution of the work.

17. Bhima Flow:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.250 lakhs, Target=Execution of the work.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Nil

18. Bhima Lift:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.250 lakhs, Target=Execution of the work.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Nil

19. Upper Bhadra:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.250 lakhs, Target=Execution of the work.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Nil

20. Upper Tunga:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.250 lakhs, Target=Execution of work.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Nil.

B. MEDIUM SCHEMES

21. Feeder Channel to Ranikere:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.144 lakhs, Target=3550 Hectares of potential to be created.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.25 lakhs, Target=80 Hectares of potential to be created.

- 22. Manchanabele:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.530 lakhs, Target=3850 Hectares of potential to be created.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.110 lakhs, Target=Execution of work.
- 23. Taraka:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.85 lakhs, Target=800 Hectares of potential to be created.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.85 lakhs, Target=800 Hectares of potential to be created.
- 24. Theetha:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.31 lakhs, Target- Project Investigation work.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.31 lakhs, Target=Project investigation work.
- 25. Votehole:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.167 lakhs, Target=4210 Hectares of potential to be created.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.150 lakhs, Target=2000 Hectares of potential to be created.
- 26. Amarja:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1000 lakhs, Target=5000 Hectares of potential to be created.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.50 lakhs, Target=Execution of work.
- 27. Soudhagar:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.48 lakhs.
 Target=Project Investigation work.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.48 lakhs, Target=Project Investigation work.
- 28. Upper Mullamuri:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.426 lakhs, Target=2650 Hectares of potential to be created.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.140 lakhs, Target=1000 Hectares of potential to be created.
- 29. Lower Mullamuri:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1720 lakhs, Target=7000 Hectares of potential to be created.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.60 lakhs, Target=Execution of work.
- 30. Hirehalla:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1000 lakhs, Target=4000 Hectares of potential to be created.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.50 lakhs, Target=Execution of work.
- 31. Maskinala:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1254 lakhs, Target=2000 Hectares of potential to be created.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.75 lakhs, Target=Execution of work.
- 32. Chulkinala:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.858 lakhs, Target=3000 Hectares of potential to be created.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.50 lakhs, Target=Execution of work.
- 33. Direction and Administration:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.175 lakhs, Target=Expenditure for staff etc.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.35 lakhs, Target=Expenditure for staff etc.

DISTRICT SECTOR

Nil

**FLOOD CONTROL
STATE SECTOR**

34. Reclamation of Water Logged Areas in Major Irrigation Projects
Water logged areas in Tungabhadra Projects and Malaprabha & Ghataprabha project areas.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2000 Lakhs, Target=40000 hectares
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.300 lakhs, Target=6000 hectares.

35. River Embankment and Arti-sea Erosion work:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.500 lakhs, Target=Taking up River Embankment work etc,
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.80 lakhs, Target=Taking up River Embankment work etc,

**DISTRICT SECTOR
Nil**

**COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
STATE SECTOR
Nil**

DISTRICT SECTOR

1. Construction of Field Irrigation Channels(CS):

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2505 lakhs(Plus GOI share of Rs.2195.00 lakhs) Target=387900 hectares
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.398.32 lakhs(Plus GOI share of Rs.349.63 lakhs) Target=55670 hectares.

2. On Farm Development Works(CS):

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.858.00 lakhs(Plus GOI share Rs.797.00 lakhs; Target=336000 hectares.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.129.79 lakhs(Plus GOI share 120.36 lakhs); Target=53760 hectares.

3. Warabandi (CS)

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.529.00 lakhs(Plus GOI share Rs.452.00 lakhs); Target=166750 hectares.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.82.52 lakhs(Plus GOI share Rs.70.94 lakhs); Target=26680 hectares.

4. Drainage (CS)

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.500.00 lakhs(Plus GOI share Rs.400.00 lakhs); Target=123550 hectares.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.78.18 lakhs(Plus GOI share 62.48 lakhs); Target=17770 hectares.

5. Other Central Schemes: (CS)

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.361.00 lakhs(Plus GOI share Rs.207.00 lakhs); Target=Towards Research studies.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.57.19 lakhs(Plus GOI share Rs.33.80 lakhs); Target= Towards Research studies.

6. Direction and Administration (CS):

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.327.00 lakhs(Plus GOI share Rs.281.00 lakhs) Target=Establishment and other charges.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.67.00 lakhs(Plus GOI share Rs.57.8 lakhs); Target =Establishment and other charges.

7. Irrigation Track Roads:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1650.00 lakhs, Target=3420 Kms.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.262.76 lakhs, Target=550 Kms.

8. Housing:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.170.00 lakhs, Target=Construction of staff quarters & office buildings.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.26.91 lakhs, Target=Construction of staff quarters.

9. Other State Schemes:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.100.00 lakhs,
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.17.33 lakhs.

6.9 MINOR IRRIGATION

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

The existing status of minor irrigation works, discussed in some detail in Section 3.4, indicates that there are about 38,400 tanks within the State (of which about 18,000 need restoration or desilting) and about 4.18 lakh irrigation wells (of which over 90% are open wells). There are also 438 lift irrigation works and 3239 other minor irrigation works (mainly earthen diversion dams and bandaras). TABLE - 6.9A provides details of the irrigated area by different minor irrigation sources at the commencement of the Sixth Plan as well as the likely irrigated area at the commencement of the Seventh Plan. There is also a multiplicity of agencies to construct and maintain minor irrigation works, with the Irrigation Department assuming responsibility for surface irrigation works with an ayacut exceeding 4 hectares, Taluka Development Boards being responsible for smaller works, and community irrigation borewells and lift irrigation wells being generally managed on a cooperative basis.

**TABLE - 6.9A
MINOR IRRIGATION IN KARNATAKA**

Source of Irrigation	Area in Thousand Hectares			
	At beginning of Sixth Plan		At beginning of Seventh Plan	
	No.	Area	No.	Area
Tanks*	22,464	6.01	22,663	6.20
Wells	3,78,000	3.55	4,18,000	4.07
Lift Irrigation	351	0.65	438	0.89
Other Sources	3,050	1.85	3,239	2.02
TOTAL	--	12.06	--	13.18

* Excluding 15,713 tanks managed by Taluka Development Boards with an ayacut of about 31,000 hectares.

The most outstanding feature of the present status of minor irrigation works is the pressing need to restore and desilt a large number of tanks that exist within the State in varying stages of disuse. In each case, small investments could yield proportionately high returns. Comparatively little has been done to restore or desilt tanks, though a small programme under NREP and DPAP is being implemented. This must be attributed to relative priorities established hitherto which focus on Major and Medium Irrigation and on the construction of new Minor Irrigation Tanks. Indeed, during the Sixth Plan 771 fresh minor irrigation works have been taken up adding to 741 spill over works, a large number of which have had a long gestation period. These fresh works include a Rs. 65 crore project to construct 65 tanks in order to add another 27,000 hectares of irrigable land, the project being assisted by the World Bank (which was negotiated in 1981). Although this project was meant to have been completed by the end of the Sixth Plan, it is likely to spill over into two years of the Seventh Plan. 62 of the tanks have begun construction and Rs.

22 crores are expected to have been spent by the end of the Sixth Plan.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The Irrigation Department's first priority must be to expeditiously complete all on-going schemes, including the World Bank assisted project. In all, the Department anticipates that there will be 536 spill over works from the Sixth Plan. In addition, the Irrigation Department will assist in the restoration and desilting of tanks under DPAP and NREP funds. Finally, the Irrigation Department has proposed an extensive programme of taking up fresh tanks and other lift irrigation works. In addition, the installation of sprinkler irrigation systems in DPAP areas will be propagated by the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department.

The main thrust of the Ground Water Cell of the Department of Mines and Geology will consist, in addition to its existing programme of site certification for borewells, of obtaining a more reliable assessment of the long term ground water potential within the State with the help of more sophisticated instrumentation. It is proposed to take up detailed and comprehensive basin studies in the trap, schistose and granitic terrains, which will cover the basic geological characteristics of the State. This will be coupled with geophysical surveys of aquifers and exploratory drilling for studying the performance of aquifers, as well as a systematisation of other ground water observation studies. The salinity of ground water will also be studied, particularly in the command areas of the Cauvery, Tungabhadra and Malaprabha projects.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The main thrust in minor irrigation during the Seventh Plan must necessarily be on increasing the ayacut under tanks and other surface irrigation, partly through restoration and desilting and partly through taking up new projects. Indeed, minor surface irrigation is the only form of irrigation for which the long term prospects of expansion of the utilised irrigated area are promising. As discussed in Sections 3.4 and 4.7, major irrigation projects appear to pose complex managerial problems by virtue of their sheer size, and these have not eased with the constitution of CADAs; the gap between irrigation potential and utilisation is consequently high. The long run prospects for exploiting groundwater are at present uncertain, but preliminary studies indicate that another 6 lakh wells may conceivably be sunk within the State at the rate of about 25,000 wells annually. Thus, minor surface irrigation appears to be the only promising long run alternative, and a greater thrust on the monitoring and implementation of this programme is needed. In accordance with this, a substantial number of new works will be taken up during the Seventh Plan.

PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES:

Details of the programmes proposed by the Irrigation Department are indicated in TABLE - 6.9B. They involve a total outlay of Rs. 180.00 crores, creating an additional potential of 90,000 hectares. The World Bank assisted project is at present scheduled for completion within 2 years of the Seventh Plan.

Details of the programmes proposed for the Ground Water Cell of the Department of Mines and Geology are indicated in TABLE - 6.9C and reveal a Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 8.84 crores. In addition, in order to induce more efficient use of ground water and to aid water conservaton, there exists a scheme for providing subsidies in the installation of sprinkler irrigation sets by individual farmers. This is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the State Government bearing half the subsidy. An allocation of Rs. 80 lakhs is proposed under the State Seventh Plan.

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

A more dominant thrust is now proposed in favour of minor surface irrigation in the years ahead. However, the existing experience in the handling of these projects has not been altogether successful. Gestation periods are high (occasionally over 8 years), emphasis on restoration and desilting virtually absent, and maintenance of assets already created is poor. And yet there appear to be no compelling reasons (in management or technology) why this need be so, and such small projects ought to be easier to execute and maintain. Existing constraints will need to be smoothed out if an enhanced priority on tank irrigation is to be realised. Many of the labour-intensive works can, in fact, be executed under Special Programmes like DPAP or NREP.

TABLE - 6.9B
OUTLAYS FOR MINOR SURFACE IRRIGATION

			Rs. Crores
Year	Outlay on World Bank assisted Projects	Outlay on other Projects	Total Outlay
1985-86	25.00	12.00	37.00
1986-87	32.00	8.00	40.00
1987-88	--	34.00	34.00
1988-89	--	34.00	34.00
1989-90	--	35.00	35.00
TOTAL	57.00	123.00	180.00

TABLE -6.9C
OUTLAYS FOR GROUND WATER DEVELOPMENT

			Rs. Lakhs
Scheme	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay	
1. Ground Water Investigation & Survey	18.00	3.00	
2. Drilling	192.00	34.00	
3. Strengthening of ground water, Phase-I	193.00	34.00	
4. New Scheme-Phase-II	445.00	132.00	
5. Special Component Plan	36.00	7.00	
TOTAL	884.00	210.00	

THE MINOR IRRIGATION PLAN AT A GLANCE

(Outlays in Rs. lakhs)

Seventh Plan 1985-86 Plan

MINOR SURFACE IRRIGATION

State Sector Outlay	3825.00	490.00
District Sector Outlay	14175.00	3210.00
Non-Plan Outlay	8569.00	1561.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	128.00	48.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	20.00	9.00

GROUND WATER DEVELOPMENT

State Sector Outlay	884.00	210.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	608.00	100.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	165.00	33.00
Special Component Plan	36.00	7.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil

SPRINKLER IRRIGATION

State Sector Outlay	80.00	13.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	Nil	Nil
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	26.50	4.50
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil

LIST OF SCHEMES

**GROUND WATER RESOURCES
STATE SECTOR**

**1. Strengthening of surface water and ground water organisation
Phase I (CS):**

Ground water wing sanctioned to the northern districts of the State to be continued in the VII Plan.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs 193.00 lakhs (GOI contribution paid already) Target=62500 geohydrological sites selection

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 34.00 lakhs. Target=12500 Geohydrological sites selection

**2. Strengthening of Surface Water and Ground Water Organisation:
Phase II (CS).**

Ground water wing sanctioned to the southern districts of the State to be continued in the VII Plan.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 445.00 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs. 33.50 lakhs); Target=62500 Geohydrological sites selection

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 132.00 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs. 33.50 lakhs); Target=12500 Geohydrological sites selection

3.Special Component Plan (CS): For Scheduled Castes
SEVENTH PLAN:Outlay= Rs. 36.00 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs.36.00 lakhs); Target= 5000 Geophysical site selections
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 7.00 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs. 7.00 lakhs)
Target= 1000 Geophysical site selections
4.Investigation And Development Of Ground Water Resources Survey:
SEVENTH PLAN:Outlay= Rs. 18.00 lakhs;Target= 10,000 sq kms
1985-86 PLAN:Outlay= Rs. 3.00 lakhs;Target= 2000 sq kms
5.Investigation & Development of Ground Water Resources:Drilling
SEVENTH PLAN:Outlay= Rs. 192.00 lakhs;Target= 2750 borewells
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 34.00 lakhs;Target= 550 borewells

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL.

MINOR SURFACE IRRIGATION

STATE SECTOR

1.Machinery and Equipment

SEVENTH PLAN:Outlay= Rs. 1025.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN:Outlay= Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

2.Direction and Administration

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 2800.00 lakhs; Target:=Maintenance
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 430.00 lakhs; Target= Maintenance

DISTRICT SECTOR

1.Lift Irrigation Schemes

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 1500.00 lakhs; Target = 22,000 Hectares
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 150.00 lakhs; Target = 1193 Hectares

2.World Bank Assistance Projects

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 5300.00 lakhs; Target = 25000 Hectares
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 2300.00 lakhs; Target = 5165 Hectares

3.Other Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 7255.00 lakhs; Target = 41100 Hectares
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 731.00 lakhs; Target = 1542 Hectares

4.Tribal Sub - Plan

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 20.00 lakhs; Target = 300 Hectares
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 9.00 lakhs; Target = 100 Hectares

5.Special Component Plan

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 100.00 lakhs; Target = 1600 Hectares
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 20.00 lakhs; Target = Nil

SPRINKLER IRRIGATION

STATE SECTOR

1.Sprinkler Irrigation in Drought Prone Area (CS) :- Subsidy to individual farmers.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay: Rs. 80.00 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs. 80.00 lakhs)
Target: 900 beneficiaries.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 13.00 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs. 13.00 lakhs)
Target= 150 beneficiaries.

DISTRICT SECTOR

Nil

6.10 POWER GENERATION

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

There are 3 major power projects being constructed within the State : the Kalinadi Project, the Raichur Thermal Project and the Varahi Project. The total peaking capacity at the commencement of the Seventh Plan at the point of generation is estimated to be 2113 MWs. Correspondingly, the total annual energy availability at the commencement of the Seventh Plan from all projects within the State is expected to be 7772 MUs to be supplemented by net imports and Karnataka's share of Central Projects (The State has only recently succeeded in obtaining some power from one such project). After allowing for the requirements of maintenance and other reserves as well as T&D losses, it is estimated that the overall deficit within the State at the commencement of the Seventh Plan in relation to unrestricted demand would be 4102 MUs corresponding to a deficit in the peak availability of power of 901 MWs.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN :

In view of the acute imbalance that has developed within the Power sector during the Sixth Plan, the programme for Power Generation during the Seventh Plan is governed by the perspective suggested in Section 4.9. The programme seeks to emphasise the execution of short gestation projects and to 'crash' the completion schedules of ongoing projects.

During the Seventh Plan it is planned to reach an overall total peaking capacity of 2478 MWs at the point of distribution, as from a base of 1220 MWs at the commencement of the Plan. Thus, it is envisaged that total peaking capacity will rise by 1258 MWs. This will lead to an average annual availability of 13860 MUs (net of reductions and maintenance reserves) at the terminal year of the Seventh Plan as compared to an annual energy availability of 7772 MUs in the final year of the Sixth Plan. It is thus expected that the net energy availability will increase by over 75% during the Seventh Plan. In order to achieve this, the broad thrust during the Seventh Plan will be to introduce short gestation projects (diesel sets and gas turbines). In addition, on-going schemes will be swiftly completed and early clearance obtained and adequate investments made on new schemes which may be commissioned only after the Seventh Plan, including a multifuel thermal project to be located at Mangalore. In addition efforts will be made to considerably diversify the power-supply mix : besides hydro and thermal power, efforts will be made to persuade the Government of India to locate a nuclear power station within the State.

This will need to be supplemented by policy measures which will encourage and induce the Private Sector to invest in power generation. The adequacy of measures hitherto adopted will need to be assessed and a greater degree of liberalisation and entrepreneurial incentive may well need to be extended.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN :

Thus, the Seventh Plan is expected to bring stability into the power generation system through a diversification of the power-supply mix and, as against all the power generated at present within the State being hydro-electric, it is expected that at the end of the Seventh Plan 16% of the power generated will be thermal. In addition, Government policy is expected to strongly encourage the involvement of the private sector in power generation.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES :

Project details for each year of the Seventh Plan are indicated in TABLE 6.10A. It is evident that the main thrusts during the Seventh Plan will have to be on ensuring the successful scheduling of the 1st Stage of the Kalinadi, Varahi and Raichur Projects. The financial resources needed during the Seventh Plan to implement such a programme are indicated in TABLE - 6.10B. Overall, Rs.928 crores will be the outlay during the Seventh Plan period. This will include outlays on 4 projects which will have to be started during the Seventh Plan but which will be commissioned after the Plan period is over. The details of these are indicated in TABLE - 6.10C, and it is evident that advance action in pursuance of such a perspective plan will require Rs. 216.11 crores during the Seventh Plan period. This will amount to 23% of the total proposed outlay on power generation and its major chunk will be deployed for the Sharavati Tail Race and the Mangalore Multi-Fuel Project.

TABLE 6.10 A
POWER AND ENERGY AVAILABILITY FROM THE SEVENTH PLAN

Generating Stations	PEAKING CAPACITY (MWS)					ENERGY AVAILABILITY (MUS)				
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
<u>Existing Stations</u>										
K.E.B.operated	221	221	221	221	221	530	530	530	530	530
K.P.C.Operated	979	979	979	979	979	5193	5193	5193	5193	5193
<u>On-going Schemes</u>										
Kali Stage-I	910	910	910	910	910	2291	2641	2991	3341	3703
Raichur Thermal Stage-I	420	420	420	420	420	150	790	1100	1200	1320
Varahi Stage-I	--	--	230	239	239	--	--	400	1100	1100
<u>New Schemes</u>										
Ghataprabha	--	--	--	32	32	--	--	--	30	131
Kali Stage-II	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	350
Mallapur Canal Drom Station	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	51	51
Mini/Micro Hydel	--	--	2	2	2	--	--	9	9	9
Raichur Thermal Stage-II	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--	--	150
Diesel Sets	--	30	30	30	30	--	150	150	150	150
Gas Turbines	--	100	100	100	100	--	550	550	550	550
<u>Reductions and Reserves</u>										
Net peaking Capacity/Energy	785	852	886	893	981	116	254	295	319	356
Central Project's Share	118	162	209	237	237	266	500	672	835	979
TOTAL PEAKING CAPACITY/ENERGY	1863	1970	2215	2286	2478	8314	10100	11300	12670	13860

TABLE - 6.10 B
FINANCIAL RESOURCES REQUIRED FOR THE SEVENTH PLAN
 (Rs.Crores)

Generating Station	1985-86 Plan	Seventh Plan
Existing Stations		
K.E.B.operated	--	--
K.P.C.operated	3.30	15.60
On-going Schemes		
Kali Stage-I	16.00	28.41
Raichur Thermal Stage-I	50.00	62.53
Varahi Stage-I	40.50	91.38
New Schemes		
Ghataprabha	5.45	26.16
Kali Stage-II	12.00	227.00
Mallapur Canal Drom Station	1.85	10.87
Mini/Micro Hydel	2.25	3.06
Raichur Thermal Stage-II	18.25	158.88
Diesel Sets	Nil	23.00
Gas Turbines	Nil	60.00
Other Projects to Fructify in Eighth Plan	0.40	216.11
TOTAL	150.00	923.00
Survey and Investigation	1.00	5.00
GRAND TOTAL	151.00	928.00

TABLE - 6.10 C
FINANCIAL RESOURCES REQUIRED FOR PROJECTS TO BE COMMISSIONED
AFTER THE SEVENTH PLAN
 (Rs.Crores)

Generating Station	1985-86 Plan	Seventh Plan
Gangavali Stage-I	0.25	10.00
S.V.P.Tail Race	0.15	106.00
Mahadayi	--	20.11
Mangalore Multi-Fuel	--	80.00
TOTAL	0.40	216.11

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

During the Seventh Plan the Karnataka Power Corporation will therefore be managing the installation of amore diversified pattern of power generation, modulating its existing thrust on long gestation hydro and thermal projects by taking up a number of quick yielding and more decentralised projects. Despite this, and although demand projections for energy in future years are subject to statistical bias, at least one set of forecasts.(as contained in TABLE - 6.10D and based on the Report of the Three-Man Committee constituted by the State Government) estimates that the State will continue to have an energy deficit of about 2300 MU in the final year of the Seventh Plan. The projects now proposed will therefore need to be executed to very strict time-schedules in the manner indicated above.

TABLE - 6.10 D
FORECAST OF REQUIREMENT AND AVAILABILITY
OF POWER AND ENERGY FOR THE SEVENTH PLAN

Particulars	SEVENTH PLAN					
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
A. Energy Requirement of different categories of consumers(MU)						
1.Domestic Lighting	457	517	577	637	697	757
2.Domestic Power(AEH)	874	1014	1168	1336	1518	1714
3.Commercial Lighting	196	219	245	275	308	345
4.L.T.Power(including of commercial-power & waterworks)	698	775	860	955	1060	1176
5.Irrigation Pumpsets	607	691	775	859	943	1027
6.Public Lighting	104	114	126	138	152	167
7.Licensees	30	32	34	36	38	40
8.Free Lighting & sales to KPC	20	20	20	20	20	20
9.Total of LT Sector	2986	3382	3805	4256	4736	5246
10.Sales to Goa	130	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.H.T.Sector(Unrestricted)	6146	6601	7009	7375	7570	7693
12.Grand Total	9262	9983	10814	11631	12306	12939
B.Overall T&D Loss (Percent)	22.0	22.0	21.5	21.0	20.5	20.0
C.Forecast of Energy requirement(MU)						
D.Energy availability(MU)NET	7772	8314	10100	11300	12670	13860
E.Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	-4102	-4485	-3676	-3423	-2809	-2314
F.Annual Load Factor(%)	63.5	64.3	64.2	64.3	63.9	63.5
G.Peak Demand(MW)	2121	2272	2448	2614	2765	2908
H.NET Peak availability(MW)	1220	1863	1970	2215	2286	2478
I.GROSS availability (MW)	2113	2530	2660	2892	2942	3222
J.Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	-901	-409	-478	-399	-479	-430

THE POWER GENERATION PLAN AT A GLANCE

(Outlays in Rs.Lakhs)

	Seventh Plan	1985-86 Plan
State Sector Outlay	92800.00	15100.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	Nil	Nil
Plan Maintenance Outlay	1360.00	280.00
Special Component Plan	Nil	Nil
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil

LIST OF SCHEMES

STATE SECTOR

1. **Kalinadi Stage-I:** On-going scheme, scheduled to be completed
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2841 Lakhs;
 Target = Addition to installed capacity of 100 MW
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1600 Lakhs;
 Target = Addition to installed capacity of 100 MW
2. **Raichur Thermal Power Station Stage-I :** On-going scheme, scheduled to be completed
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.6253 Lakhs;
 Target = Addition to installed capacity of 210 MW
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5000 Lakhs;
 Target = Addition to installed capacity of 210 MW
3. **Varahi Project :** On-going scheme scheduled to be completed.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.9138 Lakhs;
 Target = Addition to installed capacity of 239 MW
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.4050 Lakhs;
 Target = Project to make progress
4. **Ghataprabha Power House:** Ongoing scheme scheduled to be completed
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2616 Lakhs;
 Target = Addition to installed capacity of 32 MW
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 545 Lakhs;
 Target = Project to make progress
5. **Mallapura Power House:** On-going scheme scheduled to be completed
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1087 Lakhs;
 Target = Addition to installed capacity of 9 MW
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 185 Lakhs;
 Target = Project to make progress
6. **Mini/Micro Hydel Projects:** Sirwar, Ganekal and Kalmala : On-going scheme scheduled to be completed.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 306 Lakhs;
 Target = Addition to installed capacity of 1.75 MW
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 225 Lakhs;
 Target = Projects to make progress
7. **Kalinadi Stage-II:** New scheme scheduled to be completed during Eighth Plan with an installed capacity of 230 MW
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.22700 lakhs;
 Target = Addition to installed capacity of 70 MW
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 1200 lakhs;
 Target = Project to make progress

8. **Raichur Thermal Power Station Stage-II:** New scheme scheduled to be completed
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.15888 lakhs;
 Target = Addition to installed capacity of 210 MW
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 1825 lakhs;
 Target = Project to make progress
9. **Diesel Sets:** New Scheme short gestation project, scheduled to be completed
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 2300 lakhs;
 Target = Addition to installed capacity of 30 MW
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil
 Target = Nil
10. **Gas Turbines:** New Scheme - Short gestation project scheduled to be completed
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 6000 lakhs;
 Target = Addition to installed capacity of 100 MW
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil
 Target = Nil
11. **Mahadayi Hydel Project:** New scheme expected to be commissioned during Eighth Plan with installed capacity of 400 MW
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2011 lakhs;
 Target = Project to make progress
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil
 Target = Nil
12. **Sharavathy Tail Race Project:** New scheme expected to be commissioned during Eighth Plan with installed capacity of 240 MW.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10600 lakhs;
 Target = Project to make progress
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.15 lakhs;
 Target = Project to make progress
13. **Mangalore Multi-Fuel Project:** New scheme expected to be commissioned during Eighth Plan with installed capacity of 420 MW.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.8000 lakhs;
 Target = Project to make progress
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil
 Target = Nil
14. **Repair/Essential Works:** Works on Almatti Dam Power House, Linganamakki Dam Power House and Sharvathi:
 SEVENTH PLAN :Outlay = Rs.1560.00 lakhs;
 Target = Essential/Repair Works
 1985-86 PLAN :Outlay = Rs.330.00 lakhs;
 Target = Essential/Repair Works
15. **Gangavali Hydro Electric Project-Stage=I:** Expected to be commissioned during Eighth Plan with installed capacity of 210 MW
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1000 lakhs;
 Target = Project to make progress
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.25 lakhs;
 Target = Project to make progress
16. **Survey and Investigation:** Identification of Hydro Power potential major, mini & micro and preparation of shelf of projects.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.500 lakhs;
 Target = Continuing task
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.100 lakhs;
 Target = continuing task

DISTRICT SECTOR

Nil

6.11 POWER TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

The existing status of the sector was discussed in Section 4.9 wherein the several weaknesses of the power transmission and distribution system were noted. Further, as TABLE-2.10F indicated, the existing T&D losses are high. There is inadequate metering of these losses along the T&D grid and, as such, an insufficient appreciation of the extent to which different factors contribute to overall losses. Indeed, energy conservation within the T&D system will need to be planned with greater foresight during the Seventh Plan.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The broad investment thrust during the Seventh Plan will be directed towards stabilising the transmission and distribution system within the State, lowering energy losses within the system, and ensuring that the considerable increases in the demand for energy during the next 5 years can be met without aggravating the strains on the transmission and distribution system. This will require high investments in extra high voltage and high voltage lines, in the construction of connecting sub-stations, and in strengthening the feeder distribution network with a view to reducing losses and servicing an expanding rural energisation programme. More sizable programmes of irrigation pumpsets energisation and household electrification are envisaged, the electrification of the remaining unelectrified villages will be completed, and the electrification of hamlets will be speeded up. For such programmes to be rapidly implemented the Rural Electrification Corporation will have to be induced to finance schemes in a much bigger way than at present.

For the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs.477 crores for Transmission and Distribution is proposed. Over three-fifths of this outlay is being proposed for major schemes (extra high voltage and high voltage lines and sub-stations linking them), the rest of the outlay being earmarked for various rural electrification programmes, service connections and low voltage lines and sub-stations. It is now clear that there has been inadequate investment on the transmission system during the Sixth Plan which has set in train a vicious circle under which the KEB's performance deteriorates almost directly in proportion to the expansion of the distribution system that accompanies the increased demand from industry and pumpsets energisation.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The central emphasis during the Seventh Plan will thus have to be on ensuring a qualitative improvement of the system. Superior commercial efficiency and organisational restructuring of the KEB will need attention in order that the more demanding and complex objectives of the Seventh Plan can be implemented. The total energy to be distributed by the end of the Seventh Plan will be over three-quarters that at the commencement of the Plan, the demand profile will be more diversified and considerably higher

than at present, and - on the basis of at least one set of forecasts - it is expected that at the end of the Seventh Plan there will continue to be a supply-demand imbalance of about 2300 MUs. In the absence of strong investments on systems upgradation, executed to tight time-schedules, there is a very real apprehension of the T&D system being unable to cope with the situation.

In order to reinforce the T&D system, it is planned to construct (for the first time within the State) a 400 KV line from Sharavathi to Bangalore over a distance of 390 Kms. In addition it is expected that the National Thermal Power Corporation will also lay a 400 KV line from Munirabad to Bangalore over a distance of 320 Kms to absorb power available from neighbouring States.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

In order that the transmission system be upgraded during the Seventh Plan, a substantial thrust on the laying of extra high voltage and high voltage lines together with supporting substations, is envisaged. Details of the works proposed are indicated in TABLE-6.11A. A total investment of Rs.477 crores will be needed during the Seventh Plan, of which Rs.290 crores will be on major schemes along the arterial transmission grid. Details of the minor schemes proposed, for coping with the more dispersed distribution network imposed by an expanded rural electrification programme, are indicated in TABLE-6.11B. The targets set for the various programmes of rural energisation, which are guided by recent policy imperatives, are indicated in TABLE-6.11C.

The nature of the investment thrust proposed for major transmission works is more clearly perceived through its functional categorisation in terms of generation evacuation, capacity improvement, reliability improvement, voltage improvement and loss reduction. TABLE-6.11D reveals that two-thirds of the investment will be on quantitative expansions (evacuation and capacity improvement), the rest being on qualitative improvements (for reliability, stable voltages and loss reductions). Thus viewed, the most substantial investment of Rs.72.66 crores is being proposed on 220 KV lines for generation evacuation.

PRE-CONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

The attainment of these objectives will impose considerable demands on the organisational efficiency and technical expertise of the KEB. Some of these issues were discussed in Section 4.9. It is crucial that existing management systems towards energy distribution be streamlined and geared up to cope with the increasingly complex problems that the KEB will face in the years ahead.

TABLE-6.11A
TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION OUTLAYS FOR THE SEVENTH PLAN

CATEGORY OF SCHEME	SPECIFICATION	OUTLAY (Rs.Crores)
400 KV lines	390 Kms.	46.30
220 KV lines	2974 Kms	112.40
110 KV lines	777 Kms.	17.76
66 KV lines	906 Kms.	14.80
400 KV Sub-Station	500 MVA(1 Sub-Station)	10.00
220 KV Sub-Station	1600 MVA(3 Sub-Stations)	48.00
110 KV Sub-Station	500 MVA(30 Sub-Stations)	16.84
66 KV Sub-Station	425 MVA(42 Sub-Stations)	15.18
Capacitors and Var Compensation		9.12
Total Major Schemes		290.40
Other Schemes (including Rural Electrification)		186.60
GRAND TOTAL		477.00

TABLE-6.11B
OUTLAYS ON MINOR TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION SCHEMES
UNDER THE MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME
(Rs.Crores)

Category of Schemes	Seventh Plan Outlays	1985-86 Plan Outlay
Extension and improvements	18.95	4.00
Schemes for reduction of T&D losses	15.30	3.45
Service Connections	60.00	10.00
Buildings and other works	20.00	4.00
I.P.Set energisation	7.50*	1.50
Village electrification(inclusive of hamlets)	44.85	8.85
Household Electrification	20.00	4.00
of which :		
Bhagyajothi - 250,000 at Rs.340/-per installation	8.50	1.70
Single bulb/two bulbs connections - 250,000 at Rs.460/-per installation	11.50	2.30
TOTAL	186.60	35.80

*Excluding an outlay of Rs.165.25 crores proposed under the Non-Plan Rural Electrification Corporation Programme.

TABLE-6.11C

TARGETS FOR RURAL ENERGISATION FOR THE SEVENTH PLAN

Schemes	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total During the Seventh Plan
Irrigation Pumpsets	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	2,25,000
Village Electrification	1,350	1,550	1,624	-	-	4,524
Hamlets Electrification	1,150	950	876	2,500	2,500	7,976
Household Electrification*	2,25,000	2,25,000	2,25,000	2,25,000	2,25,000	11,25,000
<u>Of which:</u>						
i) Bhagya- jyothi	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	2,50,000
ii) Other single bulb/ two bulb connec- tions	50,000	50	50,000	50,000	50,000	2,50,000
iii) Self financing sche- heme*	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	6,25,000

*The self-financing scheme will involve no financial commitments from the Plan.

TABLE-6.11D
FUNCTIONAL CATEGORISATION OF SEVENTH PLAN
INVESTMENT ON MAJOR TRANSMISSION WORKS

Functional Category	400 KV	220 KV	110 KV	66 KV	Static VAR/SUS Compensation	Total
TOTAL INVESTMENT(Rs.Crores)						
General Evacuation	-	72.66	6.63	-	-	79.29
Capacity Improvement	56.30	31.32	14.42	15.36	-	117.40
Reliability Improvement	-	31.40	4.14	12.28	-	47.82
Voltage Improvement and Loss Reductions	-	25.02	9.41	2.34	9.12	45.89
TOTAL	56.30	160.40	34.60	29.98	9.12	290.40
PROPORTIONATE INVESTMENT(%)						
General Evacuation	-	45.30	19.20	-	-	27.30
Capacity Improvement	100.00	19.50	41.60	51.10	-	40.40
Reliability Improvement	-	19.60	12.00	40.80	-	16.50
Voltage Improvement and loss Reductions	-	15.60	27.20	8.10	100.00	15.80
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.00

THE POWER TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION PLAN AT A GLANCE
(outlays in Rs.Lakhs)

	Seventh Plan	1985-86 Plan
State Sector Outlay	47,700.00	7,600.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	Nil	Nil
Plan Maintenance Outlay	12,455.00	1,925.00
Special Component Plan	6,008.70	690.76
Tribal Sub-Plan	75.00	15.00

LIST OF SCHEMES

STATE SECTOR

1. **400 KV Transmission Line:** Construction of the line from Sharavathy to Bangalore
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.4,630.00 Lakhs;
Target = 390 Circuit KMs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.10 lakhs; Target=Work-in-progress
2. **220 KV Transmission Lines:** Completion of ongoing works and taking up new works to meet the requirement of evacuation capacity.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.11,240.00 Lakhs; Target=2,974 Circuit KMs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1,390 Lakhs, Target=519 Circuit KMs
3. **110 KV Transmission Lines:** Completion of ongoing works and taking up new works for improving quality and reliability and strengthening the system
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1,776.00 Lakhs; Target=777 Circuit Kms.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs175.00 Lakhs; Target=237 Circuit Kms.
4. **66 KV Transmission Lines:** Completion of ongoing works and taking up new works for improving quality and reliability and strengthening the system.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1,480.00 Lakhs; Target=906 Circuit Kms.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs125.00 Lakhs; Target=135 Circuit Kms.
5. **400 KV SUB-STATIONS:** Works for capacity improvement.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1000.00 Lakhs; Target=1(500 MVA)
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil ; Target=Nil
6. **220 KV Sub-Stations:** Completion of ongoing works and taking up new and modification works.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = RS.4800.00 Lakhs, Target=8(1600 MVA)
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1300.00 Lakhs, Target=450 MVA
7. **110 KV Sub-Stations:** Taking up new and modification works.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1,684.00 Lakhs; Target=30(500 MVA)
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.325.00 lakhs; Target= 165 MVA
8. **66 KV Sub-Stations:** Taking up new and modification works.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1,518.00; Target=42(425 MVA)
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.300.00 Lakhs; Target=158 MVA
9. **Capacitors and VarCompensation:** Installation of capacitors in 11 KV and high voltages sub-section
SEVENTH PLAN: OUTLAY=RS.912.00 LAKHS; Target=912.5 MVAR
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.198.17Lakhs; Target=295 MVAR
10. **Electrification of Villages and Hamlets:** Electrification of all unelectrified villages and 50% of hamlets.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.4,135.00 Lakhs; Target=4,524 Villages and 7,976 Hamlets.
1985-86-PLAN: Outlay=Rs.815.00 Lakhs; Target=1,350 Villages and 1,150 Hamlets.

11. **Household Electrification:** Providing installations under Bhagyajyothi scheme and scheme of single bulb/two bulb connections.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2000.00 Lakhs; Target=5.00 Lakh households.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.400.00 Lakhs; Target=1.00 Lakh households.
12. **Irrigation Pumpsets Energisation:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.750.00 lakhs; Target=2.25 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.150.00 lakhs; Target=45,000
13. **Other Schemes:** 33 KV Transmission lines, survey and investigation.
SEVENTH PLAN: OUTLAY=RS.11,775.00 Lakhs; Target=20 lakh service connections and 125 Tribal colonies.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2,411.83 lakhs; Target=4 lakh service connections and 25 Tribal colonies.

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

6.12 NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

The enhanced emphasis on developing new sources of energy, which has gained in importance during the Sixth Plan, is motivated by the increasingly skewed pattern of energy consumption within the economy. The imbalances which have arisen were discussed in Section 2.10. Although non-conventional sources of energy still account for a minute share of total energy consumption, nevertheless there are two reasons for emphasising Plan investment in such energy sources; first, conventional sources (oil, coal, electricity) tend to be excessively centralised sources requiring elaborate distribution systems for ensuring their spread over the economy. There is thus a need to develop more decentralised energy sources which can be generated within the village economy; second, several such decentralised sources (particularly firewood, dung cake and agricultural wastes) have been traditional sources of fuel in the village economy, though the techniques used to generate energy are not efficient; this implies that the application of science & technology could assist in reducing energy wastage in exploiting such traditional sources of energy.

A review of the present status of such non-conventional energy sources indicates that several such sources have been identified and are in various stages of development, including R&D, commercial production and the diffusion of technology. These sources include biogas, sludge gas, solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, mini and micro hydel sources, energy plantations, programmes of social forestry, waste heat recovery, improved kerosene stoves, wood burning chulhas and briquettes from agricultural waste. The commercial marketing of these non-conventional sources has, however, generally not been vigorously attempted.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The existing emphasis on the development of new sources of energy has largely been on biogas development. While reinforcing the thrust for biogas, the Seventh Plan will evolve programmes for the exploitation of other energy sources as well, and implement programmes specific to each such energy source. In particular, indigenous technology appears now to be available for the diffusion of solar energy, and more widespread demonstration methods will be adopted during the Seventh Plan.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

While accelerating progress in the promotion of biogas (in which the achievement during the Sixth Plan has not been particularly striking) the Seventh Plan will also be responsive to the constraints operating in augmenting other sources of energy. This will involve a more sensitive appraisal of the institutional constraints to developing other energy sources, focussing R&D efforts on such non-conventional energy sources in order to reduce construction costs, improving process efficiency and (in the case of biogas generation) exploring the use of alternative feed stocks.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

A total outlay of Rs.322 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan, the details of which are indicated in TABLE - 6.12A. There are two major programmes, the Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) and the National Programme of Biogas Development. The IREP envisages schemes for Extension, Training and Survey; for the demonstration of new energy devices; for the supply of such devices at subsidised prices; for providing incentives for the development of innovative techniques; for the cultivation of "energy forests" on communal lands; and for research and development. The targets for the distribution of energy devices are contained in TABLE - 6.12B.

TABLE - 6.12A
OUTLAYS PROPOSED FOR NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY

Programme	Rs.lakhs	
	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay
Integrated Rural Energy Programme	242.00	31.00
National Programme of Biogas Development	80.00	16.00
Total	322.00	47.00

TABLE - 6.12B
TARGETS FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF ENERGY DEVICES

Devices	Nos.	
	Seventh Plan Target	1985-86 Target
Solar Cookers	6500	700
Solar Water Heaters	130	14
Kolar Water Pumps	65	7
Improved Kerosene Stoves	26,000	2,800
Improved Wood Burning Stoves	20,000	4,000
Tropiculters	650	70
Windmills	65	7
Photo Voltaic Street Lights	65	7

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

Given the minute contribution made by non-conventional energy sources in satisfying existing aggregate levels of energy demand, it appears unlikely that the share of such energy sources will be significant for some years to come. The importance of such energy sources, however, lies in the scope afforded for decentralising the availability of energy resources. The possibilities for developing such resources (judged in terms of feasible R&D efforts) is encouraging, and the rural demand for absorbing such technologies is crucially dependent on their

pricing structure. A combination of the active marketing of proven technologies, the availability of institutional finance, organisational streamlining at the district level, and vigorous publicity are among the prerequisites for successful implementation.

THE NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY PLAN AT A GLANCE		
	(Outlays in Rs.lakhs)	
	Seventh Plan	1985-86 Plan
State Sector outlay	322.00	47.00
District Sector outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan outlay	Nil	Nil
Plan Maintenance outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	Nil	Nil
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil

LIST OF SCHEMES

INTEGRATED RURAL ENERGY PROGRAMME

STATE SECTOR

- 1. Extension, Training and Survey:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.3.75 lakhs(plus GOI share of Rs.3.75 lakhs); Target = Staff
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.75 lakhs(plus GOI share of Rs.0.75 lakhs); Target = Staff
- 2. Demonstration of New Energy Devices:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.65.00 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.65.00 lakhs); Target = Solar cooker = 2000 Solar Water Heater = 350, Solar Pumps = 50, Wood burning stoves=4800, Wind Mills = 20, Tropiculters = 200, Solar Photovoltaic street lighst = 500
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.8.00 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.8.00 lakhs); Target=Solar Cookers=210, Solar Water Heater=35, Solar Pumps=10, Wood burning stoves=700,Wind Mills = 7,Tropiculters=7 Solar Photovoltaic Street lights=35
- 3. Scheme of Subsidy:**Supply of new energy devices at subsidised price.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.65.00 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.65.00 lakhs); Target = Solar Cookers, Water heaters and Pumps, Wind Mills, kerosene and wood burning stoves, Tropiculters, Solar Photovoltaic Street Lights.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.7.00 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.7.00 lakhs);Target=Solar energy devices, improved stoves, Wind mills
- 4. Research and Development:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.16.25 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.16.25 lakhs); Target=R&D
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1.75 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.1.75 lakhs); Target=R&D
- 5. Innovative Schemes of Incentives for Development of New Technology:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.16.25 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.16.25 lakhs); Target=Incentives
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1.75 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.1.75 lakhs); Target=Incentives

6. Energy Forest:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.16.25 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.16.25 lakhs); Target=Assistance.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1.50 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.1.50 lakhs); Target=Assistance.

7. Staff and Overheads:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.59.50 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.59.50 lakhs);

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.10.25 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.10.25 lakhs).

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF BIOGAS DEVELOPMENT

STATE SECTOR

1. Subsidy towards Biogas Plants:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.1312.50 lakhs); Target=7500 plants per annum.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.262.50 lakhs); Target=7500 plants

2. Rectification of defective Biogas Plants: Subsidy scheme

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.22.00 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.22.00 lakhs); Target=Subsidy

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.4.40 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.4.40 lakhs); Target=Subsidy.

3. Remuneration to Gobar Gas Supervisors:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.50.00 lakhs;

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.10.00 lakhs;

4. Office Expenses:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.8.00 lakhs;

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1.60 lakhs;

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

6.13. VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

The central thrust of the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1983, of the State Government is the reinforcement and expansion of village and small industries. There are 43,560 registered small scale units with a total investment of Rs. 418 crores providing employment to 4.6 lakh people. In addition, there are about 2.6 lakh unregistered small scale units providing employment to about 11.7 lakh people. Although the data base on this sector (and particularly its unregistered component) is comparatively scanty, some aspects of the existing status of the unorganised sector were discussed in Section 2.9. Much of this sector faces problems of uncompetitiveness on account of outmoded technologies, uneconomic scales of operation, lack of entrepreneurial skills, difficulties of ensuring timely and adequate inputs, and with marketing. It is with a view to overcoming these deficiencies that the Industrial Policy Resolution of the State Government focuses attention on the organisational and policy support needed to protect and to promote the expansion of this sector.

In addition, the Sericulture Industry (which has been assisted by the World Bank and for which a separate Directorate of Government exists) now produces 3900 tonnes of raw silk, with an annual growth rate of 11% (as against a national growth rate within this sector of 6.2%). Considerable success has emerged in minimising the effect of diseases and pests. In addition, the State has achieved a production level of 3900 tonnes (including 144 tons of bivoltine raw silk). However, the demand for bivoltine raw silk from the State is now depressed as much cheaper imported raw silk is available. The State Government has, however, been endeavouring to promote this variety through an insurance scheme, the strengthening of seed multiplication and monetary incentives, in addition to research on superior silkworm races being currently carried out by the Karnataka State Sericulture Development Institute.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

In accordance with the Industrial Policy Resolution of the State Government, the main thrust of industrial development during the Seventh Plan aims at the creation of productive employment opportunities. It is estimated by the Industries Department that the expansion and promotional programmes envisaged for Village and Small Industries would create additional employment opportunities of 1.9 lakhs in Khadi and Village Industries and 7.2 lakhs in Tiny and Small Scale Industries. Government support for this will focus on promotional measures, subsidies and infrastructural support.

For the Sericulture Industry, the Seventh Plan strategy takes into account the potential that the State has in silk production, anticipated trends in domestic and international markets (particularly the growing international demand for silk to be met largely by China and India), and the realisation that the quality of raw silk produced within the State needs to be improved in order to be internationally competitive. Accordingly, the

emphasis will be on the modernisation of the industry (which began with the Rs.80 crore World Bank assisted project during the Sixth Plan). The Seventh Plan will operationalise a comprehensive policy of research and training, basic seed production and silk marketing. The Plan envisages both the expansion of area under mulberry and the consolidation of infrastructural facilities created during the Sixth Plan, so as to achieve a production of 6,500 tons during the Seventh Plan. The World Bank Sericulture Project is scheduled for completion within 2 years of the Seventh Plan.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The Seventh Plan envisages a more positive role for the Government in promoting and protecting Village and Small Scale Industries through a strengthening of programmes for providing worksheds, technology improvement, assured and timely supply of various inputs and a robust marketing infrastructure. Financial support will continue to be extended to the various public agencies concerned with assistance to this sector. The emphasis in Sericulture will be on ensuring further modernisation in order that the raw silk produced within the State meets international quality specifications.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

A total outlay for this sector of Rs.268.26 crores is proposed during the Seventh Plan, comprising Rs.147.18 crores for Village and Small Industries and Rs.121.08 crores for Sericulture. Details of the outlays for Village and Small Industries are contained in TABLE - 6.13A and it is apparent that almost two-thirds of the Outlay is proposed to be spent on the promotion of handlooms and on infrastructural development. Targets proposed during the Seventh Plan are depicted in TABLE-6.13B, which reveals that during the Seventh Plan it is targeted to establish 25,000 Khadi and Village industrial units, 60,000 Village and Small Scale industrial units, 12,000 industrial sheds and 5,625 common worksheds and living-cum-worksheds. Organisational support will be given to one lakh handloom weavers as well as another 1,500 artisans engaged in leather based activities. Finally, allocations proposed for Sericulture are indicated in TABLE - 6.13C.

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

The strategy for the unorganised sector proposed in the Industrial Policy Resolution is radical by the yardstick of existing levels of achievement. Its feasibility, as discussed in Section 4.10, rests substantially on the provision of adequate infrastructure facilities by Government and its several agencies. These facilities will extend to rural technical training facilities; a comprehensive network of testing; design and development; quality control facilities; establishment of market research; developmental and promotional centres; institutions for technology upgradation; and promotion of entrepreneurial skills. Avoidable administrative obstacles will need to be identified and removed, and the State has already made a beginning in this direction. Finally, however, even if Government does succeed in bridging

these gaps, certain fundamental economic issues continue to remain (which have been discussed in Section 2.9) on which existing ideas are largely hazy, about the inherent viability and cost-competitiveness of traditional and household industries in the absence of direct controls on more modern competing production processes.

The Outlays proposed above for Village and Small Industries will be buttressed by several activities which, for purposes of Plan categorisation, are slotted under Medium and Large Industries in Section 6.14. Thus, for instance, investments proposed in the Karnataka State Finance Corporation (KSFC) during the Seventh Plan amount to Rs.15 crores, all of which is aimed at the Small Scale Sector. In addition an investment of Rs.10 crores is proposed in KEONICS, which will largely benefit the Small Scale Sector and will lead to employment generating productive activity. Thus the thrust on the Small Scale Industrial Sector will be more pronounced than is indicated by the outlays listed in TABLE - 6.13A.

TABLE - 6.13A
OUTLAYS PROPOSED FOR VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES

Programme	Rs.lakhs	
	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay
Handloom Promotion Schemes	5513.00	707.00
Handicrafts Development	360.00	40.00
Coir Development	250.00	30.00
Assistance to Powerloom Cooperative Societies	100.00	10.00
Grant-in-Aid to Khadi and Village Industries	700.00	100.00
Development of Institutions	530.00	127.00
KSSIDC - Assistance towards Infrastructural Development	4000.00	300.00
District Industries Centres:		
State's Share	1200.00	375.00
Training ,Tool kits,House-cum-Workshed	800.00	100.00
Development of Leather Based Industries	300.00	55.00
Employment Promotion/Training Programme	140.00	33.00
Dutch Credit Schemes:State's share	520.00	125.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	80.00	16.00
Other Promotional Activities	225.00	82.00
TOTAL	14718.00	2100.00

TABLE - 6.13B
SEVENTH PLAN TARGETS FOR VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

Programme	Numbers
	Target
Infrastructure	
Establishment of Khadi and Village Industrial Units	25,000
Establishment of Village and Small Scale Industrial Units	60,000
Construction of Industrial Sheds	12,000
Construction of mini-industrial sheds	2,500
Construction of common worksheds and living-cum-worksheds under World Bank Project for Silk Handloom	5,625
Establishment of Entrepreneurship Development Institute	1
Leather Technology Institute	1
Handloom Technology Institute	1
Beneficiary Oriented:	
Financial Support to Artisans	1,00,000
Organisational Support to Handloom Weavers	1,00,000

TABLE - 6.13C
OUTLAYS PROPOSED FOR SERICULTURE

Programme	Rs.lakhs	
	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay
Karnataka Sericulture Project-World Bank	7649.58	1483.30
Farms	592.06	75.20
Control of Diseases and Pests	150.00	30.00
Subsidy to Rearers and Reelers	408.00	50.00
Subsidy and Investments-Cooperative Societies	12.00	2.00
BIRD and Dutch Assisted Projects	152.50	113.50
Buildings	195.00	35.00
Modernisation	300.00	10.00
Infrastructure Development	1079.87	-
KSIC Filature Equity Share	100.00	-
Subsidy for Charakas	21.00	3.00
Administration, Publicity, etc.	229.57	10.00
Special Component Plan	1008.42	200.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	210.00	30.00
TOTAL	12108.00	2042.00

THE VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES PLAN AT A GLANCE

(Outlays in Rs.lakhs)

Seventh Plan 1985-86 Plan

Village and Small Industries		
State Sector Outlay	10818.00	1346.25
District Sector Outlay	3900.00	753.75
Non-Plan Outlay	2200.00	398.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	1106.00	213.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	80.00	16.00
Sericulture		
State Sector Outlay	4347.14	802.35
District Sector Outlay	7760.86	1239.65
Non-Plan Outlay	3840.00	695.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	1008.42	200.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	210.00	30.00

LIST OF SCHEMES

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

STATE SECTOR

- District Industries Centre - Central Cell (CSS):** State's share in establishment and conducting of programmes
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 150.00 lakh (plus Government of India share of Rs.150.00 lakhs);
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 20.00 lakh (plus Government of India share of Rs. 20.00 lakhs);
- Rebate on Sale of Handloom Cloth (CSS):** Scheme for encouraging Marketing (KHDC)
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1000.00 lakh (plus Government of India share of Rs.1000.00 lakhs);
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 150.00 lakhs (plus Government of India share of Rs. 150.00 lakhs);
- Rebate on Sale of Handloom Cloth (Cooperatives):(CSS)** Scheme for encouraging Marketing
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.600.00 lakhs (plus Government of India share of Rs.600.00 lakhs); Target = 200 societies
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.95.00 lakhs (plus Government of India share of Rs.95.00 lakhs); Target = 100 societies
- Dutch Assisted Projects of Construction of Industrial Sheds: (CSS)** Loan to K.S.S.I.D.C.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.250.00 lakhs (plus Government of India share of Rs.583.00 lakhs); Target = 250 sheds
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil; Target = Nil
- Grant of Subsidy to New Industrial Units in 11 Backward Districts of the State (CSS):**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Nil (Government of India share of Rs.2500.00 lakhs);
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil (Government of India share of Rs.500.00 lakhs);
- Margin Money to Sick, Small Scale Industries (CSS):**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Nil (Government of India share of Rs.50.00 lakhs);
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil (Government of India Share of Rs.10.00 lakhs);

7. **Conduct of Census of Small Scale Industries in the State (CSS):**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Nil (Government of India share of Rs.15.00 lakhs);
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil (Government of India share of Rs.3.00 lakhs);
8. **Interest Subsidy for Technically Qualified Engineers (CSS):**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Nil (Government of India share of Rs.100.00 lakhs);
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil (Government of India share of Rs.20.00 lakhs);
9. **Dutch Assisted Project of Construction of Industrial Sheds (CSS):** Loans to K.H.D.C.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.165.00 lakhs (plus Government of India share of Rs.385.00 lakhs); Target=1000 sheds
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 80.00 lakhs (plus Government of India share of Rs.187.00 lakhs); Target= 600 sheds
10. **Dutch Assisted Project of Construction of Industrial Sheds: (CSS)** Loan to LIDKAR
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.75.00 lakhs (plus Government of India share of Rs.175.00 lakhs); Target= 700 sheds
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.45.00 lakhs (plus Government of India share of Rs.105.00 lakhs); Target= 300 sheds
11. **Dutch Assisted Project of Construction of Industrial Sheds: (CSS)** Loan to KSHDC
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.30.00 lakhs (plus Government of India share of Rs.70.00 lakhs); Target= 100 sheds
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil; Target= Nil
12. **World Bank Project for Silk Handloom:** State's share in the Development scheme for silk handlooms
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.500.00 lakhs; Target=27,000 looms, 5,625 living-cum-worksheds
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 50.00 lakhs; Target= 300 looms, 50 sheds
13. **Leather Technology Institute:** Promotion of Leather industry through training, research and development
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.50.00 lakhs (plus Government of India share of Rs.50.00 lakhs); Target= One
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.25.00 lakhs (plus Government of India Share of Rs.25.00 lakhs); Target = One
14. **Transferred Scheme of Intensive Handloom Development Projects:** Share capital to KHDC for IHDP and other Schemes
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.357.00 lakhs (plus Government of India share of Rs.357.00 lakhs);
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 50.00 lakhs (plus Government of India share of Rs.50.00 lakhs);
15. **Investment in Apex Weavers Cooperative Societies:** Investment
 SEVENTHPLAN: Outlay = Rs.270.00 lakhs (plus Government of India share of Rs.270.00 lakhs); Target = 3 societies
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 12.00 lakhs(plus Government of India share of Rs.12.00 lakhs); Target = 3 societies
16. **Establishment of Handloom Technology Institute:** Organisation for technological promotion, training and research
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.75.00 lakhs (plus Government of India share of Rs.75.00 lakhs); Target= One
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.15.00 lakhs (plus Government of India share of Rs.15.00 lakhs); Target= One

17. **Interest Subsidy towards Bank Finance:** Subsidy scheme to KSHDC
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.15.00 lakhs (plus Government of India share of Rs.15.00 lakhs);
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.4.60 lakhs (plus Government of India share of Rs.4.60 lakhs);
18. **Grant-in-Aid to Technical Consultancy Services:** Financial Assistance
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.60.00 lakhs;
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 8.00 lakhs;
19. **Investment in Setting up of TELCO Training Centre, Dharwad:** Financial Assistance
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.250.00 lakhs;
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 75.00 lakhs;
20. **Grant-in-Aid to Organisations:** Karnataka State Small Scale Industries Association, Productivity Council, KASSIA, Consortium of Electronic Industries, AWAKE, CSIR Polytechnology Transfer Centre etc.,
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs;
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 4.00 lakhs;
21. **Celebration of All-India Handicraft Week:** Expenses connected with the Handicraft week.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.8.00 lakhs.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.00 lakh.
22. **Supply of Sandalwood to Artizans at Concessional Rate:** Scheme of subsidy.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.100.00 lakhs, Target= 300
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 15.00 lakhs, Target= 50
23. **Grant-in-aid to Karnataka State Khadi & Village Industries Board:** Financial assistance to set up 25,000 units and create employment opportunities to nearly 2 lakhs persons.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.700.00 lakhs; Target = 25,000 units.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.100.00 lakhs; Target = 4,000 units.
24. **Investment in Karnataka Small Industries Development Corporation** Assistance for infrastructural facilities including Central Testing Laboratory.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.4,000.00 lakhs; Target = 6000 sheds.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 300.00 lakhs; Target = 1125 sheds.
25. **Investment in Karnataka State Handicraft Development Corporation:** Equity participation.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.150.00 lakhs;
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 12.00 lakhs;
26. **Investment in Karnataka State Leather Industries Development Corporation:** Equity participation.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.200.00 lakhs; Target = Equity
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs 15.00 lakhs; Target = Equity.
27. **Transferred Scheme of Loan for Intensive Handloom Development Project:** Loan to KHEC,
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1,071.00 lakhs; Target = 30,000 looms
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 150.00 lakhs; Target = 2,800 looms
28. **Survey of Handlooms:** Establishment charges.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.15.00 lakhs
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 1.00 lakh
29. **Establishment of Handloom Intensive Development Project (Woollen)** Grant
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.300.00 lakhs; Target = 30
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 40.00 lakhs; Target = 20

30. **Investment in Beedi workers Coop.Federation:Assistance.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.100.00 lakhs; Target =6 lakhs workers.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.25.00 lakhs; Target = Programme in progress.
31. **Share capital contribution to Coir Development Corporation:**
Equity participation.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.150.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 10.00 lakhs
32. **State Award for Outstanding Entrepreneurs: Incentive scheme**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 2.00 lakhs
33. **Publicity and Propoganda:Programme for Advertising products of tiny and cottage Industries.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.25.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 5.00 lakhs
34. **Participation in International and All-India Exhibition and Trade Fair: Programme for promotion of Marketing.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.40.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.25.00 lakhs
35. **Grant-In-Aid to KSHDC: Assistance to participate in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.**
SEVENTHPLAN: Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs;Target = Financial support
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 2.00 lakhs; Target = Financial support.
36. **Rebate on sale of Handicrafts: Sales promotion covering handicrafts including kinhal Toys,Bidriware and stone carving.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.25.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 1.60 lakhs
37. **Establishment of craft complexes:Scheme for KSHDC covering about 3,000 artisans.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.25.00 lakhs; Target = 5
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 2.30 lakhs; Target = 2
38. **Opening of New Showrooms/Renovation:Financial assistance to KSHDC.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.6.00 lakhs; Target = 6
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.40 lakhs; Target = 2
39. **Design Development for Production Centre: Financial Assistance to KSHDC.**
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.6.00 lakhs; Target=1
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.0.35 lakhs; Target=1.

DISTRICT SECTOR

1. **District Industries Centres(CSS):Establishment of DICs at District level.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.600.00 lakhs (Plus GOI share of Rs.600.00 lakhs):
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.150.00 (plus GOI share of Rs.150.00 lakhs):
2. **Construction of District Industries Centres Buildings(CSS): Capital works scheme.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.50.0 lakhs(Plus GOI share of Rs.50.00 lakhs): Target = 10 DICs
1985-86PLAN:Outlay = Rs.25.00 lakhs(PlusGOI share of Rs.25.00 lakhs); Target = 5 DICs.

3. **Margin/Seed Money for Tiny/Small units in Rural Areas(CSS):**
 Scheme for promoting rural industries.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.60.00 lakhs(Plus GOI share of Rs.60.00 lakhs); Target = 1000 units.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs (Plus GOI share of Rs.20.00 lakhs); Target = 250 Units.
4. **DIC Promotional Schemes including Rural Industries:Model complexes,common worksheds and RAP.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.200.00 lakhs(Plus GOI share of Rs.200.00 lakhs); Target = 20,000 artisans, 20 worksheds, 20 complexes.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.125.00 lakhs(Plus GOI share of Rs.125.00 lakhs): Target = 4000artisans,10 worksheds,4 complexes
5. **Interest subsidy for Artisans:Financial assistance with financial support from GOI**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.25.00 lakhs(Plus GOI share of Rs.25.00 lakhs); Target = 10,000
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 5.00 lakhs(plus GOI share of Rs. 5.00 lakhs); Target = 2,000.
6. **Supply of Improved Appliances: Handloom scheme to improve Technology.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.100.00 lakhs(Plus GOI share of Rs.100.00 lakhs); Target = 500 societies.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs(Plus GOI share of Rs.10.00 lakhs); Target = 50 societies.
7. **Assistance to Coir Cooperatives:Scheme of Grant-loan assistance.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Grant=Rs.20.00 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.20.00 lakhs); Target = 20 societies; Loan = Rs.40.00 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs.40.00 lakhs); Target = 40 societies.
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Grant = Rs.3.00 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.3.00 lakhs); Target = 3 societies; Loan =Rs.5.00 lakhs; (Plus GOI share of Rs.5.00 lakhs); Target=5 societies.
8. **Special Component Plan: Schemes for training/tool kits/house cum-workshed programme.**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.800.00 lakhs(Plus GOI share of Rs.533.00 lakhs); Target = 20,000 beneficiaries.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.100.00 lakhs(Plus GOI share of Rs.67.00 lakhs); Target = 4,000 beneficiaries.
9. **Tribal Sub-Plan: Schemes for promoting industries and crafts in Tribal areas.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.80.00 lakhs;(plus GOI share of Rs.80.00lakhs); Target = 3,000 beneficiaries.
 1985-86 PLAN: OUTLAY = Rs.16.00 lakhs; (plus GOI share of Rs.16.00 lakhs); Target = 300 beneficiaries.
- 10.**Leather Craft Complex: Setting up of leather complex/raw material depot/show room.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.50.00 lakhs; Target= 18
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.15.00 lakhs; Target= 10
- 11.**DITC and Mobile unit: Scheme for modernising training centres**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.200.00 lakhs;Target=20 centres
 20 Mobile units.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 40.00 lakhs;Target=10 centres.
 5 Mobile units.
- 12.**Ancillary Development Programme:Employment promotion/training programme.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.40.00 lakhs; Target= 500
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 8.00 lakhs; Target= 100

- 13. Employment Promotion Programme:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.40.00 lakhs; Target= 8000
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 5.00 lakhs; Target= 1500
- 14. Procurement Centre for Kinhal Toys:** Scheme for handicrafts
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2.00 lakhs; Target=1
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.35 lakhs; Target=1
- 15. Expansion of Bronze Production Centre:** Scheme for handicraft.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.3.00 lakhs; Target = 1
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.40 lakhs; Target = 1
- 16. Assistance to Coir Carbon Unit, Arasikere:** Scheme for promoting Coir development.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs; Target=1
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs; Target=1
- 17. Housing Colonies:** Welfare scheme for handloom workers.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.500.00 lakhs; Target= 500 centres.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 55.00 lakhs; Target= 50 centres.
- 18. Collective weaving centres:** Handloom scheme for providing infrastructural facilities.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.250.00 lakhs; Target= 80 centres.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 38.00 lakhs; Target= 15 centres.
- 19. Dye House:** Scheme to improve quality of handloom products.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.150.00 lakhs; Target = 25
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 15.00 lakhs; Target = 3
- 20. Training of Handloom weavers:** Scheme for improving competitive strength of handloom workers.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.50.00 lakhs; Target= 1,500 trainees
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 6.00 lakhs; Target= 300 trainees.
- 21. Thrift Fund Scheme for weavers:** Welfare scheme for handloom weavers.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.90.00 lakhs; Target= 50,000 weavers
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs; Target= 5,000 weavers
- 22. Managerial Grant to Primary Weavers' Cooperative Society:**
 Handloom scheme of financial assistance.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.25.00 lakhs; Target=250 societies
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 2.00 lakhs; Target= 20 societies.
- 23. Investment in Primary weavers' Cooperative Society:**
 Financial assistance.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.80.00 lakhs; Target= 500 societies
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 5.00 lakhs; Target= 30 societies
- 24. Loan towards share capital to New Members Enrolment:**
 Scheme to strengthen handloom cooperatives.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.80.00 lakhs; Target= 40,000 members
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 3.00 lakhs; Target= 1,500 members
- 25. Assistance to Coir Mechanised Units:** Scheme for technology improvement.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs; Target= 20 units.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 2.00 lakhs; Target= 3 units,
- 26. Assistance to powerloom cooperative societies:** Scheme of financial support.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.100.0 lakhs; Target=100 societies
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 10.00 lakhs; Target=12 societies
- 27. Taluk Level Multi-purpose Artisans Industrial Cooperative Societies and District Supply and Marketing Societies:**
 Financial scheme.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.175.00 lakhs; Target = 175
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 50.00 lakhs; Target = 75

28. **Bee-Keeping:** Scheme of financial assistance
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.50.00-lakhs; Target = 30,000 beneficiaries
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.25.00 lakhs; Target=15,000 beneficiaries

SERICULTURE

STATE SECTOR

1. **Karnataka Sericulture Project with the Assistance of World Bank,** Staff and equipments, vehicles for the on-going and new schemes of K.S.P.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1,331.04 lakhs;
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 298.93 lakhs;
2. **Karnataka Sericulture Project-Construction works:** Covers both on-going and new programmes.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 730.12 lakhs;
 Target=Grainages,Markets,MCRCs and Buildings.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.252.67 Lakhs;
 Target=Grainages,Markets,MCRCs and Buildings etc.,
3. **Dutch Assisted project:** Construction of Chawki Rearing Buildings.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.13.00 lakhs;
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.13.00 lakhs;
4. **Dutch Assisted Project of construction of Industrial sheds**
 Loans to sericulturist - rearers and reelers for construction of sheds.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.137.00 lakhs;
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.100.00 lakhs;
5. **Uzi fly eradication programme:** Control of diseases and pests.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.150.00 lakhs;
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 30.00 lakhs;
6. **BIRD Project:** Training of women in sericulture activities
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2.50 lakhs; Target = Training=500women;
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.50 lakhs; Target = Training=100women;
7. **Subsidies to Sericulture Cooperatives:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.6.00 lakhs; Target = 24 societies
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.00 lakh; Target = 4 societies
8. **Buildings under sericulture industries:** Minor works in the Departmental Institutions
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.60.00 lakhs;
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs;
9. **Works Programme under sericulture Industries:** Capital works for both on-going and new programmes.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.135.00 lakhs;
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 25.00 lakhs;
10. **Incentives for Bivoltine Rearers and Reelers:**
 Scheme of subsidy.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.408.00 lakhs; Target = 1788 tonnes of Bivoltine silk
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 50.00 lakhs; Target =100 Tonnes of Bivoltine silk
11. **Publicity, Exhibition, Tours:** New scheme of conducting seminars and exhibitions and study tours for sericulturists.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.60.00 lakhs;
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs;

12. **Modernisation of existing filatures processing and finishing:**
New scheme to modernise four obsolete filature units.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.300.00 lakhs; Target = 4 units
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 10.00 lakhs; Target = 4 units
13. **Training School:** New Scheme for training of new sericulturists and the inservice personnel of the Department.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.92.72 lakhs; Target=10,500 farmer trainees
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil; Target= Nil
14. **Administration:** New scheme of strengthening the administration at various levels.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.169.57 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil
15. **Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation:** New scheme of equity participation to facilitate establishing a filature in one of the new districts and a weaving factory.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.100.00 lakhs
1985-86 Plan: Outlay = Nil
16. **Civil works under on-going and new schemes**
Construction of grainages, MCRCs etc,
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.440.06 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.Nil
17. **Special Component Plan:** New scheme of Evaluation and Monitoring cell.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.42 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.25 lakhs
18. **Farms:** New scheme of strengthening the existing farms through equipments.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.40.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil
19. **Grainages:** New scheme of expanding grainages.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.29.64 lakhs.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil
20. **Technical Service Centres:** New scheme of expansion through new Centres.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.76.48 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil
21. **Model chawki Rearing centres:** New scheme of expansion of new centres.
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.55.59 lakhs; equipments.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil; Target = Nil

DISTRICT SECTOR

1. **Special Central Assistance for Special Component Plan(CSS):**
Programme of package of benefits.
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Nil (GOI contribution of Rs.500.00 lakhs); Target = Rs.25,000 families.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil (GOI contribution of Rs.100.00 lakhs; Target = 5,000 families.
2. **Special Central Assistance for Special Component Plan(CS):**
Community Irrigation Wells.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Nil (GOI contribution of Rs.240.00 lakhs); Target = 2,500 families
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil (GOI contribution of Rs.48.00 lakhs); Target = 500 families

3. **Special Central Assistance for Special Component Plan(CSS):**
Improvements to the existing irrigation wells
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Nil (GOI contribution of Rs.50.00 lakhs); Target = 1500 families
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.Nil (GOI contribution of Rs.25.00 lakhs Target = 750 families.
4. **Farms: Mysore Race and Exotic Race seed Cocoon farms:**
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.492.56 lakhs;Target = 70 lakhs Mysore Race & 1500 lakhs exotic race cocoons.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.75.20 lakhs; Target = 14 lakhs Mysore Race & 300 lakhs exotic race cocoons.
5. **Karnataka Silk Project:Establishment of grainages for production of silk worm eggs.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.371.77 lakhs; Target =5140 lakh layings
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.106.72 lakhs; Target =1020 lakh layings
6. **Karnataka Silk Project : Establishment of Technical Service Centres for the benefit of farmers in mulberry cultivation, Silk Worm rearing.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2314.95 lakhs; Target = 30 additional units and maintenance of existing 150 units.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.364.00 lakhs; Target = 30 additional units.
7. **Karnataka Silk Project: Establishment of Chawki Rearing Centres for rearing young silk worms of the sericulturists for 10 days.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1432.24 lakhs; Target = 4760 lakhs layings to be brushed.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.234.60 lakhs; Target =952 lakh layings to be brushed.
8. **Karnataka Silk Project: Establishment of Model Chawki Rearing Centres: Purpose of demonstration of improved methods of rearing.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.94.62 lakhs; Target = 56 lakh layings for brushing.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.15.50 lakhs; Target = 11.2 lakh layings for brushing.
9. **Karnataka Silk Project: Cacoon Markets:Maintenance of existing 23 markets.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.381.88 lakhs; Target = 65,000 tonnes of cacoons.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.62.56 lakhs; Target = 47,000 tonnes of cacoons.
10. **Karnataka Silk Project: Administration - District and Taluka levels;**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.335.77 lakhs; Target = staff
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 55.00 lakhs; Target = staff
11. **Karnataka Silk Project: Establishment of Departmental Filature-completion of the semi-automatic filature unit in Chitradurga.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.330.99 lakhs; Target = 54 tonnes of silk.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.54.22 lakhs; Target = 6 tonnes of silk
12. **Karnataka Silk Project: Reelers Technical Service Centres for Training of Reelers.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.51.78 lakhs; Target = 3,000
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 8.82 lakhs; Target = 600
13. **Share Capital to Sericulture Cooperatives: Scheme of investment.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.6.00 lakhs; Target = 60 societies
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.00 lakh; Target = 10 societies

14. **Karnataka Silk Project:** New Scheme of establishing P3 farms to produce quality seeds and cocoons at P3 level.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.40.16 lakhs; Target = 50 lakhs cocoons
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.60 lakhs; Target = 10 lakhs cocoons
15. **Karnataka Silk Project:** New scheme of grainages in seed area - two in the Mysore Seed Area and one in the Bivoltine Area.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.87.13 lakhs; Target = 105 lakhs DFLS.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.14.82 lakhs; Target = 21 lakhs DFLS.
16. **Karnataka Silk Project:** New scheme of seed area - cocoon markets
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.68.92 lakhs; Target = 500 crore cocoons
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.11.76 lakhs; Target = 100 crore cocoons
17. **Karnataka Silk Project:** New scheme of mounting halls
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.9.10 lakhs;
1985-86 plan: Outlay = Rs.0.88 lakhs;
18. **Karnataka Silk Project:** New Scheme of documentation unit for dissemination of research findings to sericulturists.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2.22 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2.22 lakhs;
19. **Karnataka Silk Project:** New scheme of reeling establishment.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.66.89 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil.
20. **New Scheme of Grainages:** Expansion through new grainages.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.75.60 lakhs; Target = 200 lakhs layings
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil; Target = nil
21. **New Scheme of Technical Service Centres:** Expansion through new centres.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.185.88 lakhs; Target = 1.41 lakhs visits
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil; Target = Nil.
22. **New Scheme of M.C.R.C.s:** Expansion through new centres.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.183.40 lakhs; Target = 25.20 lakhs layings
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil; Target = nil
23. **Development of sericulture in new areas:** 100% subsidy for purchase of improved charakas.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.21.00 lakhs; Target = 700 beneficiaries
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.3.00 lakhs; Target = 100 beneficiaries.
24. **Special Component Plan(SCP):** Assistance to S.C.Sericulturists - Incentives for new plantation.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.500.00 lakhs; Target = 25,000 families
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.100.00 lakhs; Target = 5,000 families.
25. **Special Component Plan:** Community Development Centres.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.256.75 lakhs; Target = 6,500 families
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.59.25 lakhs; Target = 1,500 families
26. **Special Component Plan:** Individual irrigation wells.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.131.25 lakhs; Target = 1000 families.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 17.50 lakhs; Target = 200 families.
27. **Special Component Plan:** Subsidy for rearing, house.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.30.00 lakhs; Target = 500 families
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.6.00 lakhs; Target = 100 families.
28. **Special Component Plan:** Installation of reeling units.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.35.00 lakhs; Target = 1,200 families
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.7.00 lakhs; Target = 240 families
29. **Special Component Plan:** Subsidising raw materials cost.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.35.00 lakhs; Target = 1200 families
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.7.00 lakhs; Target = 240 families
30. **Special Component Plan:** Subsidy for reeling sheds
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs; Target = 100 families
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2.00 lakhs; Target = 20 families.

31. **Tribal Sub-Plan: Community mulberry plantations in the tribal colonies.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.117.25 lakhs; Target = 35 colonies
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.19.00 lakhs; Target = 10 colonies
32. **Tribal Sub-Plan: Incentives for new mulberry plantation.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.40.00 lakhs; Target = 1000 families
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.8.00 lakhs; Target = 200 families.
33. **Tribal Sub-Plan: Tribal extension centres.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.44.00 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2.00 lakhs;
34. **Tribal Sub-Plan: T.S.P. Supervising staff.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.8.75 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.00 lakh;

6.14 MEDIUM AND LARGE INDUSTRIES

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR :

In Karnataka's otherwise stagnant economy, the industrial sector has been an island of growth. Certainly, as Section 2.1 argued, the expansion of this sector during the 1970s is indicative of its robustness, underpinned by a highly diversified industrial structure. And yet much of this transformation has occurred since Independence. Earlier investments in major and medium industries were conspicuous milestones on a pre-industrial terrain : despite the setting up of the first textile mill (1904), and the establishment of the Sandalwood Oil Factory (1916), the Government Soap Factory (1918) and the Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Limited (1918), the pace of industrial growth was slow; around 90 units with an industrial investment of Rs.328 crores were functioning in the early 1950s. Today the State has 357 large and medium scale industries with a total investment of Rs.1496 crores and an employment of about 3.2 lakhs. Much of this industry has been sucked into the State since the late 1960s on account of the availability of cheap power from the Sharavati Hydel Project: consequently, many industries are power intensive (with proportionately low contributions to employment generation or value added). Indeed, there exist just 20 electro-metallurgical and electro-chemical industries which consume more than 60% of the aggregate energy used in industry. In addition, half of the large and medium scale industries have concentrated in Bangalore District, leading to the accelerated growth of the metropolitan city. It is customary to see in this emerging urban-industrial structure signs of anarchic growth, but whether historical evidence exists for a more patterned, though equally rapid, industrial growth elsewhere is doubtful.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN :

The Industries Department has indicated that the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government, adopted in July 1983, which has been discussed in Section 4.10, will determine the broad thrust during the Seventh Plan. The Policy Resolution envisages a correction of the imbalances in industrial development which have hitherto occurred, and a more positive role by the State Government and its agencies and organisations towards the dispersal of industries. It also lays emphasis on discouraging power-intensive industries, proposes that Government should refrain from large-scale direct investment, and recommends instead the fostering of entrepreneurship among the people of the State. The thrust of industrial policy during the Seventh Plan will consist, therefore, of maximising employment opportunities by encouraging labour intensive industries, of emphasising those industries which would help forge sustained backward and forward linkages with other economic activities, and of providing incentives to encourage the development of desirable large and medium industries. The Industries Department estimates that additional employment opportunities of 2.4 lakhs in large and medium industries, mainly through incentives and infrastructural development, will occur.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

Government's intent in altering the past emphasis in industrial policy and licensing is sharply brought out in the Industrial Policy Resolution. It appears likely that this will be operationalised during the Seventh Plan in relation to fresh private sector industrial activity. Clearly, however, there are constraints in altering the structure of the public sector's own industrial structure.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

There are 6 categories of programmes proposed within this sector. It is estimated that Rs.90 crores worth of incentives will need to be paid to industrialists under the system of incentives offered by Government. Government will also need to increase its equity contribution to the Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation to Rs.20 crores in order to ensure that the KSIIDC's lending programme expands. An amount of Rs.31.85 crores will also be needed as equity participation and margin money investment in the State's Public Sector large and medium enterprises. There is a very real issue of prioritisation for the future involved in such decisions, for the Industrial Policy Resolution does explicitly caution against large-scale direct investment by Government in this manner. However, the extension of Government financial support to these public enterprises is of a committed nature arising out of strategic expansion decisions taken in the past, and the amounts now provided in the Seventh Plan may even prove inadequate in fully meeting these commitments. Among other programmes, the role of the Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation (KEONICS) is also proposed to be expanded and Rs.10 crores is being specially earmarked for equity participation in KEONICS for joint sector projects. Finally, an investment of Rs.13.97 crores is proposed for investment in the Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board (which benefits small industries as well) to ensure the speedy development of industrial areas. These details of outlays proposed are summarised in TABLE-6.14A.

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

It would be surprising, indeed, if the existing pace of growth of large and medium industries can be sustained during the next decade. The greatest bottleneck is the State's shortage of electrical power: in much the same way as the psychology of assured surplus power in the late 1960s sucked in a substantial number of large and medium industries, so also does the present power deficit act as a damper to fresh investment decisions. With the State being surrounded by power surplus States, the investment outlook for locating major industries within the State cannot be said to be bright. These realities have now been recognised by the Government and measures introduced which makes the licensing of such industries which are energy intensive, more difficult. Thus, Government's conservatism in licensing electro-metallurgical and electro-chemical units is now readily apparent.

**TABLE - 6.14A
OUTLAYS PROPOSED ON MEDIUM AND LARGE INDUSTRIES DURING THE
SEVENTH PLAN**

Programme	Rs. lakhs	
	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay
Equity & Debenture participation in KSIIDC	2000	245
Investment in KSFC	1500	100
Incentives & Concessions	9000	1000
Equity participation and margin money investments in public sector enterprises	3185	795
Equity participation in KEONICS for joint sector projects	1000	100
Development of Industrial Areas	1397	100
TOTAL*	18082	2540

* Excluding outlays for the Bureau of Public Enterprises of Rs. 80 lakhs for the Seventh Plan and Rs. 13 lakhs for 1985-86.

**THE MEDIUM AND LARGE INDUSTRIES PLAN AT A GLANCE
(Outlay in Rs. Lakhs)**

	Seventh Plan	1985-86 Plan
State Sector Outlay	18162.00	2553.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	6762.00	1223.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	Nil	Nil
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil

LIST OF SCHEMES

STATE SECTOR

- 1.Acquisition of Land for Industrial Development in the State:**
Contribution including debentures to Industrial Area Development Board
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1397.00 Lakhs; Target = 12500 acres
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 100.00 Lakhs; Target = 3000 acres
- 2.Starting of New Industries in Notified Industrial Areas:**
Scheme of subsidy
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.4000.00 Lakhs; Target = 4350
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 400.00 Lakhs; Target = 375
- 3. Investment in Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation: Equity participation**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Provided = Rs.2000.00 Lakhs; Target=Equity Committed= Rs.2500.00 Lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Provided = Rs.245.00 Lakhs; Target=Equity Committed= Rs. 300.00 Lakhs;
- 4. Investment in Karnataka Electronics Industries Development Corporation: Equity participation**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1000.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 100.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity

- 5. Investment in Mysore Paper Mills: Equity participation**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Provided = Rs. 535.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity Committed = Rs. 560.00 Lakhs;
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Provided = Rs. 100.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity Committed = Rs. 250.00 Lakhs;
- 6. Loans to Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilisers: Loan Scheme**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 550.00 Lakhs; Target = Loan
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 250.00 Lakhs; Target = Loan
- 7. Investment in Karnataka State Financial Corporation: Equity participation**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 1500.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 300.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity
- 8. Loans against Sales Tax Concessions to Industries: Scheme of incentives and concessions**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 5000.00 Lakhs; Target = 1725
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 600.00 Lakhs; Target = 540
- 9. Government Tool Room & Training Centre: Strengthening the Centres**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 175.00 Lakhs; Target = 3 Centres
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 20.00 Lakhs; Target = 3 Centres
- 10. Karnataka Vidyuth Karkhane: Equity participation**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 100.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 25.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity
- 11. Karnataka Implements & Machinery Company: Equity participation**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 150.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 20.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity
- 12. Mysore Electrical Industries: Equity participation**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Provided = Rs. 200.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity Committed = Rs. 300.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Provided = Rs. 65.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity Committed = Rs. 100.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity
- 13. Karnataka State Textiles Limited: Equity participation**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Provided = Rs. 150.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity Committed = Rs. 200.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 50.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity
- 14. Mysore Acetate & Chemicals: Equity participation**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 25.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 10.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity
- 15. Mysore Lamp Works: Equity participation**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Provided = Rs. 75.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity Committed = Rs. 100.00 Lakhs;
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Provided = Rs. 25.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity Committed = Rs. 35.00 Lakhs;
- 16. Visveswaraya Iron & Steel: Equity participation**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Provided = Rs. 750.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity Committed = Rs. 1000.00 Lakhs;
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Provided = Rs. 100.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity Committed = Rs. 150.00 Lakhs;
- 17. New Government Electric Factory: Equity participation**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 300.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 100.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity
- 18. Mysore Minerals Limited: Equity participation**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 100.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 10.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity
- 19. Chamundi Machine Tools: Equity Participation**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 50.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 10.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity

20. Mysore Lac & Paints Limited: Equity participation
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 25.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity
1985-86 PLAN: Provided = Rs. 10.00 Lakhs; Target = Equity
Committed = Rs. 15.00 Lakhs;

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

STATE SECTOR

1. **Administration and Execution of Studies/Projects:**

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 80.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 13.00 lakhs

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

6.15 MINING

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

The main activity of the Mineral Wing of the Department of Mines and Geology centres around investigations to locate new mineral deposits and to assess the extent of mineral resources within the State. During the Sixth Plan there have been investigations and exploration of iron ore, manganese ore, limestone, refractory minerals, sulphide zones, laterite deposits and precious and semi-precious stones. However, the emphasis on more basic geological research has been weak and this has constrained the technical support that the Department has been able to give in inducing more widespread mining activity within the State. In addition, a large number of vacancies in technical posts has also hampered the technical support which the Department could give. Further, the commercial agency of the Government, Mysore Minerals Limited, which was set up in 1967, is concerned with the mining and marketing of low-grade manganese ore, chromite, iron ore, granite and certain other minerals. Much of this is for export, and roughly a third of India's export of low-grade manganese ore is handled by Mysore Minerals.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The role which the Department of Mines and Geology could play in mineral development is best appreciated by first noting the existence of a large variety of minerals of industrial importance, precious and semi-precious stones, and ornamental stones, which have a large potential internal market as well as promising export possibilities. A perspective for the Department must therefore consist in realising such a potential. In order to do this a substantial strengthening of the Department is proposed which would induce more basic research in geology and lead to a better scientific appreciation of Karnataka's mineral wealth. This would be supplemented with systematic programmes for structural mapping in selected areas of the State and the preparation and compilation of a comprehensive minerals atlas of Karnataka.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

Basic Geological studies are the foundation of the field work of the Department and yet the Department is at present ill-equipped to conduct such studies. The main shift during the Seventh Plan will therefore consist in emphasising the need for underpinning the Department's activities by more scientific studies. Certain areas hitherto unexplored such as geophysical prospecting, isotope geochemistry, engineering geology and rehabilitation of mined areas will be emphasised. Further, Mysore Minerals Limited, while stepping up the export of minerals, will concentrate particularly on the processing and export of granite, for which attractive markets abroad exist.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

TABLE-6.15A provides details of the programmes envisaged during the Seventh Plan. A total outlay of Rs.5 crores is proposed of which Rs.1.9 crores will be earmarked for on-going schemes. In consonance with the change in emphasis proposed for the Seventh Plan, a major chunk of Plan resources will be channelled towards strengthening the Mineral Wing of the Department of Mines and Geology in order that technical work within the Department can be consolidated and expanded; Rs.1.76 crores will be spent on this. The expansion of activities of Mysore Minerals, however, will require no Plan outlays and will be financed through internal resources and borrowings.

**TABLE - 6.15A
OUTLAYS FOR MINING**

Scheme	Rs.Lakhs	
	Seventh Plan outlay	1985-86 Outlay
ON-GOING SCHEMES		
Survey and assessment of iron ore	15.00	2.60
Exploration of sulphide zones	20.00	3.60
Lime and Limestone industries	15.00	2.60
Assessment of refractory raw materials	30.00	5.50
Exploration of precious and semi-precious stones	25.00	4.50
Exploration of copper deposits	70.00	10.00
Exploration of laterite deposits	15.00	2.60
Total:On-going Schemes	190.00	31.40
NEW SCHEMES		
Investigation and assessment of ornamental stones	30.00	7.30
Survey and assessment of limeshell deposits in coastal Districts	20.00	4.00
Structural mapping of schistose rock formation	20.00	4.00
Integrated surveys and preparation of Mineral Atlas	20.00	5.00
Strengthening of the Department of Mines and Geology (Mineral Wing)	176.00	31.70
Organisation and maintenance of geological and ore museums	20.00	3.80
Modernisation of laboratories.	14.00	1.00
Preparation of mineral inventory, talukwise	10.00	1.80
Total: New Schemes	310.00	58.60
GRAND TOTAL	500.00	90.00

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

Enhancing the technical competence of the Department of Mines and Geology is clearly not a function solely of providing increased Plan outlays. It is vital that competent people are drawn to work within the Department and that scientific studies are carried out without the day-to-day administrative pressures which impinge at present on the Department. Besides mineral development, the Department is also concerned with Ground Water Development and

much of its existing work consists of identifying sites for the extensive programme of providing drinking water and irrigation wells. This work will, of course, continue during the Seventh Plan, and it will be crucial that the more basic geological research now proposed be sharply insulated against the current administrative pressures that continually impinge on officials in the Department. Further, enhancing the technical competence of the Department will need very careful manpower planning and prioritisation in research emphasis, if the expanded outlays proposed are not to be frittered away in a mere replication of existing work.

THE MINING PLAN AT A GLANCE		
	(Outlay in Rs.lakhs)	
	Seventh Plan	1985-86 Plan
State Sector Outlay	500.00	90.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	405.00	73.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	Nil	Nil
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil

LIST OF SCHEMES

STATE SECTOR

1. **Survey and Assessment of Iron Ores:** Regional survey, large scale mapping, pitting/trenching and samples analysis.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.15.00 lakhs; Target=Regional survey of 1650 sq.kms, large scale mapping of 4100 hectares, sample analysis of 7300 Nos.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2.60 lakhs; Target=Regional survey of 600 sq.kms, Large scale mapping of 900 hectares, sample analysis of 1400 Nos.
2. **Exploration of Sulphide Zones:** Regional survey, large scale mapping, pitting/trenching, drilling, samples analysis and shaft.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.20.00 lakhs; Target=Regional survey of 4300 sq.Kms, large scale mapping of 500 hectares, drilling of 17,000 Metres.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.3.60 lakhs; Target=Regional survey of 1000 sq.Kms., drilling of 3400 Metres..
3. **Exploration of Laterite Deposits:** Regional survey, pitting, samples analysis.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.15.00 lakhs, Target=Regional survey of 500 sq.Kms., large scale mapping of 1000 hectares, pitting of 500 Cu.mts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2.60 lakhs; Target=Regional survey of 150 sq.kms., large scale mapping of 200 hectares, pitting 100 Cu.mts.
4. **Lime and Limestone Industries in the State:** Regional survey, Large Scale mapping, pitting/trenching, drilling, contouring, samples analysis.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.15.00 lakhs, Target= Large scale mapping of 6650 hectares, drilling of 12200 metres, samples analysis of 3085 nos.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2.60 lakhs, Target = Large scale mapping of 1200 hectares, drilling of 2600 mts. Samples analysis of 480 Nos.

5. **Assessment of Refractory Raw Materials:** Regional survey, large scale mapping, pitting/trenching, drilling, samples analysis.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.30.00lakhs, Target=Regional survey of 2800 Sq.Kms., large scale mapping of 3500 hectares, pitting of 3650 cu.mtrs.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.5.50 lakhs, Target=Regional survey of 550 sq.kms, large scale mapping of 700 hectares, pitting of 950 cu.mtrs.
6. **Exploratin of copper deposits:** Assistance to Copper Company.
 SEVENTH PALN: Outlay=Rs.70.00 lakhs, Target=125 mtrs shaft
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.10.00 lakhs,Target=25 mtrs shaft.
7. **Exploration of Precious & Semi-Precious Stones:** Regional survey, large scale mapping.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.25.00 lakhs, Taget=Regioalsurveyof 2230 sq.kms., large scale mapping of 610 hectares.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.4.50 lakhs,Target=Regional survey of 600 sq.kms., large scale mapping of 120 hectares.
8. **Investigation and Assessment of Ornamental Stones:** Regional survey, Large Scale mapping.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.30.00 lakhs, Target=Regional survey of 2700 Sq.kms, large scale mapping of 1800 hectares.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.7.30 lakhs; Target=Regional survey of 500 sq.kms., large scale mapping of 200 hectares
9. **Survey & Assessment of Limeshell Deposits in coastal Districts:** Regional survey.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.20.00 lakhs; Target= 500 Sq.Kms.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.4.00 lakhs; Target=100 sq.kms.
10. **Structural mapping of Schistose Rock Formations:** Regional survey.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.20.00 lakhs, Target= 2000 sq.kms.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.4.00 lakhs,Target=200 sq.kms.
11. **Integrated Surveys for Preparation of Mineral Atlas:** Detailed Mineral Inventory
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay Rs.20.00 lakhs; Target=State-wide survey
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.5.00 lakhs; Target=Survey in progress
12. **Strengthening of the Department:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.176.00 lakhs, target=Staff maintenance.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.31.70 lakhs, Target=Staff maintenance.
13. **Organisation & Maintenance of Geological & Ore Museums:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.20.00 lakhs, Target=Maintenance.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.3.80 lakhs,Target=Maintenance.
14. **Modernisation of Laboratories:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.14.00 lakhs, Target=3 laboratories
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1.00 lakh, Target=Work in progress.
15. **Preparation of Mineral Inventory - Taluka-wise:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.10.00lakhs, Target=30 Taluk Maps and Inventory.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1.80 lakhs, Target=5 Taluk Maps and Inventory.

DISTRICT SECTOR
NIL

6.16 MINOR PORTS & LIGHT HOUSES

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

Karnataka's coastline of 287 kms, which runs along Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada districts, contains 20 ports. Of these 6 are in Dakshina Kannada district, including the New Mangalore Port, which has been developed as a major port in the country by the Government of India. Of the remaining minor ports all except Karwar are riverine ports. State Plan investment in the development of ports was negligible till the Fifth Plan began, and during the last decade infrastructural investments to meet the demands of existent traffic needs was made in 8 ports: Karwar, Belekeri, Tadri, Honavar, Bhatkal, Kundapura, Hangarkatta and Malpe. As a consequence, Karnataka's ports have now developed an annual handling capacity of 12 lakh tons (excluding 62 lakh tons developed by the New Mangalore Port). It is estimated that just over 8 lakhs of this handling capacity is being utilised annually. About 2600 ships, mechanised launches and sailing vessels use these ports annually, of which 150 are for overseas traffic (the latter being handled by Karwar, Belekeri, Kundapura and the Old Mangalore Port). The administration of these ports is handled by the Directorate of Ports and Inland Water Transport, the headquarters of which are in Karwar.

The New Mangalore Port, developed by the Government of India, has a handling capacity of 62 lakh tons. It was declared an all-weather port in 1974 and its expansion was strongly motivated by the need to provide an export outlet for iron ore from Kudremukh. On account of the difficulties that this has run into, capacity utilisation of the New Mangalore Port has been poor: during 1982-83, 23 lakh tons of cargo were handled. However, the overseas trade of other industrial bulk commodities from this port has begun to pick up.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The broad thrust for the rest of this decade will be to concentrate on expanding the handling capacity of just two ports, Karwar and the Old Mangalore Port. In addition, the Directorate of Ports and Inland Water Transport will attempt to expeditiously complete existing schemes which spill over into the Seventh Plan and to improve its dredging capabilities by acquiring a medium sized sophisticated sea-going dredger with a capability of 500 cu metres, for the maintenance dredging of all ports. Together, these schemes will involve 85% of the total proposed Seventh Plan outlay for this sector.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The main change in emphasis arises in the sharper prioritisation proposed within this sector, by concentrating most developmental activity in Karwar and the Old Mangalore Port, and in reinforcing the infrastructure for maintenance dredging. The enhanced emphasis on developing the Karwar port makes excellent economic sense: its hinterland includes the iron and manganese ore of the Bellary - Hospet region and will provide a cheaper export outlet for industries in North Karnataka. The Ministry of Commerce in the Government of India set up a Working Group, which prepared a

feasibility study in 1982 of the expansion of overseas trade through Karwar. The Working Group commissioned traffic potential projections of the port from the National Council of Applied Economic Research, which estimated that the traffic demand would rise from 10.72 lakh tons in 1985-86 to 19.20 lakh tons in 1990 - 91 to 37.50 lakh tons in 1995-96. The first stage of the development of this port, under implementation during the Sixth Plan, involves the provision of two general cargo steamer berths at the port with facilities therein for dredging, a turning basin, an approach channel, a break-water and other matching facilities. The second stage, proposed during the Seventh Plan, will focus on the efficient utilisation of facilities already created to cater to the increasing traffic needs as projected by the NCAER.

The Old Mangalore Port was managed as a Trust till 1980 when the Government took it over. It is an important fishing harbour, and in view of the emphatic refusal by the New Mangalore Port to permit fishing, the need for better fishing facilities in the vicinity (in the old port) assumes importance. Much of the investment proposed on this port will be on the construction of wharves, jetties and other infrastructure, and on maintenance dredging.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

A total Seventh Plan outlay of Rs.35 crores is proposed. A major constraint in the efficient functioning of Karnataka's ports is their rapid rate of siltation and the inadequate draft over the bar and channel of each port. This justifies the acquisition of a sophisticated and efficient dredging unit, particularly as existing maintenance dredging contracts are getting increasingly expensive. Details of the investments proposed at the Karwar and Old Mangalore Ports are indicated in TABLE - 6.16A

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

While the investment thrust proposed on the Karwar port is expected to create handling capacity in accordance with the traffic projections as computed by the NCAER, nevertheless these projections are themselves contingent on assumptions about the feasibility of certain categories of overseas trade being diverted to Karwar. These assumptions need particular scrutiny in the context of a longer term appraisal of the returns likely from enhancing the importance of Karwar as a Port. The Working Group of the Government of India identified iron ore in the Bellary - Hospet region (which is one of the highest grades of ore available in the world) as the most important hinterland commodity available for export. However, there was no detailed study of whether additional westward markets for this would be available. (The existing ore is exported to Japan via Madras). Further, simultaneous communications arrangements are also necessary, most notably in providing a rail link to Karwar (broadgauge from Hubli) and in converting the Hospet-Hubli metergauge into a broadgauge line. A clearer appraisal of future overseas trade commitments which could be routed through Karwar is therefore needed. Possible overseas trading commodities identified by the Working Group include low grade manganese ore available in Uttara Kannada District, increased trade through the augmentation of capacity of the existing chemical unit in Karwar, engineering goods (particularly machine tools and fabricated steel structures)

from Northern Karnataka, and exports to West Asia of agricultural products like tobacco, groundnut, oilseeds and cottonseed cake. This is clearly part of a longer term perspective. In the short term, however, the scope for increasing shipping traffic will depend crucially on the removal of certain perceived bottlenecks: the need for increased storage facilities at the port, a good road network radiating inland into central Karnataka, and greater cost-effectiveness in coastal shipping services in relation to competing road services will be required.

TABLE - 6.16A
INVESTMENTS PROPOSED ON KARWAR & OLD MANGALORE
DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN

(Rs.lakhs)

Item	Outlay for Karwar Port	Outlay for Old Mangalore Port
Preliminary expenses	3.00	31.00
Acquisition of land	10.00	-
Buildings	100.00	95.00
Construction of wharves, jetties and other facilities	400.00	1040.00
Machinery and equipment	150.00	220.00
Dredging	60.00	360.00
Workshop facilities	100.00	13.00
Navigational aids	-	11.00
Other expenditure	50.00	30.00
TOTAL	873.00	1800.00

THE PORTS & LIGHT HOUSES' PLAN AT A GLANCE

(Outlay in Rs.lakhs)

	Seventh Plan	1985-86 Plan
State Sector Outlay	3500.00	600.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non - Plan Outlay	526.00	95.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	57.00	10.50
Special Component Plan	Nil	Nil
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil

LIST OF SCHEMES

STATE SECTOR

1. **Direction & Administration:** Strengthening of Administrative and Technical Wings.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs 62 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs 10 lakhs
2. **Development of Karwar Port:** Construction of wharves, purchase of machinery & equipment. Providing workshop facilities etc. to commission the cargo berth by Jan.85.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs 1273 lakhs; Target = Completion of I phase & initiating II Phase.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs 336.50 lakhs; Target= Acquisition of mobile cranes, construction of wharves etc.

3. **Development of Old Mangalore Port:** Dredging, construction of wharf, Purchase of machinery and equipment, construction of buildings etc.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs 1800 lakhs; Target = Developing Old Port as Fishing Port.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs 90 lakhs; Target= Investigation, Transit sheds etc.
4. **Development of Kundapur Port:** Provision is to meet the cost of maintenance dredging.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs 20 lakhs; Target= Maintenance dredging
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs 3 lakhs; Target= Maintenance dredging
5. **Development of Belekeri Port:** Outlay earmarked is for maintenance dredging and for meeting the cost of assets
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs 15 lakhs; Target= Maintenance dredging
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs 3 lakhs; Target= Maintenance dredging
6. **Development of Honavar Port:** To cater to commercial traffic and to enable safe navigation of sailing vessels, the channel of the Port is required to be dredged.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs 8 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs 3 lakhs
7. **Development of Bhatkal Port:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs 8 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs 1 lakh
8. **Development of Hangarkatta Port:** To take up maintenance dredging
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs 8.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs 1.50 lakhs
9. **Development of Malpe Port:** To meet the cost of maintenance
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs 3 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs 1 lakhs
10. **Development of Tadri Port:** To meet the cost of maintenance
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs 3 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs 1 lakhs
11. **Purchase of medium sized Dredger:** To purchase dredger for dredging at various Ports.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs 300 lakhs; Target= Purchase of TSH dredger of 500 M3 capacity
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs 150 lakhs; Target= Purchase of dredger

**DISTRICT SECTOR
NIL**

6.17 ROADS AND BRIDGES

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

Roads constitute the principal means of communication within the State. Allocations for this sector, however, have been inadequate in earlier Plans, both in relation to the capacity of the PWD and other agencies to implement a vastly expanded programme and in relation to the importance of this sector in catalysing the growth of the economy. Yet, an overriding assessment of this sector at present is that despite the sharp constraint on financial resources there has been inadequate prioritisation among the many objectives of public policy: the need to lay an adequate infrastructure for rural communications by linking villages of a sufficient size with all-weather roads; the importance of upgrading systematically the specifications of roads already laid in accordance with norms relating to the traffic volume and intensity that each such road has to bear; and, finally, providing adequately for the maintenance of roads already laid, including roads being maintained by local bodies. In the absence of a sufficiently sharp prioritisation the road network we have is neither sufficiently comprehensive, nor built to the required specification, nor indeed adequately maintained.

TABLE-6.17A provides information on the existing length of roads in the State (according to access-category and road surface) which are maintained by the Government. These cover over 88,000 Kms., of which over 30,000 Kms are unmetalled roads. In addition there are over 38,000 Kms of roads under the control of local bodies and, as TABLE-3.17B indicates, of these over 11,700 Kms. constitute local-access roads under the control of municipalities and village panchayats. However, although the length of roads under the control of Taluka Development Boards and Village Panchayats is increasing (during 1982-83, 2674 Kms. were built under the NREP, and such roads are handed over to local bodies for maintenance), the quality-specifications of such roads are poor. Indeed most roads within the State have deficiencies like inadequate carriageway width, insufficient pavement thickness, geometric deficiencies and weak bridges. In addition there are estimated to be 2873 villages (each with a population exceeding 1000) without all-weather roads, and about 1200 villages without any adequate approach-road.

TABLE - 6.17A
ROADS MAINTAINED BY GOVERNMENT

Kms.

Access - Category and Surface	Length by Category and Surface	Length by Category
Maintained by PWD		
National Highways (Black Topped)	1 968	1 968
State Highways (Black Topped)	771.9	
State Highways (WBM)	1.93	
TOTAL State Highways		7 912
Major District Roads (Black Topped)	10828	
Major District Roads (WBM)	2073	
TOTAL Major District Roads		12 901
Other District Roads (Black Topped)	4143	
Other District Roads (WBM)	4 906	
TOTAL Other District Roads		904.9
Village Roads (Black Topped)	3 943	
Village Roads (WBM)	21454	
Village Roads Unmetalled	304.95	
TOTAL Village Roads		558.92
TOTAL PWD Roads (Excluding National Highways)	85754	85754
Maintained by Forest Department		
Village Roads (Black Topped)	40	
Village roads (WBM)	31.9	
Village Roads (Unmetalled)	2476	
TOTAL Forest Department Roads	2835	2835
TOTAL GOVERNMENT MAINTAINED ROADS (Excluding National Highways)		88589

WBM = Water Bound Macadam

TABLE - 6.17B
ROADS MAINTAINED BY LOCAL BODIES

Access - Category and Surface	Kms Length
Maintained by Taluka Development Boards	
Village roads (Black Topped)	129
Village Roads (WBM)	4453
Village Roads (Unmetalled)	22380
TOTAL TDB Roads	26962
Maintained by Municipalities	
Cement Concrete and Black Topped Roads	3327
WBM Roads	1937
Unmetalled Roads	1043
TOTAL Municipal Roads	6307
Maintained by Village Panchayats	
Black Topped Roads	63
WBM Roads	549
Unmetalled Roads	4808
TOTAL Panchayat Roads	5420
TOTAL LOCAL BODY MAINTAINED ROADS	38689

WBM = Water Bound Macadam

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

In pursuance of the need to establish sharper priorities within this sector, the highest emphasis is proposed for the adequate maintenance of roads already constructed. Although this is budgeted as non-Plan expenditure nevertheless, as discussed in Section 3.10, a composite view of priorities across Plan and non-Plan expenditure within this sector will need to be taken. It was argued in that Section that more sensitive norms for maintenance will have to be devised, as the maintenance requirements for roads depend on the access-category, the surface and the average traffic intensity of a road; further it is necessary to distinguish between ordinary annual maintenance and less periodic special repairs, and roads maintained by local bodies will also require adequate resources for maintenance.

After providing for the maintenance of roads already constructed, an outlay of Rs.196 crores is proposed on Roads & Bridges under the Seventh Plan. Over half of this outlay will be earmarked for rural roads. The Minimum Needs Programme (which emphasises the thrust on rural roads and has hitherto stressed the importance of connecting villages with a population exceeding 1000 with all-weather roads, together with supporting cross-drainage works) will be stepped up to ensure that all unconnected villages with a population exceeding 1500 are connected by the end of the Seventh Plan, and 50% of villages with a population between 1000 and 1500

are also similarly connected. To these will be grafted two additional programmes, policy imperatives for which have recently emerged: The Halli Heddari Scheme (which will provide approach roads to roadless villages with a population of less than 1000) and the Sethubandhana Scheme (which envisages the construction of crossdrainage works on non-PWD roads). Finally, the completion of on-going works to rapid time-schedules will be strongly emphasised. These programmes exclude the Plan investment on National Highways, for which a matching outlay under the State Plan is also proposed. They also exclude the substantial outlays likely to be deployed on road construction under employment generating poverty alleviation programmes.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The main change is expected to emerge in the emphasis to be given to the maintenance of roads already constructed. Almost a third of the total road length is under the maintenance responsibility of local bodies. As these bodies have powers to raise their own revenues, an issue arises as to the extent to which the State Government should financially assist them. (This issue has been discussed in Section 3.10). In addition, a further shift in emphasis in the investment pattern will occur through an enhanced priority on the Halli Heddari and Sethubandhana schemes which have begun in 1984-85.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

The details of the Seventh Plan outlay of Rs.196 crores for Roads and Bridges are indicated in TABLE-6.17C. The main investment thrust will be on the Minimum Needs Programme, on the construction of bridges, and on the formation and improvement of all categories of roads. The physical targets postulated during the Plan period are indicated in TABLE-6.17D, and these are consistent with the resources earmarked for different schemes.

TABLE - 6.17C
OUTLAYS FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES (Rs. Lakhs)

Scheme	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay
I. State Highways and MDRs		
a) Formation and Improvements to roads	2500.00	400.00
b) Asphaltting of roads	1300.00	150.00
c) Bridges	3200.00	450.00
TOTAL - I	7000.00	1000.00
II. Rural Roads - ODRs and VRs		
a) Formation and Improvements to roads	1200.00	150.00
b) Asphaltting of roads	500.00	100.00
c) Bridges	1500.00	250.00
d) Rural Communication Works	4000.00	600.00
e) Halli Meddari Scheme	500.00	75.00
f) Sethubandhana	540.00	75.00
g) ICRC Programme	100.00	20.00
h) Master Plan for Rural Roads I - Phase CD works	200.00	25.00
i) Approach roads to Harijan-wadas	1500.00	250.00
TOTAL - II	10040.00	1545.00
III. Construction of roads in Sugar Factory areas	200.00	40.00
IV. Tribal Sub-Plan	200.00	35.00
V. Railway Safety Works	160.00	25.00
TOTAL III - V	560.00	100.00
VI. Supporting Schemes:		
(a) Direction and Administration	900.00	180.00
(b) Machinery and equipment	487.00	95.00
(c) Survey	38.00	6.00
(d) Road Research	38.00	6.00
(e) Road Statistics	7.00	1.00
(f) Traffic Engineering, Planning and Monitoring	30.00	5.00
TOTAL - VI	1500.00	293.00
TOTAL STATE PLAN ROADS(I-VI)	19100.00	2938.00
NATIONAL HIGHWAYS (State Share)	500.00	40.00
GRAND TOTAL	19600.00	2978.00

**TABLE - 6.17D
PHYSICAL TARGETS PROPOSED FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES**

(Kms)

Schemes	Seventh Plan Targets	1985-86 Targets
Formation of roads	560	85
Improvements to roads	1880	280
Asphalting of Roads	1150	175
Construction of new rural roads	715	135
Improvement to existing rural roads	845	165
No. of bridges to be constructed	600	60
No. of C.D. Works to be constructed	2120	350
No. of villages with a population exceeding 1000 to be provided with all- weather approach roads	841	114

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

If the quality of the road network is to improve during the Seventh Plan, the maintenance of this network assumes crucial importance. The devising of satisfactory norms for maintenance and providing sufficiently delegated powers of expenditure to officials to execute maintenance works are pre-requisites for quality improvement in the road network. The problem assumes particular urgency at the present juncture in view of the considerable addition to the road network which is occurring annually on account of the large outlays earmarked for roads within employment generating poverty alleviation programmes.

THE ROADS AND BRIDGES PLAN AT A GLANCE		
	(Outlays in Rs. Lakhs)	
	Seventh Plan	1985-86 Plan
State Sector Outlay	9000.00	1333.00
District Sector Outlay	10600.00	1645.00
Non-Plan Outlay	35544.00	4660.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	3847.00	603.00
Special Component Plan	1500.00	250.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	200.00	35.00

**LIST OF SCHEMES
STATE SECTOR**

1. Roads of Inter-State Importance (C.S):

Construction and improvements of roads and bridges which are important to two states.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.33.00 lakhs (Plus GOI Share of Rs.185.66 lakhs); Target= Formation - 23 Kms Bridge - 1

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay= Rs. 1.00 lakhs (Plus GOI Share of Rs. 84.00 lakhs); Target= Formation - 10 Kms WBM - 5 Kms

2. Roads of Economic Importance (C.S):

Construction and improvements of roads and bridges to promote the economic conditions of the hinterland of such roads

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay= Rs.450.13 lakhs; (Plus GOI share Rs.369.53 lakhs); Targets = Formation - 43 Kms;WBM=76 Kms;Bridges = 3

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay= Rs. 37.50 lakhs; (Plus GOI share ofRs.40.00 lakhs); Target = Formation - 9 Kms; WBM - 18 Kms

3. Iron-ore Roads (C.S):

Construction and improvements of roads and bridges which are in the vicinity of iron-ore mines to facilitate easy transport of Iron-ore.

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay=Rs.16.87 lakhs;Target =WBM - 8.6Kms;Bridges=2

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay=Rs.1.50 lakhs;Target = Finalisation of claims

4. Construction and improvement of State Highways:

For widening, strengthening of sub base, carriageway, improving the geometrics and construction /reconstruction of bridges.

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay=Rs.7000.00 lakhs; Target=Formation : 310 Kms
Improvements : 1070 Kms

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay=Rs.1000.00 lakhs; Target=Formation : 50 Kms
Improvements:170 Kms

5. Direction and Administration :

To meet the establishment expenditure.

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay=Rs. 900.00 lakhs; Target=Establishment

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay=Rs. 180.00 lakhs; Target=Establishment
expenditure

6. Roads and Building Statistics:

To collect data on roads, bridges and buildings

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 7.00 lakhs ; Target = Data collection on roads, bridges and buildings

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 1.00 lakhs ; Target = Data collection on roads, bridges and buildings.

7. Traffic Engineering, Planning and Monitoring:

Strengthening the Plan Monitoring Cell and taking up engineering measures like provision of super elevation, road signs etc.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 30.00 lakhs; Target=Strengthening Monitoring Cell and taking up engineering measures

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 5.00 lakhs; Target=Strengthening of Monitoring cell and taking up engineering measures.

8. Machinery and Equipment:

Purchase of Plant, Machinery etc.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.487.00 lakhs ;
Target = Purchase of machinery, Plant, etc.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 95.00 lakhs ;
Target = Purchase of machinery, plant, etc.

9. Planning and Research:

To carry out research on roads.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 38.00 lakhs ; Target = Road research

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 6.00 lakhs ; Target = Road research

10. Survey and Investigation:

Carrying out surveys in connection with formation of roads and prepare drawings etc.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 38.00 lakhs;Target=Surveys and Drawings

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 6.00 lakhs;Target=Surveys and Drawings

DISTRICT SECTOR

1. Formation and Improvements to Roads:

To form new roads and to improve the existing roads

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1200.00 lakhs; Target=Formation : 200 Kms
Improvements: 700 Kms

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 150.00 lakhs; Target=Formation : 25 Kms
Improvements : 90 Kms

2. Asphaltting of Roads :

To make asphalt to new and existing roads and to re-chipcarpetting to the existing roads.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.500.00 lakhs ; Target = 1150 Kms

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.100.00 lakhs ; Target = 175 Kms

3. Bridges:

Construction and improvements to bridges, culverts and small C.D.works on rural roads.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1500.00 lakhs; Target = 600 Nos

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 250.00 lakhs; Target = 60 Nos

4. Rural Communications (MNP):

Providing all-weather roads to all villages with a population of over 1500 and 50% of villages having a population of 1000 to 1500 (1971 census)

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.4000.00 lakhs; Target = 841 villages

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 600.00 lakhs; Target = 114 villages

5. ICRC Programme:

New formation and improvements to existing ICRC roads with minor C.D. works to make them fair weather roads.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.100.00 lakhs; Target = 100 Kms

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 20.00 lakhs; Target = 20 Kms

6. Master Plan for Rural Roads:

I Phase CD works - Construction of new C.D.works on rural roads

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.200.00 lakhs; Target = 800 Nos.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 25.00 lakhs; Target = 100 Nos

7. Approach Road to Harijan Wadas (SCP):

Providing all-weather approach roads to Harijan Wadas

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1500.00 lakhs; Target = 1000 Kms

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 250.00 lakhs; Target = 200 Kms

8. Tribal Sub-Plan:

Providing all-weather approach roads in Tribal areas/Colonies

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.200.00 lakhs; Target = 160 Kms

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 35.00 lakhs; Target = 30 Kms

9. Halli Heddari:

Providing approach road to roadless villages having a population of less than 1000

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.500.00 lakhs; Target = 300 Kms

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 75.00 lakhs; Target = 50 Kms

10. Sethubandhana:

Construction of cross-drainages on bridges of non-PWD roads

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.540.00 lakhs; Target = 1320 Nos.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 75.00 lakhs; Target = 250 Nos

11. Roads in Sugar Factory Areas:

Construction, improvement and C.D. works in Sugar Factory areas

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.200.00 lakhs; Target = 160 Kms

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 40.00 lakhs; Target = 30 Kms

12. Railway Safety Works:

Construction of level crossings and approach embankments to overbridges/underbridges.

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.160.00 lakhs ; Target = 10 Nos

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 25.00 lakhs ; Target = 2 Nos.

6.18 ROAD AND WATER TRANSPORT

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

The Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC), established in 1961, operates nationalised transport services in Bangalore and 6 other Cities. The Corporation also operates rural and long distance services within and outside the State. 6% of the area in the State comes within the jurisdiction of nationalised bus routes, as a consequence of which bus transport has been fully nationalised in 6 districts and partially nationalised in another 6 districts. The fleet strength of the Corporation is likely to be increased from 4,952 at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan to 6,400 at the end of the Plan.

Despite this increase in the fleet strength and growing demand for transportation services, KSRTC is continually confronting the problem of sustaining its activities through its own resources. KSRTC attributes the difficulties to escalation in input costs and inadequate increase in fares on account of its role as a public utility.

There are 670 waterways in the State, out of which 234 are perennial and 436 seasonal. Based on the recommendations of the Inland Water Transport Committees of 1959 and 1970, an Inland Water Transport Organisation was created by the State Government under the Directorate of Ports and Inland Water Transport, in 1982. 18 ferries are managed by the Department directly, 48 ferries through auction-cum-lease and 1 ferry through a Water Transport Cooperative Society at Karwar. The development of Inland Water Transport in the State is basically confined to the modernisation of existing ferries either by introducing mechanised boats or by replacing the existing primitive types of crafts, to ensure the safety of passengers.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The main components of the Seventh Plan strategy for Road Transport will include the replacement of the over-aged fleet so that the operating costs are kept in check, breakdowns are reduced and the quality of services generally improve; better maintenance facilities by way of the addition of a new Regional Workshop, strengthening of Divisional Workshops, increase in the number of Depots and strengthening the facilities available in the Depots; augmentation of services in the existing areas to keep pace with the increase in traffic; and increase in the area of operation of the KSRTC by taking over areas presently served by the Private Sector in furtherance of the Policy of achieving further nationalisation of passenger transport services. In pursuance of this objective two draft schemes have already been notified for the nationalisation of bus routes in Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur districts, and total nationalisation of passenger transport services; and implementation of a scheme, for improving transport facilities in Bangalore City (which is estimated to reach a population of 4.5 million by the end of the Seventh Plan).

The thrust in Water Transport will be on modernising the Inland Water Transport system in the interest of navigational safety, and in further improving rural communications.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The KSRTC has indicated that since 1969 it has not nationalised any further routes, and that it proposes further nationalisation during the Seventh Plan so as to increase the nationalised coverage from the existing 6% to 80%. The total additional fleet strength required for this purpose is estimated at 1000 buses, and it is proposed to phase in the acquisition of these buses at the rate of 200 per year.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

A total outlay of Rs.151 crores is proposed for Road and Water Transport. Of this an investment of Rs.150 crores is proposed for the KSRTC, all but Rs.18.65 crores of which will go for the strengthening of its fleet. In addition, out of the outlay of Rs.1 crore proposed for Inland Water Transport, over two-thirds is proposed for the purchase of equipment and the modernisation of ferries. The details of outlays are given in TABLE-6.18A.

TABLE - 6.18 A
OUTLAYS ON ROAD AND WATER TRANSPORT
DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN

Programme	Seventh Plan outlay	Rs. lakhs 1985-86 outlay
ROAD TRANSPORT		
Fleet Strengthening	13135.00	1360.00
Infrastructure	1865.00	350.00
Total: Road Transport	15000.00	1710.00
INLAND WATER TRANSPORT		
Direction and Administration	33.00	5.00
Equipment	39.50	3.00
Modernisation of Ferries (through Centrally Sponsored and State Plan Schemes)	27.50	7.00
Total: Inland Water Transport	100.00	15.00
TOTAL	15100.00	1725.00

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

The K.S.R.T.C is today caught in a situation of rising input costs and (at the behest of Government's public policy) a comparatively inflexible fares structure leading to an erosion of its profits. With private bus operations making inroads into the K.S.R.T.C's areas of operation, the performance of the K.S.R.T.C has further worsened. It is this that has prompted Government's transport policy to emphasise that the K.S.R.T.C should be progressively insulated against competition from private bus companies and motivates the strategy of progressive nationalisation. It is of course also necessary to examine whether such a strategy can be implemented without any deterioration in overall passenger transport service standards.

THE ROAD & WATER TRANSPORT PLAN AT A GLANCE

(Outlays in Rs.Lakhs)

Seventh Plan 1985-86 Plan

	Seventh Plan	1985-86 Plan
Road Transport		
State Sector Outlay	15000.00	1710.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	369.92	73.98
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	Nil	Nil
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil
Inland Water Transport		
State Sector Outlay	100.00	15.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-plan Outlay	130.08	26.02
Plan Maintenance Outlay	15.00	2.00
Special Component Plan	Nil	Nil
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil

LIST OF SCHEMES

ROAD TRANSPORT

STATE SECTOR

1. Fleet Expansion and Infrastructure of the KSRTC: Purchase of additional buses.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.15000 lakhs ; target =6802 Buses and Infrastructure

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 1710 lakhs ; target =10% Buses and Infrastructure

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

STATE SECTOR

1. Direction & Administration: To meet the cost of establishment charges

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.33 lakhs; target =Establishment charges.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.5 lakhs ; target =Establishment charges.

2. Ferries and Inland Water Transport Services:

(a) Machinery and equipment: Procurement of new crafts, life saving appliances, etc., purchase of Hydrographic survey equipments etc., SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.19.50 lakhs; target = Procurement of machinery, new crafts

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 1 lakh; target = Procurement of machinery and new crafts.

(b) Motor Vehicles: To meet the cost of mobile workshop.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.5 lakhs; target =Purchase of a van.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil ; target = Nil.

(c) Maintenance of assets: To meet the cost of the assets created during the Plan period.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.15 lakhs; target =Maintenance of assets
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 2 lakhs ; target =Maintenance of assets.

3.Modernisation of existing Ferries: To meet the capital and operational cost of ferries.

SEVENTH PLAN; Outlay =Rs.27.50 lakhs;target =Acquisition of Boats.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlav =Rs.7.00 lakhs; target= Acquisition of Boats.

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

6.19 TOURISM

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

The existing infrastructure of the Tourism Department, which is concerned with the promotion of tourism within the State, is generally inadequate. There are very few tourist offices within the State or outside, there is insufficient publicity of tourism possibilities at regular intervals in the media, and inadequate recreational facilities exist at several tourist spots. This is now in the process of being remedied. The Tourism Department also constructs and maintains tourist lodges and refreshment kiosks. Through its agency, the Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation, various tourist transport services are organised, tourist accommodation is provided and various projects which are commercially viable are promoted in collaboration with the private sector (including joint sector hotels).

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The existing inadequate infrastructure must be juxtaposed with the tourist potential of Karnataka, which is believed to be high. Its wild life sanctuaries and general scenic beauty, its opulent heritage of art and architecture, its handicrafts and its beaches, suggest that more intensive promotional measures to attract tourists to the State will be needed in order to realise such a potential. During the Seventh Plan the Tourism Department will be reorganised with a view to setting up tourist offices at all important district headquarters, ensuring regular publicity by celebrating Tourist Week every year (this was done in 1981 and 1982), by distributing on a much larger scale (within the country and abroad) attractive folders on the tourism possibilities within the State, and expanding (along with the Tourism Development Corporation) its commercial facility of providing tourist transport services and recreational facilities (particularly boating) at several tourist spots. In addition, special priority will be given to consolidate the efforts and complete schemes begun in the Sixth Plan. These include the provision of Wayside Facilities on National Highways, providing adequate infrastructure at holiday resorts and providing boating facilities in lakes.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

For a service industry like Tourism, where Government's role is primarily promotional, the Seventh Plan will aim at a qualitative improvement of its promotional and publicity programmes. There are considerable data gaps on the Department's appreciation of tourist arrivals within the State and what their perceptions are about existing inadequacies in facilities. These will be assessed more critically. The publicity for attracting tourists to the State will also be reinforced. In addition, new programmes during the Seventh Plan will include implementing a blueprint and a Plan of Action for creating a Third Air Feeder service to cover tourist spots; the development of Beach Resorts; and Sports Tourism.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

Details of policies and programmes are indicated in TABLE-6.1.9A. A total Seventh Plan outlay of Rs.13.50 crores is proposed. The main investments will be on consolidating the Department's infrastructure (Rs.2.70 crores on buildings), investing in the State Tourism Development Corporation (Rs.4.00 crores), reinforcing tourist publicity (Rs.2.50 crores) and the development of air strips for tourist traffic (Rs.1.00 crore).

TABLE-6.1.9A
OUTLAYS PROPOSED FOR TOURISM

Scheme	Rs.lakhs	
	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay
Direction & Administration-		
Reorganisation of the Department	30.00	6.00
Tourist Bureaux	20.00	3.00
Tourist Publicity	250.00	25.00
Tourism Promotion	30.00	4.00
Tourist lodges	50.00	8.00
Tourist Buildings (under Tourist Accommodation)	30.00	7.00
Tourist Canteens	30.00	5.00
Resurrection of Hampi Ruins Buildings	20.00	4.00
Investments in KSTDC	270.00	45.00
Development of Air Strips	400.00	60.00
Development of Beach Resorts	100.00	15.00
Sports Tourism	80.00	12.00
40.00		8.00
TOTAL	1350.00	202.00

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

The tourist industry being sharply competitive, success in increasing the flow of tourists within the State is dependent on several factors: adequate infrastructure in accommodation and transport, intensive and imaginative publicity, cost-competitiveness and sufficient diversity in the facilities offered to cater to different income groups. Tourism can become a sizable foreign exchange earner and it is estimated that about a lakh of foreign tourists visited the State in 1981. The Tourism Department is aiming at a target of attracting over 3 lakh foreign tourists at the end of the Seventh Plan. Success in doing so will depend largely on persuading the tourist that there is much in Karnataka that is unique. The potential tourist hankers for information which will enable him to plan his visit. There will need to be diversity and flexibility in the manner in which this is provided: tourist maps, hoardings, picture post cards, posters, brochures and guide books. The usefulness of setting up Information Centres at the main disembarkation points for foreign tourists (primarily Delhi, Bombay and Madras) may need to be carefully considered.

THE TOURISM PLAN AT A GLANCE

(Outlays in Rs.lakhs)

Seventh Plan**1985-86 Plan**

State Sector Outlay	1350.00	202.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	110.00	18.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	Nil	Nil
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil

LIST OF SCHEMES**STATE SECTOR**

1. **Direction and Administration:**
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.30.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 6.00 lakhs
2. **Tourist Bureau:**
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 3.00 lakhs
3. **Tourist Publicity:**
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.250.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 25.00 lakhs
4. **Tourism Promotion:**
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.30.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 4.00 lakhs
5. **Tourist Lodges:**
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.50.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 8.00 lakhs
6. **Tourist buildings under tourist accommodation:**
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.30.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 7.00 lakhs
7. **Tourist canteens:**
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 30.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 5.00 lakhs
8. **Schemes for resurrection of Hampi Ruins:**
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 4.00 lakhs
9. **Buildings under '544 Capital Outlay':**
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.270.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 45.00 lakhs
10. **Investment share capital to KSTDC:**
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.400.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 60.00 lakhs
11. **Development of Air Strip:**
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.100.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 15.00 lakhs
12. **Development of Beach Resorts:**
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.80.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.12.00 lakhs
13. **Sports Tourism:**
SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.40.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 8.00 Lakhs

DISTRICT SECTOR**NIL**

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

Viabile perspectives for Science and Technology, as discussed in Section 4.6, must stress not merely the efficient use of local resources and their careful husbandry (towards ensuring continuing availability as well as preserving the environment) but also the decentralised planning and implementation of technologies suited to such a developmental process. These perspectives are sought to be realised through programmes of the Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology (KSCST), the Karnataka Rajya Vijnana Parishat and the Department of Science and Technology of the State Government.

One measure of KSCST's success hitherto has been the support it has drawn from Scientists in Universities and Research Institutions in working on problems which are felt to be crucial to improving the standards of living of the people of the State. A group of scientists at ASTRA in the Indian Institute of Science has been of particular support in these activities. A Student Projects Programme has been able to harness student involvement for this purpose.

The Student Projects Programme has resulted in the establishment of links between educational institutions in district towns and major research institutions in Bangalore. Faculty members from major institutions now regularly visit institutions in the districts. The smaller institutions which undertake projects under this programme gain considerable experience in carrying out R&D activities and are now gradually taking up much larger staff projects on their own. Further, the colleges are thinking of the diffusion of technologies developed by them. A Product Development Centre has been established at Mysore with partial support from the KSCST. This Centre is expected to become self-sufficient in 4 years. Based on the success of this programme in Engineering Colleges, the KSCST has extended this programme to Medical Colleges.

The Karnataka Rajya Vijnana Parishat (KRVP) a sponsored body of KSCST, is working for the popularisation of science among children. About 30 Vijnana Kendras have been established with the objective of improving science education among students, especially in rural areas. Though these Kendras have been started as an aid to improving the scientific acumen of students, eventually Vijnana Kendras are expected to be integrated with the life of the rural people and to evolve into dynamic Community Science Centres. About 100 units are working in various districts for the popularisation of science, especially among children and the student community. The Karnataka Rajya Vijnana Parishat is printing and circulating about 8,500 copies of its monthly science magazine in Kannada entitled 'Bala Vijnana'. It has also experimented with 'Vijnana Deepa', a wall science newspaper in Kannada. A number of science booklets in Kannada for laymen have also been brought out. In addition, the production of science films is used as a means of diffusing the knowledge of the new technology in the rural areas. Two films have hitherto been produced.

Till 1981 there was no mechanism to disseminate the technologies developed by KSCST. Although there were projects to demonstrate technology in field conditions, these could not be widely replicated. In order to do so, a Department of Science and Technology (DST) has been created by the State Government. A major objective of this Department is to follow up the activities of the KSCST and disseminate and implement the results of the projects of the Council.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

A technology development process, from the stage of problem identification to the stage of large scale dissemination, takes about 5 years. Such a time-lag makes the dovetailing of a Science & Technology Plan with a socio-economic Plan problematic. Thus, R&D shaped during the Seventh Plan would be available for implementation only during subsequent Plan periods. With the existing structure, the thrust of the Seventh Plan will thus be on the further development of technologies nurtured during the previous Plan period, mechanisms to diffuse developed technologies, enlargement of linkages and strategies, and amplification of existing institutions such as the KSCST, the KRVP and the DST. It is also proposed to attempt the establishment of District Councils for Science and Technology.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

Shifts in emphasis will include a further consolidation of the research activities of the KSCST and other scientific agencies hitherto supported by the State Government as well as an extension of applied scientific work to areas such as the establishing of a Remote Sensing Utilisation Centre and the promotion of non-conventional energy systems. In addition, environmental and ecological issues are proposed to be assessed more squarely in the Seventh Plan. The laboratory research activities of the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board will be vastly strengthened and pilot treatment plants for urban sewage will be set up in collaboration with the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

Programmes for the development of science, technology, ecology and environment during the Seventh Plan will include:

- (1) Enlarging the Student Projects Programmes to cover colleges with courses other than in Engineering and Medicine.
- (2) Increasing the existing 100 KRVP units to 500, and establishing Vijnana Kendras in all the 175 taluks. (There are 30 at present).
- (3) Printing and circulating the Bala Vijnana Magazine, increasing its monthly circulation from 8,500 copies to 20,000 copies, and supplying 'Vijnana Deepa', a science wall newspaper in Kannada, to all primary and higher primary schools in Karnataka.

- (4) Increasing the publication of booklets on science, and the production of 10 science films with a view to disseminating knowledge of technologies and environmental education.
- (5) Strengthening the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board.

The major areas of concern during the next five years are likely to be Energy, Environment, Employment, Housing and Education. In addition, a Science and Technology Information System is also proposed to be organised. Details of the programmes proposed are indicated in TABLE-6.20A, and involve a Seventh Plan outlay of Rs 9.40 crores. Of this Rs 3.35 crores will be targeted towards programmes of ecology and environmental control, the remaining outlays being envisaged for Science and Technology Programmes.

TABLE-6.20A
OUTLAYS FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ECOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT

Programme	Rs.lakhs	
	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay
Grant-in-Aid to KSCST, KRVP, ASTRA, KAAST	355.00	55.00
Strengthening of Community Science Centres	7.50	1.50
Establishing Remote Sensing Utilization Centre	155.00	30.00
Promotion of Non-Conventional Energy Systems	30.00	5.00
Computers-training and education	10.00	1.00
Young Scientists Programmes	2.50	0.50
New Developments in S & T Administration	20.00	2.00
Total: Science and Technology	605.00	99.50
Grant-in-Aid to Karnataka State Pollution Control Board & KUWSDB	200.00	34.50
Token grant for National Museum of Natural History	10.00	1.00
Seminars, Workshops, On-going Projects	5.00	1.00
New Schemes: Education, Survey, Research	65.00	7.50
New Developments in E & E	30.00	2.00
Administration	25.00	4.50
Total: Ecology and Environment	335.00	50.50
Grand Total	940.00	150.00

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

Technology diffusion through State sponsored programmes necessarily presupposes a high degree of coordinated activity among several agencies (extending beyond the DST, KSCST and KRVP). There are inevitable problems of communication and credibility when different interest groups have to be persuaded of the diffusion possibility of a particular technology. The DST's role in this will need amplification during the Seventh Plan. Further, successes achieved in limiting ecological damage and in fostering environmental control measures have hitherto not been scintillating. A considerably more sensitive feel for the environmental consequences of developmental projects (particularly in manufacturing activities) is needed and the enhanced outlay for laboratory tests of the State Pollution Control Board are expected to achieve this. An appraisal of existing legislation in its effectiveness in imposing deterrent penalties for environmental damages appears vital.

THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ECOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT PLAN AT A GLANCE		
	(Outlays in Rs. lakhs)	
	Seventh Plan	1985-86 Plan
State Sector Plan Outlay	940.00	150.00
District Sector Plan Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	Nil	Nil
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	Nil	Nil
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil

LIST OF SCHEMES

STATE SECTOR

- 1. Department of Science and Technology: Establishment Charges**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 25.00 lakhs; Target = Administration
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 4.50 lakhs; Target = Administration
- 2. Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology: Grant-in-Aid towards Research Studies**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 240.00 lakhs; Target = Diffusion of Technology developed in earlier years
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 37.00 lakhs; Target = R & D ongoing Projects, Student Projects Programme, Seminar/Workshop, Demonstration Projects
- 3. Karnataka Rajya Vijnana Parishat: Grant-in-Aid towards strengthening of Secretariat.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.100.00 lakhs; Target = 10 Science Films, 50 New Centres.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.15.00 lakhs; Target =2 Science Films, 4 Educational Packs, 2 Seminars.
- 4. Centre for Application of Science and Technology in Rural Areas: Grant-in-Aid towards Demonstration Programmes.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs; Target = 3 Demonstration Centres.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2.00 lakhs; Target = 1 Demonstration Centre.

5. **Karnataka Association for Advancement of Science and Technology:** Grant-in-Aid towards Science Dissemination Activities.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs 5.00 lakhs; Target = Seminars and Workshops.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs 1.00 lakhs; Target = Seminars and Workshops.
6. **Community Science Centres:** Strengthening of existing Centres
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs 7.50 lakhs; Target = Strengthening 35 existing Centres.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs 1.50 lakhs; Target = Science Playthings for 15 Centres, 4 Training Camps for CSC students.
7. **Karnataka State Remote Sensing Centre:** Establishing a new Centre in Bangalore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs 155.00 lakhs; Target = One Centre.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.30.00 lakhs; Target = Preparatory work.
8. **Non-Conventional Energy System:** Promotion through publication and training Programmes.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.30.00 lakhs; Target = Literature and Training camps
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 5.00 lakhs; Target = Literature, Training Camps.
9. **Computer Training and Education:** Programme for government Officers.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs; Target = Training Courses, Softwear development.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.00 lakh; Target = 2 Training Courses.
10. **Young Scientists Programme:** Assistance in preparing for research in Science to talented young students.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 2.50 lakhs; Target = 100 Students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 0.50 lakhs; Target = 20 Students.
11. **New Developments in Science and Technology:** Involvement of the Department.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 20.00 lakhs; Target = Projects according to need.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs 2.00 lakhs; Target = Projects according to need.
12. **Department of Ecology and Environment:** Establishment Charges.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 25.00 lakhs; Target = Administration
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 4.50 lakhs; Target = Administration
13. **Karnataka State Pollution Control Board:** Grant-in-Aid to cover R & D Wing and Strengthening of the Laboratory.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 160.00 lakhs; Target = Financial assistance.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 29.50 lakhs; Target = Setting-up of 29 Ambient Monitoring Stations.
14. **Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board:** Grant-in-Aid for preparatory work relating to Sewage Treatment Unit.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 40.00 lakhs; Target = Engineering Designs, Setting up of Pilot Treatment Plants.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 5.00 lakhs ; Target = Preparation of Master Plan for Urban Sewage Disposal
15. **National Museum on Natural History:** Grant-in-Aid for Setting up of Satellite Museum at Mysore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs ; Target = Token Grant
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.00 lakh; Target = Token Grant.
16. **Seminars and Workshops:** Grant-in-Aid towards completion of Sponsored Studies.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5.00 lakhs; Target = 10 seminars/workshops
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.00 lakh ; Target = Completion of project at J.C.B.M.C., 1 Seminar.

17. **Environmental Awareness Programme:** Education/training through Camps
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs ; Target = 200 Camps.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 1.50 lakhs ; Target = 15 Camps.
18. **Survey on Wet-lands, Mangroves, Coastal Ecology:** Sponsoring Studies in the ecologically sensitive areas.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.00 lakhs; Target = 8 Surveys
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.50 lakhs ; Target = 2 Surveys.
19. **Environmental Information Service:** Setting up of Distributed Information Centres in Karnataka.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs ; Target = 1 Centre.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.50 lakhs ; Target = Equipment for ENVIS
20. **Environmental Research:** Setting up of Centres for environmental learning in identified tourist places.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.25.00 lakhs ; Target = 6 Centres.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 3.00 lakhs ; Target = 1 Centre
21. **New Developments in Ecology and Environment:** Involvement of the Department.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.30.00 lakhs; Target =Projects according to need.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2.00 lakhs ; Target =Projects according to need.

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

6.21 GENERAL EDUCATION

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

General education is an omnibus grouping under the Plan categorisation, comprising primary and secondary education, adult education, collegiate education, pre-university education, sanskrit education, teachers education, university education and vocational education. The main allocations under the Plan are, however, in primary and secondary education, university education and adult education. It is difficult to avoid the overall apprehension that despite the expanding outlays (Plan and non-Plan) for general education, the demands for resources to fund this sector are so high that existing facilities prove inadequate in ensuring adequate coverage. Thus, many of these programmes appear handicapped by inadequate infrastructural facilities, over-crowding and, therefore, gradual deterioration in the quality of teaching. A greater degree of prioritisation may therefore be necessary if the more fundamental objectives of Government within general education are to be realised.

Primary education within the State is characterised by an enrolment rate of 68% though the actual attendance (as discussed in Section 4.3) is substantially less. In terms of enrolment, there are still 27 lakh children of school-going age who are outside the school system. There are a total of about 38,000 primary schools and 3513 secondary schools within the State. Literacy levels within the State are low (an average rate of 38.41%) and the adult education programme, implemented at present by the Directorate of Adult Education and by the Adult Education Council, does not appear to have made a substantial impact on overall levels of literacy. As a consequence, the State Government has launched the Akshara Sene programme (a 'crash' programme in which adults covered are expected to be made literate within 4 months). The programme has begun implementation and by the end of the Sixth Plan it is estimated that 2.06 lakh adults would have been made literate.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

Every Directorate of the Government coming under the category of General Education will clearly have its own special emphasis and in discussing priorities for the Seventh Plan this Section focusses on the thrust within the two programmes which are covered under the Minimum Needs Programme, under Primary Education and Adult Education. This is surely as it should be, for the two agonising shortfalls within this sector are our inability to ensure that children of schoolgoing age actually attend school and our failure to achieve a high level of literacy.

The emphasis in primary education will aim at ensuring full enrolment in the age-group of 6-10 at the end of the Seventh Plan and at increasing the transfer rate from primary to secondary school from the existing rate of 1:7 to 1:4. In order to achieve this 10,000 pre-primary centres will be opened, 13,700 primary teachers will be appointed and over 6.5 lakh children will be covered. The non-formal system will supplement the formal education system, with particular emphasis on non-starters as well as drop-outs who could be induced to return to education through lateral entry from

Standard V onwards. The mid-day meals programme will also be expanded (as indicated in Section 6.32), providing further incentives for children to attend schools.

The adult education programme will also attempt to make literate the entire illiterate population in the age-group of 15-35 by the end of the Seventh Plan. At the beginning of 1982-83 it was estimated that this population was 69 lakhs. It is estimated that, of this, about 14 lakhs would be made literate by the end of the Sixth Plan. The adult education programmes will therefore attempt to make literate a total of about 55 lakh illiterate adults during the Seventh Plan, of which over 31 lakh adults will be made literate under the Akshara Sene programme. The programme will also involve covering the remaining 48 taluks which have not hitherto been covered.

In addition, programmes for vocational education will emphasise that more flexibility will be induced and a new survey is expected to throw light on those vocations which ought to be emphasised during the Seventh Plan. Rural oriented technologies and vocations will be particularly stressed, and admissions policies for such courses will emphasise practical ability in chosen vocations rather than academic merit in general education. For all the sectors within General Education there will be a renewed emphasis on coaching classes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition, there will be programmes for the training of teachers for improvement in the quality of teaching in Junior Colleges; vocationalisation of education at Primary and Secondary levels; establishment of a technological University and provision of a higher level of student amenities like hostels and canteens.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The thrust during the Seventh Plan will lie, stronger than ever before, on ensuring rapid increases in the literacy levels of the population, and the targets set for literacy aim at covering the entire population in the age-group of 15-35. The Akshara Sene programme has been conceived of as the motive-force for this change. In addition, qualitative improvements in primary education in order to ensure higher levels of enrolment and attendance will be emphasised, and the existing gaps in ensuring higher attendance are being sought to be filled. Again, the programmes proposed are on the basis of a target of complete attendance at the primary school level by the end of the Seventh Plan.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

TABLE - 6.21A gives details of the allocations proposed for General Education. A total Plan outlay of Rs.217.54 crores is proposed and it must be emphasised that in this sector such outlays under the Plan merely supplement the very dominant non-Plan outlays, which are expected to amount to about Rs.1825 crores during the Seventh Plan. Details of the 2 MNP programmes under this sector are also presented : TABLE - 6.21B gives details of the allocation of Rs.103.86 crores proposed for primary education and DSERT, which come under the MNP. Similarly, TABLE - 6.21C provides information on the programmes for adult education, for which an outlay of Rs.17.12 crores under the MNP is proposed.

TABLE - 6.21A

OUTLAYS PROPOSED FOR GENERAL EDUCATION

Programme	Rs.lakhs	
	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay
Primary Education	10,250.00	1312.00
Secondary Education	5,411.00	470.00
Adult Education	1,712.00	245.00
Collegiate Education	872.00	98.00
Pre-University Education	82.00	10.00
Sanskrit Education	46.00	6.00
Teachers Education (DSERT)	257.00	40.00
University Education	2506.00	419.00
Vocational Education	618.00	90.00
TOTAL	21754.00	2690.00

TABLE - 6.21B

MNP OUTLAYS FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION & DSERT

Programme	Rs.lakhs.	
	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay
Establishment of Pre-primary Centres	2300.00	200.00
Appointment of Additional Teachers	3112.00	356.00
Scholarships	450.00	80.00
Supply of Free Text-Books	300.00	55.00
Non-Formal Education Centres	500.00	75.00
Construction of Class-rooms	1200.00	202.00
Buildings for urban schools	780.00	100.00
Equipment	300.00	50.00
Residential School for talented SC girls	50.00	12.00
Teachers Quarters	400.00	67.00
Purchase of Land & Buildings	20.00	5.00
Orientation for teachers	60.00	20.00
Provision of a Rural Technology Base	300.00	25.00
Library books & Instructional Material	178.00	15.00
Inspections	300.00	50.00
TOTAL MNP for Primary Education	10250.00	1312.00
Teachers Aids of the Department of State Education, Research & Training	136.00	23.00
TOTAL	10386.00	1335.00

TABLE-6.21C

MNP OUTLAYS FOR ADULT EDUCATION

Programme	Rs.Lakhs	
	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay
Adult Literacy in Existing Taluks	710.00	142.00
Adult Literacy in 48 uncovered taluks	513.00	34.00
Akshara Sene Programme	441.00	63.00
Administrative Restrengthening	48.00	6.00
TOTAL	1712.00	245.00

NOTE: In addition, it is assumed that the Central Sector Scheme for Rural Functional Literacy with full assistance from Government of India will continue and cover 13 lakh adults during the Seventh Plan.

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

Every Five Year Plan has stressed the imperative for increasing markedly the levels of literacy and of ensuring much better attendance of children in primary schools. These programmes have been conspicuous in their failure to realise these objectives and, as discussed in Section 4.3, success in this venture is fundamentally a problem of motivation induced through imaginative and flexible programmes which are vocationally biased and painstakingly implemented. For adult education, particularly, there probably does not exist a straight forward functional relationship between the provision of resources and success in ensuring a wider coverage. Certainly, the impact that the Adult Education Council has hitherto made is not striking. The Akshara Sene programme is therefore conceived of as a low-cost flexible programme, which will attempt to make an illiterate person literate within 4 months. The programme envisages starting 6400 centres in 1985-86 and upto 10,000 additional centres annually by the end of the Plan period in Panchayats and Taluka Development Boards and through voluntary agencies. Government's responsibility will consist primarily of supplying books and slates (at Rs.5 per person) and of providing direct extension support to the programme. This programme is expected to acquire the dimensions of a social movement and very efficient organisational support from the Government will be needed if the thrust proposed is to be realised.

THE GENERAL EDUCATION PLAN AT A GLANCE

(Outlays in Rs.lakhs)

Programme	Seventh Plan	1985-86 Plan
State Sector Outlay	4544.00	688.00
District Sector Outlay	17210.00	2002.00
Non-Plan Outlay	182507.84	31871.34
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	3417.90	409.13
Tribal Sub-Plan	381.44	49.70

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION**STATE SECTOR**

- 1. Opening of Hindi Teachers Training College in non-Hindi Speaking States (CS):** Continuing Hindi teachers training college of Mysore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil (Plus GOI share of Rs.15.00 lakhs);
Target = One college
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.2.80 lakhs);
Target = One college.
- 2. Financial assistance to eminent Sanskrit Pandits who are in indigent circumstances(CS):** Pandits above 55 years of age with a monthly income of less than Rs. 150/- are the beneficiaries.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.10.00 lakhs);
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil (plus GOI share of Rs. 2.00 lakhs);
- 3. Award of scholarships to students of High and Higher Secondary Schools Studying Sanskrit(CS):** Students studying in Classes VIII to XII whose first language is sanskrit will be awarded these scholarships.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil (plus GOI-share of Rs.1.25 lakhs);
target = 1,250 students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.0.25 lakhs);
target = 250 students.
- 4. Providing facilities for teaching sanskrit in secondary schools(CS):** Salary of four sanskrit teachers appointed in Government High School is to be met.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil (plus GOI share of Rs. 1.00 lakh);
target = 4 teachers, salary.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.0.20 lakhs);
target = 4 teachers salary.
- 5. Modernisation of Sanskrit Patashalas (CS):** Provide salary grant to one teacher teaching modern subjects in a traditional sanskrit patashala.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.0.50 lakhs);
target = 1 institution.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.0.10 lakhs);
target = 1 institution.
- 6. Purchase of land and buildings :**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.20.00 lakhs;
target = construction of buildings
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.5.00 lakhs; target = Minimum 1 building

- 7. Direction and Administration:** Strengthening Head office by providing additional staff, equipment and in-service training.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.40.00 lakhs;
target = 70 posts, equipment & training.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.3.00 lakhs;
target = 10 posts, equipment & training.
- 8. Grant-in-aid to Kittur Rani Chennamma residential school for girls:** token building grant.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.5.00 lakhs; target = 1 school
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.00 lakhs; target = 1 school
- 9. Games and Sports for School Children :** Conduct of three tournaments in addition to organising sports competitions from taluka to National level
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.50.00 lakhs;
target = Tournaments and sports competitions.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.10.00 lakhs;
target = Tournaments and sports competitions.

DISTRICT SECTOR

- 1. Inspection (primary) :** Strengthening range level offices by providing additional staff, equipment etc.,
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.300.00 lakhs; target = 500 posts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.50.00 lakhs; target = 268 posts.
- 2. Programme of part time and continuing education:** Provide facilities to children who can't attend formal schools.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.500.00 lakhs; target=6.5 lakh children
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.75.00 lakhs; target=1.35 lakh children
- 3. Teaching Staff:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.3112.00 lakhs; target = 13700 teachers
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 356.00 lakhs; target = 4750 teachers
- 4. Providing libraries in schools:** Small libraries with children's books and also supply of transistors to listen to educational broadcasts.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.178.00 lakhs; target =13500 libraries,
8600 transistors
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.15.00 lakhs; target = 1000 libraries,
1000 transistors
- 5. Providing equipment in primary schools :** To supply equipment and furniture to needy primary schools.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.300.00 lakhs; target = 15,000 schools
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.50.00 lakhs; target = 2,500 schools
- 6. Appointment of school mothers :** Establishment of pre-primary centres to inculcate school going habit among younger children and also relieve elder girls from the burden of looking after younger ones.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.2300.00 lakhs; target = 10,000 centres
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.200.00 lakhs; target = 2,000 centres
- 7. Attendance scholarships for girls :** To accelerate enrolment of girls, scholarships in the form of Uniforms.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.450.00 lakhs; target = 9.00 lakh girls
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.80.00 lakhs; target = 1.60 lakh girls

- 8. Supply of free text books, stationery and Uniforms :** Free text books will be supplied to needy children belonging to SC/ST.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.300.00 lakhs;target=30.00 lakh children
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.60.00 lakhs;target= 5.50 lakh children
- 9. Construction of classrooms Grant-in-aid:**To construct classrooms in rural areas.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1200.00 lakhs;target=18,500 classrooms
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.202.00 lakhs;target = 3,017 classrooms
- 10. Residential schools for talented SC girls:** To continue 4 residential schools.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.50.00 lakhs; target = 4 schools
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.12.00 lakhs; target = 4 schools
- 11. Building (primary)477C.O:**To construct primary school buildings through P.W.D.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.780.00lakhs;target=780 school buildings
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.100.00lakhs;target=100 school buildings
- 12. Inspection(Secondary):**To strengthen division/dist.level offices by providing additional staff and equipment.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.160.00 lakhs; target = 750 posts
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.35.00 lakhs; target = 246 posts
+ equipment + 14 jeeps
- 13. Government High Schools:** To open new government high schools and provide additional teachers to existing Government High Schools.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1185.00 lakhs;target= 500 high schools
+ 3000 additional teachers
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.125.00 lakhs; target= 100 high schools
+ 500 additional teachers
- 14. Residential High Schools :** To continue 4(four) residential high schools started on Gandhian pattern of education.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.100.00 lakhs; target = 4 schools
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.20.00 lakhs; target = 4 schools
- 15. Establishment of Book Banks:-** To help students who are not able to purchase text books.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.80.00 lakhs; target= 3250 high schools
and 500 Jr.Colleges
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.15.00 lakhs; target = 500 high schools
and 166 Jr.colleges
- 16. Supply of library books, equipment and furnitures:** To supply sufficient equipment, furniture and suitable library books.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.200.00 lakhs;target= 3400 high schools
+ 300 Junior colleges
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.35.00 lakhs; target = 500 high schools
+ 100 Junior colleges
- 17. Grant-in-aid to Private High Schools completing five years of existence :** To pay advance salary grants to staff and also maintenance grant to schools.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.2360.00 lakhs;target=1050 high schools
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.130.00 lakhs;target=121 high schools
- 18. Buildings(secondary)477 C.O:** To construct high school buildings and additional classrooms and Office buildings.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.911.00lakhs;target=100 school buildings
+1600 additional rooms + 50 office buildings
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.50.00 lakhs;target= 15 school buildings
+ 2 office buildings

19. Government Higher Secondary Schools Converted into Junior Colleges:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.320.00 lakhs; target = 125 Jr.College + 900 additional posts

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.46.00 lakhs; target = 25 Jr.colleges + 150 additional posts

20. Teachers Quarters:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.400.00 lakhs; target = 1000 quarters

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.67.00 lakhs; target = 167 quarters

21. Orientation training for teachers: To provide in-service training to Pre-school teachers, teachers of non-formal classes and supervisory staff.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.60.00 lakhs; target = 1000 teachers

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.20.00 lakhs; target = 250 teachers

22. Providing rural technology base: To provide vocational training for students of Primary (in a general way) and secondary (more intensively) stages.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.300.00 lakhs; target = 5000 schools

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 20.00 lakhs; target = 500 schools

ADULT EDUCATION

STATE SECTOR

1. Direction and Administration(CS): Continuation and Strengthening the Directorate.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.48.00 lakhs; (plus GOI share Rs.35.00 lakhs) target = 26 posts

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.6.00 lakhs; (plus GOI share Rs.7.00 lakhs) target = 23 posts

2. State Adult Literacy Programme: Continuation of 42 projects and starting of 10 projects of 100 centres each under State Literacy Programme.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1223.00 lakhs; target = 10.80 lakh adults

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.176.00 lakhs; target = 1.56 lakh adults

3. Akshara Sena: Conducting of short term literacy course of 4 month to attain literacy.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.441.00 lakhs; target = 31.22 lakh adults

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.63.00 lakhs; target = 4.48 lakh adults

DISTRICT SECTOR

1. Rural Functional Literacy Programme (CS): Continuation of 19 projects and establishment of 16 new projects with 300 adult literacy centres imparting literacy and post literacy education for the adults of the age group 15 to 35 years.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil (plus GOI share Rs.1460.32 lakhs); target = 13.00 lakh adults

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil (plus GOI share Rs.229.14 lakhs); target = 2.07 lakh adults

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

STATE SECTOR

1. **Government of India Merit Scholarships (CS):** Provide merit scholarships to selected students.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.Nil(plus GOI share of Rs.172.00 lakhs); target = 17,500 students
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil(plus GOI share of Rs.32.00 lakhs); target = 3,500 students
2. **Direction and Administration :** Strengthening the administration and accounts wing by providing additional staff.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.27.00 lakhs; target = 100 posts
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.4.00 lakhs; target = 71 posts
3. **Bifurcation of Government Colleges and starting of new colleges:** To meet expenditure for bifurcation and starting of new colleges
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.150.00 lakhs; target = 70 colleges
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 20.00 lakhs; target = 13 colleges
4. **Student Amenities:** Provide student amenities like Play ground, Cycle stand, auditorium, canteen etc.,
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.15.00 lakhs; target = 5 colleges
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 1.00 lakh; target = 1 college
5. **Grant-in-aid to Private Colleges:** To bring private colleges under the pervue of grant-in-aid code.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.130.00 lakhs; target = 50 colleges
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 20.00 lakhs; target = 13 colleges
6. **Deputation of teachers to conferences:** To depute teaching staff of Government colleges to attend seminar, conferences, etc.,
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.5.00 lakhs; target = 100 teachers
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.00 lakh; target = 20 teachers
7. **Coaching classes to SC/ST students:** To conduct special coaching classes for a period of eight weeks for the benefit of SC/ST students in Government colleges.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.5.00 lakhs; target = 50,000 students
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.00 lakh; target = 10,000 students
8. **Improving Library and Laboratory Facilities :** To improve and provide library and laboratory facilities in new colleges.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.20.00 lakhs; target = Facilities to 100 Govt.colleges
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.5.00 lakhs; target = Facilities to 70 Govt.colleges
9. **Construction of buildings:** To construct building for colleges.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.443.00lakhs;target=70 college buildings
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.39.00lakhs;target=12 college buildings
10. **Women's Education:** Providing canteen facilities to women colleges.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.10.00 lakhs; target = 6 colleges
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.00 lakh; target = 1 college
11. **Extension of Home Science in the colleges :** Extension of Home Science to colleges situated in rural areas.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.17.00 lakhs; target = covering 20 villages
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.2.00 lakhs;target= covering 3 villages
12. **Community services in colleges:** Community service in formal and non-formal way in colleges which would be introduced in Government as well as private colleges.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.25.00 lakhs; target = 20 colleges
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.2.00 lakhs; target = 5 colleges

13. Starting of Book Banks: Establishment of Book banks to the colleges which have completed 5 years.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.25.00 lakhs; target = 70 Book Banks

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.2.00 lakhs; target 15 Book Banks

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

PRE-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

STATE SECTOR

1. **Starting of Government Junior Colleges:-** Starting Government junior colleges in rural areas.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.25.00 lakhs; target=10 Junior colleges
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.00 lakhs; target = 1 Junior college
2. **Direction and Administration:-** Strengthening of the Directorate to decentralise at regional level to take decisions at regional level.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.28.00 lakhs; target= 4 Regional offices
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 6.00 lakhs; target= 4 regional offices
3. **Establishment of Book Banks:-** Establishment of Book Banks at Junior colleges.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.5.00 lakhs;target = 125 book banks.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.00 lakh; target = 25 book banks.
4. **Quality Improvement:-** Imparting training to teachers to improve the quality of education.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.10.00 lakhs;target = 5,000 teachers.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.00 lakh; target = 1,000 teachers.
5. **Special coaching classes for SC/ST students:-** Special coaching classes will be conducted for the benefit of SC/ST students.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.5.00 lakhs;target = 12,500 students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.00 lakh;target = 2,500 students.
6. **Buildings for Junior College:-** Construction of buildings for more junior colleges will be undertaken.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 9.00 lakhs;target=3 Jr college buildings
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. Nil; target = Nil.

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

SANSKRIT EDUCATION (ENDOWMENT)

STATE SECTOR

1. **Vishistadvaita Kosha (CS):-** Preparation and publication of Vishistadvaita Kosha.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.6.00 lakhs);
target = publication.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.1.20 lakhs);
target = publication.

2. **Academy of Sanskrit Research (CS):-** Scheme for infrastructural facilities for Academy of Sanskrit Research. Melukote.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.30.00 lakhs
(plus GOI share of Rs 30.00 lakhs);
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.6.00 lakhs
(plus GOI share of Rs.6.00 lakhs);
3. **Library Facilities:-** Providing library facilities at Tirumala and Mantralaya.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.3.50 lakhs; target = 2 libraries
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. Nil; target = Nil.
4. **Dasa Sahitya Studies :-** Establishment of an Institute of Dasa Sahitya Studies at Raichur.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.4.50 lakhs; target = 1 Institute.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. Nil; target = Nil
5. **Vedic Reserach Institute:-** Revitalisation and restoration of Institute of Vedic Research at Hampi.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.50 lakhs; target = 1 Institute
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.Nil; target = Nil.
6. **Research Institute in Vachana Sahitya :-** Foundation of Research Institute in Vachana Sahitya at Basavakalyana to maintain and propagate the philosophy of Sharana's.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.50 lakhs;target=1 Research Institute
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. Nil; target = Nil.
7. **Strengthening of Museum :-** Museum for preservation of old historical idols and sculptures at Banavasi.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.3.50 lakhs; target = 1 museum
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. Nil; target = Nil.
8. **Training in Aagamas:-** Financial assistance to Aagamatraya Mahamandala Bangalore for arranging training to adults in various Aagama Shasrta.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1.50 lakhs;target=Financial assistance.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. Nil; target = Nil.

**DISTRICT SECTOR
NIL**

D.S.E.R.T.

STATE SECTOR

1. **State Institute of Science:** To organise seminars, conduct exhibitions and training programme in teaching science for primary teachers.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.43.50 lakhs; target = 44,800 teachers
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.6.00 lakhs;target = 8,120 teachers
2. **State Education, Research and Training:** Conducting training programmes in modern techniques and methodology in teaching Kannada, orientation programme for teachers education, publish carrier information and guidance news, conduct orientation courses, continue training and orientation of teachers and conducting National Talent search examination.
SEVENTHPLAN: Outlay = Rs.30.60 lakhs; target = 6700 training programmes
1985-86 PLAN:Outlay=Rs.4.60lakhs;target=1300training programmes

3. **Educational Technology Cell:** Conducting workshops on production of Audio-tapes and film strips in collaboration with A.I.R., conducting orientation course and computer training.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.21.15 lakhs;
target=100 Audio tapes,50 strips
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2.80 lakhs;
target=20 Audio tapes, 10 strips
4. **Audio-visual Education:** Training teachers in the technical line of Audio-visual education.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.5.15 lakhs; target=1500 teachers
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.0.60 lakhs; target=300 teachers
5. **Teaching Aids:** Providing hardware and software infrastructure keeping in view present trends and requirements of present day education like films, Audio tapes, maps, charts, Film libraries, etc.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.136.00 lakhs;
target=25,000 maps, 3 Divisional libraries and
80 Film Projectors.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.23.00 lakhs;
target=25000 maps, 3 Divisional libraries and
26 Film projectors.
6. **UNICEF Project:** Maintenance of vehicles and supply of storage equipment to the community Centres for UNICEF Projects 2&3.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.7.85 lakhs; target=Maintenance charges.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1.20 lakhs; target=maintenance charges.
7. **Establishment of Text Book Press:** Maintenance of Gulbarga Text Book Press.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.12.75 lakhs; target=maintenance charges
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1.80 lakhs; target=maintenance charges

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

STATE SECTOR

1. **Salaries of Staff:** Extending 1982 Revised pay scales to full time staff and revised rates for part-time employees.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.166.00 lakhs; target=Establishment charges.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 31.00 lakhs; target=Establishment charges.
2. **Introduction of New Courses:** To continue 130 courses additionally in Junior Colleges during 1985-86 in addition to the existing 212 courses.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.426.00 lakhs; target=342 courses.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.52.00 lakhs; target=342 courses.
3. **Strengthening of Administration and Vocational Surveys:** Revision of District Vocational Surveys, Syllabus of existing courses, framing syllabi for new courses, evaluation of the programme and strengthening of administration.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.14.00 lakhs; target=Strengthening of Administration.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 5.00 lakhs; target=Strengthening of Administration.

4. **Examination and Evaluation of Courses:** To meet increase in examination charges on account of increase in courses.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.12.00 lakhs;
target=expenditure on examination charges.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2.00 lakhs;
target=expenditure on examination charges.

**DISTRICT SECTOR
NIL**

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

STATE SECTOR

1. **Assistance to Mysore University:** Financial Assistance to Mysore University.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.180.00 lakhs;
target=Financial Assistance.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.25.00 lakhs;
target=Financial Assistance.
2. **Assistance to Karnatak University:** Financial Assistance to Karnatak University.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.235.00 lakhs;
target=Financial Assistance.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.33.00 lakhs;
target=Financial Assistance.
3. **Assistance to Bangalore University:** Financial Assistance to the Bangalore University.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.300.00 lakhs;
target=Financial Assistance.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.50.00 lakhs;
target=Financial Assistance.
4. **Assistance to Gulbarga University:** Financial assistance to the Gulbarga University.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.650.00 lakhs;
target=Financial Assistance.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.130.00 lakhs;
target=Financial Assistance.
5. **Assistance to Mangalore University:** Financial Assistance to Mangalore University.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.600.00 lakhs;
target=Financial Assistance.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.120.00 lakhs;
target=Financial Assistance.
6. **Institute for Social and Economic Change:** Financial Assistance to ISEC, Bangalore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.41.00 lakhs; target=Financial Assistance
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.6.00 lakhs; target=Financial Assistance
7. **Establishment of Technological University:** Establishing Technological University to ensure standards in Technical Education..
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.500.00 lakhs;
target=Establishment of University.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.55.00 lakhs;
target=Establishment of University.

**DISTRICT SECTOR
NIL**

6.22 ART, CULTURE, SPORTS & YOUTH SERVICES

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

Programmes for Art and Culture consist of schemes which foster the development of Kannada and Culture, Archives, Gazetteers, Archaeology, Museums and Public Libraries. The central emphasis of the programmes for the promotion of Kannada and Culture has been on the publication of a Kannada Dictionary and a Kannada Vishva Kosha, rendering assistance to Academies of Urdu, Music and Dance, Drama, Literature and the Fine Arts, and providing assistance to drama troupes. The programmes for Youth Services and Sports have given emphasis to the construction of stadia in the districts as well as organising several activities involving the participation of youth.

The publication of the Chikmagalur District Gazetteer and release of the State Gazetteer, the establishment of 100 book delivery stations (which have been opened in various villages of the State) and the appointment of a local teacher as caretaker for the book delivery station, are among the recent activities within the Art and Culture Plan Sector.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

Areas of emphasis during the Seventh Plan will include the establishment of a mobile library, encouraging voluntary organisations to open libraries under their control in rural areas, the Hampi Research Project, establishment of a Research Centre, a survey of monuments, the establishment of State conservation laboratories, an epigraphical survey in North Karnataka, the construction and establishment of new museums at District Headquarters, and the strengthening of the Venkatappa Art Gallery in Bangalore. Further, it is proposed to strongly expand the youth services activities to the taluka level.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

A project for the publication of an Encyclopedia on Karnataka's History and Culture, the translation of works to and from Kannada and other Indian languages, and the preparation of cassettes on folk arts in rural areas, are among the shifts in emphasis during the Seventh Plan. In addition, the thrust of activity in Youth Services and Sports, which has hitherto been urban oriented, will be more focused towards rural areas in the Seventh Plan.

PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES:

TABLE - 6.22A gives details of the allocations proposed for Art, Culture, Youth Services and Sports. A total Plan outlay of Rs.17.98 crores for Art and Culture and an outlay of Rs.14.36 crores for Youth Services and Sports is proposed for the Seventh Plan. Among the programmes are the organising of exhibitions, the publication of the second volume of the Mysore Representative Assembly Council Records, and of Palace papers, the Dewan correspondence and other letters pertaining to the Old Mysore administration.

TABLE - 6.22A

OUTLAYS PROPOSED FOR ART, CULTURE, YOUTH SERVICES & SPORTS

Rs.lakhs

Sector	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay
ART & CULTURE		
Kannada & Culture	1256.00	190.00
Archaeology & Museums	304.00	50.00
Karnataka Gazetteer	56.00	11.00
State Archives	62.00	8.00
Public Libraries	120.00	16.00
Total: Art & Culture	1798.00	275.00
Youth Services & Sports	1436.00	176.00
TOTAL	3234.00	451.00

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

Much of the Plan outlays for Art and Culture are in the form of grants given to various Academies, and Government's direct thrust in this sector is therefore largely promotional. Nevertheless, many such cultural organisations do benefit through intelligent State sponsorship, and Government's success in fostering the Arts will depend on how sensitively this is provided. In addition, programmes for a further rural thrust in Sports and Youth Services will succeed provided voluntary clubs are sufficiently well organised and motivated. Organisational support for this from the Department of Youth Services and Sports will determine the extent to which such voluntary youth services and sports activity is generated.

THE ART, CULTURE, YOUTH SERVICES & SPORTS SECTOR PLAN AT A GLANCE
(Outlays in Rs.lakhs)
Seventh Plan 1985-86 Plan
Karnataka Gazetteer, State Archives & Public Libraries
(Education Department)

State Sector Outlay	238.00	35.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	936.87	169.49
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	Nil	Nil
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil

Kannada, Culture, Archaeology & Museum
(Information & Youth Services Dept.)

State Sector Outlay	1560.00	240.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	1612.24	291.66
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	Nil	Nil
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil

Youth Services & Sports
(Information & Youth Services Dept.)

State Sector Outlay	1436.00	176.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	3053.62	533.25
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	75.00	15.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil

LIST OF SCHEMES

KANNADA AND CULTURE

STATE SECTOR

1. **Jayachamarajendra Arts and Academy, Mysore:** Extending assistance to Academy.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.50 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10 lakhs.
2. **Kannada - Kannada Dictionary:** Assistance to Kannada Sahitya Parishat for bringing out Kannada-Kannada Dictionary.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.15 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 5 lakhs.
3. **Development Activities of Kannada Sahitya Parishat:** Assistance to Kannada Sahitya Parishat for development of Kannada.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.25 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 5 lakhs.
4. **Kannada Encyclopedia:** Extending Financial assistance to University of Mysore, for bringing out Kannada Encyclopedia.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.30 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 6 lakhs.

- 5. Urdu Sahitya Academy:** Assistance in the form of Grant-in-aid to Urdu Sahitya Academy for development of Urdu literature.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.15 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 3 lakhs.
- 6. Development of Kannada:** Training of officers and officials in Kannada to make Kannada as official language and promotion of Kannada at all levels.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.250 lakhs; target = 61,000 persons to be trained.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.23 lakhs; target = 12,200 persons to be trained.
- 7. Promotion of Music and Dance:** Assistance for the development of Music and Dance.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.35 lakhs; target=50 programmes to be conducted.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.4 lakhs; target=10 programmes to be conducted.
- 8. Promotion of Drama:** To arrange drama festivals, collection and publication of literature relating to drama.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.35.0 lakhs; Target=5 drama festival to be held.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.4.0 lakhs; target = 1 drama festival to be held.
- 9. Promotion of literature:** Opening of libraries to conduct research in Kannada literature and publishing of outstanding books in Kannada.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.35.0 lakhs; target = 30 books to be published.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.35.0 lakhs; target = 6 books to be published.
- 10. Promotion of Fine Arts:** Assistance to conduct exhibition, collection and publication of literature related to Fine Arts, Architecture and give medical assistance to needy artists.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.35.0 lakhs; target=75 exhibitions to be held.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.4.00 lakhs; Target=15 exhibitions to be held.
- 11. Financial Assistance to Drama Troupes:** Financial assistance to weak professional drama troupes to develop dramatics.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.0 lakhs; target=20 Troupes to be assisted.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2.0 lakhs; target = 4 Troupes to be assisted.
- 12. Promotion of Janapada and Yakshagana:** Assistance to promote Janapada and Yakshagana.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.31.0 lakhs; target=70 No. of Folklore museum to be started
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.4.0 lakhs; target = 14 -do-
- 13. Publication of Folklore, etc., by Kannada Sahitya Parishat:** Assistance to Kannada Sahitya Parishat for publication in folklore, Drama, Fine arts, etc.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5.0 lakhs; target=10 publications.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.0 lakhs; target = 2 publications.
- 14. Research Centre, Hampi:** Assistance Vidyanaya Veda Research Centre at Hampi.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5.0 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.0 lakh.

15. **Publication of Tulu Lexicon:** Assistance for publication of Tulu Dictionary in Kannada script.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2.0 lakhs.
16. **Special Schemes for Development of Kannada Culture:** Assistance for cultural centres, construction of buildings, and encourage activities of culture in and outside the State.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.500 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.80 lakhs.
17. **Construction of Open Air Theatres at Taluk Level:** Assistance for construction of open air theatres at Taluks.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.120 lakhs; target=200 Open air theatres to be constructed.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.24 lakhs; target = 25 Open air theatres to be constructed.
18. **Kannada Bharathi:** Assistance to publish outstanding Kannada literary works in other languages.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.50 lakhs; target = 50 books to be published.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10 lakhs; target = 10 books to be published.

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS

STATE SECTOR

1. **Scheme of Archaeology:** Expansion of Archaeological programmes.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.87.00 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs;
2. **Hampi Resurrection Project:** To continue excavation and conservation work, besides purchase of equipment.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.100.00 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs.
3. **Museums:** Continuation of schemes under museums with scheme for development of Venkatappa Art Gallery and construction of building for Museum in Tiptur.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.117.00 lakhs; target = 1 building.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs; target = 1 building.

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

KARNATAKA GAZETTEER

STATE SECTOR

1. **Administration:** To meet the salaries and rent for the office.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.21.00 lakhs; target = 10 persons
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.4.00 lakhs ; target = 10 persons

2. **Translation and Printing of Gazetteer:** Translation and printing of Part III of State volume and printing of District Gazetteer.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.14.00 lakhs; target = 3 District Gazetteers.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 4.50 lakhs; target = 1 District Gazetteer.
3. **Acquiring Vehicle:** Purchase of a vehicle for the Department.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.00 lakh; target = 1 vehicle
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. Nil ; target = Nil.
4. **Expansion of Library:** Purchase of books for the Library.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.3.50 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.0.50 lakhs;
5. **Encyclopedia on Karnataka History:** Publication of encyclopedia on Karnataka History and Culture.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.16.50 lakh; target = 2 volumes
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 2.00 lakhs; target= expenditure on establishment only.

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

STATE ARCHIVES

STATE SECTOR

1. **Administration and development:** To meet expenditure on staff, exhibition and publication of historical documents.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.47.00 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 8.00 lakhs;
2. **Establishment of Archival Unit Dharwad:** To establish unit office at Dharwad for preservation, acquisition and maintenance of records.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.15.00 lakhs; target = 1 unit
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. Nil; Target = Nil

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

STATE SECTOR

1. **Assistance to voluntary organisations:** Financial assistance to open new libraries in rural areas by voluntary organisation
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.5.00 lakhs; target = 250 organisations
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1.00 lakhs; target = 50 organisations
2. **Mobile Library Service:** Rendering Library service to rural areas through mobile libraries.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.26.00 lakhs;target=5 mobile libraries
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 5.20 lakhs; target= 1 mobile library

3. **Book Delivery Stations:** To open new book delivery stations in rural areas by providing books, furniture and equipment.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.21.50 lakhs; target = 250 Delivery stations.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 4.30 lakhs; target = 50 Delivery stations.
4. **Branch Libraries:** To open branch libraries in Taluk and Villages wherever it is not covered.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.14.00 lakhs; target = 100 libraries
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. Nil ; target = Nil
5. **City Central Libraries:** To establish libraries in cities for population of 2 lakhs and above.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.10.00 lakhs; target = 5 cities
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. Nil ; target = Nil.
6. **Buildings to Libraries:** Constructions of buildings to libraries at village, taluk and district level and complete the started ones.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.43.50 lakhs; target = 40 buildings
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 5.50 lakhs; target = 4 buildings

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

YOUTH SERVICES AND SPORTS

STATE SECTOR

1. **N.S.S.Programme (CS):** N.S.S. implemented through students in the colleges and universities for the benefit of weaker sections of society through projects, like laying roads, sanitation, adult education etc.,
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.72.0 lakhs; (plus GOI share of Rs. 90.00 lakhs) Target = 2,25,000 students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.12.00lakhs; (plus GOI share of Rs.15.00 lakhs) Target = 45,000 students.
2. **Development of Sports & Games(CS):** Grants for development of sports through construction of stadia play fields etc.,
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.60.00lakhs)
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.10.00 lakhs)
3. **Youth Leadership Programmes (CS):** Conducting youth leadership training for the office bearers of youth clubs.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.15 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs. 1.10 lakhs); Target = 250 youths.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.0.20 lakhs (plus GOI share of Rs.0.20 lakhs); Target = 50 youths.
4. **Bharat Sevadal:** Provision of grant-in-aid to Bharat Sevadal, towards expenditure on establishment and programmes.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.5.00 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.0.90 lakhs;
5. **Youth Clubs:** Financial assistance to youth clubs for construction of buildings, and purchase of equipment through District Youth Services and Sports Boards.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.10.00 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 3.00 lakhs;

6. **Tour of Youth Leaders:** Conduct of tours to youth leaders in rural areas for visiting various economics, social, educational and industrial projects to acquaint with latest development.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.6.00 lakhs; target = 20 tours.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.00 lakhs; target = 4 tours.
7. **Student Welfare Scheme:** Introduction of student welfare scheme in some colleges for the welfare of students and to promote harmony, national integration and talents among students.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.6.00 lakhs; target = 750 teachers.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.00 lakhs; target = 150 teachers.
8. **Youth Hostels Association of India:** Grant-in-aid to Youth Hostels Association for providing facilities like boarding & lodging to those who take up adventurous programmes, excursions etc.,
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.0.25 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.0.04 lakhs;
9. **Construction of Stadia at District Level:** Contribution for construction of stadia in all the 19 Districts with local resources like donations, contribution etc.,
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.170.00 lakhs; target = 17 stadia.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 30.00 lakhs; target = 3 stadia.
10. **Rural Gymnasia:** Financial assistance upto Rs.5,000 for construction of Rural Gymnasia.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.12.00 lakhs; target = 240 Gymnasia
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 2.00 lakhs; target = 40 Gymnasia.
11. **Training Programme:** Organise training for rural youths/yuvathies in leadership particularly to the office bearers of youth and yuvathies club.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.108.00 lakhs; target = 125 camps.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 12.20 lakhs; target = 25 camps.
12. **Construction of District Level Complex:** Assistance for development of sports complex at the district level.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.36.00 lakhs; target = 1 sports complex
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 6.00 lakhs; target = 1 sports complex
13. **Improvement of Playgrounds:** Financial assistance for flood light and other improvement for play grounds.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.12.00 lakhs; target = 100 play grounds.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 2.00 lakhs; target = 20 play grounds.
14. **Awards to Rank Students:** Awards to Rank students of Degree and Postgraduate courses at the rate of Rs.1000/-each, P.U.C, students at the rate of Rs .600/- and S.S.L.C.students at the Rate of Rs.500/-each.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.9.00 lakhs; target = 500 students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.50 lakhs; target = 100 students.
15. **Youth Journal:** Publication of quarterly youth journal in both Kannada and English.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.2.00 lakhs; target = printing of journal and honorarium to authors.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.0.35 lakhs; target = printing of journal and honorarium to authors.
16. **Inter University Youth Festival:** Organise inter-university Youth Festival Annually.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.4.00 lakhs; target = 5 festivals.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.0.75 lakhs; target = 1 festival.

17. **Teenagers clubs and Hobby Groups:** Financial assistance to teenagers clubs and Hobby groups who promote philatelies, youth literature, art, electronics, photography, films and other talent promoting activities.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.6.00 lakhs; target = 75 clubs.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.00 lakhs; target = 15 clubs.
18. **Regional Youth Centres:** Extension of facilities like library, reading room indoor games, activities of hobby groups etc., to all categories of youths.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.18.00 lakhs; target = 14 centres.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 3.00 lakhs; target = 14 centres.
19. **Youth Hostels:** Providing board and lodge facilities to youths who take up adventurous programmes, excursions etc.,
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.3.00 lakhs; target = 1 Youth Hostel.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.0.50 lakhs; target = 1 Youth Hostel.
20. **Youth literature and pamphlets:** Publication of Youth Literature and Pamphlets and Books benefiting youths.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.0.50 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.0.06 lakhs;
21. **Taluk level Youth Centres:** Starting of Taluk level youth centres to provide benefits to the rural youths.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.18.00 lakhs; target=100 youth centres.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 2.50 lakhs; target= 20 youth centres.
22. **Shramadan and social service camps:** Conducting social service and shramadan camps for creation of community assets and development of projects.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.19.00 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 2.50 lakhs;
23. **Coaching in Fine Arts:** Coaching in fine arts like, Mrudanga, Dance, and Music, to help economically weaker section of the society.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.6.00 lakhs; target = 500 persons.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.00 lakhs; target = 100 persons.
24. **International Youth Year:** Conduct of social programmes in connection with International Youth Year.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.20.00 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.20.00 lakhs;
25. **Construction of Indoor stadia and open-air-theatres:** Grants to youth organisations and educational institutions for construction of Indoor stadia and open-air-theatres.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.500.00 lakhs; target = One indoor stadium
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 2.00 lakhs; target = One indoor stadium
26. **Exhibitions:** To participate in different exhibitions recognised by Government to depict the activities of department through literature, equipment, photographs, records etc.,
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.3.00 lakhs; target = 5 Exhibitions.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.0.50 lakhs; target = 1 Exhibition.
27. **Financial Assistance to Sportsmen/Women Wrestlers:** Assistance to Sportsmen/Women and wrestlers in indigent or distressed condition in the form of pension.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.6.00 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.00 lakhs;
28. **Gurunanak Bhavan:** Construction of Gurunanak Bhavan at Bangalore to serve as student service centre.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.00 lakh;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.00 lakh;

29. **Development of Vidyanagar Complex:** Providing electricity, water facility, formation of road, etc., to develop as a national/international centre for youth activities.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.152.00 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 28.00 lakhs;
30. **Karnataka Development Corps:** Training and appointment as volunteers on honourarium of unemployed graduates below 30 years.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.62.10 lakhs; target = 2000 volunteers.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.12.00 lakhs; target = 400 volunteers.
31. **National Institute of Sports:** Payment of grants to N.I.S. South Centre, Bangalore Complex.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.30.00 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 5.00 lakhs;
32. **Maintenance of Sports School/Divisions/Hostel:** Maintenance of Sports school at Madikere, sports divisions at Bangalore, Mangalore, Belgaum and Gulbarga and sports Hostels at Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Chickmagalur, Dharwad and Belgaum.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.120.00 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.20.00 lakhs;
33. **Organisation of Cultural Exchanges:** To meet expenditure on cultural exchange programme, workshops, meetings, youth festivals, youth delegations etc.,
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.18.00 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 3.00 lakhs;

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

6.23 TECHNICAL EDUCATION

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

There are 44 engineering colleges, 73 polytechnics and 6 junior technical schools in the State. By the end of the Sixth Plan about 8000 graduates, 4800 diploma holders and 220 students from Junior Technical Schools are expected to emerge annually. Improvement in professional competence of the teaching staff is being emphasised through deputation of teachers for higher qualifications, training, short term training programmes, seminars and extension methods. These Engineering Institutions have been sensitive to emerging specialisations and during the Sixth Plan courses have been offered in Applied Electronics, Telecommunications, Chemical Engineering, Metallurgy and Polymer Technology.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The broad policy is to stop expansion for the present at the degree level and marginally increase Polytechnic facilities in rural areas, with emphasis on emerging technologies. The diploma syllabus is to be revised and updated so as to make it more useful to industry. All the new polytechnics established during the last two years of the Sixth Plan are generally designed with an eye on the future. While courses on paper, sugar and timber technologies are being offered at the Diploma level from the final year of the Sixth Plan, courses on Computer Technology, Cement, Machine Tool and Instrumentation technologies are proposed to be provided in the Seventh Plan. In addition 8 community polytechnics are proposed to be started under the State Plan in addition to the 2 existing Community Polytechnics funded as Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The emphasis in the Seventh Plan will be on modernisation and quality improvement at the Degree level, and on emerging technologies and curriculum revision at the Diploma level. Academic guidance for the staff and vocational guidance for the students will be provided. The curriculum will also be revised and updated to increase the employability and usefulness of the students. In particular, some of the new technologies identified for introduction as courses include Safety Engineering, Leather Technology, Industrial and Production Engineering, Interior Decoration, Refrigeration & Air Conditioning, Agricultural Engineering, Fishing Technology and Navigation, Woollen and Silk Technology, Bio-Technology, Remote Science Technology and Pollution Control Techniques.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

An outlay of Rs.12.75 crores during the Seventh Plan is proposed, the details of which are indicated in Table 6.23A. Modernisation, teacher improvement, introduction of emerging technologies, and the resultant need for strengthening the Directorate are the minimal thrusts necessary for the maintenance of quality and standards in technical education. Among the programmes included

are Mining Education, for which there is a separate outlay of Rs.10 lakhs. The programmes include the establishing of 40 Production-cum-Training Centres in Polytechnics to train students in problems pertaining to the production process.

TABLE - 6.23A
OUTLAYS FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Rs.lakhs		
Programme	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay
Direction & Administration	55.00	7.70
Junior Technical Schools	1.50	0.05
Govt.Polytechnics & Colleges	476.50	49.25
Assistance to Aided Institutions	115.00	13.00
Expenditure on new disciplines:		
a)Govt.Institutions	230.00	35.00
b)Aided Institutions	60.00	6.00
Exclusive assistance to Scheduled Caste Students	14.00	2.50
Schemes for upgradation of skills of teachers and students	43.00	5.50
Amenities to students	60.00	7.00
Community Polytechnics	25.00	4.00
Production-cum-Training Centres	20.00	--
Buildings	165.00	50.00
Mining School	10.00	1.00
TOTAL	1275.00	181.00

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

Advancement in technology is so rapid that the syllabus and teaching techniques need to be constantly updated. The quality and range of machinery and equipment in most of the colleges need immediate improvement. In addition, fully qualified staff are not easily available for engineering colleges. For deputing available candidates for higher training, service rules need to be amended. Administrative streamlining during the Seventh Plan will therefore be crucial and powers will need to be delegated to Technical Institutions in a manner which induces flexibility in adopting to the constantly changing technological environment.

THE TECHNICAL EDUCATION PLAN AT A GLANCE		
(Outlays in Rs.lakhs)		
	Seventh Plan	1985-86 Plan
State Sector Outlay	1275.00	181.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	5465.78	954.49
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	14.00	1.90
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil

LIST OF SCHEMES

STATE SECTOR

1. **Post Graduate Course in Textiles(CS):** Continuation of Post-graduation courses at SKSJT Institute, Bangalore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.Nil
(Plus GOI share Rs.15 lakhs); Target=50 Students
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.Nil
(Plus GOI share Rs.5 lakhs); Target=10 Students
2. **Post-graduate course in Engineering(CS):** Starting of Post-graduate Course in engineering at B.D.T.College, Davangere.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.Nil (plus GOI share of Rs.40 lakhs);
Target = 1500 Students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.Nil (plus GOI share of Rs. 3 lakhs);
Target = 300 Students.
3. **Direction and Administration:** Strengthening Directorate and TTTI Extension centre Bangalore by providing additional staff.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.55.00 lakhs ; target = 200 persons
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 7.70 lakhs ; target = 30 persons
4. **Junior Technical Schools:** Purchase of equipment required for the training of students.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1.50 lakhs; target= Supply of equipment
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.0.05 lakh ; target= Supply of equipment
5. **Polytechnics:** Supply of equipments to workshop and laboratories of the Polytechnics and School of Printing Technology and building construction.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.430.10 lakhs;
target= Supply of equipment
1985-96 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 55.00 lakhs;
target= Supply of equipment
6. **School of Arts and Crafts, Davanagere:** Supply of equipments and Art pieces of famous artists to the school.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.0.50 lakh; target= supply of equipment.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.0.50 lakh; target= supply of equipment.
7. **Diploma courses in new disciplines:** To start 19 new diploma courses in Engineering technologies in 14 Polytechnics.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.230.00 lakhs;
target = 3600 students, 400 persons employment.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 45.00 lakhs;
target = 450 students, 120 persons employment.
8. **Additional staff to Engineering Colleges:** Providing additional staff and equipment and additional accommodation to the BDT College of Engineering, Davangere and SKSJT Institute, Bangalore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.42.00 lakhs;
target = 110 persons employment.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 8.00 lakhs;
target = 30 persons employment.
9. **Degree courses in new disciplines:** To start new courses in emerging technologies.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.37.00 lakhs ; target = 320 students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 7.00 lakhs ; target = 80 students.
10. **Grant-in-aid to non-Governmental Technical Institutions:**
Government Grants to aided polytechnics towards purchase of equipment, furniture and buildings etc.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.25.00 lakhs;
target = Financial assistance
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.3.00 lakhs; target=Financial assistance

- 11. New disciplines in non-Government Polytechnics:** Development of new Diploma courses in new disciplines in non-government institutions.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 20.00 lakhs;
 target = 4500 students, 50 persons employment.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 2.00 lakhs ;
 target = 450 students, 20 persons employment.
- 12. Grant-in-aid to non-Government Engineering Colleges:** Provide State share of grants to meet the expenditure on equipment, construction of building of non-Government engineering colleges.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 90.00 lakhs;
 target = Financial assistance.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 10.00 lakhs;
 target = Financial assistance.
- 13. Degree courses in new disciplines in non-Government institutions:** Grants to aided engineering colleges for purchase of equipment, construction of building etc., to start degree courses in new disciplines.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 40.00 lakhs;
 target = 5000 students, 165 persons
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 4.00 lakhs;
 target = 550 students, 60 persons
- 14. Book-Banks in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics:** Supply of library books and furniture to existing book-banks.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 10.00 lakhs;
 target = Purchase of books, furniture.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 2.00 lakhs;
 target = Purchase of books, furniture.
- 15. Training of Polytechnic Teachers, Instructors and Foremen:** To meet expenditure on T.A & D.A of staff deputed for training.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 1.25 lakhs;
 target = 150 teachers to be deputed
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 0.25 lakh ;
 target = 30 teachers to be deputed.
- 16. Deputation of Teachers for higher studies:** To meet expenditure on T.A & D.A of teachers deputed for higher studies.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 3.75 lakhs;
 target = 175 teachers to be deputed.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 0.75 lakh ;
 target = 35 teachers to be deputed.
- 17. Revision of Staff Structure:** To revise staff structure in the Govt. Engineering colleges and polytechnics to suit present syllabus and curriculum.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 30.00 lakhs; target = 200 persons
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 3.00 lakhs; target = 30 persons.
- 18. Conduct of Exhibitions:** To conduct exhibitions to encourage technical talents among students and teachers.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 3.00 lakhs; target = 5 exhibitions.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 0.50 lakh ; target = 1 exhibition.
- 19. Modernisation of Laboratories and Workshops:** To purchase new equipment to replace obsolete ones and incur expenditure on maintenance and repair.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 20.00 lakhs;
 target = Purchase of equipment to 40 institutions
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 1 lakh ;
 target = Purchase of equipment to 40 institutions.

20. **Central Film Library:** To purchase new films on science and technology.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.2.00 lakhs; target= Purchase of films
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.0.25 lakh; target = Purchase of films.
21. **Supply of instruments and drawing materials:** To meet expenditure in supply of instruments and drawing materials to SC students of engineering colleges and polytechnics.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs;
target = Supply of equipment to 7000 students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2.00 lakhs;
target = Supply of equipment to 1300 students.
22. **Supervisory and Career Guidance Programme:** To meet expenditure on eminent persons invited to give lectures in career guidance programmes of final year engineering students and supervisory development programme of apprentices.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs;
target = 75000 students to be benefited.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2.00 lakhs;
target = 15000 students to be benefited.
23. **Resources and Information Centre:** To meet expenditure on purchase of equipment, furniture, books construction of buildings for the technical education resources and information Centre at Bangalore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.15.00 lakhs;
target = Purchase of equipment
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2.50 lakhs;
target = Purchase of equipment
24. **Strengthening of Student Hostels:** Provide additional staff and purchase additional furniture and utensils required for Hostels.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.50.00 lakhs;
target = Purchase of furniture & utensils.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 5.00 lakhs;
target = Purchase of furniture & utensils.
25. **Stipend to Apprentices:** To meet 50% of the stipend to be paid to technical apprentices, engaged in the Department under the Apprentices Act.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5.00 lakhs; target = 500 apprentices
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.00 lakh; target = 100 apprentices
26. **Modernisation of Libraries:** To purchase additional books on updated and new field of Technologies to the Libraries.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.10.00 lakhs; target = Purchase of books
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 2.00 lakhs; target = Purchase of books
27. **Starting of Book Banks:** To start book banks in technical institutions exclusively for the benefit of SC students.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.4.00 lakhs; target = 50 Book Banks.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.50 lakh; target = 50 Book Banks.
28. **Community Polytechnics:** Starting and maintenance of community polytechnics.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.25.00 lakhs; target = 10 centres.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.4.00 lakhs ; target = 5 centres.
29. **Building for students amenities:** Construction of buildings for student amenities such as NCC Block, Canteen, Dispensary, Cycle Stand and Hostel.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.15.00 lakhs ; target = 50 buildings
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.4.00 lakhs; target = 10 buildings.
30. **Staff Quarters:** Construction of additional staff quarters and completion of quarters in progress.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.30.00 lakhs; target = 250 quarters.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 5.00 lakhs; target = 40 quarters.

- 31. Teaching aids to Polytechnics:** Purchase of teaching aids to polytechnics to adopt the latest techniques in teaching.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs;
target = Purchase of teaching aids
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.00 lakh;
target = Purchase of teaching aids
- 32. Training in Computer Programming:** To purchase computers and to impart training in computer programming to staff members and students.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs;
target = 60,000 students, 1000 staff to be trained
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.00 lakh;
target = 3,000 students, 200 staff to be trained
- 33. Production-cum-Training Centres:** To start production centres in all polytechnics.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs; target = 40 centres.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. Nil ; target = Nil.
- 34. School of Mines:** Provide additional equipment and staff to the School of Mines, K.G.F.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs;
target = Purchase of equipment.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.00 lakh;
target = Purchase of equipment.

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

6.24 MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

Karnataka has an extensive network of medical and health institutions. Besides 6 teaching hospitals, 13 major hospitals, and 16 other large hospitals with specialisations, there are 175 taluk level hospitals, 345 primary health centres and 1303 primary health units. The quality of service rendered by these institutions depends crucially on the adequate provision of drugs and chemicals, on the replacement of worn-out equipment and on the maintenance and repairs necessary to ensure that the existing equipment is serviceable. These, however, have not been provided at anything approximating existing levels of demand. Clearly, with the current spread of medical and health facilities being inadequate (particularly in many rural areas), the thrust to create additional facilities has been strong. However, as discussed in Section 3.10, existing norms for the provision of drugs and chemicals are inadequate and the Department of Health needs to establish an adequate financial accounting system to provide for depreciation expenditure and for working capital requirements.

In addition there exist Directorates of Medical Education, of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy, and of Drugs Control, whose activities are funded under the State Plan. Further, under the national pattern of financing the family welfare programme, prime responsibility for funding is assumed by the Government of India (This includes the Community Health Volunteer Scheme). However, there are two major commitments that the State Government also makes: its share of the World Bank assisted India Population Project and State Government incentives for those undergoing vasectomy operations.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

During the Seventh Plan period, the first priority within the Medical and Public Health Sector will be on the maintenance of assets already created. This implies that an adequate appraisal will be conducted of norms for maintenance and the needs for drugs, chemicals and new equipment in existing medical and health institutions, in order that these institutions can become more responsive to the needs of the community. This will result in a prioritisation within this sector across Plan and non-Plan expenditure in order that a satisfactory balance can be struck between the needs of existing institutions on the one hand and of covering hitherto neglected regions with new institutions on the other.

Further, in the Seventh Plan the priorities of the Health and Family Welfare Department will focus on the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) component, and it is proposed to expand substantially the health infrastructure in rural areas. This will involve the establishment of another 160 more Primary Health Centres (PHCs), 70 additional Rural Referral Hospitals, the construction of 1250 new buildings for sub-centres to partly fill the gap in the existing shortage of buildings, the establishing of 1980 sub-centres, (including 1500 under the Family Welfare Programme), and the opening of 50 additional Primary Health Units (PHUs). Further, the main thrust in the Department of Medical

Education will lie in opening departments for more recent specialisations in teaching hospitals as well as on the purchase of equipment. Finally, the Health guide scheme for Family Welfare is proposed to be extended from the present 12 districts to all districts within the State.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

A primary shift in emphasis will lie in emphasising that policy for health and medical care will strive to ensure the qualitative excellence of existing institutions. In addition, the Health Department proposes to extend X-Ray facilities to 50 taluka hospitals and establish 6 additional blood banks in the State. For the Department of Medical Education, a new thrust will lie in the establishment of Central Blood Banks at Hubli and Bangalore. The Family Welfare Programme will propose a new bonus scheme wherein any class C or D Government or Local Body Official will be entitled to an additional month's pay if he motivates at least 50 annual sterilisations.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

Details of the programmes proposed are indicated in TABLE-6.24A. A total Seventh Plan outlay of Rs.231.36 crores is proposed, with health schemes appropriating the major outlay. These include outlays of Rs.81.75 crores for the MNP, details of which are given in TABLE-6.24B. The physical targets consistent with these outlays are given in TABLE-6.24C. In addition, the requirements of the Directorate of Medical Education are mainly for buildings construction (Rs.19.36 crores), purchase of sophisticated equipment (Rs.12.67 crores) and for running teaching hospitals (Rs.11.87 crores). Further, the outlay for the Family Welfare Programme under the State Plan is mainly for the payment of additional incentives and bonus under 3 schemes as well as the State share of the Centrally Sponsored India Population Project. Finally, the programmes under Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy involve mainly the strengthening of the Directorate and establishment of divisional offices, the development of colleges and attached hospitals, the establishment of a Corporation for the manufacture of indigenous drugs, and sharing the cost with the Government of India of a National Institute of Unani Systems of Medicine to be located within the State.

TABLE-6.24A
OUTLAYS PROPOSED FOR MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Programme	Rs.lakhs	
	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay
Medical Education	4,403.00	555.00
Health Schemes	15,033.00	2,159.00
Family Welfare Schemes	2,345.00	466.00
Indian Systems of Medicine	931.00	140.00
Drugs Control	124.00	20.00
Employees State Insurance	300.00	60.00
TOTAL	23,136.00	3,400.00

TABLE-6.24B
MNP ALLOCATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

Programme	Rs.Lakhs	
	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay
Establishment of Primary Health Centres		
Centres	2,398.00	289.00
Subsidiary Health Centres	320.00	50.00
Primary Health Units	688.00	148.00
Strengthening of Primary Health Units	332.00	66.00
Upgradation of Primary Health Centres	2,887.00	486.00
Construction of ANM Sub-Centre Buildings	1,250.00	50.00
Under Tribal Sub-Plan:		
Mobile Tribal Hospital and Dispensaries, and establishment of ANM Sub-Centres	300.00	50.00
TOTAL	8,175.00	1,139.00

TABLE-6.24C
TARGETS FOR THE MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

Programme	Numbers	
	Seventh Plan Target	1985-86 Target
Establishment of Primary Health Centres	160	25
Establishment of Primary Health Units	50	10
Strengthening of Primary Health Units	50	10
Upgradation of Primary Health Centres	70	10
Construction of ANM Sub-Centre Buildings	1250	50
Establishment of Sub-Centres	480	75

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

The central thrust for the sector is that first priority should be given to the maintenance of the existing medical and health institutions. This implies that the level of services to be provided by these institutions should be properly assessed, adequate drugs and chemicals should be made available, and the serviceability of equipment already purchased should be maintained. It also requires that where existing medical and health institutions have been set up, the level of services to be provided be responsive to the health needs of the community. It is only after these requirements have been provided that the Seventh Plan programmes listed in this Section assume importance. Clearly, such an approach seeks to reverse dramatically the existing strategy within the sector. In no sector perhaps has the distinction between Plan and non-Plan had such a major impact on the quality of existing services as in the Health Sector, with the Plan emphasising future expansion of facilities while non-Plan allocations take care of existing facilities created. In striving to reach ambitious targets for the former, the requirements of the latter have been considerably neglected. It therefore becomes necessary for Government to take an integrated view of the

requirements of the sector without being constrained by an inappropriate interpretative dichotomy between Plan and non-Plan expenditure.

In addition, there are areas of prioritisation relating to the long-term health and medical needs of our society which require to be confronted. For some considerable time now it is being suggested by several commentators and experts on medical care that very real alternatives to the conventional high cost medical care that underpins our system of diagnosis and treatment have emerged. Other systems of medicine are generally low-cost systems (ayurved,unani,homoeopathy) and have a tradition of being used by poorer people. Although this has been recognised in principle by the Government and an independent Directorate set up to foster its development and regeneration, existing activities of the Directorate are very low-keyed. As against this a few specialist medical institutions have also been set up within the State, providing invaluable specialist treatment (for cardiology,ENT,Opt-halmoisy,etc.),the funding of which makes very high demands on the State budget. Whether such institutions should continue to be created at public expense in future years,in response to specialist needs as assessed by the medical profession, is a very real issue of priorities on which a more open debate seems essential.

THE MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH PLAN AT A GLANCE
(Outlays in Rs.lakhs)
Seventh Plan 1985-86 Plan

Medical Education		
State Sector Outlay	4,403.00	555.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	39,465.36	6,786.61
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	Nil	Nil
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil
Health		
State Sector Outlay	5,858.60	899.00
District Sector Outlay	9,174.40	1,260.00
Non-Plan Outlay	7,955.77	1,368.47
Plan Maintenance Outlay	687.00	122.00
Special Component Plan	2,400.00	297.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	300.00	50.00
Family Welfare		
State Sector Outlay	2,345.00	466.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	Nil	Nil
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	Nil	Nil
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil
Indian Systems of Medicine		
State Sector Outlay	402.00	80.50
District Sector Outlay	529.00	59.50
Non-Plan Outlay	2,051.00	352.70
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	Nil	Nil
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil
Drugs Control		
State Sector Outlay	124.00	20.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	317.00	54.52
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	Nil	Nil
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil
Employees State Insurance		
State Sector Outlay	300.00	60.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	6,138.23	1,055.55
Plan Maintenance	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	Nil	Nil
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil

LIST OF SCHEMES

MEDICAL EDUCATION

STATE SECTOR

1. **Control of blindness(CS):** Continuation of staff and supply of equipment and drugs to the hospitals and mobile units.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.NIL (Plus GOI share Rs.184.00 lakhs);
Target=84 Posts
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.NIL (Plus GOI share Rs.30.00 lakhs);
Target=30 posts
2. **ROME Programme(CS):**Continuation of staff and supply of drugs to 27 PHCs.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.22.50 lakhs
(Plus GOI shareRs.22.50 lakhs);Target=108 Posts
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.4.00 lakhs
(Plus GOI shareRs.4.00lakhs);Target=108Posts.
3. **Buildings under ROME programme (CS):** Completion of Hostels and garages to PHC's under the programme.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5 lakhs
(Plus GOI share of Rs.5.00lakhs);Target= completion of Buildings.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5 lakhs
(Plus GOI share of Rs.5 lakhs); Target= completion of buildings.
4. **Construction of Leprosy Wards(CS):**Construction of 20 beded leprosy ward at GOVT. Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore and KMC Hospital,Hubli.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.Nil(Plus GOI share of Rs.3 lakhs);
Target= construction of wards.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.Nil(Plus GOI share of Rs.3 lakhs);
Target = Construction of wards.
5. **Minibuses for Medical Colleges(CS):** Purchase of Mini buses for transporting the staff and students of Medical colleges.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.6.75 Lakhs
(Plus GOI Share of Rs.6.75lakhs);Target = 9 Vehicles
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.3.60 lakhs
(Plus GOI share of Rs.3.60 lakhs); Target= 1 Vehicle.
6. **Additional Staff to Mental Hospitals:** Continuation of staff in the Mental Hospital, Dharwad.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5.25 lakhs; Target= 4 Posts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.85 lakhs; Target= 4 posts.
7. **Medical Conferences/Seminars:** Grant-in-aid for conducting seminar/workshop/conferences etc.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.6.40 lakhs; Target=Financial assistance
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1.00 lakhs;Target=Financial assistance
8. **Provision of Ambulances:** Purchase of Ambulances required for the teaching Hospitals.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.51.00 lakhs; Target = 42 Ambulances.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 6.00 lakhs; Target = 5 Ambulances.
9. **Continuation of Staff:** Continuation of Staff at Medical College, Bangalore
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.4.00 lakhs; Target = 5 posts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.70 lakh; Target = 5 posts.
10. **Continuation of Staff:** Continuation of staff at Medical College, Bellary.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.17.60 lakhs;Target = 21 posts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.3.00 lakhs; Target = 21 posts.

- 11. Continuation of staff:** Continuation and additional staff at Karnataka Medical College, Hubli.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.6.00 lakhs; Target = 23 posts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.00 lakh; Target = 23 posts.
- 12. Grant-in-aid to Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology:** Grant-in-aid to Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.500.00 lakhs;
Target= Financial Assistance
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.100.00 lakhs;
Target= Financial Assistance
- 13. Continuation of Staff:** Continuation of staff and purchase of equipment to Nursing School at Davanagere.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.28.75 Lakhs; Target = 12 Posts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 5.25 Lakhs; Target = 12 Posts.
- 14. Grant-in-aid to Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology:** Grant-in-aid to Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology, Bangalore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.175.00 lakhs;
Target=Financial Assistance
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.35.00 lakhs;
Target=Financial Assistance
- 15. Research at B.M.C.:** Grant-in-aid to Medical Research Board, Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1.00 lakh; Target=Financial Assistance
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.0.10 lakh; Target=Financial Assistance
- 16. Provision of stand-by generators:** Supply of stand-by generators to various Teaching Hospitals to meet the emergencies.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs; Target = 80 generators.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.00 lakh; Target = 5 generators.
- 17. Grant-in-aid to NIMHANS:** Grant-in-aid to NIMHANS, Bangalore
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.325.00 lakhs;
Target= Financial Assistance
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.65.00 lakhs;
Target= Financial Assistance.
- 18. Provision of Equipment:** Providing Diagnostic equipment to all the teaching Hospitals in the State.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.793.29 lakhs;
Target = Providing diagnostic equipment.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.60.00 lakhs;
Target=Providing diagnostic equipment.
- 19. Provision of Transportation:** Provision of Mini bus to college of Nursing, Bangalore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1.50 lakhs; Target= 1 Mini bus.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1.50 lakhs; Target= 1 Mini bus.
- 20. Provision of Dental Mobile Van:** Provision for Dental Mobile Van to Dental College, Bangalore, which will be used for conducting Mobile camps in Rural areas.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.5.00 lakhs; Target=1 Mobile Dental Van.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.5.00 lakhs; Target=1 Mobile Dental Van.
- 21. Provision of Ent Mobile Clinic:** Provision of Mobile ENT clinic to Bangalore Medical College and also staff for the Mobile ENT clinic.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.19.55 lakhs; Target= 2 vehicles, 3 posts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= R.5.00 lakhs; Target = 2 vehicles, 3 posts.
- 22. Additional Staff :** Creation of 4 posts of Asst. Professors for Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore, Mysore Medical College, KMC, Hubli and Bellary Medical college as per I.M.C. norms.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.6.00 lakhs; Target = 4 posts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1.00 lakh; Target= 4 posts.

- 23. Equipment to Dental College:** Provision for New equipment to Dental College, Bangalore to replace the old ones.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.104.00 lakhs;
Target= Purchase of equipment
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.4.50 lakhs;
Target= Purchase of equipment
- 24. Additional Staff:** Creation of additional posts to Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore as per I.M.C. norms.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.7.25 lakhs; Target= 7 Posts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1.25 lakhs; Target= 7 posts.
- 25. Additional Staff:** Creation of additional posts of staff Nurses and Class IV to Mental Hospital, Dharwad to meet the work load.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.11.80 lakhs; Target= 10 Posts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1.00 lakh; Target= 10 Posts.
- 26. Additional Staff:** Creation of additional staff of staff Nurses and Class IV to Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.11.80 lakhs; Target= 10 Posts
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1.15 lakhs; Target= 10 Posts.
- 27. Additional Staff:** Creation of additional staff of staff Nurses and class IV to Victoria and Vanivilas Hospitals, Bangalore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.23.70 lakhs; Target= 20 Posts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2.50 lakhs; Target= 20 Posts.
- 28. Additional Staff:** Creation of additional staff of staff Nurses and Class IV to College Hospital, Bellary to meet the IMC Norms.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.13.90 lakhs; Target= 10 Posts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1.30 lakhs; Target= 10 Posts.
- 29. Additional Staff:** Creation of additional staff of staff Nurses and class IV to PKTB Hospital, Mysore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.11.80 lakhs; Target= 10 Posts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. NIL; Target= NIL.
- 30. Additional Staff:** Creation of additional staff of X-Ray technician and Jr. Lab assistant at Teaching Hospitals.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.10.15 lakhs; Target= 10 Posts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. NIL; Target = NIL.
- 31. Additional Staff:** Creation of additional staff Nurses and Class IV to C.G. Hospital, Davanagere.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.13.80 Lakhs; Target= 10 Posts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. NIL; Target= NIL.
- 32. Establishment of Speech and Hearing Centre:** Establishment of Speech and Hearing Centres at BMC, Bangalore, Mysore Medical College, KMC, Hubli, Medical College, Bellary, District Hospital Belgaum, Gulbarqa and CG Hospital, Davanagere for staff and equipment.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.42.80 lakhs;
Target= Purchasing equipment.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.8.50 lakhs;
Target= Purchasing equipment.
- 33. Establishment of Central Blood Bank:** Providing staff, equipment and vehicles to establish central blood banks at KMC, Hubli and Victoria Hospital, Bangalore to monitor all small blood banks in the Government Hospitals by providing required guidance.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= R.92.00 lakhs; Target= 2 blood banks.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.14.00 lakhs; Target= 2 blood banks.
- 34. Additional Staff:** Creation of additional staff to Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.10.70 lakhs; Target= 10 persons.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. NIL; Target= NIL.

- 35. Additional Staff:** Creation of additional staff of Kannada Typist at Victoria Hospital, Bangalore and KR Hospital, Mysore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.0.96 lakh; Target = 2 posts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. Nil; Target= NIL.
- 36. Additional Staff:** Creation of additional staff of X-Ray Technician and Dark Room Assistant to Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.2.24 lakhs; Target= 4 posts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.0.35 lakh; Target= 4 posts.
- 37. Establishment of Cardiology Unit:** Provision of staff and equipment to establish cardiology unit at KMC, Hospital, Hubli.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.57.40 lakhs; Target= 11 posts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.6.50 lakhs; Target= 11 posts.
- 38. Purchase of Ambulance:** Purchasing a new Ambulance and creating 2 posts of drivers to Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.2.26 lakhs; Target= 2 posts, 1 Ambulance.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1.35 lakhs; Target= 2 posts, 1 Ambulance.
- 39. Provision of Electric Laundry Equipment:** Provision of Electric Laundry equipment to C.G. Hospital, Davanagere.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= RS.17.20 lakhs; Target= Purchase of equipment
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.9.20 lakhs; Target= Purchase of equipment
- 40. Provision of Electric Laundry Equipment:** Provision of electric laundry equipment to PKTB Hospital, Mysore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.3.00 lakhs; Target= Purchase of equipment.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.3.00 lakhs; Target= Purchase of equipment.
- 41. Establishment of Cancer Detection Centre:** Provision of staff to establish Cancer Detection Centre at Gulbarga Hospital.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.7.00 lakhs; Target= 8 posts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1.00 lakh; Target= 8 posts.
- 42. Establishment of Burns Centres:** Provision for staff and equipment to establish Burns Centre at KR Hospital, Mysore, College Hospital, Bellary and Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.23.00 lakhs; Target= 12 posts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 6.00 lakhs; Target= 12 posts.
- 43. Ongoing Building:** Continuing construction of buildings to Hospitals, Hostels, etc.,
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1,451.95 lakhs; Target = 13 building works.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.166.20 lakhs; Target= 12 building works.
- 44. Fresh Building Works:** Construction of buildings to Hospitals, staff quarters, over head tank, providing water supply, cold storage plant etc.,
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.484.70 lakhs ; Target= 15 Building works.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 23.20 lakhs; Target= 6 Building works.
- 45. Acquisition of land:** Acquisition of land for Victoria and Jayadeva Hospital, Bangalore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.115.50 lakhs; Target= Acquisition of land
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 10.00 lakhs; Target= Acquisition of land

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

HEALTH SCHEMES

STATE SECTOR

1. **National Leprosy Eradication Programme(CS):** Continuation of various components involved in the eradication of leprosy.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.Nil (plus GOI share Rs.792.80 lakhs);
Target= 15 components.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.Nil (plus GOI share Rs.130.00 lakhs);
Target= 15 components.
2. **National Programme for controlling Blindness(CS):** Continuation of components involving prevention and control of blindness like, upgradation of Department of Ophthalmology, ophthalmology cell, remuneration etc.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.Nil (Plus GOI share Rs.214.25 lakhs);
Target= 4 components.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.Nil (Plus GOI share Rs.35.00 lakhs);
Target= 4 components.
3. **Training of Junior Laboratory Technicians (CS):** Training of Junior Laboratory Technicians for a period of 6 months.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.Nil (Plus GOI share Rs.12.20 lakhs);
Target= 100 candidates.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.NIL(Plus GOI share Rs.2.00 lakhs);
Target= 15 candidates.
4. **Training of X-Ray Technicians(CS):** Training of X-Ray technicians at 4 District hospitals for a period of 12 months.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.Nil (Plus GOI share Rs.4.20 lakhs);
Target= 4 training centres.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil (Plus GOI share Rs.0.70 lakhs);
Target= 4 training centres.
5. **Basic Training of Multipurpose Workers(Male)(CS):** Continuation of Training centres involved in Basic training for 30 candidates.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.Nil (Plus GOI share Rs.79.60 lakhs);
Target = 30 candidates.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.Nil (Plus GOI share Rs.19.00 lakhs);
Target= 30 candidates.
6. **National Malaria Eradication Programme-Rural(CS):** Implementation of modified plan of operation of Malaria(MPO)at various levels.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.2052.00 lakhs;
(Plus GOI share Rs.3,385.00 lakhs),Target=353 units.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.330.00 lakhs
(Plus GOI share Rs.570.00 lakhs);Target=353 units.
7. **National Malaria Eradication Programme Urban(CS):** Grant-in-aid to Municipalities.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.30.50 lakhs (Plus GOI share Rs.30.50 lakhs); Target= 9 Municipalities.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.5.00 lakhs (Plus GOI share Rs.5.00 lakhs); Target= 9 Municipalities.
8. **National Malaria Eradication Programme-Urban(CS):** Cost of Materials and supplies to the Municipalities.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.30.50 lakhs (Plus GOI share Rs.30.50 lakhs); Target= 9 Municipalities.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.5.00 lakhs (Plus GOI share Rs.5.00 lakhs); Target= 9 Municipalities.

9. **National Filaria Control Programme(CS):** Supply of equipment & Materials to Filaria control programme.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.18.00 lakhs (Plus GOI share Rs.18.00 lakhs); Target= 10 Filaria clinics.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.3.00 lakhs (Plus GOI share RS.3.00 lakhs); Target= 10 Filaria clinics.
10. **National Guineare worm eradication Programme(CS):**Continuation of programme in 9 endemic districts.
 SEVENTH PLAN:Outlay= Rs.11.40 lakhs (Plus GOI share Rs.11.40 lakhs); Target= 9 endemic districts,55 PHC blocks.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1.00 lakh (Plus GOI share Rs.1.00 lakh Target= 9 endemicdistricts,55 PHC blocks.
11. **STD Control Programme(CS):** Supply of drugs to sexually transmitted Disease clinics.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= RS.2.95 lakhs (Plus GOI Share RS.2.95 lakhs); Target =2 STD clinics
 .1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.0.30 lakh (Plus GOI share Rs.0.30 lakh); Target= 1 STD clinic.
12. **National Tuberculosis Control Programme(CS):** Supply of anti-TB drugs,BCG vaccine materials etc.,
 SEVENTHPLAN: Outlay= Rs.180.00 lakhs (Plus GOI share Rs.180.00 lakhs); Target= All institutions involved in TB control programme.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.27.00 lakhs (Plus GOI share Rs.30.00 lakhs); Target= All institutions involved in TB control progamme.
13. **Training and Employment of Multipurpose Workers(CS):** Continuation of staff at Health and Family Welfare training centres.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.80.00 lakhs (Plus GOI shareRs.80.00 lakhs); Target= 4 Training centres.
 1985-86PLAN: Outlay=Rs.13.00 lakhs (Plus GOI share Rs.13.00 lakhs); Target= 4 Training centres.
14. **National Tuberculosis Control Programme(CS):**Strengthening of State Laboratory at Lady Willingdon Hospital and establishment of additional TB centres in bigger districts.
 SEVENTHPLAN: Outlay=Rs.40.00 lakhs (Plus GOI shareRs.40.00 lakhs); Target= 8 State laboratories.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.5.00 lakhs (Plus GOI shareRs.5.00 lakhs);Target = 3 State laboratories.
15. **Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations for Rural Health Services/Blood Banks(CS):**Grant to voluntary organisations to take-up Health care facilities to rural population etc.,
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.20.00 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs.20.00 lakhs) Target=Finacial assistance.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.5.00 lakhs(Plus GOI share Rs.5.00 lakhs) Target= Financial assistance.
16. **Majorand District Hospitals:** Strengthening the existing District and Major Hospitals with additional staff, drugs, equipment and construction works for additional beds.
 SEVENTH PLAN= Outlay= Rs. 1,220.00 lakhs;Target= 30 Hospitals.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.110.00 lakhs;Target= 5 Hospitals.
17. **Hospital Pharmacies:** Providing Hospital pharmacies to enable to undertake the manufacture of I.V fluids.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.196.00 lakhs, Target=9 New HospitalPharmacies.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.18.00 lakhs; Target=2New HospitalPharmacies.

- 18. Provision of Ambulance Vans:** Provide Ambulance vans to all District Hospitals and institutions having more than 50 beds.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.90.00 lakhs; Target=50 Ambulance Vans.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.12.00 lakhs; Target=10 Ambulance vans.
- 19. T.B. Sanitoria:** Providing additional staff to T.B. Sanitoria, establishment of additional T.B. Centres at Districts and T.B. Isolation beds.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.38.00 lakhs;
Target= 2 Institution, 250 Isolation beds.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.6.00 lakhs;
Target= 1 Institution, 50 Isolation beds.
- 20. Burns and Casualty wards:** Providing Burns and Casualty wards at District Hospitals.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.22.00 lakhs; Target 10 wards.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.3.50 lakhs; Target 2 wards.
- 21. Psychiatric clinics:** Establishment of Psychiatric clinics at District Hospitals.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.20.00 lakhs; Target =10 clinics.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 1.50 lakhs; Target = 2 clinics.
- 22. Environmental Improvement - Cum - Mosquito Control Demonstration Project:** Control of Mosquito nuisance at HAL Airport area with guidance of VCRC, Pondichery.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.30.50 lakhs; Target= 1 Project.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.5.00 lakhs; Target= 1 Project.
- 23. Manufacture of Kyanur Forest Disease Vaccine:** To undertake production of KFD vaccine at Shimoga, towards salaries, equipment etc.,
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.60.00 lakhs; Target= 1 Institution.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.10.00 lakhs; Target= 1 Institution.
- 24. Opening of STD clinics:** Expenditure towards staff salaries of STD clinics.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.11.25 lakhs; Target= 3 STD clinics.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.0.75 lakh; Target= 1 STD clinic.
- 25. Cholera control programme:** Establishment of cholera combat team and establishment of Diarrhoea Disease cell to monitor the Diarrhoea Diseases.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.12.50 lakhs; Target= 3 components.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1.95 lakhs; Target= 2 components.
- 26. Training of Technicians:** Continuation of Laboratory Technician Training at Public Health Institute, Bangalore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.3.50 lakhs; Target= 100 candidates.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.0.50 lakh; Target= 20 candidates.
- 27. Vaccine Institute Belgaum:** Expenditure on staff salaries of vaccine Institute to trial produce DT & TT vaccines.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.23.00 lakhs; target= 1 Institute.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.2.00 lakhs; target= 1 Institute.
- 28. Training of Food Inspectors:** Continuation of Training course at Public Institute, Bangalore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.3.50 lakhs; Target= 200 trainees.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.0.50 lakh; Target= 50 trainees.
- 29. Direction and Administration:** Strengthening the Directorate of Health at Divisional, Sub-Divisional and District level.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.70.00 lakhs; Target= 6 Posts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.15.00 lakhs; Target= 4 Posts.

- 30. Sanjaya Gandhi Accident and Rehabilitation Services Society:** Grant-in-aid to meet the expenditure on staff salaries.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.370.00 lakhs; Target= 1 Institution.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.110.00 lakhs; Target=1 Institution.
- 31. Mobile Nutrition Extension Units:** Provision for effective Nutrition Education Activities like, cooking demonstration, organising group-talks, exhibitions, screening of films etc.,
SEVENTH PLAN: OUTLAY=RS.18.00 lakhs; Target=11 units.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.3.00 lakhs; Target= 1 unit.
- 32. Food Analysis Laboratories under PFA Act:** Strengthening organisation involved in prevention of Food Adulteration Act.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.18.00 lakhs; Target=3 Laboratories.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.3.00 lakhs; Target=3 Laboratories.
- 33. Repairs of Hospitals equipments:** To undertake repairs of equipment of Hospitals of District and Taluk level and PHC's.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.30.00 lakhs; Target=Repair of equipment.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 5.00 lakhs; Target=Repair of equipment.
- 34. Maintenance unit for Health equipment:** Strengthening the existing maintenance unit by creating post of Refrigerator engineer, Helpers etc.,
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.10.00 lakhs; Target=12 Posts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 1.50 lakhs; Target=12 Posts.
- 35. Incentive to S.C/S.Ts under general sub-plan:** Payment of additional incentive of Rs.150/-for each SC/ST Non-departmental candidates in various training centres under the control of Health and F.W. Department.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1.00 lakh; Target=700 candidates.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.0.20 lakh; Target=133 candidates.
- 36. Capital Outlay on PWD:** Construction works of office buildings at State, Division and District level.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.84.00 lakhs; Target=20 buildings.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.12.00 lakhs; Target= 5 buildings.
- 37. Capital on Public Health:** Construction of buildings for institutions engaged in vaccine production etc.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.40.00 lakhs; Target=4 Buildings.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.4.00 lakhs; Target=1 Building.
- 38. Capital Outlay on Loans and Advances:** towards Loans and advances to Government Health institutions.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.14.00 lakhs; Target=Financial assistance.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 2.00 lakhs; Target=Financial assistance.
- 39. New Building to Government Medical Stores:** Construction of new building to Government Medical Stores. which is now housed in a old building.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.50.00 lakhs; Target=1 Building.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 5.00 lakhs; Target=1 Building.
- 40. Divisional Medical Stores:** To decentralise the supply of drugs establishment of Divisional Medical Stores are proposed.
SEVENTH PLAN: OUTLAY=Rs.90.00 lakhs;
Target=3 Divisional Medical Stores
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.7.00 lakhs;
Target=1 Divisional Medical Store.
- 41. Replacement of old Vehicles:** Proposed to replace the old vehicles by new ones.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.75.00 lakhs; Target=70 vehicles.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.15.00 lakhs; Target=10 Vehicles.

- 42. Grant-in-aid to Jayanagar Hospital:** Grant in aid to Jayanagar Hospital.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.400.00 lakhs; Target=Financial assistance
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.100.00 lakhs; Target=Financial assistance.
- 43. Intensive Cardiac Care units:** Establishment of Intensive Cardiac Care units at District Hospitals to provide immediate and Intensive care to Heart Patients.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.50.00 lakhs; Target=8 Units.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 5.00 lakhs; Target=1 unit.
- 44. Rest House for attendants of Poor patients:** Providing Rest House facilities to attendants of poor patients in all district Hospitals.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.40.00 lakhs; Target=20 Rest Houses.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 3.00 lakhs; Target= 3 Rest Houses.
- 45. Taluk/Subdivision Mortuaries:** Establishment of proper Mortuaries to keep dead bodies and to conduct post mortem examination at sub-division and Taluk level.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.25.00 lakhs; Target=20 units.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 5.00 lakhs; Target= 4 units.
- 46. Residential quarters to DHO's, ADHO's and DJD's:** Provide accommodation facilities to Health Officers of sub-Divisions, districts and divisions.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.50.00 lakhs; Target=25 quarters.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 5.00 lakhs; Target=5 quarters.
- 47. Establishment of Physiotherapy Units:** Establishment of Physiotherapy units at district level Hospitals.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.25.00 Lakhs; Target=20 units.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 4.00 lakhs; Target= 5 Units.
- 48. Cancer Control, Mental Health and Other Non-Communicable diseases.:** Establishment to assess the problem and initiate preventive measure of non-communicable diseases like cancer, Mental Health, Diabetics, Blood Pressure, Accidents etc.,
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.25.00 lakhs; Target=5 units.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.5.00 lakhs; Target= 1 unit.
- 49. Modernisation of Kitchens and laundries at District Hospitals:** Establishment of modern Kitchens, laundries on more scientific lines at district Hospitals.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.25.00 lakhs; Target=50 Units.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 5.00 lakhs; Target=5 Units.
- 50. Hostel building for Public Health Institute:** Construction of accommodation facilities to trainees at Public Health Institute, Bangalore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.6.00 lakhs; Target= 1 Hostel.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2.00 lakhs; Target= 1 Hostel.
- 51. Health Service Research:** To enable the Department to take up research activities regarding rural health care facilities.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.6.00 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1.00 lakh;
- 52. Epidemiological Services:** Establishment of a Unit to tackle problems of various diseases with facilities for data collection,
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.20.00 lakhs; Target=1 Unit.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 3.00 lakhs; Target=1 Unit.
- 53. Health Education:** To take up Health Education activities more effectively.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.10.00 lakhs; Target=4 units.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 1.00 lakh; Target=1 Unit.

- 54. Vehicle workshop at Divisional level:** Establishment of vehicle workshop to attend to repairs of Department vehicles at divisional level.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.20.00 lakhs;Target= 3 Workshops.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 3.00 lakhs;Target= 1 Workshop.
- 55. Dialysis units at District Hospitals:** Establishment of Dialysis units at District Hospitals.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.30.00 lakhs;Target=2 Units.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.Nil; Target=Nil.
- 56. Financial assistance to voluntary organisations:** Financial assistance to voluntary organisations to conduct education for Medical Men etc.,
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.3.00 lakhs;Target=Financial assistance.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.0.30 lakh;Target=Financial assistance.
- 57. Capital outlay on Housing:** To provide residential accommodation to staff at district Hospitals.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.58.00 lakhs;Target= 5 districts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 8.00 lakhs;Target= 4 districts.

DISTRICT SECTOR

- 1. National Leprosy Eradication Programme (CS):** Continuation of additional staff to the PHC's and cost of drugs.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.Nil (plus GOI share Rs.92.35 lakhs);
Target=55 SET Centres.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.Nil (Plus GOI share Rs.15.00 lakhs);
Target=55 SET centres.
- 2. National Programme for control of Blindness (CS):** Continuation of Ophthalmological services in PHCs through Ophthalmic assistants.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.Nil (Plus GOI share Rs.153.25 lakhs);
Target=178 PHC's
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.Nil (Plus GOI share Rs.25.00 lakhs);
Target=178 PHC's.
- 3. School Health Services (CS):** Implementation of school Health Programme as a pilot project in district.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.Nil (Plus GOI share Rs.51.00 lakhs);
Target=8 PHC's at 2 Districts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.Nil (Plus GOI share Rs.5.00 lakhs);
Target=8 PHC's at 2 Districts.
- 4. National Filaria control Programme:** Continuation of Filaria control programme units and Filaria night clinics to meet operational costs.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.26.40 lakhs;Target=10 Units.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.4.00 lakhs;Target= 2 clinics.
- 5. Upgradation of PHC's/Taluk level Hospitals into 30/50 bedded Hospitals:** To provide referral service to rural population as per the norms of 1 PHC to be upgraded out of every 4 PHC's.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2,887.00 lakhs;Target=70 PHC's.
1985-86 PLAN :Outlay=Rs.486.00 lakhs;Target= 10 PHC's.
- 6. Establishment of Primary Health Centres:** To provide Preventive, Promotive and curative health services to the rural population as per the norms of 1 PHC for every 30,000 population.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2,398.00 lakhs;Target=160 PHC's.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.289.00 lakhs; Target=25 PHC's.
- 7. Subsidiary Health Centres:** To provide laboratory facilities by strengthening the existing PHC's.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.320.00 lakhs;Target=Providing Laboratory facilities.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.50.00 lakhs;Target=Providing Laboratory

- facilities.
- 8.A.N.M.Sub-Centres:** TO undertake backlog construction of ANM sub-centres.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1,250.00 lakhs;Target=1,250 Sub-centre constructions.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 50.00lakhs;Target=50sub-centre construction.
- 9.Strengthening of PHU's with Maternity beds:**roprovide for Maternity cases in the existing PHU's.
 SEVENTH PLAN:Outlay=Rs.332.00 lakhs;Target= 50 PHU's.
 1985-86 PLAN:Outlay=Rs.66.00 lakhs;Target=10 PHU's.
- 10.Establishment of PHU's:** Establishment of PHU's to provide Health care facilities in rural areas.
 SEVENTH PLAN:Outlay=Rs.688.00 lakhs;Target=50 PHU's
 1985-86 PLAN:Outlay=Rs.148.00 lakhs;Target=10 PHU's.
- 11.Tribal Sub-Plan:**To provide Health care facilities to Tribal population through PHC's and Mobile Health Units.
 SEVENTH PLAN:Outlay=Rs.300.00 lakhs;Target=10PHC's.
 1985-86 PLAN:Outlay=Rs. 50.00 lakhs;Target=2 PHC's.
- 12.Taluk level general Hospital:**Strengthening of Taluk level Hospitals to provide better Health services.
 SEVENTH PLAN:Outlay=Rs.125.00 lakhs;Target=50 Institutions.
 1985-86 PLAN:Outlay=Rs. 7.00 lakhs;Target= 7 Institutions.
- 13.Establishment of Dental Clinics:** Provision for Dental assistant surgeons,Dental chair and other equipment to provide better Dental care facilities.
 SEVENTH PLAN:Outlay=Rs.43.00 lakhs; Target=50 units.
 1985-86 PLAN:Outlay=Rs. 6.00 lakhs; Target=10 units.
- 14.X-Ray facilities to Taluk Hospitals:** Provide X-Ray Plant, X-Ray Technicians and X-Ray attender to taluk Hospitals.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.80.00 lakhs; Target= 50 units.
 1985-86: PLAN:Outlay=Rs.11.00 lakhs; Target= 6 units.
- 15.Establishment of Blood Banks:**To provide blood bank facilities at sub-division,taluk level Hospitals.
 SEVENTH PLAN:Outlay=Rs.22.00 lakhs; Target= 6 Blood Banks.
 1985-86 PLAN:Outlay=Rs. 2.00 lakhs; Target= 2 Blood Banks.
- 16.Improvements to TB Dispensaries:**Strengthening of T.B. Dispensaries by providing additional staff, Drugs and equipment.
 SEVENTH PLAN:Outlay=Rs.120.00 lakhs;Target=50 Units.
 1985-86 PLAN:Outlay=Rs. 20.00 lakhs;Target=10 Units.
- 17.Voluntary Mobile Medical services:** Grant-in-aid to Voluntary organisations to deliver Health care facilities through Mobile units.
 SEVENTH PLAN:Outlay=Rs.35.00 lakhs;Target=150 organisations.
 1985-86 PLAN:Outlay=Rs. 5.00 lakhs;Target= 2 organisations.
- 18.Water Supply to Rural Institutions:**To providewatersupply to health institutions in Rural areas.
 SEVENTH PLAN:Outlay=Rs.30.00 lakhs; Target=30 units.
 1985-86 PLAN:Outlay=Rs. 5.00 lakhs; Target= 5 units.
- 19.KFD Field Unit atBelthangady:** Toarrest the spread of the Kyasnur forest disease completely.
 SEVENTH PLAN:Outlay=Rs.18.00 lakhs; Target=1 Unit.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.3.00 lakhs; Target=1 Unit.
- 20.I.C.D.SProjectImplementation:** Continuation of staff in ICDS Project and to be transferred to Health department.
 SEVENTH PLAN:Outlay=Rs.250.00 lakhs; Target=29 Units.
 1985-86 PLAN;Outlay=Rs. 30.00 lakhs; Target=29 units.
- 21.Office-cum-garage at sub-division:** To provide office accomodation and garage /godown facilities at sub-division level.
 SEVENTH PLAN:Outlay=Rs.50.00lakhs; Target=20 units.

- 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 5.00 lakhs; Target= 5 units.
22. **Residential quarters to Medical Officers, PHU:** Providing Housing facilities to doctors working in rural health institutions.
- SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.200.00 lakhs; Target=100 quarters.
- 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.10.00 lakhs; Target=10 quarters.

FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMMES

STATE SECTOR

1. **District Family Welfare Bureau (CS):** Strengthen bigger districts by providing additional district family welfare officers.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs. Nil (Plus GOI share Rs.678.89 lakhs).
Target=173 posts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. Nil (Plus GOI share Rs.107.27 lakhs);
Target=173 posts.
2. **City Family Welfare Bureau (CS):** To establish Family Welfare Bureau at Hubli-Dharwar, Belgaum, Gulbarga and to start Central Radiation sterilisation units.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay Rs. NIL (Plus GOI share Rs.75.20 lakhs*)
Target= 3 city Family Welfare Bureaux.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay Rs. NIL (Plus GOI share Rs.13.20 lakhs);
Target= 3 City Family Welfare Bureaux.
3. **Establishment of Rural Sub-Centres (CS):** Opening another 1,500 rural sub-centres in keeping with the norms and continuation of the present 5,200 sub-centres.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs. Nil (Plus GOI share Rs.3,133.43 lakhs)
Target=1,500 Additional sub-centres.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. NIL (Plus GOI share Rs.394.80 lakhs);
Target=300 additional sub-centres.
4. **Buildings for Rural Family Welfare Centres (CS):** Construction of additional building required for operation theatres and for lady Medical officers and block Health Education etc.,
SEVENTH PLAN: OUTLAY=Rs. NIL (Plus GOI share Rs.601 lakhs);
Target= 71 quarters.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. NIL (Plus GOI share Rs.125 lakhs)
Target= 15 quarters.
5. **Urban Family Welfare Services (CS):** Opening additional Urban Family Welfare Centres in the state.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay RS. NIL (Plus GOI share Rs.419.50 lakhs);
Target=50 centres.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. NIL (Plus GOI share Rs.50.90 lakhs);
Target=10 centres.
6. **Urban Family Welfare Centres run by Voluntary Organisations (CS):** Grant-in-aid to Urban Family Welfare centres run by voluntary organisations and local bodies.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs. NIL (Plus GOI share Rs.302.65 lakhs);
Target=56 organisations.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. NIL (Plus GOI share Rs.49.90 lakhs);
Target=56 organisations.
7. **Immunisation of infants and pre-school children against DPT, OF expectant mothers against tetanus (CS):** Supply of syringes, needles required for immunisation programme.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs. NIL (Plus GOI share Rs.19.00 lakhs);
Target=DPT=52.50 lakhs; DT=40.00 lakhs
TT=45.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. Nil (Plus GOI share Rs.2.00 lakhs);
Target= DPT=9.50 lakhs; DT=7.50 lakhs
TT=8.50 lakhs

- 8. Immunisation Programme (CS):** Cost of material and equipment supplied by GOI.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.NIL(Plus GOI share Rs.369.10 lakhs);
 Target=Supply of equipment.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.Nil(Plus GOI share Rs.60.50 lakhs);
 Target=Supply of equipment.
- 9. Transportation (CS):** Cost of maintenance of vehicles.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.NIL(Plus GOI share Rs.248.15 lakhs)
 Target=436 Vehicles.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.NIL(Plus GOI share Rs.40.65 lakhs)
 Target=436 vehicles.
- 10. State Health Transport Organisation (CS):** To Meet establishment charges of the Mobile workshop and State Health Transport Organisation.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.NIL(Plus GOI share Rs.322.40 lakhs);
 Target=250 Posts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.NIL(Plus GOI share Rs.52.80 lakhs);
 Target=250 Posts.
- 11. Compensation (CS):** Compensation paid to acceptors of family welfare programmes.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.NIL(Plus GOI share Rs.4,512.70 lakhs);
 Target= Sterilisation 22.80 lakhs; IUD 17.64 lakhs.
 C.C. 10.76 lakhs; O.P. 5.88 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.Nil(Plus GOI share Rs.890.00 lakhs);
 Target= Sterilisation 4.25 lakhs IUD 3.15 lakhs
 C.C. 2.10 lakhs; O.P. 1.05 lakhs.
- 12. Ex-gratia Financial assistance to Family Welfare acceptors (CS):** Payment of ex-gratia to legal-heirs of diseased family welfare acceptors,
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.NIL(Plus GOI share Rs.12.50 lakhs)
 Target=Financial assistance.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.Nil(Plus GOI share Rs.1.50 lakhs);
 Target= Financial assistance.
- 13. Static Sterilisation bed, cost of contraceptive and post partum programme (CS)** Starting of 40 type C post partum centres to cover taluk level Hospitals and supply of equipment and furniture and construction of building.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.NIL (Plus GOI share Rs.1,591.90 lakhs);
 Target= 40 additional centres.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.NIL(Plus GOI share Rs.231.80 lakhs);
 Target=8 additional centres.
- 14. Mass Education (CS):** Organising Film shows, conducting opinion leadership camps, Harikathas, arranging exhibitions etc.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.NIL(Plus GOI share Rs.192.45 lakhs);
 Target=Conducting Mass education programmes.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.NIL(Plus GOI share Rs.34.80 lakhs)
 Target=Conducting Mass education programmes.
- 15. Training, Research and Statistics (CS):** Training of ANM's payment of remuneration to Dais for conducting deliveries, payment of stipend to 700 ANM Trainees and maintenance of 2 Regional Health and Family Welfare Centres.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.NIL(Plus GOI share Rs.540.05 lakhs);
 Target=3000 ANM Trainees.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.NIL(Plus GOI share Rs.88.45 lakhs);
 Target= 700 ANM Trainees.

- 16. Health Guide Scheme (CS):** Extension of Health guide schemes to remaining 7 districts and training of Health guides.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.NIL(Plus GOI share Rs.2,712.40 lakhs); Target=88 PHC's, training to 7895 guides.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=RS.NIL(Plus GOI share Rs.536.40 lakhs); Target=88 PHC's, training to 7895 guides.
- 17. Buildings (CS):** Construction of buildings exceeding the cost of Rs.2 lakhs i.e., in respect of ANM Training schools, Post Partum Centres and Rural Family Welfare centres.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.NIL(Plus GOI share Rs.415.00 lakhs); Target=117 buildings.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.NIL(Plus GOI share Rs.85.00 lakhs) Target=24 buildings.
- 18. Direction and Administration (CS):** To upgrade the post of Dy. Director to that of Joint Director and strengthening and Monitoring and Evaluation division of Family Welfare wing and continue the on going schemes.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.15.25 lakhs;(Plus GOI share Rs.362.21 Lakhs); Target=173 Posts.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=RS.6.00 lakhs (Plus GOI share Rs.61.00 lakhs); Target=173 Posts.
- 19. Rural Family Welfare Services (CS):** To provide Rural Family Welfare components to 76 Public Health centres opened after 31.3.1980.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.384.90 lakhs (Plus GOI share of Rs:2791.05 lakhs); Target=76 PHCs
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.33.00 lakhs (Plus GOI share of Rs.457.15 lakhs); Target=15 PHCs
- 20. Issue of Karnataka Lottery tickets to Family Welfare Acceptors:** Issue of Karnataka Lottery tickets as an incentive to Family Welfare acceptors.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.107.35 lakhs; Target=22.80 lakh acceptors of FW Schemes.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.21.00 lakhs; Target=420 lakh acceptors of FW Schemes.
- 21. Additional Compensation to acceptors of vasectomy, tubectomy and Motivators:** Additional payment of incentive to Family Welfare acceptors.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.554.40 lakhs; Target=Financial assistance.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.101.80 lakhs; Target=Financial assistance.
- 22. India Population Project III (CS, WB):** To improve the health and family welfare status of the population by reducing morbidity, mortality including infant mortality and fertility by expanding Health and Family Welfare Schemes.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.759.90 lakhs (Plus GOI share of Rs.5319.05 lakhs);*
 Target=Implementation of H & F W Schemes
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.201.00 lakhs (Plus GOI share of Rs.1406.15 lakhs)*
 Target=Implementation of H & F W Schemes
- *Including World Bank Aid.

23. **Bonus scheme:** Providing additional incentives to motivators i.e, class C&D of the State and local bodies to improve the performance.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.523.20 lakhs;
Target=Financial assistance to C&D officials.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.103.20 lakhs;
Target=Financial assistance to C&D officials.

INDIAN SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

STATE SECTOR

1. **Post Graduate Medical Education in I.S.M.:**

To continue 3 post graduate courses in Drayagna, Rasa Shastra and Bhaishajya Kalpana and Shalya Tantra at Bangalore and Kaya Chikitsa at Mysore.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.NIL(Plus GOI share of 80.00 lakhs);
Target= 75 students.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.NIL(Plus GOI share of Rs.15.00 lakhs)
Target=15 students.

2. **Continuation of Drug Testing Laboratory at Bangalore(CS):**

continue the Drug Testing Laboratory at Bangalore to ensure quality of drugs manufactured.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.NIL (Plus GOI share Rs.10.00 lakhs);
Target=Expenditure on staff.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.NIL(Plus GOI share Rs.2.00 lakhs);
Target= Expenditure on staff.

3. **Establishment of National Institute of Unani System of Medicine(CS):** To establish National Institute in Unani Medicine in the State under Centrally sponsored scheme.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.150.00 lakhs (Plus GOI share Rs.300.00 lakhs); Target=Financial Assistance.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.30.00 lakhs (Plus GOI share Rs.60.00 lakhs);
Target= Financial Assistance.

4. **Strengthening of Directorate:** Establishment of Accounts Wing, Continuation of Staff at the Directorate for proper supervision of accounts.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.17.00 lakhs; Target=12 Posts.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 2.00 lakhs; Target= 7 Posts.

5. **Establishment and Continuation of Divisional Offices:** To continue Divisional Office at Gulbarga and establishment of new Divisional Offices at Belgaum and Mysore and to provide vehicles.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.37.00 lakhs; Target= 2 Offices.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 4.50 lakhs; Target= 2 Offices.

6. **Vehicles to Institutions:** To provide Mini Buses to ISM and Homeopathy Institutions at Bellary, Mysore and Bangalore.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.10.00 lakhs; Target=3 Mini Buses.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 2.00 lakhs; Target= 1 Mini Bus.

7. **Additional Staff to Taranath College, Bellary:** Provide additional staff to Taranath college, Bellary.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.15.00 lakhs, Target=20 persons.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 2.00 lakhs; Target=10 persons.

8. **Development of Homeopathy:** Continuation of Homeopathy college, Somavarpet.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.15.00 lakhs; Target=125 students.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 3.00 lakhs; Target= 25 students.

- 9. Continuation of Nature Cure College, Mysore:** To continue the existing college at Mysore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.15.00 lakhs; Target=75 students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 2.00 lakhs; Target=15 students.
- 10. Development of Government Unani Medical College, Bangalore:**
To continue additional staff sanctioned to the Government Unani Medical College, Bangalore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.15.00 lakhs; Target=250 students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 3.00 lakhs; Target= 50 students.
- 11. Establishment of Homeopathy college at Bangalore:**
To establish one Homeopathy college at Bangalore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.15.00 lakhs; Target=125 students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.2.00 lakhs; Target= 25 students.
- 12. Publication of Text Books:** To print and publish Rare Text Books under Indian System of Medicines and Homeopathy.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.5.00 lakhs; Target=Publication of Books.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1.50 lakhs; Target=Publication of Books.
- 13. Workshop Training and Conferences:** To arrange workshop training of Physicians and Conferences.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1.25 lakhs;
Target= 5 Conferences to be conducted
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.0.50 lakh;
Target= 1 Conference to be conducted
- 14. Establishment of Indigenous Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Corporation:** To establish Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Corporation at Bangalore to manufacture Ayurvedic and Unani Drugs.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.20.00 lakhs; Target=Manufacture of drugs.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.12.50 lakhs; Target=Manufacture of drugs.
- 15. Development of Government Central Pharmacy, Bangalore:**
To provide required equipments to accelerate production of drugs.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.5.00 lakhs; Target=Purchase of machinery.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=RS.0.50 lakh; Target=Purchase of machinery.
- 16. Drugs Licencing Unit:** To establish Drugs Licencing Unit in other divisions for proper supervision and control of manufacturing drugs.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.5.00 lakhs;
Target= 3 Units to be established.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.1.00 lakh;
Target= 1 Unit to be established.
- 17. Development of Herb Garden:** To develop the existing Herbarium.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.5.00 lakhs; Target=12 acres.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1.00 lakh; Target= 7 acres.
- 18. Construction of college Buildings:** To construct buildings for Homeopathic college at Somavarpet, Nature Cure college at Mysore and Government Unani Medical College at Bangalore and providing additional accommodation to existing colleges.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.40.00 lakhs; Target=3 buildings.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=RS. 5.00 lakhs; Target= 1 building.
- 19. Construction of Hostel Buildings and Staff Quarters:** To construct Hostel to students of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathic colleges and Quarters to staff of Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicines, Bangalore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.30.00 lakhs; Target=20 Buildings.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 7.50 lakhs; Target= 1 Building.
- 20. Completion of Administrative Block:** To complete the construction of administrative block to Directorate of Indian System of Medicines and Homeopathy now under construction.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1.75 lakhs; Target= 1 building

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.0.50 lakh; Target=1 building.

DISTRICT SECTOR

1. **Opening and maintenance of Dispensaries:** To establish one-Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy Dispensary for every population of 20,000 and continue the existing dispensaries.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.195.00 lakhs; Target=100 Dispensaries (new)
16 Dispensaries (ongoing)
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.18.5 lakhs; Target=20 Dispensaries (New)
16 Dispensaries (ongoing)
2. **Opening and Maintenance of District and Taluk Level Hospitals:** To establish 2 District Level Hospitals and 2 Taluk level Hospitals and to continue the existing ones.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.115.00 lakhs; Target=4 New Hospitals.
8 Ongoing Hospitals
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 9.00 lakhs; Target=4 New Hospitals
8 Ongoing Hospitals
3. **Upgradation of Dispensaries:** Upgrade and continuation of Mini Hospitals.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.60.00 lakhs; Target=10 Dispensaries.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 6.00 lakhs; Target= 2 Dispensaries.
4. **Strengthening of TDB Dispensaries:** To provide additional staff to the Taluk Development Board Dispensaries taken over by the Government.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.44 lakhs; Target= 285 Dispensaries.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.6.00 lakhs; Target=50 Dispensaries.
5. **Construction of Dispensary Buildings:** To construct buildings to house the dispensaries now located in rented buildings and also carry out urgent repairs to existing buildings.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.40.00 lakhs; Target=50 buildings.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.8.00 lakhs; Target=10 buildings.
6. **Increasing the bed strength:** To increase bed strength in the existing Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy Hospitals.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.25.00 lakhs; Target=250 beds.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 3.00 lakhs; Target= 50 beds.
7. **Development of Yoga:** To establish Yoga and Nature Cure Wings in other Hospitals where these wings are not provided so far.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.10.00 lakhs;
Target= Establishment of 2 Hospitals.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 2.00 lakhs;
Target= Establishment of 1Hospital.
8. **Construction of buildings and providing additional accomodation:** To provide sufficient additional accommodation to the existing Hospitals and new buildings to the Hospitals.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.35.00 lakhs; Target=10 buildings.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 7.00 lakhs; Target=2 buildings.
9. **Establishment of Sidda wings:** To open sidda wings.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.5.00 lakhs; Target=2 wings.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.Nil ; Target=Nil.

DRUGS CONTROL

STATE SECTOR

- 1. Post Graduate Course And Research In Pharmacy (CS):**
Continuation of post graduate course and Research in Government College of Pharmacy, Bangalore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. NIL (Plus GOI share Rs. 30.00 lakhs);
Target = 90 students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. Nil (Plus GOI share Rs. 6.00 lakhs);
Target = 18 students.
- 2. Training of Pharmacists:** Strengthening and provision of additional accomodation for Government College of Pharmacy, Bangalore.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 40 lakhs; Target=9 persons.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 7 lakhs; Target=9 persons.
- 3. Analysis of Drugs:** Strengthening of the existing Drug testing laboratory.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 15 lakhs; Target=10 persons.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 4 lakhs; Target=10 persons.
- 4. Enforcement of Drugs Control Act:** Strengthening of examination authority and District offices:
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 40.00 lakhs; Target= 108 persons
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 5.00 lakhs; Target= 54 persons.
- 5. Providing Vehicles:** Providing vehicles to Divisional Officer for detecting and root-out menace of spurious and sub standard drugs.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 6.00 lakhs; Target= 6 vehicles.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 1.00 lakh ; Target= 1 vehicle.
- 6. Construction of office buildings:** Constructing buildings to house Divisional Offices now located in private buildings.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 23.00 lakhs; Target= 5 buildings.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 3.00 lakhs; Target= 1 building.

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE

STATE SECTOR

- 1. Administration:** Strengthening of administration by providing additional staff and vehicles in the head office.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 33.00 lakhs; Target=256 posts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 6.64 lakhs; Target=256 posts.
- 2. Hospitals unit:** Establishment of Hospitals, New ESI 40 beds Hospital at Mangalore, 50 beded Hospitals at Hubli, Belgaum and 100 beded Hospital at Davanagere and 300 beded Hospital at Bangalore. Opening of school of Nursing and Pharmacy.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 143.85 lakhs;
Target= 7 Hospitals, 1 Nursingschool,
1 school of pharmacy, 1128 posts.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 19.36 lakhs;
Target= 5 Hospitals, 1 school of Nursing,
1 school of pharmacy, 958 posts.

3. Dispensary: Starting of Dispensaries:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.123.15 lakhs;

Target=48 Dispensaries (new) and 771 posts.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs. 34.00 lakhs;

Target=23Dispensaries (new) and 396 posts.

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

6.25 SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

There is considerable unevenness in the availability of drinking water among the villages in the State as well as in the cities and towns. At the commencement of the Sixth Plan the Government of India's objective was the provision of safe drinking water to the entire rural population by 1990. The State Government spelt this out by indicating that, to begin with, all villages, hamlets, colonies and tandas should be provided with at least one source of drinking water by the end of the Sixth Plan. In accordance with this 15,450 problem villages were identified and an extensive programme to drill borewells has been undertaken by the Government. This programme was completed by 1983-84. Further, there are 23,724 hamlets, Harijan Wadas, Janata housing colonies and tandas in the State and all except 2995 of these have also been covered by at least one source of drinking water. In addition, an information system and an adequate inventory of spare parts at the district and taluk levels has also been established in order to repair and service borewells which go out of order. By the end of the Sixth Plan it is estimated that a total of 82,000 borewells with handpumps and 2,800 piped water supply schemes will have been installed since the programme began. Despite the implementation of such an ambitious programme during the Sixth Plan, however, the State Government is still far away from the objective of providing an adequate supply of drinking water in rural areas, defined as one borewell for a population of 250.

The problems of providing increased water in urban areas are more complex, though the per capita availability of water is generally higher than in rural areas. TABLE-6.25A indicates the present per capita availability of water in the district headquarters within the State and it is clear that this varies between 45 and 180 litres per capita per day. At one extreme lies the technologically complex and high cost problem of increasing the availability of water in Bangalore City (with the need to make very high investments to pump additional water a distance of almost 100 KMs and a height of 1500 feet from the Cauvery River). Resources for this would have to compete with resources needed to provide adequate water to as many as 242 other municipal areas in the State. Of these, 127 towns have a water availability of less than 70 litres per capita per day and 91 towns with between 70 and 100 litres per day. Moreover it is by no means clear that many such schemes for water supply and drainage are able to pay their way, and there continue to be gaps in our understanding of the extent to which such programmes should legitimately be subsidised. In particular, many Municipalities appear to face financial difficulties in repaying loans taken earlier for water supply and drainage schemes.

TABLE-6.25A
PER CAPITA WATER AVAILABILITY IN DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

Litres Per Capita Per Day(LPCD)	
District Headquarters	Water Availability
Bangalore	70
Belgaum	100
Bellary	90
Bidar	90
Bijapur	90
Chickmagalur	70
Chitradurga	90
Gulbarga	90
Hassan	150
Hubli-Dharwad	120
Karwar	90
Kolar	54
Mandya	90
Mangalore	90
Mercara	70
Mysore	180
Raichur	90
Shimoga	125
Tumkur	45

Organisationally, water supply and drainage for Bangalore City is handled by the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB); for other municipal areas, construction is the responsibility of the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWSDB); the borewells and the piped water supply programme in rural areas is handled by the Public Health Engineering (PHE) Department; and the open wells programme is implemented by the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department through the BDOs.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The broad thrust in rural areas will be to provide one safe source of drinking water for a population of 250, and at least one for each tanda, hamlet and janata housing colony. This is proposed to be achieved by sinking 30,000 borewells during the Seventh Plan to be marginally supplemented by a relatively small open wells programme in areas where borewells do not succeed and by constructing 3,500 piped water supply schemes and 2,400 mini-water supply schemes. For Bangalore City, the Seventh Plan proposes to fully execute the Cauvery Stage III Programme which is expected to yield daily an additional 270 million litres of water, raising the total availability of water in the city to 693 million litres per day. With an estimated population in the city of 4.5 million by the end of the Seventh Plan, the availability of water for non-industrial uses is expected to be 103 litres per capita per day(LPCD) if the Cauvery Stage III project is completed, compared with the present availability of 70 LPCD. However, availability will continue to be considerably below the nationally suggested norm of 200 LPCD. Finally, in other urban areas an expansion of the activities of the KUWSDB to an additional 96 cities and towns is proposed, while bringing 127 cities and towns to a water availability level of 70 LPCD.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The major shift in the investment thrust will therefore be on adequately providing for the Cauvery Stage III Project for Bangalore City. It is expected that (with the exception of some residual drainage works) the Cauvery State II programme will be complete by the end of the Sixth Plan. The main thrust of the BWSSB during the Seventh Plan will therefore be on the implementation of the Cauvery Stage III Project, which is expected to be fully completed by the end of the Seventh Plan provided immediate measures are taken to obtain early clearance for this project. Preparatory steps will also have to be taken to ensure that sufficient institutional finance is attracted for the funding of the various urban water supply and drainage schemes, subject to the overall ceiling for market borrowings imposed on the State. The Seventh Plan will also introduce a noticeable thrust on Low Cost Sanitation in both urban and rural areas of the State.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

Details of the programmes to be funded during the Seventh Plan are indicated in TABLE-6.25B. A total investment thrust of Rs.420.50 crores is being proposed. A comparison with the Plan investment during the Sixth Plan, as shown in TABLE-6.25C, demonstrates that the major step up in outlays will be on the Cauvery Stage III Project. Such a structural change in the proportion of investible resources to be earmarked for Bangalore City could, of course, be questioned. Three points, however, could be usefully noted: First, there has been a full provision for rural water supply requirements as measured by the adequacy criterion. This has been helped by the fact that the ambitious Sixth Plan borewells programme has been well executed (with the estimated drilling of 49,000 borewells likely by March 1985). Second, Bangalore is likely to continue to be the industrial nerve centre of this State till at least the end of the century and, as argued in Section 2.4, will continue to expand industrially notwithstanding measures taken to retard its growth. The 1981 Census put Bangalore's population at 2.92 million; assuming that attempts to divert industries away from Bangalore will have some success, the city's population at the end of the Seventh Plan is nevertheless expected to reach 4.5 million. The availability of water in the city, details of which are given in TABLE-6.25D, indicates that the per capita daily availability at the end of the Sixth Plan will be 72 LPCD, which will further plunge to 57 LPCD at the end of the Seventh Plan in the absence of additional water availability (These computations exclude losses and industrial water consumption). As TABLE-6.25A indicates, this will compare unfavourably with most other district headquarters. Third, State Plan outlays for rural water supply tend to underestimate considerably the total expenditure, as a large proportion of investment in rural water supply occurs through outlays on Centrally Sponsored Schemes. No such underestimation occurs for metropolitan water supply and, therefore, the actual thrust on rural water supply is more pronounced than is indicated in State Plan outlays.

**TABLE-6.25B
OUTLAYS ON SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY**

Programme	Rs.lakhs	
	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay
RURAL WATER SUPPLY		
Borewells Programme	4,000.00	1,057.00
Replacement of Old Handpumps with Mark II type	155.00	155.00
Maintenance of Borewells	1,000.00	210.00
Piped Water Supply Schemes	4,000.00	770.00
Mini Water Supply Schemes	1,400.00	150.00
Maintenance of Piped and Mini Water supply Schemes	500.00	100.00
Rejuvenation and Improvements to piped water supply schemes	600.00	-
Open wells	50.00	50.00
Rural Sanitation	500.00	30.00
Total:Rural Water Supply	12,205.00	2,522.00
WATER SUPPLY TO BANGALORE CITY		
Cauvery Stage III Water supply and Sewerage	19,500.00	400.00
Residual works on Cauvery Stage II	1,000.00	1,000.00
Rehabilitation Works	500.00	100.00
TOTAL:Bangalore Water Supply	21,000.00	1,500.00
WATER SUPPLY TO OTHER URBAN AREAS		
Piped Water Supply schemes	2,500.00	300.00
Urban Water Supply Schemes	2,100.00	280.00
Government Subsidised KUWSDB Schemes	1,500.00	300.00
Underground Drainage Schemes	1,845.00	200.00
Rehabilitation Works	500.00	70.00
Low Cost Sanitation	400.00	100.00
Total:Other Urban Areas Water Supply	8,845.00	1,250.00
GRAND TOTAL	42,050.00	5,272.00

TABLE-6.25C
AREA-WISE DEPLOYMENT OF PLAN RESOURCES FOR SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY

Area	Estimated Sixth Plan Expenditure		Seventh Plan Outlay Proposed	
	Amount (Rs.Crores)	%	Amount (Rs.Crores)	%
Rural Areas	111.93	60.4	122.05	29.0
Bangalore City	33.83	18.3	210.00	50.0
Other Urban Areas	39.46	21.3	88.45	21.0
TOTAL	185.22	100.0	420.50	100.0

TABLE-6.25D
WATER SUPPLY AVAILABLE IN BANGALORE CITY

Project	Year Committed	Water Availability in May 1984		Likely Water Availability at the end of Sixth Plan	
		MGD	MLD	MGD	MLD
Hesara-ghatta	1896	2.00	9.00	3.00	13.50
TGhalli	1933	30.00	135.00	31.00	139.50
Cauvery Stage-I	1974	28.75	129.38	30.00	135.00
Stage II:					
1st Pump	1982	9.00	40.50	9.00	40.50
2nd Pump	1984 (Feb)	9.50	42.75	10.00	45.00
3rd Pump	1984 (July)		-	11.00	49.50
TOTAL		79.25	356.63	94.00	423.00

MGD=Million gallons per day
MLD=Million litres per day

Details of the types of schemes proposed to be undertaken by the KUWSDB during the Seventh Plan are indicated in TABLE-6.25E. A total of 167 schemes are proposed for implementation, most of which will be completed by the end of the Plan period. Finally, the rationale behind the targets set for the borewells programme (which is one borewell for a population of 250 in villages and at least one for each tanda, hamlet and janata housing colony) reveals that an additional 30,000 borewells will need to be drilled during the Seventh Plan. The borewells programme and the rural piped water supply programme are expected to be implemented partly under the Government of India assisted Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme, which is a fully funded Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

TABLE-6.25E
SEVENTH PLAN PROPOSALS FOR THE KUWSDB

Scheme	Spill over from 6th Plan		Fresh Schemes for 7th Plan		Total		Seventh Plan Programme		Spill over to 8th Plan	
	No. of works	Amount (Rs. Crores)	No. of Works	Amount (Rs. Crores)	No. of works	Amount (Rs. Crores)	No. of works to be com- ple- ted.)	Amo- unt (Rs. Cro- res)	No. of works	Amo- unt (Rs. Cro- res)
Piped Water Supply	18	4.33	83	32.54	101	36.87	86	25.00	15	11.87
Urban Water Supply	8	3.53	13	26.10	21	29.63	12	21.00	9	11.63
Underground Drainage (All Towns)	11	4.78	5	20.50	16	25.28	11	18.45	5	6.83
KUWSDB Schemes	4	17.04	1	-	5	17.04	3	15.00	2	2.04
Rehabilitation Schemes	-	-	8	5.00	8	5.00	8	5.00	-	-
Low Cost Sanitation	-	-	16	5.00	16	5.00	12	4.00	4	1.00
TOTAL	41	29.68	126	89.14	167	118.82	132	88.45	35	33.37

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

A crucial issue at the outset is whether the Cauvery Stage III project can be financed without Government subsidies. Preliminary computations of expected revenues and expenditure are indicated in TABLE-6.25F, with the interest liability computational details given in TABLE-6.25G. The breakeven point for water tariffs is seen to be realised if the average tariff is revised to Rs.2.25 per 1000 litres, together with an additional 20% sewerage cess proposed by the BWSSB. Thus the total charge to be paid would amount to Rs.2.70 per 1000 litres. The present average cost of water is Rs.1.63 per 1000 litres and there is no sewerage cess. As such, for the project to break even a substantial increase in water tariffs would be needed. (The BWSSB estimates provisionally that such a revised average tariff of Rs.2.25 per 1000 Litres - excluding the sewerage cess - could be realised by a slab system whereby the cheapest tariff is Rs.1.25 per 1000 litres and the most expensive is Rs.5.50 per 1000 Litres). Finally, it should be noted that the Cauvery Stage III cost of Rs.240 Crores includes Rs.45 Crores towards the capitalisation of interest payments during the Seventh Plan. As such a Plan provision of Rs.195 crores suffices to meet the cost of implementing the project.

TABLE-6.25F THE FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE CAUVERY STAGE III PROJECT AVAILABILITY

Likely water supply at end of 6th Plan after fully commissioning Cauvery Stage II	94	MGD
Likely Water Supply from Cauvery Stage III	60	MGD
Total availability at source after commissioning Cauvery Stage III	154	MGD
Systems losses	23	MGD
Net availability after commissioning Cauvery Stage III	131	MGD

OR 2,17,080 M.Litres annually

EXPECTED REVENUES

Expected Revenue Earnings at current tariff of Rs.1.63 per 1000 litres	Rs. 3,538.40 Lakhs
Expected Revenue Earnings at the revised tariff of Rs.2.25 per 1000 litres	Rs. 4,884.30 Lakhs
Sewerage cess at 20%	Rs. 976.86 Lakhs

Total expected revenues Rs. 5,861.16 Lakhs

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE

Power Charge	Rs. 1,700.00 Lakhs
Employees cost	Rs. 500.00 Lakhs
Maintenance expenses (Chemicals and Consumables)	Rs. 200.00 Lakhs
Depreciation and Improvement Reserves	Rs. 230.00 Lakhs
Annual Interest liability on loans	Rs. 1,610.00 Lakhs
Repayment of loan instalments	Rs. 1,620.00 Lakhs

Total expected expenditure Rs. 5,860.00 Lakhs

TABLE-6.25G
INTEREST LIABILITY COMPUTATIONS FOR THE BWSSB

	Govt.Loan	L.I.C.Loan (Rs.in lakhs)	Debentures
I Stage and earlier periods	113	33	26
II Stage	130	154	79
	243	187	105=535

Interest liability on an average annually on Rs.240/- crores of borrowed funds

535
1,071 *

1,606
----- (Rounded off to Rs.1,610)

	L.I.C Loan	Govt.loan
REPAYMENT OF LOANS		
I Stage and earlier periods	32	99
II Stage	82	210
	423	

III stage projected annual repayment of Rs.240/-crores in 20 years

1,200

1,623 (Rounded off to Rs.1620)

*Interest during the progress of construction fully capitalised and not therefore reckoned as a charge on revenue.

THE SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY PLAN AT A GLANCE		
	(Outlay in Rs.lakhs)	
	Seventh Plan	1985-86 Plan
RURAL WATER SUPPLY		
State Sector Outlay	NIL	NIL
District Sector Outlay	12,205.00	2,522.00
Non - Plan Outlay	9,808.00	1,775.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	1,555.00	455.00
Special Component Plan	2,162.00	328.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	124.00	22.00
BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY		
State Sector Outlay	21,000.00	1,500.00
District Sector Outlay	NIL	NIL
Non-Plan Outlay	NIL	NIL
Plan Maintenance Outlay	500.00	100.00
Special Component Plan	1,500.00	210.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	NIL	NIL
OTHER URBAN WATER SUPPLY		
State Sector Outlay	8,845.00	1,250.00
District Sector Outlay	NIL	NIL
Non-Plan Outlay	1,465.00	265.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	500.00	70.00
Special Component Plan	1,500.00	268.35
Tribal Sub-Plan	NIL	NIL

LIST OF SCHEMES

RURAL WATER SUPPLY

STATE SECTOR

NIL

DISTRICT SECTOR

1. **Borewells (C.S).** To provide one borewell with hand pump for a population of 250 to all the villages having population of 500 and below and one source to all other habitations.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.NIL plus GOI share Rs.2000.00 lakhs;
Target=10000 borewells covering 9000 villages.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.NIL plus GOI share Rs.820.00 lakhs;
Target=4100 borewells.
2. **Rural Piped water supply schemes (ARWS) (C.S):** To provide drinking water through piped water supply schemes to villages having a population of 1000 and above.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.NIL Plus GOI share of Rs.15,000 lakhs;
Target =500 spill over and 2000 Fresh works
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.NIL Plus GOI share of Rs.220.00 lakhs,
Target = 135 Works.
3. **Direction and Administration:** Monitoring and Investigation unit (C.S)- To strengthen the Monitoring and Investigation Unit.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.NIL Plus GOI share = Rs.50.00 lakhs;
Target=Strengthening, Monitoring & Investigation Unit
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.NIL plus GOI share = Rs.10.00 lakhs;
Target=Strengthening, Monitoring & Investigation Unit
4. **Rural Sanitation (C.S):** To provide simple pour flush latrines to rural families.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.500.00 lakhs plus GOI share=Rs.500.00 lakhs; Target = 1,00,000 families
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.30.00 lakhs plus GOI share =Rs.30.00 lakhs;
Target= 6000 families.
5. **Borewells Programme:** To provide one borewell with handpump for a population of 250 to all the villages having population of 500 & below and one source of water supply to all other habitations.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.4000.00 lakhs; Target =20000 borewells covering 10000 villages & 5000 other habitations.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1057.00 lakhs; Target =5285 borewell.
6. **Rejuvenation of Handpumps:** To replace old handpumps with Mark-II type handpumps.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.155.00 lakhs; Target = 4500 Handpumps.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.155.00 lakhs; Target = 4500 Handpumps.
7. **Maintenance of Borewells:** Towards maintenance expenses of borewells already sunk and also towards the State Share of externally aided projects.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1000.00 lakhs; Target = 37587 villages and other habitations
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.210.00 lakhs; Target = 7896 villages and other habitations
8. **Piped water supply schemes:** Towards taking Fresh works in villages having a population of 1000 & above, completion of spillover works, augmentation and restoration of old works.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.4000.00 lakhs; Target = 1400 works

- 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 770.00 lakhs; Target = 374 works
- 9. Mini-Water Supply Schemes:** Taking up such schemes in villages with a population between 500 and 1000 if an high yielding borewell is already existing or could be provided.
- SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1400.00 lakhs; Target =2400 schemes
- 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.150.00 lakhs; Target =256 schemes.
- 10. Maintenance of Piped and Mini Water Supply Schemes:** Towards maintenance expenses of piped and Mini Water Supply Schemes.
- SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.500.00 lakhs ; Target = 400 works.
- 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.100.00 lakhs; Target = 80 works
- 11. Rejuvenation and Improvement of Piped Water Supply Schemes:** Towards rejuvenation, improvement of Piped Water Supply Schemes and also towards State Share for externally aided project.
- SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.600.00 lakhs; Target = 540 works
- 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil
- 12. Open Drinking Water Wells:** To dig open wells where borewells do not succeed and to complete spillover works.
- SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.50.00 lakhs; Target = 900 works.
- 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.50.00 lakhs; Target = 900 works.

WATER SUPPLY TO BANGALORE CITY

STATE SECTOR

- 1. Cauvery Stage III Water Supply & Sewerage:** Envisages drawal of 270 MLD of water from Cauvery River, remodelling of distribution system, sewerage and sewage disposal.
- SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.19500.00 lakhs ;Target =Drawal of 270 MLD & sewage disposal works.
- 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.400.00 lakhs; Target = Initial work connected with Cauvery Stage III.
- 2. Residual Work on Cauvery Stage-II:** Completion of the spillover works connected with sewerage scheme of Cauvery-stage II.
- SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1000.00 lakhs;Target = Completion of treatment Plants & other works of Cauvery Stage II.
- 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1000.00 lakhs; Target = Completion of treatment Plants & other works of Cauvery stage II.
- 3. Rehabilitation Works :** To repair and rehabilitate the corroded and unserviceable old pumping equipments and pipe lines.
- SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.500.00 lakhs; Target = Rehabilitation Works.
- 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.100.00 lakhs; Target = Rehabilitation Works.

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

WATER SUPPLY TO OTHER URBAN AREAS

STATE SECTOR

1. **Piped Water Supply Schemes:** To take up Piped Water Supply Schemes in towns with a population of 20000 & below with 90 per cent grant from the State Government.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.2500.00 lakhs; Target = 86 schemes.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.300.00 lakhs; Target = 10 schemes.
2. **Urban Water Supply Schemes:** To take up piped water supply schemes in towns and cities (except Bangalore City) with a population of 20000 & above with LIC loan assistance.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.2100.00 lakhs; Target = 12 schemes.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.280.00 lakhs; Target = 4 schemes.
3. **Government Subsidised KUWSDS Schemes:** Towards supplementing the loan component from LIC for taking up water supply schemes.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1500.00 lakhs; Target = 3 schemes.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.300.00 lakhs; Target = Nil.
4. **Underground Drainage Schemes:** To take up drainage schemes in towns and cities with LIC loan assistance.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1845.00 lakhs; Target = 11 Schemes.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.200.00 lakhs ; Target = 4 schemes.
5. **Rehabilitation Works:** To repair and rehabilitate the pumping equipments and pipe lines.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.500.00 lakhs ; Target = 8 schemes.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.70.00 lakhs ; Target = 4 schemes.
6. **Low Cost Sanitation :** To provide low cost sanitation facilities in towns and cities.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.400.00 lakhs ; Target = 12 schemes.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.100.00 lakhs ; Target = 2 schemes.

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

6.26 HOUSING

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

There is an acute shortage of adequate shelter for people within the State and much of the housing that exists is of poor quality. The impact that Government has made on this problem over the past few decades has been minute. Indeed, it is clear that the primary investment thrust for housing is not expected to come from the public sector and the role of the Government must therefore consist of creating conditions which induce greater private sector activity in housing. There exists a widespread feeling, however, that such conditions have not hitherto been created and that considerable impediments exist to the construction of private houses and other shelter.

In view of the very limited resources available under the Plan for house construction, the State Government's investment priority has been to reach a much larger number of people through the distribution of house sites. This programme, which envisages the distribution of house sites to the siteless and landless who have an annual income of less than Rs.2,000 in rural areas, is being implemented ahead of schedule. For a total identified 13.25 lakh eligible families, 12.01 lakh sites have been distributed till March 1984. Another 1 lakh sites are expected to be distributed during 1984-85, leaving a small residual programme. However, during the Seventh Plan it is proposed to resurvey the extent of landless and siteless rural families. On the assumption that the resurvey will raise the figure above existing computations, a much larger programme is envisaged. In addition, Government have also constructed till March 1984 a total of 4.13 lakh houses under the People's Housing Scheme (of which 2.36 lakh houses have been constructed during the first 4 years of the Sixth Plan). Another 76,000 houses are expected to be completed this year. Such a housing programme for the rural landless and siteless has had 3 components, the HUDCO assisted scheme, the Bank assisted scheme and the Experimental Low Cost Housing Scheme (ELCHS). The HUDCO and Bank assisted schemes involve giving a subsidy of Rs. 2000 and a loan of Rs. 1500, and notionally costing the beneficiary's contribution at Rs. 500 per house. The ELCHS involves a Government subsidy of Rs.2000 per house. This financial pattern will undergo a change in the Seventh Plan.

In addition, under the Bhagyamandira Scheme. (which began in 1979-80) house construction, improvement and repairs are also being financed in urban areas. (For construction a loan of Rs.2500 and a subsidy of Rs.1500, for improvement and repairs a loan of Rs.1000 and a subsidy of Rs.1500 per house). Hitherto about 16,600 houses have been so constructed during the Sixth Plan and about 8300 improved, indicating that this programme has hitherto touched just the fringe of the problem. Government also assists municipalities with the distribution of urban house sites involving the formation of layouts and the provision of basic amenities (For municipalities with a population not exceeding 1 lakh, a quarter of the cost is given as a loan, the rest as subsidy; for larger municipalities, the loan component equals the subsidy component). The programme, which began in 1977-78 has run into delay problems in land acquisition, and its implementation

has consequently been tardy. Since its inception about 50,000 sites have been distributed under this programme.

In addition, the Karnataka Housing Board has also constructed 20,106 houses within the State with a total outlay of Rs. 40.24 crores during the Sixth Plan with partial funding from HUDCO. Its pace of construction, however, has been hampered by inadequate finance and periodic shortages of materials. Finally, Government has also constructed houses for its own employees though, with the exception of houses for police officials and prison staff, the extent of such house construction has been meagre. A programme to construct houses for village level functionaries was emphasised during the Sixth Plan. 5555 houses have been sanctioned, 2088 have been taken up for construction but only 674 houses have been completed. At Rs. 10,000 per house, there is also the apprehension that each house is being under-financed.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The direct investment by Government in housing will be on continuing with the distribution of rural house sites (with a distribution of 5 lakh sites during the Seventh Plan), expanding the scope of the People's Housing Scheme(by constructing 5.05 lakh houses), financing urban house sites and services, and assisting the Karnataka Housing Board financially, particularly for the Middle Income Group and the Economically Weaker Sections. In addition, outlays for housing for Government employees have been enhanced.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

Existing housing programmes of the Government will continue into the Seventh Plan. The existing emphasis on rural house sites and housing will be maintained, to be supplemented by a larger thrust than hitherto on urban housing, sites and services. The housing programmes of the KHB will also be expanded.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Details of the programmes to be supported directly by the Government are indicated in TABLE - 6.26A. A total outlay of Rs.274.57 crores is proposed during the Seventh Plan. Selected physical targets are listed in TABLE - 6.26B. It is evident that the main investment thrust will be on the People's Housing Scheme, involving the construction of over 5 lakh Janata Houses in rural areas.

TABLE - 6.26 A
OUTLAYS PROPOSED FOR HOUSING

Rs.lakhs

	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay
1.People's Housing Scheme*	16669.00	2189.37
2.Rural House Sites	300.00	79.20
3.Housing for the Urban Poor	2171.00	92.03
4.Urban House Sites and Services	1300.00	257.40
5.Housing programmes for Government Officials:		
(a)Rental Housing Scheme (Loan to KHB)	1940.00	274.00
(b)Purchase of Houses from KHB	255.00	28.00
(c)Purchase of Houses from BDA	98.00	49.00
(d)Housing for Village Level Functionaries	208.00	42.00
(e)Police Housing	1312.00	215.00
TOTAL: Housing for Government Officials	3813.00	608.00
6.Assistance to Karnataka Housing Board		
(a)Rental Housing Scheme	130.00	19.00
(b)Low Income Group Scheme	410.00	62.00
(c)Middle Income Group Scheme	1130.00	169.00
(d)Houses for Economically Weaker Sections.	780.00	117.00
TOTAL: Assistance to KHB:	2450.00	367.00
7.Jail Buildings	754.00	125.00
TOTAL	27457.00	3718.00

* Includes Tribal Sub-Plan, Outlay on Supervisory Establishment, Interest subsidy on HUDCO loan and difference in loan instalment.

TABLE - 6.26B

SELECTED PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR HOUSING

	Target for Seventh Plan	Target for 1985-86
Janata Houses (PHS)	5,05,000*	1,00,906**
Rural House Sites	5,00,000	1,00,000
Construction of Urban Houses	25,000	4,050
Improvements to Urban Houses	12,500	2,505
Urban House Sites	50,000	10,000
KHB Schemes for Low & Middle Income Groups	3,820	570
KHB Schemes for Economically Weaker Sections	5,410	800

* Including 5,000 houses under the Tribal Sub-Plan.

** Including 906 houses under the Tribal Sub-Plan.

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

Despite the implementation of the programmes listed above, it is clear that in relation to existing housing shortages the resources provided under the Plan for the construction of houses are meagre. As such an additional thrust of Government during the Plan period will need to be the evolution of policies which encourage and induce private sector housing activity. There are several impediments at present (legal, financial and organisational) to the expansion of such house construction activity. It has been commonly observed that one legal impediment is the Karnataka Rent Control Act, which effectively freezes rents at 1961 levels for buildings constructed prior to that date, and at the time of first rental for later building. Further, it is by no means evident that the Act succeeds in protecting tenants against rapacious landlords. Instead, as housing investment is curtailed on account of rent control and as many constructed houses are also held off the rental market, housing rentals and the prices of new houses are higher than they otherwise would be. Thus it is not tenants as a whole or indeed poor tenants who benefit, but rather those who have been tenants for a long time. Further, house allotments under the Rent Control Act also have not benefited the poorest of house seekers. Indeed, out of 796 houses allotted to tenants under Rent Control in Bangalore City during 1982-83 as many as 241 were allotted under direction from Government to specified individuals. Further, where the fair rent of a building has been fixed, no further increase for inflation is subsequently permissible. The resulting poor maintenance of such buildings is often all too apparent. In addition, the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act also puts a damper to housing investment, as it comes in the way of transfers of land. Indeed, many Housing Co-operative Societies towards the fringes of urban areas have been unable to buy land, particularly in cities like Bangalore and Hubli-Dharwar. There is a provision for exemptions under the Act and the State Government may have to consider whether such exemptions could be more liberally given to promote building activity. Other legal impediments arise through local regulations in the form of building bye-laws and density norms. Such norms tend to raise the minimum cost of a house, so as to keep it out of reach of poorer people who are then compelled to live in illegal structures where security of tenure is necessarily uncertain. Whether the regulations could instead emphasise the provision of a healthy and safe environment (in terms of water availability, sanitation and pollution, and protection from danger) while permitting poorer people to construct inexpensive though legal structures which can be developed incrementally, would need close scrutiny. Such security of tenure will in itself encourage more permanent investments.

The need for more widespread housing finance during the Seventh Plan will also be imperative. Fortunately, there are available indications that the Government of India is itself conscious of the insufficiency of existing housing finance and is considering the expansion of term credit for housing during the Seventh Plan Period. If this materialises, institutions will have to be established within the State in order to assist individuals in obtaining mortgage finance on reasonable rates on a long term

basis. It may be necessary to establish a State level mortgage insurance system and to then promote housing finance institutions at more decentralised levels which can mobilise savings of small investors and consequently extend term finance for housing. The liquidity of such local level housing finance institutions will be reinforced by the credit made available nationally. Clearly, there are limitations to what the State Government can do until the details of such a national financing system for housing crystallises. However, if such a system is established and a mortgage insurance system within the State as well as local level housing finance institutions are created, a substantial amount of financial resources which are currently invested in housing outside the organised financial system would begin to flow through the new system.

Organisational impediments to the availability of serviced land will also need to be assessed. The Bangalore Development Authority and the Urban Improvement Boards and Municipalities will necessarily need to launch a vigorous programme to increase the supply of developed land at affordable prices, giving priorities to the needs of the poorer sections. This will call for changes in the organisational structures of these agencies. The 12 Improvement Boards in the State are financially weak and (except for the CITB Mysore) have hardly any staff beyond a single Junior Engineer. The experience of Haryana may need to be assessed, where a single agency, known as the Haryana Urban Development Authority (with a fuller complement of staff including senior engineers) is able to execute work of superior quality with greater speed. This could possibly constitute an alternative to the present system of having separate Improvement Boards. Such a unified Urban Development Authority for the State would also have less difficulty in raising finance than existing Improvement Boards do. In order to make available adequate quantities of land for housing, the barriers posed in the rapid acquisition of land would also need to be surmounted. The acquisition process, lengthy enough in normal course, gets further delayed by litigation. A long process of acquisition also results in public authorities finally getting ownership of land on which existing illegal structures have already come up. In Maharashtra, the land acquisition process has been short-circuited under the Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Act 1976, and similar provisions may need to be incorporated in the Bangalore Development Authority Act and the Karnataka Improvement Boards Act. Further, more painless methods of obtaining land could also be tried: In Japan and Australia public agencies often acquire land after negotiations with the owners without paying monetary compensation, form sites and service the land, and give some of the sites to the original owners in proportion of the value of their lands. Private builders in India are also known to offer a similar deal to owners of land. Experimentation with such unconventional means may be necessary.

If interlinked action on these issues does emerge during the Seventh Plan, can it make an appreciable dent in the present shortfall in the availability of adequate shelter? Unfortunately, most estimates of existing housing shortages, nationally computed, are based on certain minimum specifications of adequate shelter, and this makes the aggregate housing deficit so large that the policy response is consequently one of helplessness and despair at ever bridging the deficit. Such a reaction may, however, be unduly pessimistic for two reasons. First, the prevailing demand for

housing must be computed as effective demand (i.e., demand backed by purchasing power) and is thus contingent on income distribution and the affordability of housing based on existing consumption expenditure and the terms at which housing finance will be made available. Thus, the availability of increased term finance for housing will largely assist the organised housing sector, and the effective demand for such housing will be more manageable. Second, as has been argued above, unorganised shelter which is often self-constructed with the assistance of friends, local artisans and construction workers with a high proportion of recycled or waste material, is often of good quality and much cheaper than organised housing. It would be advantageous for public policy to recognise this cost advantage and to marginally assist the construction of and improvements to such shelter. The proposed financial structure for housing would, therefore, also have to assist such activities.

THE HOUSING PLAN AT A GLANCE		
(Outlays in Rs.Lakhs)		
	Seventh Plan	1985-86 Plan
State Sector Outlay	10703.00	1206.60
District Sector Outlay	16754.00	2511.40
Non-Plan Outlay	2741.00	531.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	7402.12	344.32
Tribal Sub-Plan	275.00	40.77

LIST OF SCHEMES

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

STATE SECTOR

1. **Supervisory Establishment of P.H.S:** Towards the establishment charges of supervisory staff at the district and taluka level for supervising P.H.S.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.194.00 lakhs; Target = Establishment charges
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.28.06 lakhs; Target = Establishment charges.
2. **Interest Subsidy on HUDCO Loan:** Payment of difference in interest between the HUDCO rate and the rate charged for the beneficiary under PHS.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1224.00 lakhs; Target = Payment to HUDCO
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 120.00 lakhs; Target = Payment to HUDCO
3. **Difference in loan Instalments** Payment towards difference in instalment amount prescribed by HUDCO and the Government for PHS.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2476.00 lakhs; Target = Payment to HUDCO
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. Nil ; Target = Nil.
4. **Rental Housing Scheme:** Construction of Government quarters by KHB for Government and judicial officers at the district and taluk headquarters.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1940.00 lakhs; Target = 5000 quarters.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs .274.00 lakhs; Target = 700 quarters.
5. **Purchase of Houses from KHB for Government Staff:** Purchase of houses from KHB by PWD/Home Departments for the Staff.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.255.00 lakhs; Target = 800 quarters.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 28.00 lakhs; Target = 75 quarters.

6. **Purchase of Houses from B.D.A:** Towards the purchase of high, middle and low income group houses from B.D.A for Government Staff.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.98.00 lakhs; Target = 159 houses.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.49.00 lakhs; Target = 80 houses.

DISTRICT SECTOR

1. **People's Housing Scheme:** Payment of subsidy at the rate of Rs.2500 per house (the cost of house being Rs.6000) for those families whose annual income is less than Rs.4000 and have been selected for the assistance.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.12500.00 lakhs; Target = 5,00,000 houses
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 2000.00 lakhs; Target = 1,00,000 houses
2. **Tribal Sub-Plan:** Payment of subsidy of Rs.2000 per house per beneficiary family as in 1 above in Tribal areas.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.275.00 lakhs; Target = 5000 houses
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 40.77 lakhs; Target = 906 houses.
3. **House Sites to Weaker Section in Rural Areas:** Towards the cost of acquisition of land and its development at the rate of Rs.50 in Maidan and Rs.100 in Malnad areas per site for free distribution among the rural landless agricultural labourers whose income is below Rs.2000 per annum.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.300.00 lakhs; Target = 5,00,000 sites.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 79.20 lakhs; Target = 1,00,000 sites.
4. **House Sites and Services to Urban Poor:** Assisting Municipalities in the formation of layouts and provision of basic services in the ratio of 1:3 as loan & subsidy for Municipalities with 1 lakh & below population and 50:50 in case of other Municipalities for distribution to urban poor.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2171.00 lakhs; Target = 50,000 sites.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 92.03 lakhs; Target = 10,000 sites.
5. **Houses for Urban Poor Assistance to City/Town Municipalities** to help urban poor for construction at the rate of Rs.2500 as loan and Rs.1500 as subsidy and for improvement Rs.1000 as loan and Rs.1500 as subsidy per house.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1,300.00 lakhs;
Target = 25,000 construction. 12,500 improvement.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 257.40 lakhs;
Target = 4,050 construction. 2,505 improvement.
6. **Residential Accommodation to Village Level Functionaries:** Construction of houses for village level functionaries like Village Accountants etc.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.208.00 lakhs; Target = 3462 houses.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. 42.00 lakhs; Target = 700 houses.

KARNATAKA HOUSING BOARD

STATE SECTOR

1. **Rental Housing Scheme:** Construction of quarters for low-paid Government Employees on behalf of the Government.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.130.00 lakhs; Target = 120 houses.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 19.00 lakhs; Target= 30 houses.
2. **Low Income Group Housing Scheme:** Construction of houses for allotment among eligible individuals whose annual income does not exceed Rs.7200.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.410.00 lakhs; Target = 1680 houses
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 62.00 lakhs; Target = 250 houses.

3. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme Construction of houses for allotment among eligible individuals whose annual income exceeds Rs.7200 but does not exceed Rs.18000.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1130.00 lakhs;
Target = 2140 houses(1000 spill-over 1140 new)

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 169.00 lakhs;
Target = 320 houses(150 spill-over & 170 new)

4. Houses for Economically Weaker Sections: Construction of houses for allotment among eligible individuals whose annual income does not exceed Rs.2400.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.780.00 lakhs; Target = 5410 houses

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.117.00 lakhs; Target = 800 houses.

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

POLICE & PRISONS

STATE SECTOR

1. Police Housing Scheme: Construction of quarters for Police personnel.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1312.00 lakhs; Target = 2000 quarters.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 215.00 lakhs; Target = 391 quarters.

2. Jail Buildings: Construction and modernisation of prisons, sub-jails, staff quarters etc.,

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.754.00 lakhs; Target = 20 works.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.125.00 lakhs; Target = 4 works.

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

6.27 URBAN DEVELOPMENT

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

There is a wide spectrum of interlinked activities implemented by Government to foster urban development and to enhance the environmental quality of urban life. These include Town Planning activities (which involve the preparation and sanction of Outline Development Plans followed by Comprehensive Development Plans); the formation and distribution of sites after acquiring land; the provision of infrastructural facilities (primarily roads, street lights, water supply and sanitation, and also in some urban areas public transport); and special programmes for the vulnerable urban poor (particularly the improvement of slums). The planning function is exercised by Town Planning Authorities specially constituted by the Government; the acquisition of land and the formation and allotment of sites is the responsibility of the BDA in Bangalore City and the Improvement Boards in 12 other cities and towns, and of municipalities elsewhere; certain infrastructural facilities like water supply and sewerage, slum improvement and local urban transport are provided by agencies of the Government; whereas most other services (including the raising of local resources to fund urban development) are the responsibility of municipalities. Finally, there are regulatory measures that need to be enforced to ensure orderly urban development. These are largely exercised by municipalities, though the enforcement of two important enactments, the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act as well as the Rent Control Act, vests with the Government.

A striking feature of urban developmental activities- whether implemented by municipalities or agencies of the Government - is the increasing difficulty being faced in raising local financial resources to fund such activities. If the proposition that investments in urban infrastructure should not be funded at the expense of rural areas is accepted, then urban areas would have to be largely self-financing. The financial position of urban agencies (whether local bodies or Government agencies) has, however, become increasingly precarious over the years, and much of the investment thrust has required substantial support from Government. (Section 6.25 discussed the support so needed for urban water supply and sewerage). The State Government has, in fact, appointed a Local Bodies Finance Commission to examine the financial position of all local bodies.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The broad investment thrust of the Government will consist of implementing the programme for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (which will assist in the formation of layouts and the provision of infrastructure in 28 towns within the State, each with a population not exceeding 50,000); and of implementing slum improvement programmes which are earmarked under the Minimum Needs Programme. This involves the provision of facilities like water supply, sewerage, street lights, the paving of streets, storm water drains and community latrines, with special priority for areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes, particularly scavengers. These national objectives have been supplemented by the State Government through an additional programme of constructing

tenements. The programme is planned to be implemented in 331 slums within the State covering a population of 3.31 lakhs. In addition, loans will also be given to Urban Improvement Boards, to enable them to take up schemes for the formation of layouts. Among the new projects proposed where large investment outlays are envisaged are the Bangalore Metropolitan Development Project and the Sulabha Shouchalaya Programme.

As with the Housing sector, so also for Urban Development these priorities of the Government will need to be supplemented by a large number of policy changes in order, particularly, that substantial quantities of adequately developed and serviced land are brought for allotment for housing and other shelter. Indeed, this is one sector wherein Planning hitherto has probably been much too 'physical' and there has been insufficient attention to the economic determinants of urban land policy. The prices at which urban land and other amenities are made available also need to be integrated within the Planning framework. Indeed, unlike other (homogeneous) commodities the price of urban land is determined as much by its intrinsic characteristics as by its neighbourhood qualities (i.e. the surrounding amenities), its access characteristics, and its speculative worth (the extent and desirability of which depends on the nature of prevailing expectations). If urban planners are to successfully contain 'unwarranted' price increases, a much greater understanding of the dynamics of urban land values is needed, leading to policy interventions which contain such increases. Effective planning for urban development during the Seventh Plan will require the supply of adequately serviced land to be dictated by such considerations.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

There are two ways in which the shifts in emphasis can be defined. First, Government and its agencies would need to use direct and indirect methods of intervention in the market for urban land. Under current conditions of urban growth there will be a need to considerably step up the active participation of public agencies in directly making available sufficient land (with adequate infrastructure) for housing and other purposes. A greater reliance on indirect methods to discourage 'unwarranted' speculative tendencies in urban land will also need to be deployed. Second, several new schemes are proposed to be introduced. The Sulabha Shouchalaya Programme which has been implemented with some success in Bangalore City will be extended to other municipal areas and a total of 333 such Shouchalaya units will be installed; a sites and services programme for slum dwellers will be implemented; an ambitious Bangalore Metropolitan Development Project will expand infrastructure in the city; and a Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority will be constituted.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

Details of the programmes to be supported directly by the Government are indicated in TABLE-6.27A. It will be evident that the main investment thrust will be on slum improvement, particularly on the provision of basic infrastructural amenities, as well as on the Bangalore Metropolitan Development Project. In addition, loans will be given to Urban Improvement Boards to enable them to take up schemes for the formation of layouts, and

allocations will be made (with matching finance from the Government of India) on the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.

TABLE-6.27A
OUTLAYS FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Rs. lakhs.

Seheme	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay
TOWN PLANNING FUNCTIONS:		
Town Planning Department	200.00	32.00
Urban Arts Commission	10.00	2.00
Directorate of Municipal Administration	15.00	3.00
Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority	30.00	5.00
URBAN LAND CELLING :		
Payment for excess land acquired under Urban Land Ceiling provisions	226.00	35.00
SLUM IMPROVEMENT:		
Provision of basic amenities such as drinking water, low cost sanitation, drainage and street lights.	828.00	125.00
Construction of tenements	500.00	95.00
Sites and service Programme	200.00	5.00
URBAN DEVELOPMENT:		
Loans to Urban Improvement Boards	250.00	50.00
Sulabha Shouchalaya	500.00	100.00
Integrated Development and Small and Medium Towns	575.00	145.00
Bangalore Metropolitan Development Project.	1500.00	-
TOTAL	4834.00	597.00

There are 805 identified slums within the State, of which 288 have already been improved. Another 186 slums are being taken up for improvement during 1984-85. The remaining 331 slum would then require a total of Rs. 8.28 crores for improvement during the Seventh Plan. This has been computed on the basis of an average expenditure of Rs. 250 on each family. In addition, the Slum Clearance Board has begun the construction of tenements, though during the first 4 years of the Sixth Plan a meagre 1,668 tenements had been constructed. A programme for constructing 10,700 tenements during the Seventh Plan is now proposed. Further, a new programme of providing sites and services to slum dwellers will be implemented.

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

With existing levels of urban infrastructure lagging acutely behind the rapid pace of urbanisation, coordinated action in the provision of several amenities will be necessary during the Seventh Plan. The Slum Clearance Board has incurred a Plan expenditure of Rs.5.6 crores during the first 4 years of the Sixth Plan, whereas the Seventh Plan outlay proposed for the Board is Rs.15.28 crores. The success of Government's impact in this sector will, however,

finally depend on the extent to which developed and adequately serviced urban land is made available to urban residents, mainly for housing and other shelter. There is the emerging irony that the main monopolists left in the market for urban land are public authorities. Unwittingly perhaps, they are the main speculators left on the market, as they determine the release of fresh land onto the market, now that excess urban land holdings have been frozen under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act. Unless these public urban agencies are able to develop land rapidly enough commensurate with the existing buoyant demands of an increasing urban population, such monopoly speculation will only get reinforced in the Seventh Plan. Urban planners would need to be more sensitive to the economic determinants of urban land use during the Seventh Plan.

THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN AT A GLANCE		
(Outlays in Rs. lakhs)		
	Seventh Plan	1985-86 Plan
State Sector Outlay	2645.46	213.00
District Sector Outlay	2188.54	384.00
Non-Plan Outlay	2321.00	420.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	750.00	115.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil

LIST OF SCHEMES

STATE SECTOR

1. Statistical Cell:

Collection, compilation and analysis of data will be taken up.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.12.20 lakhs; Target = Establishment cost
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 2.00 lakhs; Target = Establishment cost

2. Zonal Office, Dharwad:

Establishment expenses of Zonal Office at Dharwad
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.28.35 lakhs; Target = establishment cost
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 4.00 lakhs; Target = establishment cost

3. Regional Planning Unit for Cauvery Valley Region: Preparation of Regional Development Plans for Cauvery Valley Region.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.18.30 lakhs, Target = Establishment
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 3.00 lakhs, Target = Establishment

4. Regional Planning Unit, Western Ghats Region, Shimoga.

Preparation of Regional Development Plans for Western Ghats Region.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.18.30 lakhs; Target = Establishment
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.3.00 lakhs; Target = Establishment

5. Design Group:

Provide technical assistance to Bangalore Urban Arts Commission and prepares beautification programmes, Urban renewal schemes etc.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.12.91 lakhs; Target = Establishment
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 2.00 Lakhs; Target = Establishment

6. Project Division:

Toprepare project report for local bodies in order to avail external assistance and to monitor schemes taken up under IDSMT.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.12.20 lakhs; Target = Establishment
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 2.00 lakhs; Target = Establishment

7. Environmental Wing:

To assist the State Environmental Committee in preparing environmental plans.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.12.20 lakhs; Target = Establishment.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 2.00 lakhs; Target = Establishment.

8. Loans to Improvement Boards:

To Provide loans to Improvement Boards for taking up schemes like formation of layouts and construction of houses.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.250.00 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 50.00 lakhs

9 Urban Land ceiling:

Meeting the establishment charges and for payment of compensation for the excess land acquired.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 226.00 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 35.00 lakhs

10. Bangalore Metropolitan Development Project:

Towards the cost of acquiring the land for widening the roads, cost of flyovers, ring roads, etc, as envisaged in the project

SEVENTH PLAN:Outlay= Rs.1500.00 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN:Outlay= Rs. NIL

11. Bangalore Metropolitan Regional Development Authority:

Towards meeting the establishment charges of the Authority

SEVENTH PLAN:Outlay= Rs. 30.00 lakhs: Target = Establishment

1985-86 PLAN:Outlay= Rs. 5.00 lakhs: Target = Establishment

12. Directorate of Municipal Administration:

Towards establishment charges of proposed Directorate of Municipal Administration.

SEVENTH PLAN:Outlay= Rs.15.00 lakhs; Target = Establishment

1985-86 PLAN:Outlay= Rs. 3.00 lakhs; Target = Establishment

13. Urban Arts Commission:

Towards Establishment charges. The commission renders advice to the licencing authorities in connection with construction of buildings in Bangalore.

SEVENTH PLAN:Outlay= Rs.10.00 lakhs; Target = Establishment

1985-86 PLAN:Outlay= Rs.2.00 lakhs; Target = Establishment

14. Sulabha Shouchalayas in Urban Areas:

Towards construction of Sulabha Shouchalayas in urban Areas having sizable floating population and where underground drainage is available.

SEVENTH PLAN:Outlay=Rs.500.00 lakhs; Target = 333 units

1985-86 PLAN:Outlay=Rs.100.00 lakhs; Target = 66 units

DISTRICT SECTOR

1. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) (C.S)

Assisting selected urban local bodies to form layouts and provide economic infrastructure facilities.

SEVENTH PLAN:Outlay=Rs.575.00 lakhs plus Rs.575.00 lakhs GOI Share
Target=28 towns

1985-86 PLAN:Outlay= Rs.145.00 lakhs plus Rs.145.00 GOI Share;
Target= Completion of works in 16 towns and
initiating works in 12 towns

2. Planning Units:

These units are responsible for enforcement of Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act.

SEVENTH PLAN:Outlay= RS.85.54 Lakhs Target = Establishment

1985-86 PLAN:Outlay= Rs.14.00 lakhs Target = Establishment

3. Provision of Basic Amenities:

To provide basic amenities like roads, water supply and sanitation in slum areas.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 828.00 lakhs;
Target = 3,31,000 slum Population
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 125.00 lakhs;
Target = 50,000 slum Population

4. Construction of Tenements for slum population:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 500.00 lakhs; Target= 10700 tenements.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 95.00 lakhs; Target= 2700 tenements

5. Sites and Services:

Formation of sites and other services exclusively for slum population

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 200.00 lakhs;
Target = Development of sites & services
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 5.00 lakhs;
Target = Development of sites & services

6.28 INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

The raison d'etre of the Department of Information and Publicity is to apprise the people about the various welfare and developmental programmes of the Government. The main activities of the Department include organising exhibitions, talks, seminars, musical and dramatic performances, and film shows. During the Sixth Plan the Department has organised several Multi Media Publicity Campaigns in coordination with other Departments. Such campaigns, besides giving publicity to Government Programmes, also facilitate on the spot implementation of welfare schemes, as lack of adequate publicity is often an important constraint in ensuring that such welfare benefits reach their targeted group, particularly the poorest and socially most disadvantaged.

The effectiveness of the Department of Information and Publicity is, however, constrained by its own lack of adequate infrastructure. Most of the existing publicity offices have not been adequately equipped. Further, publicity offices exist only at the district level, and such a weak organisational structure inevitably reduces the scope of the Department in reaching out to the rural population. With a view to strengthening the organisational network, 16 publicity offices at the sub-divisional level were opened during the Sixth Plan.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The main thrust during the Seventh Plan will be to strengthen the existing publicity offices with adequate manpower and equipment as well as to expand the organisational network in a phased manner at the sub-divisional and taluka levels. At present there are 35 offices of the Department, each one catering to an average of 700 villages. It is planned to open another 200 offices during the Seventh Plan. Overall, for this sector a total outlay of Rs. 13 crores during the Seventh Plan is proposed.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The Department of Information and Publicity has hitherto sought to use and deploy all available audio-visual mass media communications with the intention of reaching different sections of the population. During the Seventh Plan, however, its strategy is likely to be more selective as the printed media appears to have a limited utility in view of the prevailing high rate of illiteracy. It is therefore proposed to lay greater emphasis on film documentaries and field publicity units which, in view of their greater participatory and visual impact, are perceived to be more effective.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

The programmes proposed for the Seventh Plan are largely similar to existing schemes, with slight changes in priorities. Among the programmes proposed are the strengthening of existing publicity offices at district headquarters (through the purchase of mobile exhibition vehicles which can tour throughout the district, the provision of video cassette players, facilities for conducting

film shows in rural areas and the introduction of a widespread teleprinter service); the expansion of the publicity network to sub-divisional and taluk levels through the opening of 200 additional offices at these levels; a consolidation of the multimedia campaigns which have hitherto proved successful; the production of a larger number of documentary films both by the Department and more generally by the film industry (through the provision of subsidies); and financial assistance to the Karnataka Film Industry Development Corporation (which would facilitate the construction of low cost Janata theatres and the production of colour feature films).

The Seventh Plan will also earmark Rs.84 lakhs under the Special Component Plan for the supply of printed matter to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the production of documentary films as part of the anti-untouchability drive, the distribution of free community television sets, and stipends for training of scheduled caste graduates in news papers and film production.

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

Overall, the success for a 'service department' propagating information and publicity will clearly depend on the imagination, creativity and adaptiveness displayed. The diffusion, on behalf of the Government, of the more overtly cultural programmes is the responsibility of the Department of Kannada and Culture, and a stronger nexus between the two Departments appears desirable. Finally, the Multi Media Publicity Campaigns have yielded an encouraging feedback, and if such campaigns are to be consolidated during the Seventh Plan the cooperation of other departments of the State Government will be necessary.

THE INFORMATION & PUBLICITY PLAN AT A GLANCE		
(Outlays in Rs lakhs)		
Programme	Seventh Plan	1985-86 Plan
State Sector Outlay	1300.00	225.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	1580.00	286.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	84.00	12.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	8.00	1.00

LIST OF SCHEMES

STATE SECTOR

1. **Direction and Administration:** Opening of additional Publicity Units.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs 190 lakhs; target= 200 additional units
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs 25 lakhs; target= 40 additional units.
2. **Tours to journalists:** Conduct of tours to journalists.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs 14 lakhs; target = 2500 tours
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs 2.50 lakhs; target = 450 tours

3. **Rural Press:** Grant-in-aid to rural press project at Sagar.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs 4 lakhs;
target = grant-in-aid to one Project
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs 2 lakhs;
target = grant-in-aid to one Project
4. **Point to Point teleprinters Services:** Establishment of 27 point to point teleprinter services during the Seventh Plan.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs 22.00 lakhs;
target=establishment of 27 point to point teleprinters.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs 6.00 lakhs;
target=establishment of 6 point to point teleprinters.
5. **Rural Broadcasting and Television:** Arranging for installation and maintenance of 1500 TV sets during the Seventh Plan.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs 56 lakhs;
target= Installation and maintenance of 1500 TV sets.
1985-86 Plan: Outlay = Rs 10 lakhs;
target= Installation and maintenance of 300 TV sets.
6. **Field Publicity through mobile units:** Purchase of 170 vehicles during Seventh Plan.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.170 lakhs;
Target= Purchase of 170 vehicles.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs 30 lakhs;
Target= Purchase of 40 vehicles.
7. **Mass communication at Block level:** conduct of 750 mass media Publicity campaigns during the Seventh Plan.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs 14 lakhs;
Target= 750 mass-media Publicity campaigns.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs 2.50 lakhs;
Target =150 mass-media Publicity campaigns.
8. **Song and Drama Services:** Arranging 11,500 Song and Drama programmes during the Seventh Plan.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs 18 lakhs;
Target = 11,500 Song and drama programmes.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs 3 lakhs;
Target = 2,300 Song and drama programmes.
9. **Production of Exhibition models, charts and Participation in Exhibitions:** Arranging for 12600 Exhibitions and Tabaleau during the Seventh Plan.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs 90 lakhs;
Target = 12600 exhibitions & Tabaleau.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs 18 lakhs;
Target = 1520 exhibitions & Tabaleau.
10. **Display of Hoardings:** Erection of 1000 display Hoardings during the Seventh Plan.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs 50 lakhs;Target=1000 display Hoardings.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs 10 lakhs;Target= 200 display Hoardings.
11. **Information Centres:** Payment of subscription to 5000 news papers during the Seventh Plan.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs 9 lakhs;
target = Subscription to 5000 news papers.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs 1.50lakhs;
target = Subscription to 1000 news papers.
12. **Film Purchase and Production:** Purchase and production of 110 news reels and documentary during the Seventh Plan.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs 100 lakhs;
target = 110 newsreels and documentaries.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs 20 lakhs;
target = 22 newsreels and documentaries.

- 13. Development of Film Industry:** Provide subsidy to 250 feature films during the Seventh Plan.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs 250 lakhs; target= subsidy to 250 films.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.45 lakhs; target= subsidy to 50 films.
- 14. State Film Archives:** Setting-up of one State Film Archives during the Seventh Plan.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.25 lakhs; target=1 State Film Archives
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs 5 lakhs; target=1 State Film Archives
- 15. Research and training in mass communication:** Purchase of 5000 books on Karnataka and on mass communication to Research and Reference cell during the Seventh Plan.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs 9 lakhs; target= purchase of 500 books.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs 1.50 lakhs;
 target = purchase of 1000 books.
- 16. Tribal Sub-Plan:** Conduct of familiarisation tours during Seventh Plan.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs 8 lakhs; target = 10 tours.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs 1 lakhs; target = 2 tours.
- 17. Special component Plan:** Production of 5 documentary films, arranging 6750 Song and Drama programmes, installation of 650 TV sets in S.C. colonies and train 160 candidates in Journalism during the Seventh Plan
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs 84 lakhs; target = 5 documentaries, 6750 programmes, 650 TV sets and training of 165 candidates
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.12 lakhs; target = 1 documentary film 944 programmes, 130 TV sets and Training of 33 candidates
- 18. Talks, seminar and symposia:** Arranging for talks, seminar and symposia during the Seventh Plan.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs 5 lakhs; target = 5000 talks.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs 1 lakh ; target = 1000 talks.
- 19. Karnataka Film Development Corporation:** Investment: Providing share capital of Rs. 8 lakhs during the Seventh Plan.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs 8 lakhs; target= Financial assistance.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs 1 lakh ; target= Financial assistance.
- 20. Buildings:** Construction of 15 additional buildings both at Head Office and districts.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs 70 lakhs;
 target = construction of 15 buildings.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs 12 lakhs;
 target = construction of 3 buildings.
- 21. Loans to Karnataka Film Industries Development Corporation:** Provide loan of Rs. 8 lakhs; during the Seventh Plan.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs 8 lakhs; target =Financial assistance.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs 1 lakh ; target =Financial assistance.

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

6.29 LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

There are 4 categories of programmes being implemented to enhance the welfare of labour. These consist of programmes of the Labour Department to maintain industrial peace and provide service facilities for the implementation and effective enforcement of various existing labour enactments; ensuring adequate working conditions and safety in factories and boilers; programmes of the Department of Employment & Training of managing employment exchanges and providing Industrial Training Institute (ITI) facilities; and rehabilitating released bonded labour.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The broad thrust during the Seventh Plan will include the strengthening of the enforcement machinery of the Labour Department at the district and field levels to enforce effectively the existing Labour enactments (including the Minimum Wages Act for Agricultural Labourers); strengthening the enforcement machinery in pursuance of the Convention of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) which recommended one Inspector for every 150 factories; ensuring adequate working conditions and safety in factories and boilers; equipping the ITIs with necessary machinery, equipment and building space and rehabilitating all the remaining 33,600 released bonded Labourers under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which provides assistance of Rs.4,000 per beneficiary.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The main shifts in emphasis will consist of a careful appraisal of the required enforcement staff of the Labour Department and the Department of Factories and Boilers, and ensuring that personnel are appointed in accordance with these norms; as well as an appraisal of the functioning of ITIs with a view to ensuring that their course design and training content is responsive to the technical needs of the local economy.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

A Seventh Plan Outlay of Rs.17.97 crores is proposed, the details of which are indicated in TABLE-6.29A. The major thrust within this sector will include the strengthening of the enforcement machinery in the Labour Department and the Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers, equipping ITIs with machinery and equipment, the construction of buildings for ITIs, the conversion of ITCs to ITIs, the establishing of residential ITIs for the physically handicapped, and the rehabilitation of about 33,600 released bonded labourers.

TABLE-6.2 9A
OUTLAYS FOR LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE

	Rs. lakhs	
Programme	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Plan Outlay
Labour Department.	443	55
Factories & Boilers- Working conditions & safety	60	10
Employment & Training	844	150
Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers	450	150
Total	17 97	365

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

The Labour Department is a regulatory Department of the Government with 2 broad functions; conciliation and labour legislation enforcement. The separation of these two functions among Departmental personnel would enhance efficiency as would a more widespread delegation of powers to the enforcement personnel. Further, with a large number of newly emerging technologies and a demand for accompanying skills, considerable flexibility in adopting to the needs for new courses will have to be demonstrated by the ITIs.

THE LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE PLAN AT A GLANCE

(Outlays in Rs.lakhs)

	Seventh Plan	1985-86 Plan
Labour Department		
State Sector Outlay	443.00	55.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	870.00	158.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	Nil	Nil
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil
Department of Employment & Training		
State Sector Outlay	844.00	150.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	2782.00	503.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	100.00	20.00
Special Component Plan	39.00	7.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	25.00	5.00
Inspectorate of Factories & Boilers		
State Sector Outlay	60.00	10.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	213.00	39.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	Nil	Nil
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil
Rehabilitation of Released Bonded Labour		
State Sector Outlay	450.00	150.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	Nil	Nil
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	300.00	100.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil

LIST OF SCHEMES

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

STATE SECTOR

1. Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Labourers(CS)

Every employer of plantation labourers will have to construct houses every year for atleast 8 per cent of the labour force under him as envisaged in the Plantation Labour Act. The schemes will provide central Government Subsidy to the extent of 37.50% of the cost to the employers.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Nil (plus Rs.39 lakhs of GOI)

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Nil (Plus Rs.7 lakhs of GOI)

2. Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Labourers-Subsidy(CS)

This scheme extends loan from Central Government to the employers of the plantation labourers for the purpose mentioned in the scheme no. 1 to the extent of 50% of the cost of the house.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Nil (plus Rs.47 lakhs of GOI)

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Nil (plus Rs.8 lakhs of GOI)

3. Scheme for Rural Workers Training Programme (CS)

This scheme will provide Rs. 200 per month as honorarium to honorary organisations who offer training to the rural workers in educating them in various labour laws, Minimum Wages Act.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Nil (Plus Rs.26.25 lakhs of GOI)

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil (Plus Rs.5.25 lakhs of GOI)

4. Strengthening the Monitoring and Statistical Machinery at the State Level (CS):

The monitoring and statistical cell of the Department will be strengthened as per the recommendations made by the Labour Ministry.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Nil (Plus Rs.79 lakhs of GOI)

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Nil (Plus Rs.13 lakhs of GOI)

5. Direction and Administration:

Administrative machinery at the State head quarters will be further strengthened by providing officers like publicity officer, Additional Labour Commissioner and Secretaries to various Minimum Wages Committees.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.15.20 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.3.04 lakhs

6. Industrial Relations:

The enforcement machinery at the district, regional and field level will be adequately strengthened to enforce effectively various labour laws and legislations and also the Minimum Wages Act.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.377.80 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.41.96 lakhs

7. Asha Kiran-Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme:

This scheme will provide financial relief to the industrial labourers in the Un-organised Sectors in the age group 16 to 65, who die or lose their limbs or eyes while at work.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.50 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.10 lakhs

DISTRICT SECTOR

Nil

INSPECTORATE OF FACTORIES AND BOILERS

STATE SECTOR

1. Strengthening & streamlining of Enforcement Machinery:

In pursuance of the convention of the I.L.O. to have one inspector for every 150 factories, the enforcement machinery will be further strengthened.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.36.30 lakhs, Target= Creation of 5 posts of Inspectors and 2 posts of Senior Inspectors of factories with supporting staff.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.6.05 lakhs

2. Strengthening of Direction & Administration:

In order to relieve the technical staff from administrative matters & to enable them to concentrate on enforcement work, the administrative set up will be strengthened under this new scheme.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.17.10 lakhs, Target= Creation of 18 posts of ministerial staff.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2.85 lakhs

3. Safety Museum:

Industrial workers and management personnel will be educated in safety, health & welfare aspects through media of films on safety and delivering lectures on safety health aspects etc under this on-going scheme.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.6.60 lakhs.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1.10 lakhs.

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING STATE SECTOR

1. Continuation of special cell in Employment Exchanges for promoting self Employment for Physically Handicapped (CS):

This scheme which has been sanctioned in mid 1984-85 will be continued during the Seventh Plan.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Nil (Plus Rs.1 lakh of GOI)

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Nil (Plus Rs.0.20 lakh of GOI)

2. Scheme for promotion of Self Employment (CS):

This scheme sanctioned during mid 1984-85 will be continued in the Seventh Plan. It will provide guidance to the candidates who seek Employment.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Nil (Plus Rs.2 lakhs of GOI)

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Nil (Plus Rs.0.40 lakh of GOI)

3. Strengthening of the Directorate:

The Directorate will be strengthening in the form of re-organisation of Account Section and creation of Audit Cell, installation of PABX in the Directorate, strengthening of inspection cell, Trade Test Cell, reorganisation of Administration Section, creation of an Affiliation Section, creation of cell for Advance vocational Training.

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay=Rs.40.50 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay=Rs.8.10 lakhs

4. Completion and construction of buildings:

Construction of Buildings for 2 ITIs at Belgaum & Honnavar will be completed and construction of buildings for 4 ITIs will be taken up at Bidar, Holenarasipur, Tumkur and Karwar.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.65.50 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.7.00 lakhs

5. Acquisition of land for ITIs:

The work of acquisition of land for ITIs, buildings at Karwar, Holenarasipur and Tumkur will be completed.

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay=Rs.10.00 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay=Rs.3.00 lakhs

6. Continuation of ITIs started during 1984-85:

Consequent to increase in seating capacity in the newly started 9 ITIs during 1984-85 they will be continued to be maintained under the plan.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.100 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.10.60 lakhs

7. Continuation of Pre-cum-Post Release Training of PCPRT Scheme in ITIs.

A stipend of Rs. 250 per month will be provided to the defence personnel under this scheme from the date of their release from their service till they complete their training will be continued during the Seventh Plan.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2.50 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.0.50 lakh

8. Establishment of Residential ITI for physically handicapped:

This new scheme proposed is for starting a Residential ITI for physically handicapped in imparting training in 4 to 6 trades to them with free-boarding & lodging facilities. 60 to 75 candidates will be recruited for training in 1985-86

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.43 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.15 lakhs

9. Conversion of ITCs to ITIs:

The three ITCs located at Karwar, Bidar and Tumkur will be upgraded to ITIs to enable them to secure permanent affiliation to the National Council for Vocational Training.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.27 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.4 lakhs

10. Diversification of Trades in ITIs:

In order to keep pace with the industrial progress and to cater to the changing demands for skilled craftsmen, advance and sophisticated trades like data operator, programmer etc, will be introduced to diversify the training programmes in the ITIs.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.19.00 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.3 lakhs

11. Training Scheme in Short Term courses for SCs under SCP:

Short term courses of 3 to 6 months to SCs candidates to train them as Plumbers, Motor Winder, Pump Mechanic etc, will be introduced in ITIs.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs.24 lakhs; Target= 7500 trainees.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.4 lakhs ; Target= 1500 trainees.

12. Replacement of defective Power Wiring in ITIs:

In order to avoid untoward incidents and also to provide proper wiring to the workshop, it is proposed to replace the defective wiring in a phased manner.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 27.50 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs.8 lakhs

13. Equipping the ITIs:

It is proposed to equip the ITIs in the State with new machinery and equipments as per the prescribed standard list of tools and equipment and many existing machinery which were installed nearly 20-25 years ago will also be replaced. GOI have also actively examined this aspect. We may move the GOI to share the efforts of the State on 50:50 basis.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.200 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.40 lakhs

14. Motor Driving Training Schools:

Two Motor Driving Schools started in the Sixth Plan will be continued to meet their recurring expenditures.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.13 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2.4 lakhs

15. Maintenance of Assets:

Two major categories of assets of the department Viz, ITI and other Departmental buildings and Machinery and equipment in the ITIs will be maintained. Hitherto, there was no provision under the Plan.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.100.00 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.20.00 lakhs

16. Training Scheme under Tribal Sub-Plan:

The six Tribal Training centres which totally train 105 tribal candidates per year will be continued and 4 new training centres will also be started.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.25 lakhs; Target=825 trainees.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.5 lakhs ; Target=165 trainees.

17. Reimbursement of training cost to the industries:

This new scheme is proposed to have 2500 apprentice seats with 500 new seats each year to fulfill the statutory obligation of the Apprenticeship Act.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.24 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.00 lakh

18. Procurement of Vehicles to the Divisional Offices:

The 3 Divisional offices which supervise the implementation of the Apprenticeship Act in industrial and Commercial establishments will be provided with Vehicles for regular inspections.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.8 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.Nil

19. Establishment of Basic Training Centres:

At present, the basic training is offered in the I.T.Is to a limited number of apprentices during the Seventh Plan, the State Government propose to establish a full fledged Basic Training Centres which provide training facilities to the apprentices recruited by the minor industrial establishments as per the provisions of the Apprenticeship Act.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.43 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs. Nil

20. Strengthening of Section of Apprenticeship Training Schemes (ATS) in the Directorate:

This section will be further strengthened in view of increased activities under ATS.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.3 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.0.60.lakh

21. Setting up of co-ordination Unit at the Directorate for Self Employment Scheme:

As per the guidelines of GOI, the department proposes to establish self employment Units in each District Employment Exchange in the State. In order to monitor the activities of these units, it is proposed to create a co-ordination unit in the directorate.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.4 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.0.8 lakhs

22. Strengthening of career study centre Bangalore.

The centre will be re-oriented and strengthened to bringout career literatures, booklets, posters etc.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.8.00 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2.00 lakhs

23. Establishment of Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres for SCs under SCP:

Three centres at Kolar, Bijapur and Chitradurga will be started to impart guidance, coaching information etc, to SC candidates

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.15 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.3 lakhs

24. Upgradation of enforcement Units as Divisional Offices:

In order to systematically carryout regular inspection of the establishments to ensure compliance with the compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act, it is proposed to upgrade the present enforcement Unit as Divisional office.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.15 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.3 lakhs

25. Providing Vehicles to Employment Exchanges:

In order to enable the Employment Officers to coordinate regular inspections to ensure compliance with various acts of employment services, it is proposed to provide vehicles to 8 of them.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.12 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.4 lakhs

26. Providing furniture and equipment to Employment Exchanges:

In order to improve the image and efficiency of the employment exchanges, it is proposed to provide them with modern equipment like duplicator, franking machine, steel racks and essential furniture.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.15.00 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.5.00 lakhs

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

REHABILITATION OF FREED BONDED LABOURERS

STATE SECTOR

1. Scheme for Rehabilitation of Released Bonded Labourers(CB):

It is proposed to rehabilitate all the remaining 22500 freed Bonded labourers. The assistance consists of providing Rs.4000/-to each beneficiary which will be shared equally by the State and central Government.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.450 lakhs(plus Rs.450 lakhs of GOI share)

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.150 lakhs(plus Rs.150 lakhs of GOI share)

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

6.30 WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population constitutes about 16% of the State's total population. In addition another 57% of the State's population has been identified as belonging to other Backward Classes. In order to improve their economic condition, the Directorate of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes as well as the Directorate of Backward Classes and Minorities are implementing a wide range of programmes centering round educational advancement, economic uplift and the health and housing facilities of these sections. Educational programmes provide a package of incentives and concessions like scholarships, prizes, hostel facilities, books, equipment and travel grants. Programmes of economic uplift include training schemes for improving the employability of these groups and providing equipment such as sewing machines as a means of economic rehabilitation. Further, for Scheduled Castes the Special Component Plan has been formulated for implementation through a wide range of developmental departments of the Government. Similarly, the Tribal Sub-Plan earmarks developmental activities of the Government for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The major objectives of the Seventh Plan are to minimise the drop-outs among the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Backward Class pupils from Schools, to considerably enhance the quality of education they receive, to increase their employability by improving their technical skills, to wean them away from their unremunerative traditional occupations and to provide training to make them more competitive. Attention will be given to improve the quality of service in the hostels for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. It is also proposed to strengthen and reorganise the administrative machinery in order to make it more effective.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

During the Seventh Plan, emphasis is proposed on providing greater incentives for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe pupils, particularly for scholarships for raising their educational standards at the Primary and Secondary educational levels. A new programme will also provide scholarships to children in Primary Schools. An integrated package of incentives and services for enhancing the quality of students' life and improving the skills of workers will also be implemented. Finally, attention will also be paid to the superior maintenance of existing assets like hostels.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

Major programmes for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Seventh Plan consist of increasing hostel facilities, providing pre-matric and post-matric Scholarships, giving free books and dresses, and providing incentives to reduce drop-outs. The major thrust will therefore be on educational

schemes, as is evident from the outlays proposed, details of which are indicated in TABLE - 6.30A. A total Seventh Plan outlay of Rs.63.64 crores for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and Rs.29.79 crores for the Welfare of other Backward Classes is proposed.

TABLE - 6.30A
OUTLAYS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES
AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Programme	Rs. Lakhs	
	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay
WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES		
1. Direction and Administration	270.50	52.00
2. Scheduled Caste Welfare		
(a) Education	3409.00	472.33
(b) Economic Betterment	280.00	27.00
(c) Housing & Other Schemes	412.00	44.85
3. Scheduled Tribe Welfare		
(a) Education	398.00	56.67
(b) Economic betterment	19.00	1.80
(c) Housing & Other Schemes	81.50	3.10
4. Other Programmes	1494.00	306.25
Total: Welfare of SCs, STs	6364.00	964.00
WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES		
1. Direction and Administration	84.70	4.94
2. Other Backward Classes Welfare		
(a) Education	2595.00	351.17
(b) Economic Betterment	288.85	130.44
3. Other Schemes	10.45	10.45
Total: Welfare of OBCs	2979.00	497.00
GRAND TOTAL	9343.00	1461.00

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

The economic and social conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and of other Backward Classes can only be partly improved through Government sponsored programmes and are more generally dependent on socio-economic structures (in the altering of which Government has a more general catalytic role). The two Departments of Government constituted specifically to deal with these problems do require to be adequately staffed. Moreover, Government's wider responsibility in ameliorating the conditions of these groups is recognised through the importance given to the Tribal Sub-Plan and the Special Component Plan in order that the impact of all Government developmental programmes on the welfare of these groups can be assessed. Such earmarking of outlays will need to be scrupulously monitored during the Seventh Plan and the impact that Government's developmental programmes have on these groups will need to be more sensitively assessed.

**THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES &
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES PLAN AT A GLANCE**

(Outlays in Rs.lakhs)
Seventh Plan 1985-86 Plan

Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Tribes		
State Sector Outlay	1355.50	228.05
District Sector Outlay	5008.50	735.95
Non-Plan Outlay	26562.00	4121.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	1725.00	266.35
Special Component Plan	4101.00	544.18
Tribal Sub-Plan	60.00	12.00
Welfare of Other Backward Classes		
State Sector Outlay	334.41	143.16
District Sector Outlay	2644.59	353.84
Non-Plan Outlay	13980.00	2169.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	9.08	1.33
Special Component Plan	Nil	Nil
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil

LIST OF SCHEMES

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES

STATE SECTOR

1. **Coaching for SCs (CS):** Coaching candidates for UPSC/KPSC Exam.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.60 lakhs(plus GOI Share Rs.60 lakhs);
Target = 5 Pre-examination Centres.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.9 lakhs (Plus GOI share Rs.9 lakhs).
Target = 5 Pre-examination Centres.
2. **Enforcement of CRP Act(CS):**
Cell for enforcing the Civil Rights Protection Act will be maintained.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.100 lahs(plus GOI share Rs.100 lakhs.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.12 lakhs(plus GOI share Rs.12 lakhs).
3. **Research & Training Institute for Conditions of STs(CS):**
On-going Scheme for studying the conditions of STs.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.50 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs.50 lakhs)
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.5 lakhs(plus GOI share Rs.1.5 lakhs)
4. **Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Corporation(CS):** Margin money against Bank loans sanctioned for self employment.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.500 lakhs(plus GOI share Rs.500 lakhs)
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.100 lakhs(plus GOI share Rs.100 lakhs)
5. **Direction & Administration:** Reorganisation & Strengthening of the Directorate (including constitution of an Engineering Cell)
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.210.50 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.40.00 lakhs
6. **Tribal Sub-Plan (Administration):** Maintain 5 IIDPs.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.60.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.12.00 lakhs
7. **Prize Money to First class SSLC Students:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.50 Lakhs; Target = 5000 students
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5 lakhs; target = 1000 students
8. **Gold Medal to rank students:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5 laakhs; target = 50 students
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.2 lakhs; target = 2 students

- 9. Special coaching for Medical students:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5 lakhs; target = 50 students
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.5 lakhs; target = 10 students
- 10. Prize Money to College students.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.60 lakhs; target = 6000 students.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.8 lakhs; target = 800 students.
- 11. Admission to R.K.Ashram School, Mysore.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5 lakhs; target = 100 students.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1 lakh; target = 20 students.
- 12. Foreign Scholarships to S.C. students with good academic career.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2 lakhs; target = 10 students
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.06 lakhs; target = 1 student.
- 13. Training to Hostel Superintendents/Teachers Women Welfare Organisers**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5 lakhs; target = 1000 trainees.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1 lakh; target = 200 trainees.
- 14. Training of S.C. graduates to compete for IAS and IPS etc. examination in Rao's Study circle.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10 lakhs; target = 50 graduates.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2 lakhs; target = 10 graduates.
- 15. Financial assistance to Voluntary Agencies for construction of Hostel buildings. Grant-in-aid to Private S.C Hostels.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10 lakhs; target = 8 hostels.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5 lakhs; target = 2 hostels.
- 16. Subsidy to unemployed professional graduates in Law, Medicine & Engineering for self-employment.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5 lakhs.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1 lakh.
- 17. Supply of Sewing machines at subsidised cost to the successful trainees in Tailoring from Training Centres.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.75 lakhs; target = 5000 trainees.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10 lakhs; target = 1000 trainees.
- 18. Cost of acquisition of land for formation of sites for houseless in rural areas:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.20 lakhs; target will be based on
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5 lakhs; target assessment of value.
- 19. Cost of acquisition of land for formation of sites for houseless in urban areas.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2 lakhs;
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.05 lakhs
 Programme will be based on land value to be assessed during land acquisition.
- 20. Removal of Untouchability: Compensation to victims of atrocities & incentive to eligible couples of inter-caste marriage.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.30 lakhs; target = 500 beneficiaries.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.4 lakhs; target = 80 beneficiaries.
- 21. Subsidy for construction of houses: Assistance to the families who have lost their houses in fire, flood, etc.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.25 lakhs; target = 3000 houses.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5 lakhs; target = 500 houses.
- 22. Prize money to I class ST students:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5.00 lakhs; target = 1000 students.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.50 lakhs; target = 100 students.
- 23. Award of Gold Medal or Cash to rank ST students:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.50 lakhs; target = 10 students
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.02 lakhs; target = 2 students.
- 24. Prize money to ST College Students.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.50 lakhs; target = 100 students.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.10 lakhs; target = 10 students.

25. **Special Coaching classes to ST Medical Students.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.4.00 lakhs; target = 50
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.10 lakhs; target = 5.
26. **Subsidy to unemployed S.T. professional graduates in Law, Engineering & Medical etc., for self-employment.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.3.00 lakhs; target = 50 graduates.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.10 lakhs; target = 10 graduates.
27. **Land acquisition for house sites for rural ST families.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.3.00 lakhs targets will be based
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = 0.10 lakhs on the land value.
28. **Training of Judicial Officers:** The Advocate General is training SC/ST Law graduates in administration of justice.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.50.00 lakhs; target = 500 trainees.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5.00 lakhs; target = 100 trainees.

DISTRICT SECTOR

1. **Scholarship to SC Students who are in post-matric courses (CS):**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.Nil (plus GOI share Rs.1500 lakhs).
 target = 1,50,000 students.
 1985-86 PLAN; Outlay = Rs.Nil (plus GOI share Rs.300 lakhs)
 target = 30,000 students.
2. **Scholarships to ST students who are in post-matric courses(CS).**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.Nil (plus GOI share Rs.400 lakhs);
 target = 40,000 students.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.Nil (plus GOI share Rs.70 lakhs);
 target = 7000 students.
3. **Pre-matric scholarships to children of SCs engaged in unclean Occupations (CS):Scholarships to students in VII to X Stds.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.30.00 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs.30.00 lakhs.)
 target = 2000 students.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2.50 lakhs(plus GOI share Rs.2.50 lakhs.)
 target = 350 students.
4. **Construction of Govt.hostels for pre-matric girls(CS):**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.300.00 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs.300/- lakhs.)
 target = 200 buildings.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.93 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs.93 lakhs);
 target = 40 buildings.
5. **Construction of Govt.hostels for Scheduled Tribe girls studying in V to X std (CS).**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.40 lakhs(plus GOI share Rs.40 lakhs);
 target = 50 buildings.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.11.25 lakhs(plus GOI share Rs.11.25 lakhs.)
 target = 10 buildings.
6. **Book Banks for SC/ST students in Medical and Eng.Colleges(CS):**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.40 lakhs(plus GOI share Rs.40 lakhs);
 target = 1000 students.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2.50 lakhs(plus GOI share Rs.2.50 lakhs.)
 target = 100 students.
7. **Nursery Schools for SCs:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.300 lakhs; target = 300 centres.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.40 lakhs; target = 100 centres.
8. **Residential Schools for SC students:** It is a primary school from I to IV (std) with hostel facility.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.140 lakhs; target = 20 schools.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.7 lakhs; target = 7 schools.
9. **Govt. Hostels for students in Std.V to X:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.700 lakhs; target = 1000 Hostels.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.150 lakhs; target = 100 Hostels.

10. **Grant-in-aid to the Hostels for students in std.V to X run by Voluntary Organisations:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.100 lakhs; target = 100 Hostels.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.14.25 lakhs; target = 20 Hostels.
11. **Govt. Hostels for College students:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.62 lakhs; target = 100 Hostels.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5 lakhs; target = 20 hostels.
12. **Grant-in-aid to hostels for college students run by voluntary organisations:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.3.00 lakhs; target = 50 Hostels.
1985-86 PLAN* Outlay = Rs.0.50 lakhs; target = 10 Hostels.
13. **Dresses & Books to day scholars (pre-matric), Meritted students in Std.V to X outside hostels will get this benefit:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.350 lakhs; target = 8 lakh students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.20 lakhs; target = 1.30 lakh students.
14. **Equipments & Text books to Post-matric Students: Establishment of Book banks in Colleges of general degree courses:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.50.00 lakhs; target = 0.30 lakh students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5.00 lakhs; target = 0.05 lakh students.
15. **Grant-in-aid to Hostels, boarders, get supply of dresses and stationery:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.80 lakhs; target = 10 lakh students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.24 lakhs; target = 1.50 lakh students.
- ✓ 16. **Special incentive of Rs.250/- per annum to girl students towards clothing.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5 lakhs; target = 1000 students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.50 lakh; target = 200 students.
17. **Extra Study tour charges: Towards defraying travel expenses of professional course students for study tour:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.12 lakhs; target = 15,000 students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.50 lakhs; target = 3,000 students.
- ✓ 18. **Incentives to I to IV Std students in the form of scholarships:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.150 lakhs; target = 1 lakh.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10 lakhs; target = 0.20 lakhs.
19. **Supply of Lidkar Kits to Students: Lidkar kits consisting of uniform, shoes and school bag given to merit students from VII to X Stds.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.50 lakhs; target = 25000 students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.7.50 lakhs; target = 5000 students.
20. **Merit Scholarships for students in V to X Stds.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.200 lakhs; target = 0.85 lakh.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.15 lakhs; target = 0.15 lakh.
21. **General Scholarships for students of V to X Stds:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.600 lakhs; target = 4 lakh students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.75 lakhs; target = 0.75 lakh students.
22. **Payment of extra boarding and lodging charges: Over and above Govt.of India Scholarships for hostellers upto Rs.150/- per month for post-matric students.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.300 lakhs; target = 4 lakh students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.55 lakhs; target = 0.55 lakh students
23. **Supply of Sports materials to Hostels: Sports materials to Govt.Pre-matric Hostels.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.15 lakhs; target = 500 Hostels.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1 lakh; target = 200 hostels.

24. **Stipends to trainees in typing/steno foremanship: Stipend to trainees.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.50 lakhs; target = 10,000 trainees.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.7 lakhs; target = 375 trainees.
25. **Starting of Tailoring Training Centres:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.100 lakhs; target = 105 centres.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.15 lakhs; target = 22 centres.
26. **Training Centres for Self-employment: Stipend to trainees in self-employment courses.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.100 lakhs; target = 250 trainees.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1 lakh; target = 50 trainees.
27. **Honorarium to Legal Advisers:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.15 lakhs; target = 110 legal advisers.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.3 lakhs; target = 22 legal advisers.
28. **Electricity to houses: Financial assistance to get electricity to houses.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.40 lakhs; target = 4000 houses.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.3.50 lakhs; target = 600 houses.
29. **Subsidy for houses of sweepers and scavengers. Financial assistance to local bodies to build quarters.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.30.00 lakhs; target = 1000 houses.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2.00 lakhs; target = 200 houses.
30. **Construction of CC buildings:Community Centre buildings to house Women Welfare Centres.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.150 lakhs; target = 300 buildings.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.12 lakhs; target = 50 buildings.
31. **Nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centres for STs: These are Nursery Schools.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.40 lakhs; target = 50 centres.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.3.60 lakhs; target = 10 centres.
32. **Ashram Schools for STs: These are schools from I to IV Stds with Hostel facilities.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.75 lakhs; target = 10 Schools.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.7 lakhs; target = 5 schools.
33. **Government Hostels (Pre-matric) for STs: These are Hostels from V to X Std.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.50 lakhs; target = 5 Hostels.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10 lakhs; target = 10 hostels.
34. **Grant-in-Aid for ST Hostels: Hostels run by Voluntary Agencies from V to X Std.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5 lakhs; target = 10 hostels
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.50 lakhs; target = 2 Hostels.
35. **Equipment and clothing to STs: Clothing and equipment to students in Stds I to IV.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.25 lakhs; target = 0.50 lakh children.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5 lakhs; target = 0.10 lakh children.
36. **Supply of equipment & Text Books (post-matric) to STs: Book bank in general degree course colleges.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10 lakhs; target = 2000 students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.50 lakhs; target = 500 students.
37. **Extra Study tour charges for STs: Towards defraying travel expenses of students in professional courses.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.3 lakhs; target = 100 students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.10 lakhs; target = 20 students.
38. **Incentives to ST children in Stds I to IV: Scholarship to students.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.35.00 lakhs; target = 30,000 students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.3.00 lakhs; target = 6000 students.

39. **Supply of Lidkar Kits to ST students:** Lidkar Kit consisting of shoes, school bags to merited students from Std.VIII to X.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10 lakhs; target = 5000 students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.50 lakhs; target = 1000 students.
40. **Merit Scholarships for ST students in V to X Stds.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10 lakhs; target = 10,000 students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2 lakhs; target = 2000 students.
41. **Pre-matric scholarships for ST students in Stds. V to X.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.60 lakhs; target = 60,000 students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 12 lakhs; target = 12,000 students.
42. **Payment of EBL charges for STs:** These are over and above GOI Scholarship for hostelers upto Rs.150 per month for post-matric students.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.60 lakhs; target = 10,000 students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10 lakhs; target = 2000 students.
43. **Supply of Sports materials to hostels: Govt.pre-matric hostels benefit under the scheme.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2 lakhs; target = 25 hostels.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.15 lakh; target = 5 Hostels.
44. **Stipend to trainees in typewriting and stenography:**
stipend to trainees.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.3 lakhs; target = 600 candidates.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.60 lakh; target = 120 candidates.
45. **Revival of Agricultural colonies:** Existing Agricultural colonies will be revived.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10 lakhs; target = 10 colonies.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1 lakh; target = 3 colonies.
46. **Supply of Agricultural inputs:** Financial assistance to purchase agricultural inputs:
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.4 lakhs; target = 500 families.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.50 lakhs; target = 100 families.
47. **Training Centres for self-employment:** Stipend for trainees in self-employment courses.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2 lakhs; target = 100 candidates.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.20 lakh; target = 20 candidates.
48. **Subsidy for construction of houses:** Financial assistance for construction of houses.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.25 lakhs.
49. **Providing electricity to houses:** Financial assistance to get electricity to houses.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10 lakhs; target = 300 houses.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.25 lakhs; target = 50 houses.
50. **Construction of CC Buildings:** Community Centre buildings to house Women Welfare Centres.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.8.50 lakhs; target = 30 buildings.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.00 lakhs; target = 5 buildings.
51. **Construction of SC/ST Boys Hostels.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.164 lakhs; Target = 82 hostels.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.26.50 lakhs; target = 13 Hostels.
52. **Maintenance of hostel buildings (repairs):** Repairs to the existing buildings.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.250 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.50 lakhs.
53. **Buildings for Residential Schools/Ashrama Schools-Staff Qrts.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.8.00 lakhs; target = 10 buildings.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.8.00 lakhs; target = 4 buildings.

54. **Contributions to NREP to construct hostel buildings:** Deptl. contributions to NREP scheme for construction of hostels.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.50 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10 lakhs.

OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

STATE SECTOR

1. **G.I.A. to private organisations for construction of Hostel Buildings:**
The provision has been made to release grants for Grant-in-Aid Hostels.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.33.55 lakhs; target = 150 hostels.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5.50 lakhs; target = 25 hostels.
2. **Coaching Centres for competitive examinations:** To run five coaching centres for giving training to BCs appearing for the Examination conducted by KPSC and UPSC.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.64.47 lakhs.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.57 lakhs.
3. **Cash award to merited BC students:** It is proposed to give cash award to merited University BC students at the rate of Rs.2500 per student.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.6.70 lakhs; target = 267 awards.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.10 lakhs; target = 44 awards.
4. **Incentives to Hostellers:** Incentives to the hostellers who have secured 1st class in the Examination.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.3.32 lakhs; target = 1435 Hostellers.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.55 lakhs; target = 250 Hostellers.
5. **Guidance Bureau:** The scheme is to watch that the reservation is being maintained while making public appointments.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.2.65 lakhs.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.27 lakhs.
6. **Karnataka II Backward Class Commission:** The Commission has to verify the existing caste list.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.45 lakhs.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.45 lakhs.
7. **Payment of extra study tour charges (to BT Post-matric students):**
It is proposed to sanction the extra study Tour expenses to BT students for educational Tour.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.70 lakhs; target = 140 students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.12 lakhs; target = 25 students.
8. **Training for Judicial officers:** The Scheme envisages stipend to the trainees in the administration of justice to Law graduates.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.33.55 lakhs; target = 554 Law graduates.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5.50 lakhs; target = 90 Law graduates.
9. **Backward class and Minorities Development Corporation - Investments:**
To provide share capital assistance to the Corporation.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.69.20 Lakhs.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.45.05 lakhs.
10. **Chaitanya Schemes:** The Scheme provides the margin money assistance to Backward class loanees /artisans.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.98.62 lakhs; target = 46343 beneficiaries.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.61.21 lakhs; target = 9300 beneficiaries.

11. **Craft Training Centres for denotified tribes(stipend):** It is proposed to provide sewing machines to the successful trainees in tailoring training centres.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5.10 lakhs.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.84 lakhs.
12. **Providing Special coaching to Merited B.C students:** To provide Special coaching to merited BC candidates appearing for IAS & IPS examinations at Delhi.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.6.10 lakhs; target = 50 candidates.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.00 lakh; target = 10 candidates.

DISTRICT SECTOR

1. **Post-matric Scholarships:** To give post matric scholarships to College BC students.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.534.32 lakhs; target = 1,33,580 students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.50.00 lakhs; target = 1000 students.
2. **Pre-Matric Scholarships:** Scholarships to Middle and High School students at the rate of Rs.75/- per annum and 100/- per annum will be given.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.537.95 lakhs; target = 6,14,800 students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.48.00 lakhs; target = 54,857 students.
3. **Payment of EBL charges (to BT Post-matric Students):** Extra Boarding and Lodging charges are to be given to BT students who are residing in College hostels and who are in receipt of post-matric scholarships.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.140.96 lakhs; target=12,815 students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs; target=909 students.
4. **Buildings under NREP/Sub-Plan (Hostel):** Hostel building will be constructed with NREP help.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.140.00 lakhs; target = 280 Hostels.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.50.00 lakhs; target = 100 Hostels.
5. **Pre-matric Hostels (Starting of):** It is proposed to start Pre-matric hostels with a strength of 50 boarders.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.646.45 lakhs; target =160 Hostels.
1985-86 PLAN; Outlay = Rs.60.64 lakhs; target = 40 hostels.
6. **Hostel Building: Under 488 Capital outlay-Construction:** It is proposed to construct hostel building under this scheme.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.164 lakhs; target = 31 hostels.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.62 lakhs; target = 10 hostels.
7. **Training for self-employment:** It is proposed to give driving training in H.vehicles and L.vehicles/Autorickshaw to the un-employed BCs youths.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.15.26 lakhs; target = 975 beneficiaries.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.6.00 lakhs; target = 375 beneficiaries.
8. **Executive Establishment:** Provision has been made for appointing 135 BC Inspectors and 40 Inspecting Assistants to effective supervision of Hostels.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.84.70 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.4.94 lakhs.
9. **Supply of Books and equipments (to post-matric students):** The scheme envisages establishment of Book banks in colleges for the benefit of BC students.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.30.52 lakhs; target = 352 Banks.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5.00 lakhs; target = 50 Banks.

- 10. Supply of Sports Materials:** Sports materials will be supplied to Pre and Post-matric hostels.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.6.10 lakhs; target = 500 hostels.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.00 lakhs; target = 100 hostels.
- 11. Tailoring Training Centres (TTC) and starting of Craft Training Centres:** One craft Training Centre will be started and Stipends to Trainees in TTCs will be given.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.61.05 lakhs; target = 13 centres.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs; target = 1 centre.
- 12. Starting of 3 Occupational Institutes for Women:** It is proposed to start 3 Occupational Institutes with the objective of giving training to backward women in Tailoring/Typewriting, Music, etc.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.99.04 lakhs; target = 750 women.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.16.23 lakhs; target = 150 women.
- 13. Maintenance of Government Hostel Buildings:** Provision has been made to maintain Government Hostel Buildings.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.9.08 lakhs; target = 280 hostels
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.33 lakhs; target = 37 hostels
- 14. Purchase of sites, Buildings (and providing Bore wells for pre and Post-matric hostels) PWD/NREP:** During the Plan period it is proposed to purchase sites, construct buildings and provide bore wells to the existing hostels.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.30.51 lakhs;
target = 20 sites, 2 buildings, 40 bore wells.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5.00 lakhs;
target = 1 site, 1 building, 10 bore wells.
- 15. Students-Managed (Post-matric) Hostels:** Scheme envisages monetary assistance to BC College students in Students-managed post-matric hostels.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.61.05 lakhs; target = 1430 students.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs; target = 650 students.
- 16. Improving existing Hostel facilities:** Provision has been made to improve the existing hostel facilities by providing cots, utensils, etc.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.53.08 lakhs; target = 500 hostels.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.8.70 lakhs; target = 100 hostels.
- 17. Improvement to Ashram Schools and Women Welfare Centres:** Provision has been made to supply Beddings, utensils and Teaching aids.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.30.52 lakhs; target = 53 Ashram schools;
43 Women Welfare Centres.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5.00 lakhs; target = 10 Ashram Schools
and 8 Women Welfare Centres.

6.31 SOCIAL WELFARE AND OTHER SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

The Directorate of Social Welfare is responsible for the welfare of women, children and the handicapped. Safeguarding the interest of the weaker sections and alleviating their suffering are the activities of the Department. These expanded rapidly after 1981-82 with a large number of new schemes : Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), training for Anganvadi workers, arranging for massive immunisation camps, care and maintenance of destitute orphan children, pre-school children feeding, and training centres for the rehabilitation of women in distress. Scholarships to physically handicapped students and maintenance allowances for the physically or mentally handicapped are major schemes in this sector. There are 78 ICDS blocks within the State and another 22 ICDS blocks have recently been approved for implementation under the Central Sector. 7 lakh pre-school children are covered under the feeding programmes. The Directorate has also established a network of correctional institutions and promotes the establishment of orphanages and other after-care homes.

Among other Social and Community Services there is one programme being implemented called the Stipendiary Employment Scheme. The programme began in 1977 and consists of the payment of a stipend to every diploma holder and graduate whose family income is less than Rs 3600

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The main objective of the Social Welfare Department will be to develop the skills of women and the disabled and to assist them to be self-reliant and earn their livelihood, as well as to ensure the proper care of children. In order to achieve this objective it is proposed to extend ICDS schemes to cover all the blocks in the State to ensure availability of services envisaged under the scheme to all eligible children and women in each block. In addition it is proposed to upgrade all the SNP Feeding Centres in the Urban Slums to Anganwadis to ensure the availability of a package of services to women and children from the slums. In addition the Department will strive to enhance the skills of women in traditional and non-traditional areas by effective programmes to enable them to take up income-generating activities to supplement their family income, and assist them in securing bank credit for self-employment activities.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The main change in emphasis will be from the care of needy children and women in institutions to providing them welfare services in society. Women are to be trained to take care of themselves through education, training and access to institutional finance. Further, as no fresh recruitment has been made since 1983 under the Stipendiary Employment Scheme, the number of beneficiaries under it is expected to taper off towards the end of the Seventh Plan.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

A Total outlay of Rs.24.22 crores is proposed for the Seventh Plan for Social Welfare, including investments on the construction of Anganvadi buildings and State sponsored ICDS Schemes. In addition another Rs.6 crores is proposed for the Stipendiary Employment Scheme. The details of programmes are indicated in TABLE-6.31A.

**TABLE - 6.31A
OUTLAYS PROPOSED FOR SOCIAL WELFARE
AND OTHER SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES**

Rs.lakhs.

Programme	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Plan Outlay
SOCIAL WELFARE		
Direction & Administration	152.75	20.00
Education	125.00	18.60
ICDS Programme (including Anganvadi Centres & Other Services)	1886.50	261.90
Economic Schemes	257.75	38.50
Total: Social Welfare	2422.00	339.00
OTHER SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES		
Stipendiary Employment Scheme	600.00	350.00
Total: Stipendiary Employment Scheme	600.00	350.00
GRAND TOTAL	3022.00	689.00

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

The implementation of this programme by the Directorate of Social Welfare requires close coordination with several other Departments of Government (e.g. Health, Family Welfare, Adult Education) as well as with voluntary organisations. Further, the status of the Anganvadi Worker, who is the direct link to the needy children may need to be enhanced. These issues will need to be appraised during the Seventh Plan.

**THE SOCIAL WELFARE AND OTHER SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES
PLAN AT A GLANCE**

(Outlays in Rs.lakhs.)

Seventh Plan 1985-86 Plan

Social Welfare		
State Sector Outlay	1315.85	204.50
District Sector Outlay	1106.15	134.50
Non-Plan Outlay	18670.00	2897.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	40.00	5.00
Special Component Plan	16.00	2.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil
Stipendiary Employment Scheme		
State Sector Outlay	600.00	350.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	3.60	20.31
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	180.00	105.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil

LIST OF SCHEMES

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

STATE SECTOR

1. **Scheme for the care and maintenance of Destitutes/Orphans (CS):**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.61.60 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs.61.60 lakhs);
Target=125 cottages to be continued and 20 fresh cottages to be started.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.35 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs.35 lakhs).
Target=125 cottages will be continued.
2. **Integrated Child Development Services (CS):** To give a package of services to children below six years and nursing and pregnant women.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Nil (plus GOI share Rs.6146.00 lakhs);
Target=Fresh projects 80; Maintenance of 48 projects.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Nil (plus GOI share Rs.718 lakhs);
Target=Fresh Projects 15; Maintenance Projects 48.
3. **Training of Anganvadi Workers (CS):**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Nil (plus GOI share Rs.111.20 lakhs);
Target=To train Anganvadi workers of 103 projects.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Nil (plus GOI share Rs.34 lakhs);
Target=To train Anganvadi workers of 20 Projects.
4. **Taluk level Federation of Mahila Mandals (CS):** To form federations of Mahila Mandals, so that income generating activities for women are taken up.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Nil (plus GOI share Rs.7.50 lakhs)
Target=To assist 100 federations.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Nil (plus GOI share Rs.1.50 lakhs);
Target=To assist 20 federations.
5. **Setting up of Women Training Centres for rehabilitation of women in distress (CS):** Women trained in income generating skills for their rehabilitation.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.56.75 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs.56.75 lakhs);
Target=To assist 100 organisations.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.6.50 lakhs (plus GOI share Rs.6.50 lakhs);
Target=To assist 20 organisations.
6. **Functional literacy for adult women (CS):**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Nil (plus GOI share Rs.50 lakhs);
Target=To continue functional literacy centres in 17 projects.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Nil (plus GOI share Rs.10 lakhs);
Target=To continue functional literacy centres in 17 Projects.
7. **Direction and Administration:** To strengthen district level offices.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.152.75 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.20 lakhs.
8. **Development of School for deaf and blind:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.50 lakhs; Target=Strengthen 12 institutions and continue.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.9 lakhs; Target=Strengthen 12 institutions.
9. **Gruha Kalyana Schemes:** To monitor giving of subsidy to women for promotion of income generating activities.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.10 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2 lakhs.
10. **Financial assistance to train women in vocations for self-employment and starting of Production Centres:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.140.25 lakhs; Target=140 beneficiaries.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.20 lakhs; Target=20 beneficiaries.

11. **Financial assistance for Widow Remarriage and Devadasi marriage:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.8.25 lakhs; Target=300 couples.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1.50 lakhs; Target=50 couples.
12. **Self-employment for disabled Entrepreneurs:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.40 lakhs; Target=700 beneficiaries;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.8 lakhs; Target=140 beneficiaries.
13. **Scheme for maintenance of destitute/orphan children:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.418.00 lakhs; Target=continue 77 cottages.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.35 lakhs; Target=continue 77 cottages.
14. **Development of child welfare and recreation (Bal Bhavan):** To continue Jawahar Bal Bhavan.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.50 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.7 lakhs.
15. **Construction of Anganvadi Buildings:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.50 lakhs; Target=400 buildings.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.10 lakhs; Target=80 buildings.
16. **Marriages of Institutional Inmates:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2.25 lakhs; Target=75 couples.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.0.50 lakhs; Target=16 couples.
17. **Hostel for Working Women (New Scheme):**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.50.00 lakhs; Target=10 Hostels.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.6.00 lakhs; Target=2 Hostels.
18. **State Homes and District shelter for men:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.14.00 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Nil.
19. **Buildings: For maintenance of existing Buildings.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.40.00 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.5.00 lakhs.
20. **Capital Outlay: Buildings.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.172.00 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.39.00 lakhs.

DISTRICT SECTOR

1. **Govt. Schools for Physically Handicaped:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.30 lakhs; Target=Start 5 institutions.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2 lakhs; Target=Start 1 Institution.
2. **Education Training under Rehabilitation Programme for Physically and mentally handicaped:** Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.25 lakhs; Target=To assist 25 organisations.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.5 lakhs; Target=To assist 5 organisations.
3. **Hostels for Disabled Employees:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.5 lakhs; Target=to continue 2 hostels.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1.50 lakhs; Target=To continue 2 hostels.
4. **Braille Press:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.15 lakhs; Target=To continue Mysore Press.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1.10 lakhs; Target=To continue Mysore Press.
5. **Financial assistance to needy women: Job oriented courses for needy women.**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2.50 lakhs; Target=500 beneficiaries.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.0.50 lakhs; Target=100 beneficiaries.
6. **Creches for Working Mothers:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.12.00 lakhs; Target=20 creches.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2.00 lakhs; Target=3 creches.
7. **Integrated Child Development Services (State):**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.515.00 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.64.00 lakhs.

8. **Social Inputs in Area Development:** Comprehensive coverage in health nutrition, Education & Community Development for the rural poor.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.364.75 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.30.00 lakhs.
9. **Bidar Integrated Rural Development:** Integrated Project to help towards better living conditions for women & children.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.82.60 lakhs.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=RS.15.00 lakhs.
10. **Children's Day Celebration:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.1.25 lakhs.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.0.25 lakhs.
11. **Voluntary Organisation for the care of the old, infirm, and disabled on 50% matching grants:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.10.00 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2.00 lakhs.
12. **State Homes and Reception Centres:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.12.50 lakhs; target=Maintain 1 home and start 1 home;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.5.00 lakhs; target=Maintain 1 home and start 1 home.
13. **Certified Schools and Remand Homes:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.29.80 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.6.00 lakhs.
14. **Hostels for Rescued Women & Girls:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.0.75 lakhs;
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.0.15 lakhs.

OTHER SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES

STATE SECTOR

1. **Stipendiary Employment Scheme:** Stipend to 11,164 unemployed diploma holders and graduates whose family income does not exceed Rs.3600 per annum. The scheme is tapering off and is expected to be wound up in 2 years.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.600 lakhs.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.300 lakhs.

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

6.32 NUTRITION

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

The Education Department and the Social Welfare Department implement nutrition programmes within the State. The Education Department provides mid-day meals through CARE assistance and through the State sponsored Energy Food programme. During the current year 7.62 lakh primary school children (studying in standards I to V) are expected to be covered under the CARE assisted programme and 4 lakh children under the Energy Food Programme. This implies that about a quarter of the children in the age group 6 - 11 enrolled in schools are covered. Older children do not benefit by the programme.

The nutritional programmes of the Social Welfare Department have increased rapidly since 1981-82 with the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and the Pre-School Children Feeding Programme. There are 78 ICDS blocks within the State (of which 48 are being financed as Central Sector Schemes). 7 lakh pre-school children are covered under the feeding programme. (Further, another 22 ICDS blocks have been approved for implementation under the Central Sector). In addition, another 13.56 lakh pre-school children are covered under the Special Nutrition Programme (SNP).

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

In devising a strategy for nutritional programmes, a balance needs to be struck between the undoubted urgency of stepping up the nutritional coverage of pre-school and school children, and the very large financial costs of doing so. In order to strike such a balance, it is now suggested that 15 lakh school-going children in Standards I-V be covered under the Mid-Day Meals Programme by the end of the Seventh Plan. This constitutes 28.4% of all enrolled children in this age-group. Of this, 10 lakh children will be covered by the Energy Food Programme and the rest under the CARE programme.

The Social Welfare Department proposes to extend the Special Nutrition Programme (SNP) to cover all the blocks in the State in order to ensure the availability of nutritious food to all eligible pre-school children, pregnant women and nursing mothers. (Over 90% of the nutritional coverage gets extended, however, to the children). Further, it is also planned to cover all eligible pre-school children in slum centres where only supplementary nutrition is at present available. For this purpose, the Department proposes to upgrade all the Special Nutrition Programme (SNP) Feeding Centres in the urban slums to Anganawadi Centres. The coverage under the ICDS programmes is expected to be stepped up from the current annual level of 13.56 lakh beneficiaries to 23.43 lakh beneficiaries at the end of the Seventh Plan, and for urban slums from 2.33 lakhs to 5.91 lakhs.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The Seventh Plan will attempt a substantially more comprehensive coverage within the State than have earlier Plans. The Department of Social Welfare is consequently proposed to be greatly strengthened to cope with its more ambitious coverage.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

A total outlay of Rs.128.28 crores is proposed for the Seventh Plan. The Special Nutrition Programme will appropriate almost two-thirds of the total outlay, the details of which are indicated in TABLE - 6.32A.

TABLE - 6.32A
OUTLAYS PROPOSED FOR NUTRITION

Programme	Rs.lakhs	
	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Plan Outlay
----- Mid-day meals -----		
Energy Food Programme	4179.00	495.00
CARE - assisted Programme	461.00	15.00
Sub-Total	4640.00	510.00
-----	-----	-----
Special Nutrition Programme	8188.00	975.00
-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	12828.00	1485.00
-----	-----	-----

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

The future pattern of CARE assistance is at the present moment a little uncertain. Further, the Energy Food Units set up by the State Government can cater to a maximum of 6 lakh beneficiaries, of which 1.46 lakhs are at present being taken care of under the Special Nutrition Programme implemented by the Department of Social Welfare. There are thus food availability constraints to stepping up coverage under this programme in the short run, unless additional Energy Food units are set up. Further, the Department of Education, which implements the Mid-day Meals Programme, has brought to the notice of the Karnataka Agro-Corn Products Ltd., certain doubts expressed about the palatability of the Energy Food among many children. There appears at present to be a distinct consumer preference for bulgar wheat over the Energy Food. Clearly, if CARE decides to withdraw from the Mid-Day Meals programme within the State, the predominant burden of providing food would fall on the Energy Food. The composition of the Energy Food was evolved after extensive consultation with the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore and it may be necessary to take a second look at the composition of the food, in order to obviate the possibility that the entire Mid-Day Meals programme may suffer on account of the rejection of the Energy Food. Further, the Department of Social Welfare has emphasised that much greater coordination with and involvement of several other developmental departments is imperative for the broader

success of the nutritional programmes. In particular the interface with the Health and Family Welfare Programme may need to be more sensitively coordinated.

THE NUTRITION PLAN AT A GLANCE		
(Outlays in Rs.lakhs)		
	Seventh Plan	1985-86 Plan
Education Department (Mid-Day Meals Programme)		
State Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
District Sector Outlay	4640.00	510.00
Non-Plan Outlay	Nil	Nil
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	1392.00	340.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	120.00	17.00
Social Welfare Department (SNP)		
State Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
District Sector Outlay	8188.00	975.00
Non-Plan Outlay	Nil	Nil
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	1474.00	175.00
Tribal Sub-Plan	45.00	4.00

LIST OF SCHEMES

STATE SECTOR

NIL

DISTRICT SECTOR

1. Pre-School Children Feeding Programme: Special Nutrition Programme

(SNP) - Social Welfare Department.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 8188.00 lakhs; Target= Rs.23.43 lakh beneficiaries

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 975.00 lakhs; Target= Rs.12.68 lakh beneficiaries

2. Mid-Day Meals Programme: Nutrition programme of the Department of Public Instruction covering children studying in Standards I to V in the age group 6 to 11.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 4640.00 lakhs; Target= Rs.15.00 lakh beneficiaries

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay= Rs. 510.00 lakhs; Target= Rs.11.95 lakh beneficiaries

6.33 ECONOMIC SERVICES

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR :

A wide spectrum of economic services is generated within the Government. Traditionally, the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics has been the repository of key statistical and economic data within the State and has used these to generate economic indicators as well as to provide economic and statistical advice. A broader range of economic services emerged with the restructuring of the Planning Department in the mid - 1970s and the constitution of several Functional Divisions within the Planning Department to facilitate support on project formulation, evaluation, perspective planning, monitoring and information, district planning, employment planning and the generation of other special studies. This was preceded by the availability of data-processing services through the Government Computer Centre from the early 1970s, and the Computer Centre now offers a diversified systems support through several interactive microcomputer systems as well as a traditional mainframe system. A Department of Weights & Measures also exists to oversee the effective implementation of the Enforcement of Packaged Commodities Rules, 1977.

There have been 3 additional Plan programmes grafted on to the existing package of services: The constitution of the Economic and Planning Council in 1982-83 (which is an Advisory and Referral Body concerned with the more strategic aspects of Planning and economic policy); the creation of a Secretariat Department of Institutional Finance in 1984-85; and the District Level Sub-Plan under which lump-sum grants which are not sector - specific are provided to supplement District Plans.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

A major thrust during the Seventh Plan will be to support an active decentralised planning process by strengthening the machinery for planning, monitoring and evaluation at the district level. Such a planning apparatus will need to be dovetailed to the requirements of the Zilla Parishads when they are constituted. It is also proposed to introduce changes in the State level planning machinery to suit the requirements of planning at various levels. This will include greater co-ordination between the Planning Department and the other executive departments of Government so as to make the work of the Functional Divisions more relevant to decision-making within the Government. For the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, the Plan will emphasise an improvement in the accuracy of data as well as an expansion of the data base coverage, which is at present inadequate in respect of the unorganised sectors. It is also proposed to computerise much of the data base as well as to acquire a printing unit. Similarly, the role of the Computer Centre in activating data - processed decision making is also expected to be enhanced, and the Centre is also expected to assume a crucial role in inducing the more widespread acquisition of computer systems in other Departments. Finally, the main emphasis in the Inspectorate of Weights and Measures during the Seventh Plan will be on strengthening its Flying Squad Wing and equipping the Inspectors of Weights and Measures with Standard Laboratories.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

A prime shift in emphasis will be the provision of more professional economic services at the District Level given the thrust on decentralised planning which is expected to occur during the Seventh Plan. This will be led by a strengthening of the District Planning machinery with other complementary services like computerised data-processing.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

An outlay of Rs.8.46 crores is proposed for Economic Services during the Seventh Plan, the details of which are presented in TABLE- 6.33A. Over 45% of the outlay will be allotted for Secretariat Economic Services (of which almost half will be provided for by the strengthening of District Planning Units on the pattern suggested by the Planning Commission). The role of such decentralised Planning Units is expected to vastly increase in importance in view of the large outlays expected to be transferred to Zilla Parishads during the Seventh Plan. Until the Zilla Parishads are constituted, however, the District Level Sub-Plan will continue and an outlay of Rs.1 Crore for 1985-86 for the completion of on-going schemes has been provided.

TABLE - 6.33A
OUTLAYS PROPOSED ON ECONOMIC SERVICES

Sector	(Outlays in Rs.lakhs)	
	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Outlay
Secretariat Economic Services (including strengthening of District Level Planning)	383.00	69.00
Economic Advice and Statistics:		
Directorate of Economics & Statistics	175.00	35.00
Computer Centre	113.00	22.00
Institutional Finance Department	25.00	5.00
District Level Sub-Plan	100.00	100.00
Weights & Measures	50.00	6.00
TOTAL	846.00	237.00

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

The central thrust in the expansion of economic services during the Seventh Plan will lie in the strengthening of the District Planning Machinery. Such a consolidation requires (as was discussed in Section 4.12) the selection of appropriately professionalised staff for assisting indistrict planning

exercises. The identification and selection of such personnel will need to be handled with care. Further, the Seventh Plan will also require a clearer definition of the role of computerisation within Government and of the consequent support, both systems and operations, required from the Government Computer Centre.

THE ECONOMIC SERVICES PLAN AT A GLANCE		
		(Outlays in Rs. lakhs)
	Seventh Plan	1985-86 Plan
State Sector Outlay	746.00	137.00
District Sector Outlay	100.00	100.00
Non-Plan Outlay	5075.00	918.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	Nil	Nil
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil

LIST OF SCHEMES

SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES

STATE SECTOR

1. **State Planning Board and District Planning Units(CSS):**
District and Regional Planning Division and Special Studies Division-Technical work related to Planning:
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.21.60 lakhs
(plus GOI share of Rs. 43.26lakhs)
Target = staff & equipment.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.3.90 lakhs;
(plus GOI share of Rs. 7.75 lakhs)
Target = staff & equipment.
2. **Functional Divisions(CSS):**Evaluation Division, Manpower & Employment Division; Project Formulation Division; Perspective Planning Division, Plan Monitoring & Information Division:
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.66.40 lakhs
(plus GOI share of Rs.134.74lakhs)
Target = staff & equipment.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.11.35 lakhs
(plus GOI share of Rs. 22.73 lakhs)
Target = staff & equipment.
3. **Research in Planning & Development:** Schemes for commissioning research Studies.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.5.00 lakhs; target = studies
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.00 lakhs; target = studies
4. **Modernisation of Administration:** Purchase of equipment
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.5.00 lakh; target = equipment
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.00 lakhs; Target =equipment
5. **Secretariat Economic Services-EPC:**Functioning of the Economic & Planning Council:
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.50.00 lakhs; target = Meetings.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.10.00 lakhs; target = Meetings.
6. **Studies:**Carryout studies as per the direction of EPC.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.50.00 lakhs; target = Studies
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.10.00 lakhs; target = Studies

7. District Planning (CSS): Establishment of District Planning Units as per the guidance of the Planning Commission.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.185.00 lakhs
(plus GOI share of Rs.185.00 lakhs)
Target = Staff
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.31.75 lakhs
(plus GOI share of Rs.31.75 lakhs)
Target = Staff.

DISTRICT SECTOR

1. District Level Sub-Plan-Discretionary outlay to Districts.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs 100.00 lakhs;
1985-86 - PLAN Outlay=Rs 100.00 lakhs

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

STATE SECTOR

1. Economic Division, State Income Unit & Publication Unit (CSS):

Carrying analytical studies and estimation of state income.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.14.27 lakhs
(plus GOI share of Rs.28.54 lakhs)

Target = Staff & Publications

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2.67 lakhs
(plus GOI share of Rs.5.34 lakhs)

Target = Staff & Publications.

2. Estimates of Area & Production of Principal Crops (CSS):

Scheme to facilitate timely reporting.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.51.85 lakhs
(Plus GOI share of Rs. 51.85 lakhs)

Target = Staff & inspection.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.9.65 lakhs
(plus GOI share of Rs.9.65 lakhs)

Target = Staff & inspection.

3. Improvement of Crop Statistics (CSS): Scheme for sample checks and crop cutting experiments.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.8.88 lakhs
(plus GOI share of Rs. 8.88 lakhs)

Target = Coverage of 300 villages

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.68 lakhs
(plus GOI share of Rs.1.68 lakhs)

Target = Coverage of 300 villages.

4. Agricultural Census (CSS):

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil
(GOI contribution of Rs. 65.00 lakhs)

Target = Census

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil
(GOI contribution of Rs. 2.43 lakhs)

Target = Census.

5. Improvement of Irrigation Statistics (CSS):

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil
(GOI contribution of Rs.3.26 lakhs)

Target = Staff

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil
(GOI contribution of Rs.3.26 lakhs)

Target = staff.

6. **Scheme for Crop Estimation Survey of Fruits, Vegetables and Minor Crops (CSS):**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil
 (GOI contribution of Rs.13.72 lakhs)
 Target = Crop estimation.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.Nil
 (GOI contribution of Rs. 13.72 lakhs)
 Target = Crop estimation.
7. **Vehicles to the District Statistical Officers and to the Staff in Head Office:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.45.00 lakhs; Target = 21 vehicles
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.13.00 lakhs; Target = 10 vehicles
8. **Strengthening the Computer Centre of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics: Technical Staff**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.4.00 lakhs; Target = Staff
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.0.80 lakh; Target = Staff
9. **Printing Unit for the Directorate of Economics and Statistics :**
 Setting up the unit.
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.50.00 lakh; Target = machinery
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.7.00 lakhs; Target = machinery
10. **Scheme for strengthening the Technical Library of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics: Purchase of Books.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.00 lakh; Target = Books & journals.
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.0.20 lakh; Target = Books & journals.

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

GOVERNMENT COMPUTER CENTRE

STATE SECTOR

1. **Strengthening of the Government Computer Centre: Maintenance of the existing system and Purchase of new computer and accessories and training.**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.113.00 lakhs;
 Target = equipment & accessories
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.22.00 lakhs;
 Target = equipment & accessories

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE DEPARTMENT

STATE SECTOR

1. **Technical staff: Staff specialised in Banking, Credit Planning, Long Range Planning and Supporting Staff**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.6.00 lakhs; Target = staff
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.00 lakhs; Target = staff
2. **Training Programmes, Seminars and Workshops:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.2.50 lakhs;
 Target = Seminars, Training, Workshop
 1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.0.30 lakhs; Target = Seminars, Training, Workshops.

3. Sponsoring Reserach Studies:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.8.80 lakhs; Target = Research studies

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.20 lakhs; Target = Research studies

4. Establishment:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.7.70 lakhs;

Target = Staff vehicle & equipment

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay=Rs.2.50lakhs;

Target =Staff,vehicle & equipment.

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

DISTRICT LEVEL SUB-PLAN

STATE SECTOR

NIL

DISTRICT SECTOR

1. Preparation of District Level Sub-Plan:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.100.00 lakhs;

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.100.00 lakhs.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

STATE SECTOR

1. Enforcement of packaged Commodities Rules,1977:

Flying Squad for enforcement.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.6.00 lakh; Target = staff & vehicles.

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.1.65 lakhs; Target = staff & vehicles.

2. New Scheme of stationary Flying squads at Belgaum, Gulbarga & Mysore:

Scheme for strengthening the department

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.10.00 lakhs; Target= staff & vehicles

1985-86 PLAN:Outlay =Rs.1.65 lakhs; Target = staff & vehicles

3. Working Standard Laboratories: Providing a working standard laboratory in each inspectorate of weights and measures.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay=Rs.31.00 lakhs; Target = 34 laboratories

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.0.70 lakhs; Target = 1 laboratorie

4. Publicity & Propaganda:Scheme to increase consumer awårness.

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.3.00 lakhs;

Target = Audio Visual facility

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay =Rs.2.00 lakhs; Target = Equipment

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

6.34 STATIONERY AND PRINTING

PRESENT STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

Stationery and printing activities are undertaken at the Central Press in Bangalore and the branch presses at Dharwad, Gulbarga and Madikeri. A sizable expansion programme, undertaken during the Sixth Plan has been the establishment of a modern suburban press at Kenchenahally near Bangalore with imported machinery from the German Democratic Republic on a deferred credit basis. This was motivated by the increasing obsolescence of much of the machinery and equipment in Government Presses, and it is therefore imperative that systematic replacement and modernisation be effected in different areas, in addition to further plans of expansion of existing branches.

BROAD THRUST DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

It is proposed to augment existing capacity through expansion and modernisation of existing branches and establishing new branches catering to regional printing and stationery needs. Emphasis will also be laid on efficiency improvement through computerisation, establishment of a Research and Development Wing, decentralisation through bifurcation of the Central Press into two or more viable units and manpower planning.

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:

The focus of attention of the Seventh Plan is on modernisation and decentralisation of activities with a view to effecting efficiency improvements, Plan programmes are consequently formulated to achieve this objective.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:

While the Annual Plan for 1985-86 makes provision for only one programme; the on-going project at the Kenchenahally (suburban Press), the other programmes of the Seventh Plan will begin from 1986-87. Nevertheless out of the total Seventh Plan outlay proposed of Rs.288 lakhs, as much as Rs.180 lakhs is being allocated to the Kenchenahally Project. Other programmes include the establishment of new branches at Mysore, Chitradurga and Bijapur and expansion of the Branch Presses at Dharwad, Gulbarga and Madikeri, involving an outlay of Rs.88 lakhs. TABLE - 6.34A presents details of the proposed outlay.

PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS:

Plan programmes for Stationery and Printing consist largely of capital investments on machinery and equipment. The rapid installation of this machinery will clearly assist in meeting the increasing demands being placed on printing and stationery requirements within Government. However, efficiency in quality of service is also dependent on a number of measures taken outside the Plan, including the training of personnel and the managerial and administrative streamlining of printing activities.

TABLE - 6.34A
OUTLAYS FOR STATIONERY AND PRINTING

(Rs.lakhs)

Programme	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Plan Outlay
1. Suburban Press, Kenchenahally	180.00	60.00
2. Branch Presses: Expansion and Additions	88.00	-
3. Modernisation, R&D and Computerisation	19.00	-
4. Decentralisation	1.00	-
Total	288.00	60.00

THE PRINTING AND STATIONERY PLAN AT A GLANCE

(Outlays in Rs.lakhs)

	Seventh Plan	1985-86 Plan
State Sector Outlay	288.00	60.00
District Sector Outlay	Nil	Nil
Non-Plan Outlay	3821.00	678.00
Plan Maintenance Outlay	Nil	Nil
Special Component Plan	Nil	Nil
Tribal Sub-Plan	Nil	Nil

LIST OF SCHEMES

STATE SECTOR

- 1) **Suburban Press, Kenchenahally:** Completion of the on-going project of establishing a model Suburban Press.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.180.00 lakhs; Target = Equipment and Staff.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs. 60.00 lakhs; Target = Equipment and staff.
- 2) **Expansion of Branch Presses at Dharwad, Gulbarga and Madikeri:** Augmenting the existing capacity and modernisation of equipment
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.30.00 lakhs; Target = Expansion and staff.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil; Target = Nil
- 3) **Establishment of New Branches at Mysore, Chitradurga and Bijapur:**
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.58.00 lakhs; Target = Machinery and Land acquisition.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil; Target = Nil.
- 4) **Planned Obsolescence:** Replacement of obsolete machinery with modern equipment.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.12.00 lakhs; Target = Equipment.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil; Target = Nil.

- 5) **Establishment of R&D and Manpower Planning Wing:** Strengthening of equipment facilities and technical training.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay =Rs.2.00 lakhs; Target=Equipment and Staff
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil; Target = Nil.
- 6) **Computerisation of accounting, Pay bills and inventory control:** Strengthening of Staff and procurement of Computer and accessories.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.5.00 lakhs; Target = Equipment.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlaay = Nil; Target = Nil.
- 7) **Decentralisation and bifurcation of Central Press:** Creation of two or more viable units to improve management.
SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.1.00 lakh; Target= Alteration works.
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Nil; Target = Nil.

DISTRICT SECTOR

NIL

VII SUB-PLANS

Areas of Emphasis in the Seventh Plan

7.1 THE SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

The Special Component Plan for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes envisages a Seventh Plan outlay of Rs.559.32 crores which is expected to benefit 7.44 lakhs families. It is estimated that there will be a total of 13.24 lakh Scheduled Castes families by 1990 and that by virtue of the programmes implemented during the Sixth Plan 5.47 lakh families would have been assisted by the commencement of the Seventh Plan. This leaves the balance of 7.77 lakh families. The effective implementation of the Special Component Plan during the Seventh Plan period would thus leave 33,000 families unassisted and it is expected that sizable proportion of these families would benefit through employment in unorganised section.

The coverage during the Annual Plan 1985-86 is indicated in Section 5.1. A detailed list of Schemes under the Special Component Plan is given below:

LIST OF SCHEMES

AGRICULTURE:

1. Supply of Agriculture Implements:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.275.00 lakhs;
Target = 66,000 beneficiaries.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 37.00 lakhs;
Target = 9,400 beneficiaries.

2. Supply of Bullocks:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.220.00 lakhs;
Target = 4,300 beneficiaries.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.18.00 lakhs;
Target = 600 beneficiaries.

3. Supply of Bullocks with Carts:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.170.00 lakhs(plus Rs.118.00 lakhs
GOI SCA); Target = 7200 beneficiaries.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.18.00 lakhs(plus Rs.34.50 lakhs
GOI SCA); Target = 1400 beneficiaries.

4. Supply of Inputs(Fertilisers and Seeds):

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.257.50 lakhs;
Target = 51,000 beneficiaries.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.35.50 lakhs;
Target = 7500 beneficiaries.

5. Supply of Plant Protection Equipments:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.37.50 lakhs;
Target = 16,700 beneficiaries.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.11.50 lakhs;
Target = 5750 beneficiaries.

HORTICULTURE:

1. Training Programme:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.21.50 lakhs; Target = 1000
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 4.30 lakhs; Target = 200

2. Establishment of half an Acre unit Gardens:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.260.93 lakhs(plus Rs.241.32 lakhs
GOI share SCA);Target = 25792.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.26.67 lakhs(plus Rs.37.63 lakhs
GOI share SCA);Target = 5430.

3. **Supply of 2-4 Coconut Seedlings:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.4.068 lakhs; Target = 20,340
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.2.398 lakhs; Target = 11,990
4. **Maintenance of half acre Fruit or Coconut Garden Established during previous years:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.26.62 lakhs; Target = 3,550
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.26.62 lakhs; Target = 3,550
5. **Maintenance of half acre unit Gardens Established before last year (III year):**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.17.75 lakhs; Target = 3,550
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.17.75 lakhs; Target = 3,550

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION:

1. **Contour Bunding:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.41.50 lakhs; Target = 7500 Hectares.
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 8.30 lakhs; Target = 1500 Hectares.
2. **Bench Terracing:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 9.00 lakhs; Target = 300 Hectares.
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 1.80 lakhs; Target = 60 Hectares.
3. **Farm Ponds:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.37.50 lakhs; Target = 750 Ponds.
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 7.50 lakhs; Target = 150 Ponds.
4. **Gully Plugging:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 5.00 lakhs; Target = 1250 G.P.
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 1.00 lakh ; Target = 250 G.P.
5. **Land Reshaping:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 4.50 lakhs; Target = 300 Hectares.
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 0.90 lakh ; Target = 60 Hectares.
6. **Jungle Clearance:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 2.50 lakhs; Target = 5000 Hectares.
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 0.50 lakh ; Target = 1000 Hectares.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

1. **Supply of Milch Cows:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 22.80 lakhs (plus Rs.22.80 lakhs GOI share SCA); Target = 500 units
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 4.59 lakhs (plus Rs.4.59 lakhs GOI share SCA); Target = 100 units.
2. **Supply of Milch Buffaloes:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 22.80 lakhs (plus Rs.22.80 lakhs GOI share SCA); Target = 894 units.
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 4.53 lakhs (plus Rs.4.53 lakhs GOI share SCA); Target = 178 units.
3. **Supply of Goat Units:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 30.40 lakhs (plus Rs.30.40 lakhs GOI share SCA); Target = 1718 units.
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 6.08 lakhs (plus Rs. 6.08 lakhs GOI share SCA); Target = 342 units.
4. **Supply of Piggeries:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 30.40 lakhs (plus Rs. 30.40 lakhs GOI share SCA); Target = 1448 units.
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 6.08 lakhs (plus Rs. 6.08 lakhs GOI share SCA); Target = 290 units.
5. **Scheme for providing Veterinary cover to the Beneficiaries:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 38.00 lakhs; Target = 19 units.
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 7.60 lakhs; Target = 4 units.

6. Supply of Sheep Units:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 45.60 lakhs (plus Rs. 45.60 lakhs
GOI share SCA); Target = 1494 units.

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 9.12 lakhs (plus Rs. 9.12 lakhs
GOI share SCA); Target = 298 units.

FISHERIES:

INLAND FISHERIES:

1. Integrated Scheme of Employment under Inland Fisheries:

a. Training:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 7.50 lakhs; Target = 750 Trainees.

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 1.60 lakhs; Target = 160 Trainees.

b. Supply of Fishery requisites:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 6.00 lakhs;
Target = 375 Groups (750 Beneficiaries).

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 1.00 lakh;
Target = 80 Groups (160 Beneficiaries).

2. Supply of Fishery requisites to professional SC Fishermen:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 3.00 lakhs;
Target = 500 beneficiaries.

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 0.60 lakh;
Target = 100 beneficiaries.

3. Assistance for tank Fisheries Development:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 7.50 lakhs;
Target = 93 groups (450 beneficiaries).

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 1.80 lakhs;
Target = 20 groups (100 beneficiaries).

4. Continuance of Training Centre at B.R. Project:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 10.00 lakhs;
Target = To run one centre.

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 3.00 lakhs;
Target = To run one centre.

II MARINE FISHERIES:

5. Supply of Mechanised Boats to professional SC Fishermen:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 20.00 lakhs;
Target = 50 units (250 beneficiaries).

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 5.00 lakhs;
Target = 10 units (50 beneficiaries).

FOREST:

1. Construction of Free Houses to SC labourers:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 117.25 lakhs; Target = 1000 houses

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 23.45 lakhs; Target = 200 houses

2. Training in Logging to SC Labourers:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 1.25 lakhs; Target = 250 Trainees.

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 0.25 lakh; Target = 50 Trainees.

3. Formation of Cooperative Societies:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 0.50 lakh; Target = 5 Societies.

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 0.10 lakh; Target = 1 Society.

4. Raising of Fruit and MFP Plantation:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 52.50 lakhs; Target = 1500.

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 10.50 lakhs; Target = 300.

5. Social Security Plantations:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 35.00 lakhs (plus Rs. 35.00 lakhs
GOI share SCA); Target = 1000 Hectares or 500 beneficiaries.

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 7.00 lakhs (plus Rs. 7.00 lakhs
GOI share SCA); Target = 400 Hectares or 200 beneficiaries.

6. Setting up of Cottage Industry:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 0.50 lakh;
Target = 5 Industrial Centres.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 0.10 lakh;
Target = 1 Industrial Centre.

7. Providing Smokeless Chulas to SC Houses:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 30.00 lakhs; Target = 5000 Chulas.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 6.00 lakhs; Target = 1000 Chulas.

8. Supply of Bamboos and Canes:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 8.00 lakhs(plus Rs. 8.00 lakhs
GOI share SCA);Target = 4000 beneficiaries.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 1.60 lakhs(plus Rs. 1.60 lakhs
GOI share SCA);Target = 800 beneficiaries.

9. Supply of Agricultural Implements:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 5.00 lakhs;
Target = 1000 beneficiaries.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 1.00 lakh;
Target = 200 beneficiaries.

SPECIAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMMES:

1. Anthyodaya:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.405.00 lakhs
Target = 0.50 lakh beneficiaries
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.75.00 lakhs
Target = 0.09 lakh beneficiaries

2. TRYSEM(CS):

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.53.00 lakhs(plus Rs.53.00 lakhs
GOI share).
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.9.60 lakhs (plus Rs.9.60 lakhs
GOI share).

3. DWACRA(CS):

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.42.00 lakhs(plus Rs.42.00 lakhs
GOI share); Target = 300 Groups(900 beneficiaries).
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.6.00 lakhs(plus Rs.6.00 lakhs
GOI share); Target = 120 Groups(400 beneficiaries)

**4. Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing
Agricultural production:**

(a) M.I. Component:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.510.00 lakhs(plus Rs.510.00 lakhs
GOI share); Target = 25000(M.I.works) beneficiaries
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.110.00 lakhs(plus Rs.110.00 lakhs
GOI share); Target = 5000 (M.I.works) beneficiaries

(b) Fruit and Fuel component:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.30.00 lakhs(plus Rs.30.00 lakhs
GOI share).
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.6.00 lakhs(plus Rs.6.00 lakhs

5. Special Livestock Production Programme(CS):

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.80.00 lakhs(plus Rs.80.00 lakhs
GOI share) Target = Calf : 5000 Units
Poultry : 500 Units
Sheep : 1500 Units
Piggery : 309 Units
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.9.00 lakhs(plus Rs.9.00 lakhs
GOI share); Target = Calf : 1250 Units
Poultry : 300 Units
Sheep : 600 Units
Piggery : 60 Units

6. **N.R.E.P.(CS):**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.5060.00 lakhs (plus Rs.5060.00 lakhs GOI share); Target = 1000 lakhs mandays.
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.1610.00 lakhs (plus Rs.1610.00 lakhs GOI share) Target = 300 lakhs mandays
 7. **R.L.E.G.P.(CS):**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Nil (Rs.450.00 lakhs GOI share) Target = 80 lakhs mandays
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Nil (Rs.80.00 lakhs GOI share) Target = 16 lakhs mandays
 8. **D.P.A.P.(Inclusive of the Centrally Sponsored and State Scheme areas):**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.375.00 lakhs (plus Rs.262.00 lakhs GOI share)
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.75.00 lakhs (plus Rs.52.00 lakhs GOI share).
 9. **I.R.D.P.(CS):**
 SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.3000.00 lakhs (plus Rs.3000.00 lakhs GOI share); Target = 4.60 lakhs beneficiaries
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.600.00 lakhs (plus Rs.600.00 lakhs GOI share); Target = 0.91 lakh beneficiaries
- LAND REFORMS:**
- (a) **Financial Assistance to new assignees of land:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.100.00 lakhs (plus Rs.100.00 lakhs GOI share); Target = 4000 beneficiaries
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.20 lakhs (plus Rs.20.00 lakhs GOI share); Target = 800 beneficiaries
 - (b) **Negilu Bhagya:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.114.00 lakhs Target = 5130 beneficiaries
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.16.80 lakhs Target = 1026 beneficiaries

COOPERATION:

1. **Subsidy on Loan 25% sanctioned by Urban Bank/DCC banks for petty business:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.26.28 lakhs Target = 2500 beneficiaries
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.4.36 lakhs Target = 500 beneficiaries
2. **Assistance towards opening of Retail Outlets for areas inhabited by weaker section:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.41.00 lakhs Target = 300 Societies
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.6.70 lakhs
3. **Managerial costs to Community Irrigation Cooperative Societies**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.10.34 lakhs Target = 41 Societies
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.1.69 lakhs Target = 7 societies
4. **Additional Subsidy on Long term and Medium term loans sanctioned by Cooperative Credit Institutions under IRDP:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.129.56 lakhs Target = 18000 beneficiaries
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.21.17 lakhs Target = 3000 beneficiaries
5. **Subsidy on loan for Sinking of Irrigation Wells:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.333.97 lakhs Target = 17000 Wells
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.38.23 lakhs Target = 2000 Wells

6. **Assistance to Leather Cooperative Societies:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.11.19 lakhs
 Target = 100 Societies
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.1.83 lakhs
 Target = 10 Societies
7. **Provision for Grant in Aid to persons enrolment including incidental cost to Cooperative Societies:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 65.85 lakhs
 Target = 2.00 beneficiaries
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.10.76 lakhs
 Target = 50000 beneficiaries
8. **Interest free loan for Additional Share Capital contribution:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 196.39 lakhs
 Target = 1,20 lakh Members
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 15.75 lakhs
 Target = 0.12 lakh Members
9. **Financial assistance to enrol persons belonging to SC's as members of Cooperative Sugar Factories:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.127.68 lakhs
 Target = 0.30 lakh Members
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 4.85 lakhs
 Target = 0.01 lakh Members
10. **Providing Autorikshaw / Cyclerikshaw to SC Member in Cooperative in Urban and Semi-Urban areas:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 130.60 lakhs(plus Rs 130.60 lakh GOI SCA)
 Target = 1452 beneficiaries
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.5.00 lakhs (Plus Rs.5.00 lakhs GOI SCA)
 Target = 56 beneficiaries
11. **Subsidy for Providing Crop Insurance Scheme Premium:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.30.60 lakhs
 Target = 2400 Members
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 5.00 lakhs
 Target = 400 Members
12. **Additional Subsidy on Loan sanctioned by Cooperative Institutions to Sch.Caste Members under Anthyodaya and Negilu Bhagya Scheme:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.12.25 lakhs
 Target = 600 Members
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.2.00 lakhs
 Target = 100 Members
13. **Interest Free Loan for Housing Corporation for Advancing fresh loan to Sch.Castes:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.8.32 lakhs
 Target = 165 Members
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.1.36 lakhs
 Target = 27 Members
14. **Price fluctuation Subsidy to Primary Societies for outright purchase of Agricultural Produce grown by Sch.Castes who are loanees of Primary Societies**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.1.04 lakhs
 Target = 510 members
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.0.17 lakhs
 Target = 85 Members

15. Grants for completion of incomplete houses for which loans are sanctioned by Sch.Caste Housing Corporation:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.18.60 lakhs
Target = 1250 Houses
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.3.04 lakhs
Target = 250 Houses

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION:

1.Major and Medium Irrigation Projects:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.36.55 Crores
Target = 7000 beneficiaries.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.7.51 Crores
Target = 1600 Hects(1600 beneficiaries)

MINOR IRRIGATION:

1.Surface Water Sources:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.100 lakhs
Target = 1600 Hects.(1600 beneficiaries)
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.20 lakhs
Target = 320 Hects.(320 beneficiaries)

2.Ganga Kalyana:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.28 lakhs (Plus GOI SCA of Rs.560 lakhs)
Target = 350 C.I.Wells(or 3500 beneficiaries)
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.28 lakhs(Plus GOI share of Rs.112lakhs SCA)
Target = 70 C.I.Wells (or 700 beneficiaries)

GROUND WATER INVESTIGATION:

1.Ground Water Supply:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.36 lakhs,Target = 8 Units
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 7 lakhs, Target = 4 Units

SPRINKLER IRRIGATION:

1.Irrigation through Sprinklers (CS):

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.26.50 lakhs (Plus Rs.26.50 lakhs GOI share Plus Rs.32.50 lakhs SCA)
Target = 300 beneficiaries
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.4.50 lakhs(Plus Rs.4.50 lakhs GOI share Plus 6.50 lakhs GOI SCA)
Target = 100 beneficiaries

SCH.CASTE/SCH.TRIBES WELFARE DEPARTMENT:

SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME:

INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY IRRIGATION WELLS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. NIL(Plus Rs.2500 lakhs GOI SCA)
Target = 8000 I.I.W. Plus C.I.W.230
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. NIL (Plus Rs.560 lakhs GOI SCA)
Target = 1600 I.I.W.Plus 50 C.I.W.)

INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (KSCLDB):

1.MINOR IRRIGATION PROGRAMME:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 200lakhs
Target = 14000 beneficiaries + 800 O.P.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.40 lakhs
Target = 2000 beneficiaries +100 O.P.

2. COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.3.50 Crores

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.0.70 Crores

The beneficiaries will be the same as those in Major and Medium Irrigation

3. POWER:

KARNATAKA ELECTRICITY BOARD:

1. VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION AND ENERGISATION OF PUMPSETS:

SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY = Rs.2315 lakhs

Target = 12500 Villages and Hamlets +110 left over Harijan Basties.

1985-86 PLAN Outlay = Rs.475 lakhs

Target = 2500 Harijan Basties.

2. BAGYAJYOTHI SCHEME:

SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY = Rs.3004 lakhs.

TARGET = 25,000 for single bulb connections.

3. TWO-BULB CONNECTIONS:

SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY = Rs.710.00 lakhs.

TARGET = 67,500 Double Bulb connections.

1985-86 PLAN OUTLAY = Rs.145.76 lakhs

TARGET = 38,500 Double Bulb connections.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES:

1. K.S.F.C:

1. ASSISTANCE TO SMALL INDUSTRIES:

SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY = Rs.225 lakhs;

TARGET = 4500 beneficiaries

1985-86 PLAN OUTLAY = Rs.45.00 lakhs

TARGET = 800 Beneficiaries.

2. KARNATAKA HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:

SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY = Rs.55 lakhs

TARGET = 500 beneficiaries.

1985-86 PLAN OUTLAY = Rs.10.00 lakhs

TARGET = 100 beneficiaries

3. COIR INDUSTRIES:

SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY = Rs.60.00 lakhs

TARGET = 2200 beneficiaries

1985-86 PLAN OUTLAY = Rs.8.00 lakhs

TARGET = 300 beneficiaries

4. HANDICRAFTS:

SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY = Rs.20.00 lakhs

TARGET = 200 beneficiaries

1985-86 PLAN OUTLAY = Rs.4.00 lakhs

TARGET = 50 beneficiaries

5. KARNATAKA LEATHER INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:

SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY = Rs.110.00 lakhs + 40.00 lakhs GOI share

TARGET = 7250 beneficiaries

1985-86 PLAN OUTLAY = Rs.20.00 lakhs + 9.00 lakhs GOI

share + Rs.20 lakhs SCA

TARGET = 1450 beneficiaries.

6. KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD:

SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY = Rs.200 lakhs + Rs.30 lakhs SCA

TARGET = 25000 beneficiaries

1985-86 PLAN OUTLAY = Rs.40.00 lakhs + Rs.6.00 lakhs SCA

TARGET = 5000 beneficiaries

- 7. TRAINING IN EMPLOYMENT TO ARTISANS:**
 SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY = Rs.200 lakhs
 TARGET = 25000 beneficiaries
 1985-86 PLAN OUTLAY = Rs.40.00 lakhs
 TARGET = 5000 beneficiaries
- 8. OPENING OF EMPORIA (LIDKAR)**
 SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY = Rs.36 lakhs
 TARGET = 36 Emporia
 1985-86 PLAN OUTLAY = Rs.6 lakhs
 TARGET = 6 Emporia
- 9. TRAINING IN EMPLOYMENT TO ARTISANS: (LIDKAR)**
 SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY = Rs.200.00 lakhs
 TARGET = 25000 Trainees
 1985-86 PLAN OUTLAY = Rs.40.00 lakhs
 TARGET = 5000 Trainees

SERICULTURE:

- 1. SUPPLY OF MULBERRY CUTTINGS**
 SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY = Rs.500.00 lakhs + Rs.125.00 lakhs GOI SCA
 TARGET = 25000 beneficiaries
 1985-86 PLAN OUTLAY = Rs.100 lakhs + Rs.25.00 lakhs GOI SCA
 TARGET = 5000 beneficiaries
- 2. PROGRAMME OF PACKAGE OF BENEFITS:**
 SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY = Rs. NIL + Rs.500.00 lakhs GOI SCA
 TARGET = NIL
 1985-86 PLAN OUTLAY = NIL + Rs.100.00 LAKHS GOI Share
 TARGET = 5000 beneficiaries (Mentioned in scheme 1 will be covered)
- 3. COMMUNITY IRRIGATION WELLS:**
 SEVENTH PLAN: OUTLAY = Rs.NIL (Plus Rs.360 lakhs GOI SCA)
 TARGET = 3500 beneficiaries (80 wells)
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.NIL (Plus Rs.48.00 lakhs GOI SCA)
 Target = 500 beneficiaries .
- 4. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CENTRES:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.256.75 lakhs (Plus Rs.40.00 lakhs GOI share)
 Target = 7500 beneficiaries (75 Centres)
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.59.25 lakhs
 Target = 1500 beneficiaries (15 centres)
- 5. INDIVIDUAL IRRIGATION WELLS IRRIGATION WELLS:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.131.25 lakhs
 Target = 1350 beneficiaries.
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = 17.50 lakhs
 Target = 200 beneficiaries
- 6. CONSTRUCTION OF REARING HOUSES:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.30.00 lakhs
 Target = 500 beneficiaries
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.6.00 lakhs
 Target = 100 beneficiaries
- 7. IMPROVEMENT TO EXISTING COMMUNITY IRRIGATION WELLS:**
 SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.NIL (Plus GOI Share Rs.125.00 lakhs)
 Target = 1500 beneficiaries
 1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.Nil (Plus GOI share Rs.25.00 lakhs)
 Target = 750 beneficiaries

8. SUBSIDY FOR INSTALLATION OF REELING HOUSES:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.35.00 lakhs
Target = 1200 beneficiaries
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.7.00 lakhs
Target = 40 beneficiaries

9. SUBSIDISING THE COST OF RAW MATERIALS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.35 lakhs
Target = 1000 beneficiaries
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.7.00 lakhs
Target = 200 beneficiaries

10. SUBSIDY FOR CONSTRUCTION OF REELING SHEDS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs
Target = 1000 beneficiaries
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.2.00 lakhs
Target = 100 beneficiaries

11. SCP EVALUATION AND MONITORING CELL:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.10.42 lakhs
Target = NIL
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.1.25 lakhs
Target = NIL

TRANSPORT:

1. RURAL ROADS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.100 lakhs;
Target = 100 Kms.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs;
Target = 20 Kms.

2. APPROACH ROADS TO HARIJANWADAS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.1500 lakhs
Target = 1000 Kms.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.250.00 lakhs
Target = 200 Kms.

GENERAL EDUCATION:

1. APPOINTMENTS OF NURSERY SCHOOL TEACHERS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.2150.00 lakhs
Target = 9500 beneficiaries
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.190.00 lakhs
Target = 1900 beneficiaries

2. SUPPLY OF FREE TEXT BOOKS, STATIONERY:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.280.00 lakhs
Target = 28000 childrens
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.56.00 lakhs
Target = 5,60,000 children

3. ATTENDANCE SCHOLARSHIP FOR GIRLS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.430.00 lakhs
Target = 8,60,000 beneficiaries
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.80.00 lakhs
Target = 1,60,000 beneficiaries

4. RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR TALENTED GIRLS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.60.00 lakhs
Target = 4 centres
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.12.00 lakhs
Target = 4 centres

5. ESTABLISHMENT OF BOOK BANK:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.75.00 lakhs

Target = NIL

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.15.00 lakhs

Target = 166 Junior Colleges Plus 500 schools

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION:

1. SPECIAL COACHING CLASSES FOR SCH. CASTE STUDENTS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.5.00 lakhs

Target = 26 colleges

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.1.00 lakhs

Target = 26 Colleges

ADULT EDUCATION:

1. ADULT LITERACY PROGRAMME AND RURAL FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMME:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.417.90 lakhs (Plus GOI share of Rs.322.50 lakhs)

Target = 12,43,000 students

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.55.13 lakhs (Plus GOI share of Rs.64.50 lakhs)

Target = 3470 Adult Literacy Centres

47000 Adults

100 Rural Functional Centres

57000 Adults

TECHNICAL EDUCATION:

1. SUPPLY OF INSTRUMENTS AND DRAWING MATERIALS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.14.00 lakhs

Target = 6500 students

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.1.90 lakhs

Target = 1300 students

YOUTH SERVICES:

1. YOUTH SERVICES PROGRAMME:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.75.00 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.15.00 lakhs

(Youth Clubs will be encouraged for development of Sports and Games)

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE:

1. CONSTRUCTION OF ANM SUB-CENTRES:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.250.00 lakhs

Target = 1250 centres.

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.15.00 lakhs

Target = 15 centres.

2. ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIMARY HEALTH UNITS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.100.00 lakhs; Target = 70 units.

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs; Target = 5 units.

3. TRAINING OF ANM (ADDITIONAL SEATS):

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.45.00 lakhs; Target = 760 Trainees.

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.5.00 lakhs; Target = 190 Trainees

4. ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.465.00 lakhs; Target = 30 Centres

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 55.00 lakhs; Target = 5 centres.

5. ESTABLISHMENT OF MOBILE HEALTH UNITS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.200.00 lakhs; Target = 20 units.

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 60.00 lakhs; Target = 20 units.

6. CONSTRUCTION OF PHCs, PHUs, ANM SUB-CENTRES, RR HOSPITALS:

(SPILL OVER WORKS)

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.1340.00 lakhs.

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.148.00 lakhs.

SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY:

1. RURAL AREAS: DRINKING WATER WELLS : BOREWELLS AND PIPED WATER SUPPLY:

SEVENTH PLAN = Outlay = Rs.2162.00 lakhs; Target = 9064 wells

1985-86 PLAN = Outlay = Rs.328.00 lakhs; Target = 1485 borewells.

2. URBAN AREAS: UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE SCHEME: & PIPED WATER SUPPLY SCHEME:

SEVENTH PLAN = Outlay = Rs.1500.00 lakhs.

1985-86 PLAN = Outlay = Rs.268-35 lakhs.

3. BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.1500.00 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.210.00 lakhs

HOUSING:

1. PEOPLE HOUSING SCHEME INCLUDING HUDCO AND NON-HUDCO ASSISTANCE:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.6945.00 lakhs; Target=2 Lakhs

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.300.00 lakhs; Target = 12412 lakhs.

2. SITES FOR LANDLESS SCH. CASTE LABOURERS IN RURAL AREAS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.141.27 lakhs; Target = 2 lakhs beneficiaries

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.21.15 lakhs; Target=16500 beneficiaries

3. KARNATAKA HOUSING BOARD:

HOUSING FOR URBAN POOR

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.115.85 lakhs; Target=1125 houses

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.23.17 lakhs; Target =225 houses

4. HOUSING AND HOUSE SITES FOR URBAN POOR:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.200 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = NIL

Programme will commence from 1986-87.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT:

1. SLUM CLEARANCE SCHEME:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay =Rs.750.00 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay =Rs.115.00 lakhs

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY:

1. PUBLICATION AND HOARDINGS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.17.50 lakhs; Target=20 Special booklets 100 Hoardings.

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.1.50 lakhs; Target= 4 Special booklets 20 Hoardings.

2. DOCUMENTARY FILM ON THE WELFARE OF SCH. CASTES:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.14.50 lakhs; Target = 10 films.

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.1.50 lakhs; Target = 2 films.

3.T.V.SETS TO SCH.CASTES COLONIES:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.38.00 lakhs;Target=650 TV sets
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.7.00 lakhs; Target = 130 TV sets.

4.APPRENTICESHIP IN JOURNALISM TO SCH.CASTES:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.14.00 lakhs;Target =165 candidates.
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.2.00 lakhs; Target = 33 candidates.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING:

1.TRAINING SCHEME IN SHORT TERM COURSE:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.24.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.4.00 lakhs

2.ESTABLISHMENT OF 3 COACHING-CUM-GUIDANCE CENTRES FOR S.Cs:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.15.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.3.00 lakhs

BONDED LABOUR:

1.BONDED LABOUR:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.300 lakhs (Plus GOI share of Rs.300 lakhs)

Target = 7500 beneficiaries.

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.100.00 lakhs(Plus GOI share of Rs.100 lakhs.)

Target = 3800 beneficiaries.

DEPARTMENT OF SCH.CASTE AND SCH.TRIBES WELFARE:

1.EDUCATION:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.2909.00 lakhs;(Plus GOI share of Rs.1890.00 lakhs)

Target = 28.05 lakhs beneficiaries.

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.372.33 lakhs(Plus GOI share of Rs.404.50 lakhs)

Target = 3.24 lakhs students.

2.ECONOMIC BETTERMENT:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.280.00 lakhs(Plus GOI share of Rs.310.00 lakhs)

Target = 7500 beneficiaries

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.27.00 lakhs(Plus GOI share of Rs.59 lakhs)

Target = 2500 beneficiaries.

3.HEALTH,HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.412.00 lakhs(Plus GOI share of Rs.300 lakhs + Rs.100 lakhs NCA GOI share)

Target = 4000 beneficiaries.

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.44.85 lakhs,(Plus Rs.500.00 lakhs plus Rs.12.00 lakhs NCA GOI share)

Target = 750 beneficiaries.

4.THE KARNATAKA SCH.CASTE/SCH.TRIBES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.500.00 lakhs (Plus Rs.500 lakhs GOI SCA Plus Rs.500.00 lakhs NCA GOI share)

*Target = Rs.2.00 lakhs beneficiaries

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.100.00 Lakhs Plus Rs.100.00 lakhs SCA Plus Rs.100.00 lakhs GOI NCA)

*Target = 40000 beneficiaries

*Includes margin money support to other main economic programme

5. DISCRETIONARY GRANTS TO DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.NIL(Plus Rs.300.00 lakhs SCA GOI
Target = 400 beneficiaries

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.NIL(Plus Rs.50.00 lakhs SCA
GOI share) Target = 750 beneficiaries.

6. SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN : ADMINISTRATION;

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.NIL (Plus Rs.110.00 lakhs GOI, SCA)

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.NIL(Plus 22.00 lakhs GOI SCA)

NUTRITION:

1. SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.1474.00 lakhs;
Target=4,23,000 beneficiaries

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.175.00 lakhs;
Target=2,28,000 beneficiaries

2. MID-DAY MEALS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.13.92 lakhs;
Target=3.75 lakhs beneficiaries

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.3.40 lakhs;
Target=3.30 lakhs beneficiaries

3. SOCIAL WELFARE(Excluding SNP):

Financial Assistance to women invocation for self-
employment and Production Centre.

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.16 lakhs.

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.2 lakhs.

4. STIPENDIARY EMPLOYMENT:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.180.00 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.105.00 lakhs.

7.2 THE TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

The Tribal Sub-Plan envisages a Seventh Plan Outlay of Rs.36.38 crores and is targeted to benefit about 56,650 families. It is estimated that there will be a total of about 72,500 Tribal Families by 1990 and that by virtue of programmes implemented during the Sixth Plan, about 15,850 families would have been helped in the 5 ITDP areas in the State.

The coverage during the Annual Plan 1985-86 is indicated in Section 5.1. A detailed list of schemes under the Tribal Sub-Plan is given below.

AGRICULTURE:

1. SUPPLY OF BULLOCKS:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.120.00 lakhs

Target = 8000 Families

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.12.00 lakhs

Target = 800 Families

2. SUPPLY OF BULLOCK WITH CARTS:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.120.00 lakhs(plus GOI SCA Rs.168.00 lakhs)

Target = 6400 Families

1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.12.00 lakhs(plus Rs.11.85 lakhs GOI SCA)

Target = 530 Families

3. SUPPLY OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.200.00 lakhs(plus Rs.25.00 lakhs

Target = 33,000 Families GOI SCA,

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs(plus Rs.5.00 lakhs GOI SCA)

Target = 3650 Families

4. SUPPLY OF INPUTS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.135.00 lakhs(plus Rs.10.00 lakhs

Target = 26,000 Families GOI SCA)

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.13.50 lakhs(plus Rs.1.00 lakh GOI SCA)

Target = 2600 Families

5. SUPPLY OF PLANT PROTECTION EQUIPMENT:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.25.00 lakhs(plus Rs.5.00 lakhs GOI SCA)

Target = 5000 Families

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.2.50 lakhs(plus Rs.0.50 lakhs GOI SCA)

Target = 500 Families

HORTICULTURE:

1. TRAINING PROGRAMME:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.8.50 lakhs

Target = Rs.250 Candidates

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.1.70 lakhs

Target = 50 Candidates

2. ESTABLISHING NEW 1/2 AN ACRE UNIT GARDEN:

SEVENTH PLAN :Outlay = Rs.16.60 lakhs(plus Rs.42.50 lakhs

Target = 5910 Beneficiaries GOI SCA)

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.4.00 lakhs (plus GOI SCA Rs.4.00 lakhs

Target = 800 Beneficiaries

3. MAINTENANCE OF MODEL ORCHARDS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.20.30 lakhs

Target = 290 Acres

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.4.06 lakhs

Target = 290 Acres

**4. MAINTENANCE OF 1/2 AN ACRE COCONUT/FRUIT YIELDING GARDENS:
(II Year)**

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.6.20 lakhs (plus Rs.5.425 lakhs SCA)
Target = 1550 Acres
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.0.80 lakhs (plus Rs.0.70 lakhs GOI
Target = 200 Acres SCA)

**5. MAINTENANCE OF 1/2 AN ACRE COCONUT/FRUIT YIELDING
GARDENS (III Year):**

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.2.886 lakhs (plus 4.329 lakhs GOI
Target = 1443 Acres SCA)
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.0.426 lakhs (plus Rs.0.639 lakhs
Target = 213 Acres GOI SCA)

6. ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES (Staff Component):

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.13.464 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.2.604 lakhs

SOIL CONSERVATION:

1. CONTOUR BUNDING:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.49.50 lakhs
Target = 5000 Hectares
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.5.50 lakhs
Target = 1000 Hectares

2. GRADED BUNDING:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.54.00 lakhs
Target = 1000 Hectares
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.6.00 lakhs
Target = 200 Hectares

3. FARM PONDS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.72.00 lakhs
Target = 500 Ponds
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.8.00 lakhs
Target = 100 Ponds

4. JUNGLE CLEARANCE:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.4.50 lakhs
Target = 5000 Hectares
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.0.50 lakhs
Target = 1000 Hectares

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

1. SUPPLY OF MILCH COWS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.7.20 lakhs (Plus Rs.21.60 lakhs
Target = 256 units GOI SCA)
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.1.08 lakhs (Plus Rs.3.42 lakhs
Target = 40 units GOI SCA)

2. SUPPLY OF MILCH BUFFALOES:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.7.20 lakhs (Plus Rs.33.48 lakhs
Target = 452 units GOI SCA)
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.1.08 lakhs (Plus Rs.1.98 lakhs
Target = 34 units GOI SCA)

3. SUPPLY OF SHEEP UNITS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.14.40 lakhs (plus Rs.43.03 lakhs
Target = 752 Beneficiaries GOI SCA)
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.2.16 lakhs (Plus Rs.6.39 lakhs
Target = 112 Beneficiaries GOI SCA)

4. SUPPLY OF GOAT UNITS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.9.60 lakhs(Plus Rs.28.81 lakhs
Target = 868 Beneficiaries GOI SCA)
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.1.44 lakhs(Plus Rs.4.40 lakhs
Target = 132 Beneficiaries GOI SCA)

5. SUPPLY OF PIGGERY UNIT:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.9.60 lakhs(Plus Rs.28.83 lakhs
Target = 732 Beneficiaries GOI SCA)
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.1.44 lakhs(Plus Rs.4.44 lakhs
Target = 112 Beneficiaries GOI SCA)

6. PROVIDING VETERINARY COVER:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.12.00 lakhs
Target = 5 Units
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.1.80 lakhs
Target = 1 Unit

FISHERIES:

1. TRAINING:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.4.50 lakhs(Plus Rs.4.50 lakhs GOI SCA)
Target = 1000 Candidates
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.90 lakhs(Plus Rs.0.90 lakhs GOI SCA)
Target = 200 Candidates

2. SUPPLY OF FISHERY REQUISITES:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.3.75 lakhs(Plus Rs.3.75 lakhs
GOI SCA)
Target = 500 Groups or 1,000 Beneficiaries
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.75 lakhs(Plus Rs.0.75 lakhs
GOI SCA)
Target = 100 Groups or 200 Beneficiaries

3. ASSISTANCE TO TANK FISHERY DEVELOPMENT:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.7.75 lakhs
Target = 100 Tanks
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.0.50 lakhs
Target = 15 Tanks

4. CONTINUATION OF TRAINING CENTRES:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.4.00 lakhs
Target = 1 Unit
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.0.85 lakhs
Target = 1 Unit

FOREST:

1. CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.70.00 lakhs
Target = 1000 Houses
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.12.00 lakhs
Target = 171 Houses

2. TRAINING IN IMPROVED METHOD OF LOGGING:

SEVENTH PLAN: Outlay = Rs.3.75 lakhs(Plus Rs.15.00 lakhs
Target = 2550 Candidates GOI SCA)
1985-86 PLAN: Outlay = Rs.0.75 lakhs(Plus Rs.3.00 lakhs
Target = 480 Candidates GOI SCA)

3. RAISING OF MFP & FRUIT YIELDING PLANTATIONS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.35.00 lakhs
Target = 600 Hectares
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.7.00 lakhs
Target = 120 Hectares

4. FREE SUPPLY OF BAMBOOS TO ARTISANS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.18.00 lakhs
Target = 3,50,000 Bamboos
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.3.00 lakhs
Target = 70,000 Bamboos

5. PROVIDING WATER SUPPLY TO TRIBAL COLONIES:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs
Target = 25 Colonies/Wells
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.2.00 lakhs
Target = 5 Colonies/Wells

6. FREE SUPPLY OF HOUSING MATERIALS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.12.50 lakhs
Target = 1000 Beneficiaries
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.2.50 lakhs
Target = 200 Beneficiaries

7. ESTABLISHMENT OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.10.75 lakhs
Target = 10 Centres
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.2.75 lakhs
Target = 2 Centres

8. SOCIAL SECURITY PLANTATIONS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.Nil(Plus Rs.75.00 lakhs GOI SCA)
Target = 2500 Hectares/Beneficiaries
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. NIL(Plus Rs.15.00 lakhs GOI SCA)
Target = 500 Hectares/Beneficiaries

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME(I.R.D.P)

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.75.00 lakhs(Plus GOI Share
Rs.75.00 lakhs)
Target = 20,000 Families
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.15.00 lakhs(Plus GOI Share
Rs.15.00 lakhs)
Target = 3000 Families

NREP (EMPLOYMENT GENERATING SCHEMES):

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.269.96 lakhs(plus 269.96 lakhs GOI
Target = 47.65 lakh man days share)
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.38.00 lakhs(plus 38.00 lakhs GOI
Target = 6.80 lakh man days share)

COOPERATION:

1. MANAGERIAL SUBSIDY:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.4.90 lakhs
Target = 30 Societies
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.0.80 lakhs
Target = 20 Societies

2. SUBSIDY FOR OPENING OF RETAIL OUTLETS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.28.14 lakhs(Plus GOI SCA Rs.20.00
lakhs)
Target = 563 Outlets
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.4.60 lakhs(Plus GOI SCA Rs.3.00
lakhs)
Target = 92 Outlets

3. ASSISTANCE TOWARDS CONSTRUCTION OF GODOWNS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.30.60 lakhs(Plus GOI SCA Rs.10.00 lakhs)

Target = 665 Godowns

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.5.00 lakhs(Plus GOI SCA Rs.2.00 lakhs)

Target = 109 Godowns

4. ASSISTANCE TO WEAK COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.61.20 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs

5. SHARE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION, MEMBERSHIP FEES, ETC.,:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.1.65 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.0.27 lakhs

6. ADDITIONAL SHARE CAPITAL TO MEMBERS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.80.60 lakhs

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.5.00 lakhs

7. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TOWARDS FIREWOOD DEPOTS::

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.12.24 lakhs(Plus GOI SCA Rs.10.00lakhs)

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.2.00 lakhs(Plus GOI SCA Rs.2.00 lakhs)

8. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR OPENING OF PROCESSING UNITS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.62.24 lakhs(Plus GOI SCA Rs.20.00 lakhs)

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.2.00 lakhs(Plus GOI SCA Rs.3.00 lakhs)

IRRIGATION WELLS WITH SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE:

1. INDIVIDUAL WELLS: (75% subsidy 25% loan)

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Nil(plus Rs.328.00 lakhs GOI SCA)
Target = 1250 Wells (Beneficiaries)

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Nil(plus Rs.65.625 lakhs GOI SCA)
Target = 250 wells(Beneficiaries)

2. COMMUNITY IRRIGATION WELLS: (75% Subsidy 25% loan)

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = NIL (Plus GOI SCA Rs.8.00 lakhs)
Target = 4 Wells (40 Beneficiaries)

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = NIL (Plus GOI SCA Rs.2.00 lakhs)
Target = 1 Well (10 Beneficiaries)

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION(R.E.B.):

1. TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.75.00 lakhs
Target = 120 Sch.Tribe Colonies

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.15.00 lakhs
Target = 24 Sch.Tribe Colonies

MINOR IRRIGATION:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs
Target = 300 Hectares/Beneficiaries

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.9.00 lakhs
Target = 100 Hectares/Beneficiaries

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE:

1. TRAINING PROGRAMME:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs

Target = 250 Candidates

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.2.00 lakhs

Target = 50 Candidates

2. STARTING OF NEW CARPENTRY TRAINING CENTRES:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs

Target = 4 Centres (200 Candidates)

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.4.00 lakhs

Target = 1 Centre (50 Candidates)

3. TRAINING IN BLACKSMITHY:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs

Target = 100 Beneficiaries

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.2.00 lakhs

Target = 20 Beneficiaries

4. TRAINING IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PRODUCTS INCLUDING BAKERY:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.15.00 lakhs

Target = 250 Candidates (10 Centres)

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.3.00 lakhs

Target = 50 Candidates (2 Centres)

5. ORGANISATION OF MANUFACTURING UNITS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Nil (plus Rs.40.00 lakhs GOI SCA)

Target = 800 Artisans

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Nil (plus Rs.8.00 lakhs GOI SCA)

Target = 170 Artisans

6. LIVING-CUM-WORKSHED:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.15.00 lakhs

Target = 100 Families

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.3.00 lakhs

Target = 20 Families

7. ASSISTANCE TO CANE AND BAMBOO CENTRES:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs

Target = 1000 Families

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.2.00 lakhs

Target = 100 Families

SERICULTURE:

1. COMMUNITY MULBERRY PLANTATION:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.117.25 lakhs (Plus GOI SCA Rs.189.00 lakhs)

Target = 70 Colonies 1000 Families

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.19.00 lakhs (Plus GOI SCA Rs.32.00 lakhs)

Target = 20 Colonies 300 Families

2. INCENTIVES FOR INDIVIDUAL NEW MULBERRY PLANTATIONS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.40.00 lakhs (Plus GOI SCA Rs.40.00 lakhs)

Target = 2000 Families

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.8.00 lakhs (Plus GOI SCA Rs.8.00 lakhs)

Target = 400 Families

3. TRIBAL EXTENSION CENTRE:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.44.00 lakhs
Target = 10 Centres
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.2.00 lakhs
Target = 2 Centres

4. SUPERVISORY STAFF (TRIBAL SUB-PLAN):

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.8.75 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.1.00 lakh

COMMUNICATION AND ROADS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.200.00 lakhs
Target = 160 Kms
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.35.00 lakhs
Target = 30 Kms

EDUCATION:

1. APPOINTMENT OF SCHOOL MOTHERS (NURSERY SCHOOLS):

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.150.00 lakhs
Target = 500 Teachers
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.10.00 lakhs
Target = 100 Teachers

2. APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs
Target = 250 Teachers
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.4.00 lakhs
Target = 50 Teachers

3. SUPPLY OF FREE TEXT BOOKS AND STATIONERY Etc.:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs
Target = 2.00 Lakhs Children
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.4.00 lakhs
Target = 40,000 Children

4. ATTENDANCE SCHOLARSHIP TO GIRL STUDENTS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.20.00 lakhs
Target = 40,000 Girl Students
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.5.00 lakhs
Target = 10,000 Girl Students

5. GRANT-IN-AID FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CLASS ROOMS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.60.00 lakhs
Target = 500 Class Rooms
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.12.00 lakhs
Target = 100 Class Rooms

6. GRANT-IN-AID FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBAL LANGUAGE AND CULTURE:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Nil (plus Rs.5.00 lakhs GOI SCA)
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Nil (plus Rs.1.00 lakh GOI SCA)

ADULT EDUCATION

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.111.44 lakhs
Target = 40,000 Adults
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.14.70 lakhs
Target = 8000 Adults

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE:

1. MOBILE HEALTH UNIT:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs.16.00 lakhs
Target = 9 units to be continued and
2 units to be started
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs.3.00 lakhs
Target = 9 Units to be continued and
1 unit to be started

2. A.N.M. SUB-CENTRES:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 64.00 lakhs
Target = 71 Sub Centers (40 Fresh)
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 21.00 lakhs
Target = 51 Sub-Centres (20 Fresh)

3. PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 220.00 lakhs
Target = 10 Centres
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 26.00 lakhs
Target = 2 Centres

WATER SUPPLY - DRINKING WATER WELLS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 124.00 lakhs
Target = 570 Wells
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 22.00 lakhs
Target = 100 Wells

HOUSING:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 275.00 lakhs
Target = 5000 Houses
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 40.77 lakhs
Target = 906 Houses

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 8.00 lakhs
Target = 10 Tour Programmes
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 1.00 lakhs
Target = 2 Tours

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING:

1. CONTINUATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW TRAINING CENTRES:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 25.00 lakhs (Plus GOI SCA
Rs. 20.00 lakhs)
Target = 825 beneficiaries
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 5.00 lakhs (Plus GOI SCA
Rs. 4.00 lakhs)
Target = 165 beneficiaries

DEPARTMENT OF SC/ST WELFARE:

1. CONTINUATION OF ESTABLISHMENT (ITDP):

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 60.00 lakhs (Plus GOI-SCA
Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
Target = 5 ITDPs (continuation)
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 12.00 lakhs (Plus GOI-SCA
Rs. 2.00 lakhs)
Target = 5 ITDPs (continuation)

KARNATAKA SC AND ST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:

1. 25% MARGIN MONEY ASSISTANCE:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. Nil (Plus GOI-SCA Rs.35.00 lakhs)
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. Nil (Plus GOI-SCA Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

NUTRITION:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 45.00 lakhs
Target = 8000 Tribal children & expectant mothers

1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 4.00 lakhs
Target = 4000 Tribal children & expectant mothers. (in the first year)

MID-DAY MEALS:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 120.00 lakhs
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. 17.00 lakhs

PRIMITIVE TRIBES:

SEVENTH PLAN : Outlay = Rs. Nil (plus Rs.25.00 lakhs SCA)
1985-86 PLAN : Outlay = Rs. Nil (plus Rs.5.00 lakhs SCA)
Target = 1430 beneficiaries

7.3 THE DISTRICT SECTOR PLAN

The demarcation of Plan outlays between the State Sector and the District Sector, which began in 1978-79, will continue into the Seventh Plan. TABLE - 7.3A provides details of the outlays under the District Sector for each major Sector. Virtually the entire outlay for Rural Development comes under the District Sector, as do over half the outlays under Agriculture and Allied Services, and Social and Community Services.

TABLE - 7.3A

Outlays in Rs.Crores

Sector	Seventh Plan			1985-86 Plan		
	District Sector outlay	Total Sector outlay	District Sector outlay as proportion of total Sectoral outlay (%)	District Sector outlay	Total Sector outlay	District Sector outlay as proportion of total Sectoral outlay (%)
I. Agriculture & Allied Services	195.55	362.77	53.90	36.22	62.03	58.39
II. Rural Development	318.82	326.95	97.51	53.20	55.30	96.20
III. Cooperation	15.11	75.00	20.14	1.90	11.25	16.88
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	211.75	935.64	22.63	43.31	161.24	26.86
V. Power	NIL	1408.22	NIL	NIL	227.47	NIL
VI. Industry & Minerals	116.61	454.88	25.63	19.93	67.85	29.37
VII. Transport	106.00	395.50	26.80	16.45	55.05	29.88
VIII. Scientific Services & Research	NIL	9.40	NIL	NIL	1.50	NIL
IX. Social & Community Services	796.48	1520.30	52.38	114.48	205.34	55.75
X. Economic Services	1.00	8.46	11.83	1.00	2.37	42.20
XI. General Services	NIL	2.88	NIL	NIL	0.60	NIL
TOTAL	1761.32	5500.00	32.02	286.49	850.00	33.70

7.4 THE MAINTENANCE PLAN

The increasing concern expressed about the quality of maintenance of the assets created in earlier Plans, and the need to devise appropriate norms for maintenance, were discussed in Section 3.10. It was stressed in that Section that several existing norms for maintenance need scrutiny and possible revision. Where upgradation of maintenance standards are deemed necessary, it may not always be possible to budget corresponding outlays outside the Plan, given the very natural limits upto which such outlays can be increased. In view of this, departments of the Government have been encouraged and permitted to include such maintenance schemes within the Plan if they so desire. The details of the maintenance Plan so identified by Departments are indicated in each Sectoral Statement in Part VI of this document. TABLE - 7.4A summarises the outlays of a maintenance nature under the Plan. It is expected that the preliminary identification of such maintenance requirements will be further developed during the Seventh Plan in order that an integrated view (across Plan and Non-Plan) of maintenance requirements can emerge.

TABLE - 7.4A
OUTLAYS UNDER THE MAINTENANCE PLAN

Sector	Rs.lakhs	
	Maintenance Plan 1985-90	Maintenance Plan 1985-86
Agriculture (Crop Husbandry & Soil Conservation)	25.00	3.00
Horticulture	375.00	65.00
Animal Husbandry	612.62	134.27
Fisheries	25.00	Nil
Forest	931.73	280.66
Ground Water Development	165.00	33.00
Power Generation	1360.00	280.00
Power Transmission & Distribution	12455.00	1925.00
Minor Ports & Light Houses	57.00	10.50
Roads & Bridges	3847.00	603.00
Inland Water Transport	15.00	2.00
Health	687.00	122.00
Rural Water Supply	1555.00	455.00
Bangalore Water Supply (BWSSB)	500.00	100.00
Urban Water Supply (KUWDB)	500.00	70.00
Employment & Training	100.00	20.00
Welfare of SCs & STs	1725.00	266.35
Welfare of Backward Classes	9.08	1.33
Social Welfare	40.00	5.00
Total: Maintenance Plan	24984.43	4376.11

VIII TABLES

Statements Prescribed by the Planning Commission

STATEMENT GN - 1

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86 - HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

STATE: KARNATAKA

(Rs Lakhs)

Head Sub-Head of Development	CD no	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980-83 Actual Expen- diture	1983-84 Actual Expen- diture (RE)	1984-85		SEVENTH PLAN (1985-90)		1985 - 86	
					Appd Out- Lay	Anti- cipa- ted Exp	Proposed Outlay	Of Which Capital Content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES.										
Research and Education.		850.00	312.55	150.00	200.00	250.00	1592.00	535.46	241.00	96.50
Crop Husbandry		3854.00	2563.63	1341.32	1503.00	1462.85	11544.50	971.85	1827.15	191.25
Dry land/Rainfed farms		-	53.43	36.00	76.46	76.46	1454.00	-	260.00	-
Land-stock improvement		-	221.55	112.80	237.00	237.00	1386.50	125.00	351.85	13.00
Soil and Water Conservation		2080.00	1762.96	369.70	333.54	333.54	1970.00	-	333.00	-
Animal Husbandry		1334.00	491.28	205.17	259.00	269.00	3565.00	286.88	475.00	60.72
Dairy Development		845.00	680.35	281.20	321.00	281.98	1100.00	-	160.00	-
Fisheries		1303.00	425.84	264.56	397.00	397.00	2854.00	1348.00	443.00	250.00
Forests		3075.00	1605.38	892.69	1445.00	1459.75	8717.00	560.00	1800.00	124.00
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions		650.00	353.27	175.00	250.00	250.00	1858.00	-	275.00	-
Marketing		160.00	58.68	12.00	13.00	13.00	88.00	-	12.00	-
Storage and Warehousing		275.00	45.11	49.45	20.00	20.00	148.00	148.00	25.00	25.00
TOTAL I: AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES.		14426.00	8574.03	3889.89	5055.00	5050.58	36277.00	3975.19	6203.00	760.47

STATEMENT - GN-1 (CONTD) (RS. LAKHS)

Head / Sub-Head of Development	CD no	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980-83 Actual Expen- diture	1983-84 Actual Expen- diture (RE)	1984-85		SEVENTH PLAN (1985-90)		1985 - 86	
					Appd Out- Lay	Anti- cipa- ted Exp	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT										
Integrated Rural Deve- lopment programme (I R D P) Including Special programmes of R.D like TRYSEM, DWCRA, SLPP, monitoring cell etc.		3115.00	1196.32	1184.50	1381.00	1399.00	12840.00	-	2510.00	-
National Rural Deve- lopment Programme (N R E P)		4240.00	3216.69	1040.00	1160.00	1160.00	15000.00	-	2112.00	-
Drougnt Prone Area Programme (D P A P)		1800.00	1670.20	440.00	637.00	637.00	3750.00	-	701.00	-
Desert Development Programme (D D P)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other programmes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Development and Panchayats		250.00	200.46	37.00	32.00	32.00	238.00	-	35.00	-
Land reforms		2020.00	427.74	115.00	115.00	115.00	867.00	-	172.00	-
Special Programmes for Area Development (State Plan programmes)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL II:RURAL DEVELOPMENT		11425.00	6711.41	2816.50	3325.00	3343.00	32695.00	-	5530.00	-
III CO-OPERATION.		5000.00	2526.35	1110.90	1030.00	1030.00	7500.00	5389.17	1125.00	820.89
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL										
Irrigation										
Water Development (Survey, Investisa- tion and Research)		180.00	52.43	23.47)		50.00	250.00	250.00	40.00	40.00
Multi-Purpose River Valley Projects (Irri- gation Portion only)					9773.00					
Major & Medium Irrigation Projects		43870.00	22816.03	8764.50)		10348.50	64850.00	64675.00	10660.00	10625.00

* Includes Rs.1.75 lakhs for Administration for 1985-90 and Rs.35.00 lakhs for 1985-86

STATEMENT - GN -1 (CONTD) (RS. LAKHS)

Head / Sub-Head of Development	CD no	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980-83 Actual Expen- diture	1983-84 Actual Expen- diture (RE)	1984-85		SEVENTH PLAN (1985-90)		1985 - 86	
					Appd Out- Lay	Anti- cipa- ted Exp	Proposed Outlay	Of Which Capital Content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sub-Total Irrigation		44050.00	22868.46	8787.90	9773.00	10398.50	65100.00	64925.00	10700.00	10665.00
Minor Irrigation		10000.00	4339.86	2056.12	3219.00	2919.09	18964.00	16912.00	3923.00	3426.00
Command Area Development		1300.00	1454.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	7000.00	-	1121.00	-
Flood Control Projects (including Anti-Sea Erosion)		180.00	87.14	70.00	70.00	70.00	2500.00	-	380.00	-
TOTAL IV: IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL		55530.00	28749.46	11914.09	14062.00	14387.59	93564.00	81837.00	16124.00	14091.00
V. POWER										
Power Develop- ment (Survey, Investigation & Research)		250.00	110.00	80.00		80.00	500.00	500.00	100.00	100.00
Multi-Purpose River Valley Projects (Power Portion only)		-	-	-		-	4209.00	4209.00	1005.00	1005.00
Power-Projects (Generation) & Transmission & Distribution		40890.00	27417.27	12286.36		9750.00	88091.00	88091.00	13995.00	13995.00
General (inclu- ding Rural El- ectrification)		19000.00	12382.53	4307.74	15911.00	6066.00	47700.00	-	7600.00	-
New Sources of Energy including Bio-gas & Integrated Rural Energy Programme (TREP)		-	22.63	47.56		31.00	322.00	130.00	47.00	14.00
TOTAL V- POWER		60140.00	39932.43	16721.66	15911.00	15927.00	140822.00	92930.00	22747.00	15114.00

STATEMENT - GN1 (CONTD) (RS. LAKHS)

Head / Sub-Head of Development	CD no	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980-83 Actual Expen- diture	1983-84 Actual Expen- diture (RE)	1984-85		SEVENTH PLAN (1985-90)		1985 - 86	
					Appd Out- Lay	Anti- cipa- ted Exp	Proposed Outlay	Of Which Capital Content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS										
Village and Small Indus- tries		7400.00	4317.45	3098.45	3300.00	3400.00	26826.00	9571.08	4142.00	1138.67
Medium & Large Industries		8660.00	8635.00	2513.00	1867.00	3217.00	18162.00	12685.00	2553.00	2040.00
Minings		208.00	47.12	56.00	60.00	60.00	500.00	70.00	90.00	48.00
TOTAL VI INDUSTRY & MINERALS		16268.00	12999.57	5667.45	5227.00	6677.00	45488.00	22326.08	6785.00	3226.67
VII. TRANSPORT										
Minor Ports & Light Hous		660.00	516.36	347.61	590.00	590.16	3500.00	3500.00	600.00	600.00
Shipping		-	103.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Aviation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads and Bridges		6600.00	5923.45	2652.70	2697.00	2697.00	19600.00	18100.00	2978.00	2685.00
Road Transport		6800.00	3147.73	1437.08	1484.00	1434.00	15000.00	15000.00	1710.00	1710.00
Inland Water Transport		51.00	35.78	12.75	11.00	11.00	100.00	27.50	15.00	7.00
Tourism		410.00	449.58	99.14	150.00	150.00	1350.00	-	202.00	-
Others		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL VII-TRANSPORT		14521.00	10176.46	4549.28	4932.00	4882.16	39550.00	36977.50	5505.00	5062.00

STATEMENT - GN 1 - CONTD (RS. LAKHS)

Head/ Sub-head of Development	CD no	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980-83 Actual Expen- ture	1983-84 Actual Expendi- ture (RE)	1984-85		SEVENTH PLAN (1985-90)		1985 - 86	
					Appd Out- Lay	Anti- cipa- ted Exp	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
VIII. SCIENTIFIC SERVICES & RESEARCH										
Science and Technology Programme	)	50.00	6.49	15.00)	-	35.40	605.00	155.00	100.00	30.00
Environ- mental Prog. (excluding Water Pollu- tion Control)	)		66.47	30.00)	100.00	36.25	175.00	-	21.00	-
Water Pollution Control	)	30.00	-	15.00)		24.83	160.00	-	29.00	-
TOTAL VIII SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH		80.00	72.96	60.00	100.00	96.48	940.00	155.00	150.00	30.00
IX. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES										
Education General Education		4887.00	3031.28	2100.00	2251.00	2875.50	21754.00	2572.50	2690.00	263.40
Art and culture		150.00	216.93	165.25	175.00	167.50	1798.00	101.50	275.00	16.50
Technical Education		550.00	305.92	84.81	130.00	150.00	1275.00	165.00	181.00	50.00
Sports & Youth Services		173.00	131.51	40.00	*	120.00	1436.00	1.00	176.00	1.00
Sub-Total- Education		5760.00	3685.64	2390.06	2556.00	3313.00	26263.00	2840.00	3322.00	330.90
Health Medical, Public Health & Sanita- tion:(Ex- cluding ESI)		6509.00	2342.24	1233.90	2237.80	2316.23	22836.00	8693.35	3340.00	1170.78
E.S.I. Scheme		44.00	19.68	9.13	9.20	9.20	300.00	13.27	60.00	2.65
* Included Under General Education										

STATEMENT GN 1 (CONTD) (RS. LAKHS)

Head / Sub-Head of Development	CD no	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980-83 Actual Expen- diture	1983-84 Actual Expen- diture (RE)	1984-85		SEVENTH PLAN (1985-90)		1985 - 86	
					Appd Out- Lay	Anti- cipa- ted Exp	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sub-Total- Health		6553.00	2361.92	1243.03	2247.00	2325.43	23136.00	8706.62	3400.00	1173.43
Sewerage and Water Supply		13200.00	8967.86	5961.00	3433.00	3568.00	42050.00	38119.05	5272.00	4565.30
Housing(excl- uding Police Housing)		10010.00	5100.23	2330.06	2336.00	2418.10	26145.00	19660.00	3503.00	3162.77
Police Housing		500.00	262.37	155.48	150.00	150.00	1312.00	1102.00	215.00	180.00
Urban Develop- ment(excluding State Capital Projects) State Capital Projects		3000.00	812.03	334.34	534.00	536.82	4834.00	-	597.00	-
Information & Publicity		520.00	278.18	121.50	150.00	150.00	1300.00	78.00	225.00	13.00
Labour and Labour Welfare Special Emplo- yment Schemes (state Progra- mmes)-Stipen- dary Employment Scheme		709.00	551.11	306.50	330.00	360.00	1797.00	473.46	365.00	86.65
Welfare of SC ST and Other backward Classes		1350.00	937.58	375.00	150.00	330.00	600.00	-	350.00	-
Social Welfare		4200.00	1639.36	894.74	1101.00	1285.78	9343.00	1066.00	1461.00	211.75
Nutrition		700.00	410.16	257.63	300.00	370.42	2422.00	172.00	339.00	39.00
Other Social & Community Services		2258.00	892.38	514.70	1187.00	864.00	12828.00	-	1485.00	-
TOTAL (IX) SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		48760.00	25898.82	14884.04	14474.00	15671.55	152030.00	72217.13	20534.00	9762.80

STATEMENT GN - 1 (CONTD) (RS.LAKHS)

Head / Sub-Head of Development	CD no	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980-83 Actual Expen- diture	1983-84 Actual Expen- diture (RE)	1984-85		SEVENTH PLAN (1985-90)		1985 - 86	
					Appd Out- Lay	Anti- cipa- ted Exp	Proposed Outlay	Of Which Capital Content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
X. ECONOMIC SERVICES										
Secretariat Economics Services		120.00	66.91	50.00	50.00	50.00	408.00	-	74.00	-
Economic Advice and Statistics		115.00	48.75	41.16	30.00	30.83	288.00	-	57.00	-
Weights and Measures		15.00	5.52	3.50	3.00	3.00	50.00	-	6.00	-
Others General Economic Services - District level Sub-plan		-	-	750.00	750.00	750.00	100.00	-	100.00	-
TOTAL (X) ECONOMIC SERVICES		250.00	121.18	844.66	833.00	833.83	846.00	-	237.00	-
XI. GENERAL SERVICES										
Stationery and Printing		100.00	17.83	51.00	51.00	51.00	288.00	-	60.00	-
Public Works		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Supplies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL XI- GENERAL SERVICES		100.00	17.83	51.00	51.00	51.00	288.00	-	60.00	-
GRAND TOTAL- STATE PLAN		226500.00	135780.50	62509.47	65000.00	67950.19	550000.00	315807.07	85000.00	48867.83

STATEMENT GN-2

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86
DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES/PROJECTS
OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980 - 83 Actual Expenditure	1983 -84 Actual Expenditure (RE)	1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86		
				Outlay as Budgetted	Anticipated Expendr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
I AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES										
Agriculture Direction and Administration	I	1134.41	655.00	734.92	734.92	3789.50	79.50	634.00	25.00	
Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds	I	84.76	44.80	51.00	51.00	338.50	99.60	56.98	14.50	
Agricultural Farms	I	19.43	16.00	11.00	11.00	-	-	-	-	
Manures and Fertilisers	I	43.55	15.10	65.50	65.50	628.00	15.00	116.00	5.00	
Plant protection	I	167.25	56.55	49.00	49.00	1332.00	-	188.00	-	
Commercial Crops	I	2454.00	242.38	95.01	123.85	554.50	-	94.17	-	
High Yielding Varieties	I	33.68	2.50	9.00	9.00	10.00	-	2.00	-	
Tribal area sub-plan	I	61.91	42.00	42.00	42.00	600.00	-	60.00	-	
Special Component Plan	I	184.32	100.00	100.00	100.00	960.00	-	130.00	-	
BIRD project	I	1.78	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00	-	2.00	-	
Investments in KAIC Ltd	I	-	-	10.00	10.00	672.00	672.00	120.00	120.00	
Horticulture	I	1400.00	590.16	312.36	304.73	2650.00	105.75	424.00	26.75	
Total - Agriculture		3854.00	2563.63	1341.32	1503.00	1462.85	11544.50	971.85	1827.15	191.25

STATEMENT GN-2 (Contd)
(Rs. Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980 - 83 Actual Expenditure	1983 - 84 Actual Expenditure (RE)	1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Outlay as Budgetted	Anticipated Expendr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dryland/Rainfed Farming									
Development of Selected Micro water sheds	-	53.43	36.00	76.46	76.46	1454.00	--	260.00	--
Development of areas outside the selected microwatersheds)									
Total Dry land/rain fed farming	-	53.43	36.00	76.46	76.46	1454.00	--	260.00	--
Land Stock Improvement									
Reclamation of alkaline /saline areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclamation of Culturable Waste Lands and old fallow lands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development of coastal saline/flood-prone areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extension & Farmers Training	-	221.55	112.90	149.50	149.50	949.00	125.00	264.35	13.00
Agricultural Engineering Education	650.00	204.55	120.00	160.00	210.00	1367.00	513.46	196.00	76.50
Agricultural Research	200.00	108.00	30.00	40.00	40.00	225.00	22.00	45.00	20.00
Agricultural Economics and Statistics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storage and ware housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT GN-2 (Contd)

(Rs lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980 - 83 Actual Expenditure	1983 -84 Actual Expenditure (RE)	1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Outlay as Budgetted	Anticipated Expendr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agricultural Marketing & Quality Control Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small & Marginal Farmers scheme Other (specify)	-	-	-	87.50	87.50	437.50	-	87.50	-
Total Land stock improvement	850.00	534.10	262.80	437.00	487.00	2978.50	660.46	592.85	109.50
Soil and Water Conservation Agriculture Dept. Direction and Administration) Soil Survey and Testins)									
Research)		25.23	13.36	7.86	7.86	-	-	-	-
Education and Training)	1872.00	13.19	5.96	6.61	6.61	-	-	-	-
Soil Conservation Schemes)		1592.94	299.89	273.07	273.07	1522.00	-	273.00	-
Tribal area sub Plan)		24.51	10.00	10.00	10.00	180.00	-	20.00	-
Other)		15.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Agriculture dept	1872.00	1670.90	329.21	297.54	297.54	1702.00	-	293.00	-
Forest Dept	208.00	92.06	40.49	36.00	36.00	268.00	-	40.00	-
Total soil and water conservation	2080.00	1762.96	369.70	333.54	333.54	1970.00	-	333.00	-

STATEMENT GN.2 (Contd)
(Rs. lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980 - 83 Actual Expenditure	1983 - 84 Actual Expenditure (RE)	1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Outlay as Budgetted	Anticipated Expendr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Animal Husbandry									
Direction and Administration	29.00	6.96	4.10	7.80	7.80	180.00	60.00	39.00	8.00
Veterinary Services and Animal Health	343.68	129.28	46.46	108.56	108.56	1470.75	166.88	195.85	37.72
Veterinary Research	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veterinary Education and Trainings	13.50	1.64	2.00	10.00	10.00	95.00	-	25.00	-
Veterinary Investistation and Statistics	12.25	1.59	12.13	13.80	13.80	70.50	-	6.00	-
Cattle Development	311.00	68.24	42.14	49.41	49.41	328.25	25.00	55.15	5.00
Poultry Development	50.57	10.37	9.00	6.93	6.93	119.50	25.00	16.00	8.00
Sheep and Wool Development	83.50	81.01	21.84	27.00	27.00	805.00	10.00	54.00	2.00
Piggery Development	24.50	3.68	3.95	2.50	2.50	22.50	-	5.50	-
Other livestock Development	400.00	182.65	58.55	40.50	40.50	282.50	-	53.50	-
Fodder and Feed Development.	66.00	5.86	5.00	2.50	2.50	191.00	-	25.00	-
TOTAL	1334.00	491.28	205.17	269.00	269.00	3565.00	286.88	475.00	60.72
Dairy Development									
Direction and Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy Development Research	231.16	200.08	5.45	28.00	5.23	-	-	-	-
Education and Trainings	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	13.27	6.75	3.00	6.75	-	-	-	-
Karnataka dairy Development corn	609.84	467.00	269.00	270.00	270.00	1100.00	-	160.00	-
Total Dairy development	845.00	680.35	281.20	301.00	281.98	1100.00	-	160.00	-
Fisheries									
Direction and Administration	30.00	11.79	12.00	20.00	20.00	94.00	25.00	15.00	5.00
Extension	14.00	9.17	2.80	5.50	5.50	50.00	32.00	13.50	10.50
Fish Farms	94.00	22.73	15.30	30.00	30.00	150.00	150.00	35.00	35.00
Hatcheries	98.00	52.05	33.00	48.00	48.00	162.00	23.00	34.00	7.00

STATEMENT GN-2 (contd)
(Rs Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980 - 83 Actual Expenditure	1983 -84 Actual Expenditure (RE)	1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Outlay as Budgetted	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Research Education and Training	7.50	2.71	1.10	1.00	1.00	5.00	-	0.50	-
Inland Fisheries	18.50	10.37	3.50	3.00	3.00	20.00	-	3.00	-
Fishing Harbour & Landings Facilities	86.00	20.82	34.65	54.90	54.90	1278.00	521.00	73.50	18.00
Off Shore fisheries	168.28	85.60	23.00	24.00	24.00	240.00	238.00	59.00	57.00
Deep-sea fisheries	25.00	-	1.00	4.00	4.00	10.00	-	1.00	-
Preservation and marketing	14.28	5.02	3.25	2.00	2.00	10.00	-	2.00	-
Mechanisation and improvement of fishing crafts.	61.00	53.53	14.00	8.00	8.00	45.00	-	8.00	-
Tribal sub Plan	200.00	10.24	5.00	3.00	3.00	20.00	-	3.00	-
Special comp Plan	210.00	43.96	17.00	15.00	15.00	55.00	2.00	13.00	2.00
Others Schemes	276.44	97.85	98.96	178.60	178.60	715.00	357.00	182.50	115.50
Subtotal Fisheries	1303.00	425.84	264.56	397.00	397.00	2854.00	1348.00	443.00	250.00
Forest									
Administration	10.00	0.24	1.52	3.45	1.71	15.00	-	2.50	-
Research	57.50	54.24	13.45	17.30	20.64	100.00	-	20.00	-
Education & Training	47.00	1.31	4.60	4.60	2.60	25.00	-	4.50	-
Forest Conservation and Developments	240.50	163.37	61.45	62.20	53.57	310.00	-	45.00	-
Survey of Forest Resources	54.50	12.42	18.00	18.00	18.00	150.00	-	20.00	-
Plantation Schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production Forestry:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quick growing species	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others Plantation Schemes-Ongoing & New Schemes	317.55	228.41	136.75	214.73	183.48	803.33	300.00	152.00	80.00
Social Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural fuelwood plantation	80.00	136.73	88.00	100.00	135.00	1020.47	-	155.00	-
Externally Aided Projects	1202.10	410.02	345.50	827.82	827.82	4702.91	-	1180.00	-
Farm Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrella Social Forestry Project	-	-	-	-	-	445.29	-	-	-

STATEMENT GN-2 (contd)
(Rs Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980 - 83 Actual Expenditure	1983 -84 Actual Expenditure (RE)	1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Outlay as Budgetted	Anticipated Expendr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nurseries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm Forestry	40.00	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Produce	-	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resin and Turpentine Factories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications and Buildings	153.50	102.54	23.50	23.70	34.00	240.00	240.00	40.00	40.00
Preservation of Wild Life.	280.00	172.46	60.86	82.40	82.43	435.00	20.00	91.00	4.00
Extension Management of Zamindari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tribal Sub Plan	100.00	56.43	28.75	28.75	38.75	160.00	-	30.00	-
Special Component Plan	250.00	59.44	47.75	47.75	57.75	250.00	-	50.00	-
Others	242.35	204.27	62.56	14.30	4.00	60.00	-	10.00	-
Sub-total:	3075.00	1605.38	892.69	1445.00	1459.75	8717.00	560.00	1800.00	124.00
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	650.00	353.27	175.00	250.00	250.00	1858.00	-	275.00	-
Marketing	160.00	58.68	12.00	13.00	13.00	88.00	-	12.00	-
Storage and Warehousing	275.00	45.11	49.45	20.00	20.00	148.00	148.00	25.00	25.00
TOTAL I- AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES	14426.00	8574.03	3889.89	5045.00	5050.58	36277.00	3975.19	6203.00	760.47
II RURAL DEVELOPMENT									
a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	3115.00	1163.17	721.60	711.00	711.00	8674.00	-	1735.00	-
b) Trainings of Rural Youth in Self-Employment (TRYSEM)	-	20.14	24.00	24.00	24.00	160.00	-	30.00	-
c) Special Livestock Production Programme (SLFP)	-	-	37.50	37.50	37.50	250.00	-	45.00	-
d) Scheme for strengthening of Administration	-	0.04	44.00	44.00	44.00	500.00	-	96.00	-

STATEMENT GN-2 (contd)
(Rs Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980 - 83 Actual Expenditure	1983 -84 Actual Expenditure (RE)	1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Outlay as Budgetted	Anticipated Expendr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
e)Development of Women & Children in rural areas (DWCRA)	-	-	15.40	15.50	15.50	140.00	-	18.00	-
f)Others									
Bidar Integrated Rural Development Project (BIRD)	-	2.50	17.00	17.00	17.00	16.00	-	16.00	-
Antnyodaya	-	-	175.00	200.00	200.00	1350.00	-	220.00	-
css of assistance to s/m farmers to increase agri-cultural production subsidy on wells, pumpsets, fuel etc. on IRD pattern	-	-	150.00	350.00	350.00	1750.00	-	350.00	-
Area Planning for full employment in non-special programme areas	-	10.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total I R D P	3115.00	1196.32	1184.50	1399.00	1399.00	12840.00	-	2510.00	-
National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	4240.00	3216.69	1040.00	1160.00	1160.00	15000.00	-	2112.00	-
Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	1800.00	1670.20	440.00	637.00	637.00	3750.00	-	701.00	-
Desert Development Programme (DDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Development and Panchayats									
Community Development Panchayats	I	168.00	17.50	12.50	12.50	-)	-)		
Direction and Administration	I	-	-	-	-	-)	-)		
Trainings	I	250.00	3.63	3.50	3.50	-)	238.00	35.00	-
Assistance to Panchayat Raj Institutions	I		28.83	16.00	16.00))		
Others	I		-	-	-))		

STATEMENT GN-2 (contd)
(Rs Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980 - 83 Actual Expenditure	1983 -84 Actual Expenditure (RE)	1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Outlay as Budgetted	Anticipated Expendr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total CD & Panchayats	250.00	200.46	37.00	32.00	32.00	238.00	-	35.00	-
Land Reforms									
Direction & Administration)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compensation to assignees)									
of surplus land)		45.52	30.00	30.00	30.00	225.00	-	72.00	-
Nesilu Bhasya)	2020.00	48.18	51.00	51.00	51.00	342.00	-	56.00	-
Land records for Land reforms & Land tribunals)		334.04	34.00	34.00	34.00	300.00	-	44.00	-
Total Land Reforms	2020.00	427.74	115.00	115.00	115.00	867.00	-	172.00	-
Special Programmes for Area Development (State Plan Programmes)									
Development of Backward Areas:									
Direction and Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical and Public Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitation and Water Supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information and Publicity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooperation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal Husbandry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads and Bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT GN-2 (contd)
(Rs Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980 - 83		1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
		Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure (RE)	Outlay as Budgetted	Anticipated Expendr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Others (Specify)									
Total Rural Development									
Others									
Others (specify)	I								
Direction and Administration	I								
Public Works	I								
Education	I								
Medical & Public Health	I								
Sanitation and Water Supply	I								
Housing	I								
Social Welfare	I								
Information & Publicity	I								
Tourism	I	N	I	L					
Cooperation	I								
Agriculture	I	N	I	L					
Animal Husbandry	I								
Forests	I								
Community Development	I	N	I	L					
Industries	I								
Roads and Bridges	I								
Others	I								
TOTAL II RURAL DEVELOPMENT	11425.00	6711.41	2816.50	3325.00	3343.00	32695.00	-	5530.00	-
III COOPERATION									
Direction and Administration	152.00	28.97	17.60	27.00	27.00	409.15	-	67.00	-
Credit Cooperatives	1500.00	881.97	281.00	166.55	166.55	1730.70	1603.10	281.36	265.38
Housing Cooperatives	50.00	16.84	13.00	13.00	13.00	57.83	57.83	9.45	9.45
Labour Cooperatives	16.35	1.72	2.50	2.50	2.50	10.15	6.85	1.66	1.12
Farming Cooperatives	20.40	0.39	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.50	-	0.10	-
Marketing Cooperatives	300.00	162.86	101.00	89.50	89.50	431.20	400.20	70.00	60.00
Processing Cooperative	325.00	48.28	40.00	150.00	150.00	230.90	230.90	36.00	36.00
Dairy Cooperatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishermen's Cooperatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT GN-2 (contd)
(Rs Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980 - 83 Actual Expenditure	1983 -84 Actual Expenditure (RE)	1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Outlay as Budgetted	Anticipated Expendr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cooperative Sugar Mills	250.00	347.58	129.00	9.00	9.00	306.00	306.00	45.00	45.00
Cooperative Spinning Mills	575.00	669.25	200.00	250.00	250.00	644.64	644.64	160.00	160.00
Industrial Cooperatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumers Cooperatives	250.00	39.62	26.80	29.50	29.50	339.21	300.74	55.29	49.04
Audit Cooperatives	50.00	6.45	10.00	17.00	17.00	111.00	-	18.00	-
Education									
Research and Training	50.00	17.69	10.00	10.00	10.00	120.32	-	26.60	-
Information and Publicity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Cooperatives									
Storage Cooperatives	350.00	21.91	114.50	99.00	99.00	1485.30	1337.38	167.19	99.31
Other Co-operatives	200.00	247.52	20.00	22.50	22.50	197.47	140.95	35.77	26.48
Tribal Sub-Plan	111.25	35.30	26.00	26.00	26.00	281.57	155.87	29.67	22.30
Special Component Plan	800.00	-	119.00	118.35	118.35	1144.06	204.71	121.91	17.11
TOTAL III - CO-OPERATION	5000.00	2526.35	1110.90	1030.00	1030.00	7500.00	5389.17	1125.00	820.89
IV. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL									
IRRIGATION									
(a) Water Development (Survey, Investisation & Research)	180.00	52.43	23.47	50.00	50.00	250.00	250.00	40.00	40.00
(b) Multipurpose River Valley Projects (Irrigation portion only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Major and Medium Irrigation									
Major Schemes	39348.00	20513.47	7993.50	9092.00	9611.50	57587.00x	57412.00	9785.00x	9750.00
Medium Schemes	4522.00	2302.56	771.00	616.00	737.00	7263.00	7263.00	875.00	875.00
(d) Minor Irrigation									
Surface Water	9400.00	4221.88	1925.70	2839.00	2679.00	18000.00	16845.00	3700.00	3359.00

STATEMENT GN-2 (contd)
(Rs Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980 - 83 Actual Expenditure	1983 -84 Actual Expenditure (RE)	1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Outlay as Budgetted	Anticipated Expendr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Investigation & Development of Ground water Sprinkler Irrigation	600.00	117.98	118.37	228.09	228.09	884.00	67.00	210.00	67.00
Sub-total-Minor Irrigation	10000.00	4339.86	2044.07	3067.09	2907.09	18964.00	16912.00	3923.00	3426.00
x Includes Rs 175 lakhs for Administration for 1985-90 and Rs 35 lakhs for 1985-86									
Command Area I Development		I							
Tunsabhadra Project		I	75.50	74.41	74.41	1201.00	-	192.00	-
Malaprabha & Ghataprabha Cauvery Basin Upper Krishna Project	1300.00	I	276.50	288.25	288.25	1300.00	-	208.00	-
Bhadra Project Cada Secretariat		I	128.00	126.45	126.45	1560.00	-	250.00	-
Sub total Command Area Development	1300.00	I	1454.00	498.00	478.89	1850.00	-	296.00	-
f) Flood Control, Drainase, Anti-Waterlossins and Anti-Sea-Erosion Projects	180.00	I	20.00	30.00	30.00	1079.00	-	173.00	-
		I	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00	-	2.00	-
TOTAL IV - IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL	55530.00		11902.04	13895.09	14375.09	93564.00	81837.00	16124.00	14091.00
V. POWER									
(a) Power Development (Survey, Investisat-ion & Research)	250.00		80.00	80.00	80.00	500.00	500.00	100.00	100.00
(b) Multi-purpose River Valley Projects(Power portion only)	-		-	-	-	4209.00	4209.00	1005.00	1005.00

STATEMENT GN-2 (contd)
(Rs Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980 - 83 Actual Expenditure	1983 - 84 Actual Expenditure (RE)	1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Outlay as Budgetted	Anticipated Expendr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(c) Power Projects (Generation)	40890.00	27417.27	12286.36	9750.00	9750.00	88091.00	88091.00	13995.00	13995.00
(d) Transmission and Distribution	19000.00	12382.53	4307.74	6066.00	6066.00	47700.00	-	7600.00	-
(e) General (Including Rural Electrification)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) New sources of energy including Biosas and IREP.	-	22.63	47.56	35.00	31.00	322.00	130.00	47.00	14.00
TOTAL V -POWER	60140.00	39932.43	16721.66	15931.00	15927.00	140822.00	92930.00	22747.00	15114.00
VI. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS									
Village and Small Industries									
Small Scale Industries	65.00	85.07	48.74	10.00	10.00	530.00	-	127.00	-
Industrial Estates	400.00	574.49	200.00	230.00	230.00	4000.00	4000.00	300.00	300.00
Khadi & Village Industries	350.00	69.28	20.00	100.00	100.00	700.00	-	100.00	-
Coir	100.00	69.80	7.70	14.30	14.30	250.00	190.00	30.00	15.00
Handlooms	750.00	644.58	500.18	653.79	753.79	5513.00	2933.00	712.00	336.00
Powerlooms	50.00	13.40	11.50	11.50	11.50	100.00	100.00	10.00	10.00
Handicrafts	100.00	36.00	28.52	36.00	36.00	360.00	150.00	40.00	12.00
Sericulture	4800.00	1908.85	1532.33	1582.33	1582.33	12108.00	1378.08	2042.00	300.67
Others (S&I Component Plan DIC, bee keeping EPP Dutch Assisted Projects etc)	785.00	915.98	749.48	662.08	662.08	3265.00	820.00	781.00	165.00
Sub-total: Village & Small Industries	7400.00	4317.45	3098.45	3300.00	3400.00	26826.00	9571.08	4142.00	1138.67
Medium and Large Industries									
State Finance Corporation	500.00	630.00	250.00	280.00	280.00	1500.00	1500.00	300.00	300.00

STATEMENT GN-2 (contd)
(Rs Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Asreed Outlay	1980 - 83 Actual Expenditure	1983 -84 Actual Expenditure (RE)	1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Outlay as Budgetted	Anticipated Expendr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
State Industrial Development Corporations	1200.00	743.47	180.00	230.00	430.00	2000.00	2000.00	245.00	245.00
Other Corporations	400.00	3308.07	1153.00	312.00	362.00	1000.00	1000.00	100.00	100.00
Industrial Areas	1000.00	258.23	50.00	50.00	50.00	1397.00	-	100.00	-
Departmental Enterprises	2460.00	615.39	40.00	-	-	3010.00	3010.00	775.00	775.00
Others									
Incentive & Concessions	3100.00	2720.86	831.00	981.00	2081.00	9000.00	5000.00	1000.00	600.00
Bureau of public Enterprises	-	6.31	9.00	9.00	9.00	80.00	-	13.00	-
Others Schemes	-	352.67	-	5.00	5.00	175.00	175.00	20.00	20.00
Sub-total: Medium & large Industries	8660.00	8635.00	2513.00	1867.00	3217.00	18162.00	12685.00	2553.00	2040.00
Minings									
Geological survey-Mineral Exploration	208.00	47.12	56.00	60.00	60.00	500.00	70.00	90.00	48.00
Minings Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Minings	208.00	47.12	56.00	60.00	60.00	500.00	70.00	90.00	48.00
TOTAL VI-INDUSTRY & MINIERALS	16268.00	12999.57	5667.45	5227.00	6677.00	45488.00	22326.08	6785.00	3226.67

STATEMENT GN-2(Contd)
(Rs lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980 - 83 Actual Expenditure	1983 -84 Actual Expenditure (RE)	1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Outlay as bud- getted	Antici- pated Expendr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
VII. TRANSPORT									
Ports, Light Houses and Shipping									
(a) Ports and Pilotage									
Development of Minor Ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investigation	17.89	162.24	2.11	2.06	2.06	38.50	38.50	10.00	10.00
Construction and Repairs	434.39	232.57	155.00	55.40	55.40	1828.00	1828.00	158.00	158.00
Dredging & Surveying	155.00	97.51	165.37	405.50	408.50	529.00	529.00	181.50	181.50
Ferry Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Procurement of Tractor Suction hopper dredger	-	-	-	-	-	300.00	300.00	150.00	150.00
Electricity, Water Supply etc.	38.42	17.35	24.92	121.10	118.10	726.00	726.00	87.50	87.50
Direction & Administration	-	-	-	5.00	5.00	62.00	62.00	10.00	10.00
Sub-total (a)	645.70	509.67	347.40	589.06	589.06	3483.50	3483.50	597.00	597.00
(b) Light Houses and Lightships									
Construction and Development of Lighthouses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction & Development of other Navigational Aids	14.30	6.69	0.21	1.10	1.10	16.50	16.50	3.00	3.00
Others (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (b)	14.30	6.69	0.21	1.10	1.10	16.50	16.50	3.00	3.00
(c) SHIPPING									
Trainings and Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition and Expansion of tonnage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity Participation in shipping Corporations	-	103.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (c)	-	103.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT GN-2(Contd)
(Rs lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980 - 83 Actual Expenditure	1983 -84 Actual Expenditure (RE)	1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Outlay as budgetted	Anticipated Expendr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(d) Civil Aviation									
Trainings and Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction/Improvement of Helipads/ Dropping Zones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of Aircrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total(d)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Roads and Bridges									
National Highways									
Roads of Inter-State Importance	-	2.67	0.08	9.50	9.50	33.00	33.00	1.00	1.00
Bridges of Economic Importance	-	57.41	24.92	15.50	15.50	450.13	450.13	37.50	37.50
Strategic Roads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads under sensitive border Area Programme	-	-	-	-	-	16.87	16.87	1.50	1.50
State Highways)	1500.00	3016.52	1350.00	1410.00	1411.00	7000.00	7000.00	1000.00	1000.00
District and other Roads)						3600.00	3600.00	575.00	575.00
Machinery & Equipment	185.00	166.62	62.65	73.00	73.00	487.00	-	95.00	-
Rural Roads M.N.F.	4500.00	2342.83	1003.00	956.00	955.00	6840.00	6840.00	1045.00	1045.00
Other than M.N.F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planning & Research	5.00	2.67	1.00	1.00	1.00	38.00	-	6.00	-
Survey and Investigation	5.00	4.18	2.20	1.00	1.00	38.00	-	6.00	-
Railway Safety Works	60.00	31.32	12.00	20.00	20.00	160.00	160.00	25.00	25.00
Direction and Administration	340.00	290.48	196.35	210.00	210.00	900.00	-	180.00	-
Roads & building statistics	5.00	8.75	0.50	1.00	1.00	7.00	-	1.00	-
Traffic Engineering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planning & Monitoring	-	-	-	-	-	30.00	-	5.00	-
sub total-(e)	6600.00	5923.45	2652.70	2697.00	2697.00	19600.00	18100.00	2978.00	2685.00

STATEMENT GN-2(Contd)
(Rs lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Asreed Outlay	1980 - 83 Actual Expenditure	1983 -84 Actual Expenditure (RE)	1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86		
				Outlay as bud- getted	Antici- pated Expedr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
(f) Roads and Water Transport Services										
Road Transport										
Assistance to Transport Services)										
Training & Research)										
Training Institute)										
Land and Buildings)										
Acquisition of Fleet)										
Workshop Facilities)										
State Contribution) to S.R.T.C)	6800.00	3147.73	1437.08	1484.00	1434.00	15000.00	15000.00	1710.00	1710.00	
Sub-total:(f)	6800.00	3147.73	1437.08	1484.00	1434.00	15000.00	15000.00	1710.00	1710.00	
(g) Water Transport										
Direction and Administration	I	19.20	10.43	9.25	9.25	33.00		-	5.00	-
Assistance to Transport Services	I	-	-	-	-		I			
Training & Research	I						I			
Land & Buildings	I						I			
Acquisition of Fleet	I	51.00	-	-	-	39.50	I	3.00		-
Workshop Facilities	I						I			
Loans to Entrepreneurs	I						I			
Modernization of existing ferries	I		16.58	2.32	1.75	27.50	I	7.00	7.00	
Sub-total (g)	51.00	35.78	12.75	11.00	11.00	100.00	27.50	15.00	7.00	
(h) Tourism										
Direction and Administration	I	1.68	3.00	3.00	3.00	30.00		-	6.00	-
Tourist Transport Services	I	1.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	-		-	-	-
Tourist Accommodation	I	156.43	23.74	53.60	53.60	350.00	350.00	60.00	60.00	
Survey and Statistics	I									
Tourist Information and Publicity	I	410.00	98.15	25.00	24.00	24.00	300.00	-	32.00	-
Tourist Centres	I		3.37	3.40	3.40	3.40	30.00	-	5.00	-
Others										
Scheme for Resurrection of Hampi Ruins	I		2.32	2.00	7.00	7.00	20.00	-	4.00	-
KSTDC Investments and Western Ghats	I		158.08	40.00	55.00	55.00	400.00	-	60.00	-

STATEMENT GN-2(Contd)
(Rs lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980 - 83 Actual Expenditure	1983 -84 Actual Expenditure (RE)	1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86		
				Outlay as bud- getted	Antici- pated Expedr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Illumination of Brindavan Gardens	I	-	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Loans	I	24.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dev. of Air strip	I	-	-	-	-	100.00	-	15.00	-	
Dev. of Beach resorts	I	-	-	-	-	80.00	-	12.00	-	
Dev. of sports Tourism	I	-	-	-	-	40.00	-	8.00	-	
sub-total:(h)		410.00	449.58	99.14	150.00	150.00	350.00	202.00	60.00	
TOTAL VII TRANSPORT		14521.00	10176.46	4549.28	4932.16	4882.16	39550.00	36977.50	5505.00	5062.00
VIII. SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH										
(a) Science & Technology Programmes										
Formation of Councils/ Committees, etc.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
R & D Programme	I	50.00	6.49	15.00	25.25	35.40	362.50	-	56.50	
Others (Specify)	I	I	I	I	I	I	217.50	155.00	39.00	
Administration	I	I	I	I	I	I	25.00	-	4.50	
Sub-total-(a)	I	50.00	6.49	15.00	25.25	35.40	605.00	155.00	100.00	
(b) Environmental Programmes (excluding water pollution control)										
Formation of Councils/Committees, etc.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
R & D Programme	I	I	I	I	I	I	55.00	-	7.00	
Others (Specify)	I	I	I	I	I	I	95.00	-	9.50	
Administration	I	I	I	I	I	I	25.00	-	4.50	
Sub-total-(b)	I	66.47	30.00	38.75	36.25	36.25	175.00	-	21.00	
c) Water Pollution Control		30.00	-	15.00	15.00	24.83	160.00	-	29.00	
TOTAL VIII- SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH		80.00	72.96	60.00	75.00	96.48	940.00	155.00	150.00	30.00
IX. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES										
1. Education										
(a) General Education										
i) Elementary Education (Primary and Middle)										
		2500.00	766.21	706.46	1154.00	1154.00	10250.00	1200.00	1312.00	172.00

STATEMENT GN-2(Contd)
(Rs lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980 - 83 Actual Expenditure	1983 -84 Actual Expenditure (RE)	1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Outlay as budgetted	Anticipated Expedr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ii) Secondary Education (High/Higher Classes IX - X and XI - XII)	800.00	801.30	743.39	407.00	804.00	5411.00	911.00	470.00	50.00
iii) Teacher Education	67.00	38.25	15.51	25.00	25.00	257.00	-	40.00	-
iv) University Education									
Pre-University I		1.44	20.25	8.00	8.00	82.00	9.00	10.00	-
Collesiate Education	922.00	246.95	108.98	86.00	143.50	872.00	443.00	98.00	39.00
University and Higher Education I		931.19	375.41	383.50	533.50	2506.00	-	419.00	-
Sub-total(iv)	922.00	1179.58	504.64	477.50	685.00	3460.00	452.00	527.00	39.00
v) Adult Education	500.00	117.55	70.00	142.00	142.00	1712.00	-	245.00	-
(vi) Physical Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Direction, Administration & Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(viii) Other Programmes (languages, book production, etc).									
(a) Sanskrit Education									
(i) Academy of Sanskrit Research I	98.00	10.00	4.50	4.50	4.50				
ii) Other Schemes of Sanskrit Education I			0.50	1.00	1.00				
Sub total-(a) I		10.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	46.00	9.50	6.00	2.40
b) Vocational Education I		118.39	55.00	60.00	60.00	618.00	-	90.00	-
Sub total-(viii)	98.00	128.39	60.00	65.50	65.50	664.00	9.50	96.00	2.40
sub-total:(a)	4887.00	3031.28	2100.00	2271.00	2875.50	24727.00	2839.00	3146.00	263.40

STATEMENT GN-2(Contd)
(Rs lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980 - 83 Actual Expenditure	1983 -84 Actual Expenditure (RE)	1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Outlay as budgetted	Anticipated Expedr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(b) Art and Culture									
i) Kannada and culture	I	162.63	122.00	122.00	122.00	1256.00	-	190.00	-
ii) Archives	I 150.00	11.98	4.50	6.00	6.00	62.00	10.00	8.00	3.00
iii) Archaeology and museums	I	24.75	22.00	29.50	22.00	304.00	8.00	50.00	8.00
iv) Gazeteer	I	8.76	7.00	5.50	5.50	56.00	-	11.00	-
v) Libraries (Public Libraries)	I	8.81	9.75	12.00	12.00	120.00	83.50	16.00	5.50
sub-total:(b)	150.00	216.93	165.25	175.00	167.50	1798.00	101.50	275.00	16.50
(c) Technical Education									
i) Technical Education	545.00	305.80	83.81	129.00	149.00	1265.00	165.00	180.00	50.00
ii) Minings Education	5.00	0.12	1.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	-	1.00	-
sub-total:(c)	550.00	305.92	84.81	130.00	150.00	1275.00	165.00	181.00	50.00
(d) Sports & Youth Services (including Physical Education)	173.00	131.51	40.00	120.00	120.00	1436.00	1.00	176.00	1.00
Total-I-Education	5760.00	3685.64	2390.06	2696.00	3313.00	26263.00	2840.00	3322.00	330.90
2. Medical, Public Health & Sanitation									
Minimum Needs Programme	2003.00	630.60	443.32	890.55	890.55	8175.00	4515.00	1139.00	648.00
Hospitals and Dispensaries	1314.00	201.81	108.28	244.20	244.20	1856.00	975.00	190.00	90.00
Medical Education)									
Research	1208.00	396.73	263.57	455.00	529.63	4403.00	1942.65	555.00	194.40
Trainings Programme	14.85	81.33	18.72	12.50	12.50	7.00	-	1.00	-
Control/Eradication of communicable diseases (State share)	123.50	844.21	320.83	383.75	383.75	2489.00	-	395.00	-
ISM and Homeopathy	275.00	75.89	51.53	90.47	94.27	931.00	146.75	140.00	28.00
Other Programmes:									
a) IPP-3 including incentive Programme for FW	1490.65	72.50	9.69	149.33	149.33	2345.00	278.95	466.00	117.38
b) Other Health Programmes	-	-	-	-	-	2506.00	777.00	434.00	83.00

STATEMENT GN-2(Contd)
(Rs lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980 - 83 Actual Expenditure	1983 -84 Actual Expenditure (RE)	1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Outlay as budgetted	Anticipated Expendr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Drugs control	80.00	39.17	17.96	12.00	12.00	124.00	58.00	20.00	10.00
Employees State Insurance Corporation	44.00	19.68	9.13	9.20	9.20	300.00	13.27	60.00	2.65
Total-2-Medical, Public Health & Sanitation	6553.00	2361.92	1243.03	2247.00	2325.43	23136.00	8706.62	3400.00	1173.43
3.Sewerage and Water Supply									
Direction and Administration	450.00	288.98	130.80	130.50	130.50	427.25	-	58.50	-
Survey and Investigation	300.00	192.65	87.30	87.00	87.00	427.25	-	58.50	-
Research	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trainings	60.00	38.53	17.44	17.40	17.40	85.45	-	11.70	-
Machinery and Equipment	1200.00	770.62	348.80	348.00	348.00	-	-	-	-
Sewerage Schemes									
(a)Original Schemes	252.45	161.83	73.25	73.08	73.08	1598.05	1598.05	167.00	167.00
(b)Augmentation Schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drainage Schemes									
(a)Original Schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b)Augmentation Schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban Low Cost Sanitation	-	-	-	-	-	400.00	400.00	100.00	100.00
Urban Water Supply									
(a)Original Schemes	737.55	497.46	425.91	214.02	214.02	5407.00	5407.00	784.30	784.30
(b)Augmentation Schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c)Rehabilitation of water supply scheme	-	-	-	-	-	500.00	-	70.00	-
Sub total-3	3000.00	1950.07	1083.50	870.00	870.00	8845.00	7405.05	1250.00	1051.30
Bansalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board									
Cauvery water supply scheme stage II and III (water supply, sewerage and rehabilitation)	3720.00	1749.69	1141.00	510.00	510.00	21000.00	21000.00	1500.00	1500.00

STATEMENT GN-2(Contd)
(Rs lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Asreed Outlay	1980 - 83 Actual Expenditure	1983 -84 Actual Expenditure (RE)	1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Outlay as buds- etted	Antici- pated Expendr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rural Water Supply under Minimum Needs Programme									
(a) Piped Water Supply	2200.00	1264.01	382.00	760.00	760.00	6500.00	5200.00	1020.00	816.00
(b) Bore Wells with motor pumps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Bore Wells with handpumps	3800.00	3637.05	3203.00	1086.00	1215.00	5000.00	4000.00	1267.00	1005.00
(d) Dus Wells	480.00	334.97	76.50	66.00	66.00	50.00	25.00	50.00	25.00
(e) Other Rural Water Supply									
(i) Piped Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Bore Wells with motor pumps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Bore Wells with Handpumps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Dus Wells	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Rural Sanitation Others (Specify)	-	-	-	10.00	16.00	500.00	350.00	30.00	23.00
(i) Direction and Administration	-	32.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Rejuvenation of Hand pumps	-	-	75.00	131.00	131.00	155.00	139.00	155.00	139.00
Sub total-									
Rural Water Supply	6480.00	5268.10	3736.50	2053.00	2188.00	12205.00	9714.00	2522.00	2014.00
Total-3-Sewerage and Water Supply	13200.00	8967.86	5961.00	3433.00	3568.00	42050.00	38119.05	5272.00	4565.30

STATEMENT GN-2 (contd.)
(Rs. lakhs)

Name of the scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980 - 83 Actual Expendi- ture	1983 -84 Actual Expendi- ture (RE)	1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Approved Outlay	Antici- pated Expendr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HOUSING									
Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the Community.	75.00	12.91	-	-	-	780.00	780.00	117.00	117.00
Low Income Group Housing Scheme & Middle Income Group Housing Scheme)	674.00	158.78	126.00	130.00	174.74	410.00	410.00	62.00	62.00
Rental Housing Scheme including Rural Housing Residential Accommodation for Village level Functionaries.	461.00	190.84	15.00	14.00	41.36	2070.00	2070.00	293.00	293.00
Provision of House Sites Cum Construction for Rural landless labourers (MNP) Allotment of Sites Construction Assistance. Housing under Tribal Sub-Plan) Housing and House sites for urban poor Police Housing Scheme	200.00	96.44	45.00	45.00	45.00	208.00	208.00	42.00	42.00
		139.85	72.00	72.00	72.00	300.00	-	79.20	-
	6550.00	3264.62	1586.00	1664.50	1664.50	16394.00	12500.00	2148.60	2000.00
		110.10	21.20	37.00	37.00	275.00	275.00	40.77	40.77
	1450.00	937.84	331.46	288.00	288.00	3471.00	1300.00	349.43	257.00
	500.00	262.37	155.48	150.00	150.00	1312.00	1102.00	215.00	180.00

STATEMENT GN-2 (contd.)
(Rs.lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980 - 83 Actual Expenditure	1983 -84 Actual Expenditure (RE)	1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expendr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jail Buildings	900.00	147.93	84.40	85.50	85.50	754.00	634.00	125.00	105.00
Others (Small and Marginal farmers Sites etc.,)	-	40.92	49.00	10.00	10.00	-	-	-	-
Purchase of Houses from BDA & KHB	-	-	-	-	-	353.00	353.00	77.00	77.00
TOTAL HOUSING	10510.00	5362.60	2485.54	2496.00	2568.10	27457.00	20762.00	3718.00	3342.77
URBAN DEVELOPMENT (excluding State Capital Projects)									
Financial assistance to Local Bodies For remunerative & non-remunerative scheme	-	208.09	38.77	38.77	38.77	250.00	-	50.00	-
Town & Regional Planning (including Urban Arts commission)	100.00	43.28	25.32	26.50	29.05	210.00	-	34.00	-
Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (State share)	1100.00	91.10	100.00	100.00	100.00	575.00	-	145.00	-
Environmental Improvement of Slums (MNF)	1700.00	414.99	145.60	347.00	347.00	1528.00	-	225.00	-
Urban Land Ceiling	100.00	54.57	24.65	22.00	22.00	226.00	-	35.00	-
Sulabha sou-chalaya.	-	-	-	-	-	500.00	-	100.00	-
Bangalore Metropolitan Development Authority	-	-	-	-	-	30.00	-	5.00	-
Bangalore Metropolitan Development Project	-	-	-	-	-	1500.00	-	-	-
Directorate of Municipal Administration	-	-	-	-	-	15.00	-	3.00	-
TOTAL-URBAN DEVELOPMENT	3000.00	812.03	334.34	534.27	536.82	4834.00	-	597.00	-

STATEMENT GN-2(contd.)
(Rs.lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980 - 83 Actual Expendi- ture	1983 -84 Actual Expendi- ture (RE)	1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Approved Outlay	Antici- pated Expendr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
STATE CAPITAL PROJECT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information & Publicity									
Direction and Administration	37.00	9.12	20.00	27.00	27.00	190.00	-	25.00	-
Press Information Services	12.00	3.26	1.00	1.00	1.00	40.00	-	10.50	-
Public Exhibition- Services.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Field Publicity, Songs and Drama Services	41.50	14.57	10.00	16.00	16.00	240.00	-	42.50	-
Photo Services	9.00	7.55	1.50	2.00	2.00	18.00	-	3.00	-
Advertising and - visual publicity	27.00	17.69	6.00	10.00	10.00	140.00	-	28.00	-
Information Centers	6.00	4.88	1.00	1.00	1.00	9.00	-	1.50	-
Films	272.00	169.08	49.00	52.00	52.00	375.00	-	70.00	-
Publications	34.00	22.01	8.00	15.00	15.00	96.00	-	15.00	-
Research and Tra- inings in Communi- cations	3.00	2.28	0.50	0.50	0.50	9.00	-	1.50	-
Tribal Area Sub- Plan	5.00	3.23	1.00	1.00	1.00	8.00	-	1.00	-
Special Component Plan	30.00	9.35	8.00	10.00	10.00	84.00	-	12.00	-
Others	43.50	15.16	15.50	14.50	14.50	91.00	78.00	15.00	13.00
TOTAL - INFORMA- TION AND PUBLICITY	520.00	278.18	121.50	150.00	150.00	1300.00	78.00	225.00	13.00
LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE									
1. Employment &) trainings) Craftsmen) Trainings) Apprenticeship) Trainings)	709.00	112.86	115.57	92.00	92.00	694.00	369.00	130.00	77.00
2. Employment) Service)		9.64	5.68	4.00	4.00	78.00	38.00	1.60	-
TOTAL 1 + 2	709.00	123.60	140.00	112.00	112.00	844.00	432.75	150.00	81.25

STATEMENT GN-2 (contd.)
(Rs.lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Projects*	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980 - 83 Actual Expendi- ture	1983 -84 Actual Expendi- ture (RE)	1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Approved Outlay	Antici- pated Expendr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. Labour Welfare									
Industrial Relations		93.53	82.80	43.00	43.00	443.00	40.71	55.00	5.40
Working conditions & safety		1.81	3.70	5.00	5.00	60.00	-	10.00	-
General)									
labour welfare)									
social)									
security for labour)									
Research and)									
statistics)									
other)									
promotional)									
activities like)									
development)									
of institutions.)									
Sub-Total 1 to 3	709.00	218.94	226.50	160.00	160.00	1347.00	473.46	215.00	86.65
4. Centrally sponsored scheme of rehabilitation of bonded labour.	-	332.17	80.00	200.00	200.00	450.00	-	150.00	-
TOTAL 1 to 4 - Labour and Labour Welfare	709.00	551.11	306.50	360.00	360.00	1797.00	473.46	365.00	86.65
5. Special Employment Programme (Stipend- ary Employment Scheme for unemployed Graduates, Post graduate Diploma holders	1350.00	937.58	375.00	150.00	150.00	600.00	-	350.00	-
WELFARE OF SC, ST AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES									
Direction and Administration	130.00	78.12	21.15	12.15	12.15	270.50	-	52.00	-
Welfare of Scheduled Castes	1243.00	572.77	332.60	434.02	434.03	4101.00	85.00	544.18	12.00
Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	194.00	52.47	62.29	34.23	34.23	498.50	10.00	61.57	1.00

STATEMENT GN-2 (contd.)
(Rs. lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980 - 83 Actual Expenditure	1983 -84 Actual Expenditure (RE)	1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)			
				Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expendr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Welfare of Denotified and Nomadic Tribes)	2000.00	27.42	9.75	9.11	9.11	177.28	-	15.96	-
Welfare of other Backward Classes)		600.92	350.25	446.34	631.11	2801.72	-	481.04	-
Others (Legal Aid & Advice Board Trng. of Judicial Officers, Karnataka SC/ST Dev. Corpn etc.)	633.00	307.66	118.70	165.15	165.15	1494.00	971.00	306.25	198.75
TOTAL - WELFARE of S/C, S/T and other Backward classes	4200.00	1639.36	894.74	1101.00	1285.78	9343.00	1066.00	1461.00	211.75
SOCIAL WELFARE									
Direction and Administration Education and Welfare of Handicapped	53.90	24.67	8.40	30.50	33.00	152.75	-	20.00	-
Child Welfare	84.30	34.85	28.27	28.50	29.81	165.00	-	26.60	-
Women Welfare	266.41	208.29	142.39	143.74	201.10	1555.20	-	198.25	-
Welfare of Poor and Destitute	46.60	34.86	30.05	25.00	25.00	267.75	-	36.50	-
Prohibition Correctional Services (including Buildings)	7.40	0.43	1.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	-	2.00	-
Grants to Voluntary Organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - SOCIAL WELFARE	700.00	410.16	257.63	300.00	370.42	2422.00	172.00	339.00	39.00
NUTRITION									
1. Special Nutrition Programme									
i) programme in ICDS	458.00	389.08	191.70	743.00	420.00	8188.00	-	975.00	-
ii) Programme outside ICDS									
2. Mid-day Meals Programmes	1800.00	503.30	323.00	444.00	444.00	4640.00	-	510.00	-
TOTAL - NUTRITION	2258.00	892.38	514.70	1187.00	864.00	12828.00	-	1485.00	-

STATEMENT GN-2 (contd.)
(Rs. lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980 - 83 Actual Expenditure	1983 -84 Actual Expenditure (RE)	1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expendr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
OTHER SPECIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES									
i) Zoological and Public Gardens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Others (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL IX -SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	48760.00	25898.82	14884.04	14654.27	15671.55	152030.00	72217.13	20534.00	9762.80
X. ECONOMIC SERVICES									
General Economic Services									
Secretariat- economic services	120.00	66.91	50.00	50.00	50.00	408.00	-	74.00	-
Planning Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planning Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monitoring and Evaluation Secretariat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
) Shown under Secretariat Economic Services									
Sub-total -General Economic Services	120.00	66.91	50.00	50.00	50.00	408.00	-	74.00	-
Economic Advice And statistics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economics & Statistics	35.00	24.80	10.16	10.00	10.83	175.00	-	35.00	-
Computer Centre	80.00	23.95	31.00	20.00	20.00	113.00	-	22.00	-
Sub total- Economic Advice & statistics	115.00	48.75	41.16	30.00	30.83	288.00	-	57.00	-
other General Economic Services									
Regulation of Patents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Designs and Trade Marks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regulation of Weights and Measures	15.00	5.52	3.50	3.00	3.00	50.00	-	6.00	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Level sub-plan	-	-	750.00	750.00	750.00	100.00	-	100.00	-

STATEMENT GN-2 (contd.)
(Rs. lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980 - 83 Actual Expenditure	1983 -84 Actual Expenditure (RE)	1984 - 85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expendr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sub Total-Other									
General Economic Services	15.00	5.52	753.50	753.00	753.00	150.00	-	106.00	
TOTAL X- ECONOMIC SERVICES	250.00	121.18	844.66	833.00	833.83	846.00	-	237.00	-
XI. GENERAL SERVICES									
Stationery & Printing									
Government Presses	100.00	17.83	51.00	51.00	51.00	288.00	-	60.00	-
Public Works									
Direction and Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery & Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total - Public Works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Supplies									
Public Distribution system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Supplies Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total- civil supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL XI- GENERAL SERVICES	100.00	17.83	51.00	51.00	51.00	288.00	-	60.00	-
GRAND TOTAL STATE PLAN	226500.00	135780.50	62509.47	65028.52	67950.19	550000.00	315807.07	85000.00	48867.83

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) & ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86-PHYSICAL TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS
STATEMENT GN-3

Sl No	Item	Code No.	Unit	Sixth Five year Plan (1980-85) Target	1980-83 Achievement	1983-84 Achievement	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target Proposed	1985-86 Target Proposed
							Target	Anticiptd Ach.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES										
1. Production of Foodgrains										
i) Rice										
	Irrigated		000TonnesI	2430*	2650	2734	2430	2592	3377	2840
	Unirrigated		" "							
	Total		" "	2430*	2650	2734	2430	2592	3377	2840
ii) Wheat										
	Irrigated		" " I	300*	310	204	300	300	252	212
	Unirrigated		" " I							
	Total		" "	300*	310	204	300	300	252	212
iii) Jowar										
	Irrigated		" " I	1677*	2100	1814	1677	1295	2240	1884
	Unirrigated		" " I							
	Total		" "	1677*	2100	1814	1677	1295	2240	1884
iv) Bajra										
	Irrigated		" " I	323*	390	419	323	200	518	435
	Unirrigated		" " I							
	Total		" "	323*	390	419	323	200	518	435
v) Maize										
	Irrigated		" " I	829*	720	608	829	482	751	631
	Unirrigated		" " I							
	Total		" "	829*	720	608	829	482	751	631
vi) Other Cereals										
	Irrigated		" " I	1500*	1795	1588	1500	794	1962	1650
	Unirrigated		" " I							
	Total		" "	1500*	1795	1588	1500	794	1962	1650
vii) Pulses										
	Irrigated		" " I	801*	830	834	801	817	900	848
	Unirrigated		" " I							
	Total		" "	801*	830	834	801	817	900	848
	Total-I-Foodgrains		" " I	7860*	8795	8201	7860	6480	10000	8500
	Unirrigated		" " I							
	Total		" "	7860*	8795	8201	7860	6480	10000	8500
2. Commercial Crops										
i) Oilseeds:										
a) Major Oilseeds										
	Groundnut		" "	752*	560	746	752	725	962	855
	Castor seeds		" "	33*	19	25	33	30	43	38
	Sesamum		" "	42*	25	36	42	30	71	63
	Rapseed and Mustard		" "	2*	1	1	2	2	4	4
	Linseed		" "	14*	13	11	14	12	22	20
	Total - (a)		" "	843	618	819	843	799	1102	980

STATEMENT GN-3 (Contd.)

Sl No	Item	Code No.	Unit	Sixth Five year Plan (1980-85) Target	1980-83 Achievement	1983-84 Achievement	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target Proposed	1985-86 Target Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Target	Anticiptd Ach.	10	11
b)	Others									
	Soyabean		" "	9*	-	-	9	6	11	10
	Sunflower		" "	100*	64	116	100	100	225	200
	Safflower		" "	65*	79	77	65	65	105	93
	Nisar Seed		" "	18*	8	10	18	13	25	22
	Total (b)		" "	192*	151	203	192	184	366	325
	Total all oilseeds (a+b)		" "	1035*	769	1022	1035	983	1468	1305
ii)	Susarcane (cane)		" "	14000*	14151	13412	14000	14000	15400	14600
iii)	Cotton		" Bales	850*	654	558	850	850	1100	1000
iv)	Jute & Mesta		" "							
3.	Major Horticulture Crops.		000 Tonnes							
i)	Apple		" "							
ii)	Banana		" "	1061.98	996.48	1021.48	1061.98	1061.98	1135.25	1075.25
iii)	Orange		" "	401.33	389.35	395.34	401.33	401.33	475.00	415.00
iv)	Mango		" "	512.08	399.64	455.66	512.08	512.08	537.08	517.08
v)	Grapes		" "	168.75	149.20	158.98	168.75	168.75	183.73	171.73
vi)	(a) Others- Sapota		" "	196.96	179.80	188.38	196.96	196.96	210.94	198.94
	(b) Pineapple		" "	109.00	90.48	99.51	109.00	109.00	115.00	110.00
	(c) Guava		" "	98.72	94.81	96.76	98.72	98.72	103.68	99.68
	(d) Cashennut		" "	83.62	59.52	71.57	83.62	83.62	121.21	91.21
	(e) Cocoa		" "	2.32	2.16	2.24	2.32	2.32	2.44	2.34
	(f) Arecanut		" "	175.22	128.42	133.20	175.22	175.22	160.00	140.00
	(g) Pepper		" "	5.70	5.56	5.63	5.70	5.70	6.00	5.76
	(h) Cardamum		" "	3.78	3.77	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.80	3.78
	(i) All Visetables		" "	2942.26	2295.26	2563.26	2942.26	2942.26	3100.80	2972.29
	(j) Coconut		Millions	5470	3140	4305	5470	5470	5495	5475
4.	Improved Seeds									
i)	Production of Seeds									
a)	Cereals		000 Tonnes	24.54	16.85	20.46	24.54	21.90	45.40	22.70
b)	Pulses		" "	1.68	1.60	1.67	1.68	1.75	6.80	3.40
c)	Oil Seeds		" "	6.76	4.42	6.92	6.76	5.60	14.00	7.00
d)	Cotton		" "	11.90	8.45	8.90	11.20	9.10	11.50	9.60
e)	Jute and Mesta		" "							
ii)	Distribution of Seeds									
a)	Cereals		" "	22.26	16.85	16.92	22.26	13.20	45.40	22.74
b)	Pulses		" "	1.68	1.60	1.67	1.68	1.75	6.80	3.40
c)	Oil Seeds		" "	6.76	4.42	6.92	6.76	5.60	14.00	7.00
d)	Cotton		" "	11.90	8.45	8.90	11.20	9.10	11.50	9.60
e)	Jute & Mesta		" "							

STATEMENT GN-3 (Contd.)

Sl No	Item	Code No.	Unit	Sixth Five year Plan (1980-85) Target	1980-83 Achievement	1983-84 Achievement	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target Proposed	1985-86 Target Proposed
							Target	Anticiptd Ach.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5. Chemical Fertilisers										
	i) Nitrogenous (N)		" "	285*	221	270	285	294	445	302
	ii) Phosphatic (P)		" "	135*	97	121	135	131	196	132
	iii) Potassic (K)		" "	91*	83	96	91	105	161	109
	Total (NPK)			511*	401	487	511	530	802	543
6. Plant Protections										
	i) Pesticides consumption (Technical Grade material)		" "	3.600	3.224	3.600	3.600	3.600	4.300	4.000
	ii) Area coverage		'000 Hectares	5350*	4582	4835	5350	5350	5750	5500
7. Area under distribution of:										
	i) Fertilisers		" "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ii) Pesticides		" "	4900	4582	4835	5350	5350	5750	5500
	* Revised targets									
8. High Yielding Varieties.										
	i) Rice-Total Area Cropped		" "	1102	1076	1116	1102	1115	1190	1116
	Area under HYV		" "	940	798	877	940	878	980	950
	ii) Wheat-Total Area Cropped		" "	352	335	354	352	353	275	268
	Area under HYV		" "	220	126	114	220	115	230	220
	iii) Jowar-Total area cropped		" "	2050	2074	2086	2050	2077	2221	2216
	Area under HYV		" "	1000	536	551	1000	560	1000	1000
	iv) Bajra-Total Area Cropped		" "	402	515	416	402	415	628	583
	Area under HYV		" "	275	243	311	275	312	350	290
	v) Maize-Total Area Cropped		" "	300	156	214	300	215	254	233
	Area under HYV		" "	300	251	214	300	215	300	300
	vi) Rasi Total Area Cropped		" "	1001	987	1023	1001	1024	1263	1108
	Area under HYV		" "	1000	875	998	1000	998	1000	1000
	Total Area Under the above Six cereals		" "	5207	5227	5209	5207	5199	5831	5574
	Total Area of HYV under the above six cereals		" "	2735	1075	3065	3735	3078	3860	3760
9. Dryland/Rainfed Farming										
	i) Development of Selected Micro-Water-sheds.									
	a) No. of watersheds taken up		Number	174	85	175	174	174	175	175
	b) Area covered under watersheds		'000 Ha.	174	43.5	174	174	171	175	175
	c) Area under land development		" "	174	43.5	174	174	171	175	175
	d) Construction of water harvesting/Storage structures		No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sl No	Item	Code No.	Unit	Sixth Five year Plan (1980-85) Target	1980-83 Achievement	1983-84 Achievement	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target Proposed	1985-86 Target Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Target	Anticipd Ach.	10	11
ii)	Area covered outside the selected Watersheds by Dry Farming Practices.		'000 Ha.	NA	156	402	NA	101	NA	NA
iii)	Adoption of Dry Farming Practices in and outside the selected watersheds.									
a)	Distribution of seed-cum-fertiliser drills		No.	-	-	1819	3000	-	5000	1000
b)	Distribution of other improved agricultural implements.		"	8530	-	10449	8530	-	20000	4000
c)	Distribution of Chemical Fertilisers.		000 Tonnes	12.600*	9.739	10.990	12.600	11.718	18.00*	14.00
d)	Distribution of improved/drought resistant seeds.		" "	3.50*	2.28	3.00	3.50	3.34	5.20*	3.70
10.	Land Stock Improvement									
i)	Reclamation of Alkaline areas		000 Ha.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii)	Reclamation of saline areas		" "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii)	Development of culturable waste land and old fallow for productive uses.		" "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv)	Development of flood-prone/coastal Saline area		" "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Soil conservation Area coverage		000Ha (Cum)							
i)	Agricultural land		"	3209	3063	3107	3121	3121	3246	3146
ii)	Forest land		"	26.44	13.95	14.78	15.12	15.12	20.12	16.12
iii)	Others (specify)		"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Cropped Area									
i)	Net @		"	9280	8698	9247	9280	9280	9678	9332
ii)	Gross **		"	10080	9492	10043	10080	10080	10878	10232
* Terminal Year. ** Tentative Figure of Agriculture Dept. N.A. Not applicable. @ Final Forecast of D.E.S.										
13.	Agricultural marketing									
i)	Total No. of markets at mandi level		No. (Cum)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii)	Regulated market		"	130	113	113	130	117	125	120

STATEMENT GN -3 (contd.)

Sl No	Item	Code No.	Unit	Sixth Five year Plan (1980-85) Target	1980-83 Achievement	1983-84 Achievement	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target Proposed	1985-86 Target Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Target	Anticipated Ach.	10	11
iii)	Sub-market yards		"	239	212	216	239	216	241	221
iv)	Sub-market yards developed		"	77	60	67	77	82	107	87
14. Storage:										
Owned capacity with:										
i)	State Warehousing Corporation		'000 Tonnes (Cum)	308	235	235	278	278	403	307
ii)	Co-operatives I		"	698	491	550	700	700	880	750
iii)	State Government I		"							
15. Animal Husbandry & Dairy Products:										
i)	Milk		'000 Tonnes	1500	1300	1400	1900	1900	3200	2100
ii)	Eggs		Millions	880	830	850	880	880	950	894
iii)	Wool		Lakhs Kgs.	42.00	30.13	32.03	33.25	33.25	43.70	42.20
16. Animal Husbandry Programmes:										
i)	I.C.D. Projects		Nos. Cum.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
ii)	No. of Frozen Semen (bull)		"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
iii)	No. of inseminations performed annually		lakhs	10.00	5.62	7.24	10.00	10.00	15.00	11.00
iv)	No. of cross-breed female Calves born (Revised)		lakhs	-	1.66	0.66	0.70	0.70	8.50	1.50
v)	Establishment of sheep breeding farms.		Nos. (Cum.)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
vi)	Sheep & Wool Extension Centres		"	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
vii)	Intensive Sheep Dev. Projects.		"	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
viii)	Intensive Egg & Poultry Production cum-Marketing centres.		"	6	6	6	6	6	7	7
ix)	Estt. of fodder seed production farms		"	17	17	17	17	17	19	18
x)	Veterinary hospitals		"	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
xi)	Veterinary dispensaries. (Including Rural veterinary dispensaries)		"	-	1139	1142	1145	1145	1920	1300
17. Dairy Programmes.										
i)	Fluid Milk Plants (including composite and fodder/balancing milk plants) in operation.		"	11	10	10	11	11	12	11
ii)	Milk products factories incl. creameries in operations.		"	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
iii)	Dairy co-op. Unions Functioning/established		"	4	4	6	8	8	11	11
iv)	Dairy coop. Societies Functioning		"	1800	1642	1770	2320	2270	5000	3100

STATEMENT GN-3 (Contd.)

Sl No	Item	Code No.	Unit	Sixth	1980-83	1983-84	1984-85		Seventh	1985-86
				Five year Plan (1980-85) Target	Achieve- ment	Achieve- ment	Target	Anticipd Ach.	Plan 1985-90 Target Proposed	Target Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18. Fisheries										
i) Fish Production:										
a)	Inland		'000 Tonnes	55	44	41	55	50	80	55
b)	Marine		"	160	128	104	160	160	200	160
	Total:		"	215	172	145	215	210	280	215
ii)	Mechanised boats		Nos.	2967	2841	2897	2967	2967	3267	3067
iii)	Deep-sea fishing vessels		"	10	4	4	10	10	60	18
iv) Fish Seed Produced:										
a)	Fry.		Million	75	51.70	75.00	75.00	75.00	165.00	75.00
b)	Fingerlings		"	37.10	25.85	37.50	37.50	37.50	82.50	37.50
v)	a) Fish Seed Farms		Nos.	45	42	44	45	46	56	46
b)	Nursery area		Hectares (Cum)	47	42	42	44	42	107	43
vi)	No. of Hatcheries		No. (cum)	-	-	-	-	-	15	2
19. Forestry										
i) Plantation of quick growing species.										
			'000 hec.	24.40	15.86	2.70	4.70	3.00	16.00	5.00
ii) Economic & Commercial Plantations										
			"	37.30	21.57	7.70	7.20	6.00	30.00	6.00
iii) Social Forestry										
			"	107.00	59.17	26.83	30.00	28.00	125.00	28.00
iv) Afforestation										
a)	Trees planted		'000 Nos.	-	4096	2245	2500	2300	12500	2500
b)	Trees survived.		"	-	2862	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
v) Communications:										
a)	New Roads		Kms.	50	35.2	10	37	37	150	10
b)	Improvement of existing roads.		"	25	34	-	-	-	50	10
vi) Production of some selected forest products										
a)	Timber		'000 cu. metre.	-	20.38	4.00	4.00	4.00	-	Not Possible
b)	Fuelwood		"	-	28.07	5.00	5.00	5.00	-	to
c)	Bamboos		'000 Tonnes	-	4.42	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	project
	Commercial		"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Industrial		"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.A: Not available										
d) Minor forest produce										
	Tondu Leaves		Bags/Qtls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sal Seeds		"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others		"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kulu Gum		"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Gums		"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	HARRA		"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT GN-3 (Contd.)

Sl No	Item	Code No.	Unit	Sixth Five year Plan (1980-85) Target	1980-83 Achievement	1983-84 Achievement	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target Proposed	1985-86 Target Proposed
							Target	Anticipated Ach.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT										
20. I.R.D.P.										
	i) Beneficiaries Identified		Nos.	-	436535	155157	185522	185522	1390000	278000
	ii) Beneficiaries assisted		"	525000	382477	202228	105000	105000	1390000	278000
	iii) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries.		"	131000	88861	55974	35000	35000	458333	91666
	iv) Beneficiaries assisted under Industries Services & Business (ISB)		Nos.	71800	-	35635	42000	42000	540000	110000
	v) Youths trained/beings trained under TRYSEM		"	-	13264	9630	7000	7000	35000	7000
	vi) Youths self-employment		"	-	5339	4950	7000	7000	35000	7000
	vii) Scheme for strengthening of Administration:									
	a) No. of posts sanctioned*									
	b) No. of these filled*									
	viii) Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)		No. of Groups organised/strengthened.	-	-	-	180	-	900	360
21. NREP										
	i) Employment generated		Lakh Mandays	500.00	535.53	234.45	195.34	260.00	4045.05	662.55
	ii) Details of physical assets created (with descriptive notes indicating expenditure on different categories of assets created).									
	RLEGP		" "	-	-	7.97	169.16	169.16	5280.00	866.49
22. DPAP										
	i) Blocks covered (cum)		Nos.	85	85	85	84	84	84	84
	ii) Minor irrigation (cum) (from the beginning of the Sixth Plan)		Area covered	11.13	6.52	9.02	11.52	11.52	26.52	14.52
	iii) Soil & Water conservation (from the beginning of the Sixth Plan)		000 Ha. (Cum.)	148.48	56.67	60.61	108.61	108.61	317.09	168.61
	iv) Afforestation		"	31.47	11.23	15.13	21.13	21.33	109.13	37.33
	v) Pasture development		"							

STATEMENT GN-3 (Contd.)

Sl No	Item	Code No.	Unit	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Target	1980-83 Achievement	1983-84 Achievement	1984-85 Target	Anticipated Ach.	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target Proposed	1985-86 Target Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	23. Desert Development Programme				Nil					
	i) Blocks covered									
	ii) Minor Irrigation: Area covered									
	iii) Soil & Water Conservation									
	iv) Afforestation									
	v) Pasture development									
	vi) Beneficiaries Identified									
	vii) Beneficiaries assisted.									
	24. Land Reforms									
	i) Ceiling of surplus land									
	a) Area declared surplus		Acres (Cum)	NA	294660	294660	NA	294660	NA	NA
	b) Area taken possession		"	NA	148341	151091	NA	153971*	@	@
	c) Area allotted.		"	NF	104713	111037	118070	118070	@	@
	d) Area covered by litigation in revenue courts and in civil courts.		As on 1st Nov 84		177000 Acres are covered by High Court Stay orders					
	e) Beneficiaries under distribution of surplus land		No (cum)	NF	24358	25897	NF	26275*	@	@
	ii) Consolidation of holdings:									
	Area consolidated		Acres (Cum.)	Area consolidated is nil since preliminary work regarding updating of records of right is under progress.						
				NA: Not Applicable NF: Not Fixed * : Achievement upto Aug 84 @ : No target is fixed since an extent of 1.77 lakhs acres are covered under High Court Stay orders.						
	III COOPERATION									
	i) Short term loans		Rs. crores	175.00*	78.77	104.12	100.00	100.00	165.00	125.00
	ii) Medium term loans		"	75.00*	7.94	8.21	10.00	10.00	15.00	10.00
	iii) Long term loans		"	100.00*	10.29	34.23	35.00	35.00	80.00	45.00
	iv) Retail sale of fertilisers		"	150.00*	51.36	93.50	75.00	75.00	150.00	95.00
	v) Agricultural produce marketed		"	250.00*	163.00	102.73	250.00	250.00	250.00	110.00
	vi) Retail sale of consumer goods by urban consumer cooperatives		"	85.00	55.00	65.94	85.00	85.00	95.00	71.00
	vii) Retail sale of consumer goods through cooperatives in rural areas.		"	158.00	50.00	98.02	85.00	85.00	150.00	120.00
	viii) Co-operative storage Capacity created		Lakh Tonnes (cum)	6.98	4.91	5.50	7.00	7.00	8.80	7.50
	ix) Processing Units:									
	a) Organised		No. (Cum.)	213	245	223	254	254	254	254

STATEMENT GN-3 (Contd.)

Sl No	Item	Code No.	Unit	Sixth Five year Plan (1980-85) Target	1980-83 Achievement	1983-84 Achievement	1984-85 Target	Anticipated Ach.	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target Proposed	1985-86 Target Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	b) Installed		" "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL										
25. Minor Irrigation:										
i) Ground Water										
	a) Potential		000 ha.	41.00	36.00	9.00	12.00	7.00	100.00	20.00
	b) Utilisation		" "	Not readily available						
ii) Surface Water:										
	a) Potential		" "	90.00	47.33	14.97	5.43	5.43	100.00	13.00
	b) Utilisation		" "	It is estimated that about 80% of the Potential created is utilised						
26. Major & Medium Irrigation										
	i) Potential created		" "	476.30	95.11	54.37	59.72	59.72	458.03	94.25
	ii) Utilisation		" "	It is estimated that about 80% of the Potential created is utilised						
NF : Not Fixed * : Original targets and revised targets are given in Col 8										
27. Flood Control										
	Area provided with protection			Not available						
28. Command Area Development Programme										
	i) Area covered by field Channels.		000 ha.	495.34	64.34	53.59	50.22	50.22	387.90	55.67
	ii) Area covered by land levelling		" "	371.23	40.27	8.30	36.50	36.50	336.00	53.76
V. POWER										
	i) Installed capacity		MW(Cum.)	2529.80	1874.80	2009.80	2219.80	2219.80	3221.55	2509.80
	ii) Electricity generated		MU	9602	7620	7805	7857	7857	13237	8164
	iii) Electricity sold		MU	6918	6413	7002	6918	7000	12881	8048
	iv) Transmission lines (220 KV & above)		Kms.	2515	982	63	212	290	3364	519
v) Rural Electrification:										
	a) Villages electrified		Nos.(Cum.)	19516@	20054*	21242	22802	22302	26826	23652
	b) Pumpsets energised by Electricity		" "	390308@	358113	395801	435801	435801	660801	480801
@ Original target * includes 1673 electrified villages during 1980-83 which were not accounted for earlier										
VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS										
29. Village & Small Industries:										
i) Small Scale Industries										
	a) Units functioning		No.000(Cum.)	45.930	37.025	44.603	56.603	54.603	114.603	66.603
	b) Production		Rs.lakhs	- Not available-						
	c) Persons employed.		000 Nos.	500	422	466	486	486	846	558

STATEMENT GN-3 (Contd.)

Sl No	Item	Code No.	Unit	Sixth Five year Plan (1980-85) Target	1980-83 Achievement	1983-84 Achievement	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target Proposed	1985-86 Target Proposed
							Target	Anticipated Ach.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ii) Industrial Estates										
	a) Estates/Areas functioning		Nos.	35	30	2	3	3	75	15
	b) No. of Sheds.		"	2709	1854	1954	2154	2154	14154	3354
	c) Employment		000 Nos.	70.00	77.00	77.50	79.05	79.05	129.05	99.05
iii) Handloom Industry										
	a) Production		M. Metres	1273	1093	1100	1273	1273	4273	1373
	b) Employment		000 Nos.	3.09	2.84	2.85	3.09	3.09	4.09	3.29
iv) Powerloom Industry										
	a) Production		M. Metres	45	32	36	45	45	95	55
	b) Employment		000 Nos.	12	8	9	12	12	24	15
v) Sericulture										
	i) Production of raw-silk		000 Kgs.	4400	3458	3928	4400	4400	6500	4700
	ii) Employment		No 000(cum)	2209	2132	2202	2223	2223	2568	2292
vi) Coir Industry										
	i) Production of Yarn		000 tonnes	36.51	16.51	20.51	36.51	36.51	60.00	48.00
	ii) Production of Fibre		"							
	iii) Employment		No. 000	4.75	3.76	4.70	4.80	4.80	12.80	6.80
vii) Handicrafts										
	i) Production		Rs. lakhs	30.00	22.12	26.00	30.00	30.00	50.00	34.00
	ii) Employment		No. of families	1400	1020	1050	1400	1400	2900	1750
viii) Khadi & Village Industries										
a) Within the purview of KVIC										
	i) Production		Rs. Lakhs	4846.95	3645.45	4358.00	4846.95	4846.95	10000.00	5747.00
	ii) Employment		No. 000	84.51	89.87	75.35	84.51	84.51	272.10	114.51
ix) District Industries Centers										
	a) Units registered		No. (Cum.)	8000	7375	7500	8000	8000	48000	16000
	b) No. of artisans assisted		" 000	10.00	7.80	8.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	20.00
	c) Financial assistance rendered to Industrial units		Rs. Lakhs	1050.00	945.00	1168.00	1275.00	1275.00	3000.00	1575.00
VII. TRANSPORT										
30. Roads										
i) States Highways.										
	a) Surfaced		Kms. (Cum.)	8200	7912	7912	7915	7915	8500	7920
	b) Unsurfaced		" "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total		" "	8200	7912	7912	7915	7915	8500	7920
ii) Major District Roads										
	a) Surfaced		" "	15,000	12,787	15,271	15,461	15,461	16,600	15,500
	b) Unsurfaced		" "	-	114	390	200	200	400	161
	Total		" "	15,000	12,901	15,661	15,661	15,661	17,000	15,661
iii) Other District Roads										
	a) Surfaced		" "	9500	8714	6163	6189	6189	11000	6210
	b) Unsurfaced		" "	2500	335	126	100	100	500	79
	Total		" "	12000	9049	6289	6289	6289	11500	6289

STATEMENT GN-3 (Contd.)

Sl No	Item	Code No.	Unit	Sixth	1980-83	1983-84	1984-85		Seventh	1985-86
				Five year Plan (1980-85) Target	Achievement	Achievement	Target	Anticipd Ach.	Plan 1985-90 Target Proposed	Target Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Percentage to ase-group									
	Boys			97.29	98.77	95.62	98.55	98.55	100.00	98.60
	Girls			77.86	77.63	77.42	79.99	79.99	100.00	82.30
	Total			87.60	88.23	86.55	87.23	87.23	100.00	90.50
b)	Enrolment of Scheduled Cast.									
	Boys		000	325	308	316	325	325	371	335
	Girls		"	231	217	223	231	231	369	288
	Total		"	556	525	539	556	556	740	623
	Percentage to ase-group									
	Boys			98.48	100.00	98.48	98.48	98.48	100.00	99.10
	Girls			70.42	70.91	70.43	70.43	70.43	100.00	85.70
	Total			84.49	85.50	84.49	84.49	84.49	100.00	92.40
c)	Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes									
	Boys		000's	60	55	58	60	60	75	63
	Girls		"	41	38	41	41	41	50	44
	Total		"	101	93	99	101	101	125	107
	Percentage to ase-group									
	Boys			-	79.71	80.73	83.33	83.33	100.00	87.50
	Girls			-	57.57	58.56	59.42	59.42	100.00	61.10
	Total			-	68.88	68.89	71.63	71.63	100.00	74.30
	Classes V-VII (ase-group 10-13)									
a)	Total Enrolment									
	Boys		"	860	794	872	880	880	1225	960
	Girls		"	570	537	596	602	602	825	630
	Total		"	1430	1331	1468	1482	1482	22050	1590
	Percentage to ase-group									
	Boys			47.49	45.95	49.29	47.48	47.48	60.20	51.80
	Girls			31.04	30.65	33.22	32.68	32.68	40.00	33.50
	Total			39.21	38.25	41.20	40.58	40.58	50.00	42.60
	Enrolment of Scheduled Castes									
	Boys		"	84	80	81	84	84	144	100
	Girls		"	45	43	44	45	45	142	60
	Total		"	129	123	125	129	129	286	160
	Percentage to ase-group									
	Boys			-	33.06	34.06	33.07	33.07	50.00	38.50
	Girls			-	17.55	17.85	17.51	17.51	50.00	22.80
	Total			-	25.26	26.20	11.04	11.04	50.00	30.60
	Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes									
	Boys		000	17	16	16	17	17	20	17
	Girls		"	10	9	9	10	10	19	11
	Total		"	27	25	25	27	27	39	28
	Percentage to ase-group									
	Boys			-	31.37	30.73	31.48	31.48	25.00	31.50
	Girls			-	16.67	16.17	18.52	18.52	25.00	19.30
	Total			-	23.81	22.81	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.20

STATEMENT GN-3 (Contd.)

Sl No	Item	Code No.	Unit	Sixth Five year Plan (1980-85) Target	1980-83 Achievement	1983-84 Achievement	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target Proposed	1985-86 Target Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Target	Anticipatd Ach.	10	11
34.	Secondary Education									
	i) Classes VIII-X									
	Enrolment									
	Boys		000	510	476	487	510	510	650	550
	Girls		"	280	270	274	280	280	350	300
	Total		"	790	742	861	790	790	1000	850
	ii) Classes XI-XII (General Classes)									
	Enrolment									
	Boys		"	125	123	124	125	140	300	150
	Girl		"	45	41	45	45	49	100	60
	Total		"	170	164	169	170	189	400	210
35.	Enrolment in Vocational Courses									
	i) Post-elementary stage									
	Total		Nos.							
	Girls		"							
	ii) Post High School Stage									
	Total		"	7650	3668	4450	5600	5350	12750	8850
	Girls		"	1275	593	700	900	862	2100	1600
36.	Enrolment in Non-Formal Education:(Part Time continuing classes)									
	i) Age-group 6-10									
	Total-Girls		Nos.	36000	27900	28000	72000	72000	685000	135000
	ii) Age-group 11-13									
	Total-Girls		"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37.	Adult Education									
	i) Number of participants (age-group 15-35)									
	a) State & Central Sector Schemes									
			000	1743	605	297	300	300	2385	363
	b) Akshara Sene (State-Programme)									
			"	-	-	113	384	384	3122	448
	ii) No. of Centres opened under									
	a) Central Programme									
			Nos.	19500	11700	5700	5700	5700	43500	6900
	b) State's Programme									
			"	38950	7700	4200	4200	4200	3600	5200
	c) Akshara Sene									
			"	-	-	3769	6400	6400	89200	6400
38.	Teachers									
	i) Primary Classes I-IV									
	ii) Middle Classes V-VII									
	iii) Secondary Classes VIII-X									
	iv) Higher Secondary Classes									
			"	108360	120419	120419	122507	122507	136207	127207
			"	22429	25682	25698	28701	28701	32801	29701
			"	7194	7753	8837	9760	9760	12760	10035

STATEMENT GN-3 (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Item	Code No.	Unit	Sixth	1980-83	1983-84	1984-85		Seventh	1985-86
				Five year Plan (1980-85) Target	Achievement	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Ach.	Plan 1985-90 Target Proposed	Target Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2. HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE										
(i) Hospitals										
	a) Urban	Nos. (Cum.)	)		186	186	186	186	186	186
	b) Rural	" "	)		47	47	47	47	47	47
ii)	Dispensaries (Excluding PHC'S)	)	)	1771						
	a) Urban	" "	)		277	277	277	277	277	277
	b) Rural	" "	)		1212	1271	1321	1321	1371	1331
iii)	Beds									
	a) Urban hospitals and dispensaries	" "		29100	29100	29342	29342	29842	29842	29442
	b) Rural hospitals and dispensaries	" "		4069	4019	4177	4497	4223	7293	4623
	c) Primary Health Centres Beds	" "		2870	3226	3342	3492	3444	5004	3594
	d) Bed Population Ratio	No. (per 1000)		-	1:1019	1:1007	-	-	-	-
iv)	Nurse & Doctor Ratio	" (per 3 Doctors)		-	3:3	3:3	-	-	-	-
v)	Doctor Population Ratio	No. (per 1000 Population)		-	1:9791	1:8344	-	-	-	-
vi)	Health Centres									
	a) Sub-Centre	Nos. (Cumulative)		4214	4210	4753	5328	5328	5800	5403
	b) Primary Health Centre	"		321	315	328	353	365	525	390
	c) Subsidiary Health Centre (New FHCs.)	"		200	50	50	120	50	50	50
	d) Community Health Centres	"		46	45	57	65	61	131	71
vii)	Trainings of Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wives									
	a) Institutions	"		19	19	19	19	19	19	19
	b) Annual Intake	"		3420	1168	1821	1592	950	8170	3728
	c) Annual Out-turn	"		-	1168	1828	1592	950	7353	3357
viii)	Control of Diseases									
	a) T.B. Clinics	"		19	19	19	19	19	19	19
	b) Leprosy control Units (Units)	"		21	21	21	21	21	23	23
	c) Filaria Units	"		-	6	6	8	8	20	10
	d) SET Centres	"		670	670	670	670	670	NA	NA
	e) District T.B. Centres	"		19	19	19	19	19	27	21
	f) T.B. Isolation Beds (Nos)	"		254	204	204	234	234	484	284
	g) Cholera Combat Teams	"		5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	h) STD Clinics	"		28	27	27	28	28	31	29
	i) Filaria Control Units	"		-	7	7	7	7	7	7

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Sl No	Item	Code No.	Unit	Sixth Five year Plan (1980-85) Target	1980-83 Achievement	1983-84 Achievement	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target Proposed	1985-86 Target Proposed
							Target	Anticipated Ach.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	j) National Scheme for Prevention of Blindness:									
	i) Mobile Units set up		Nos. (Cum)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	ii) P.H.Cs assisted		"	178	178	178	189	189	326	209
	iii) Ophthalmic Department assisted		"	24	18	18	21	21	30	24
	ix) Maternity and Child Welfare centres (Other than PHCs, SHCs and SCs)									
	a) Rural		"	1388	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Urban		"	464	-	-	-	-	-	-
	x) Training and Employment of Multi-purpose workers									
	a) Districts covered		"	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
	b) Trainees trained		"	1267	1235	1238	1246	1246	1306	1256
	c) Workers trained		"	19506	18981	18981	18981	18981	19551	19101
	xi) Village Health Guide Scheme									
	a) V.H.G's Selected		"	-	2611	15831	18436	18436	26331	26331
	b) V.H.G's trained		"	-	2611	15831	18436	18436	26331	26331
	c) V.H.G's Working in the field		"	-	2611	15831	18436	18436	26331	26331
	d) No. of PHCs covered		"	-	42	217	217	217	345	345
	xii) Family Welfare									
	a) Rural FW Centres		"	315	269	269	269	269	345	20
	b) District FW Bureau		"	-	19	19	19	19	19	1
	c) City FW Centres		"	5	2	2	2	2	5	
	d) Urban FW Centres		"	171	143	143	171	143	193	15
	e) Post Partum Centres		"	45	45	57	59	59	99	6
	f) Regional FW Training Centres		"	2	2	2	2	2	2	
	g) ANM Training Schools		"	19	19	19	19	19	19	19

STATEMENT GN -3 (contd.)

Sl No	Item	Code No.	Unit	Sixth	1980-83	1983-84	1984-85		Seventh	1985-86
				Five year Plan (1980-85) Target	Achievement	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Ach.	Plan 1985-90 Target Proposed	Target Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
40. SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY										
A. Urban Water Supply										
i) Corporation Towns(Townwise)										
1)Mysore City:										
	a)Augmentation of capacity		Mld.	94.40	88.02	88.02	88.02	94.40	94.40	94.40
	b) Population covered		lakhs	5.25	5.01	5.13	5.13	5.13	5.80	5.30
2)Hubli-Dharwad Municipal Corpn.										
	a)Augmentation of capacity		Mld	75.06	75.06	75.06	75.06	75.06	75.06	75.06
	b)Population covered		lakhs	5.85	5.56	5.71	5.85	5.85	6.61	6.03
3)Mansalona City:										
	a)Augmentation of capacity		Mld	40.50	32.65	32.65	34.00	36.00	36.00	36.00
	b)Population covered		lakhs	3.62	3.34	3.48	3.62	3.62	4.10	3.71
4)Gulbarga City:										
	a)Augmentation of capacity		Mld	33.40	10.02	19.02	19.02	19.02	34.70	19.02
	b)Population covered		lakhs	2.55	2.23	2.41	2.55	2.55	2.88	2.61
ii) Other Towns										
1)Original Schemes										
	a)Towns covered		No.	25	-	-	1	1	1	-
	b)Population covered		lakhs	2.40	-	-	0.11	0.11	0.14	-
2)Augmentation Schemes										
	a)Towns covered		No.	123	78	27	28	28	101	14
	b)Population covered		lakhs.	18.88	12.61	10.33	6.32	6.32	22.82	3.23
B. Urban Sanitation										
Sewerage Schemes										
i)Corporation Towns										
	a) Augmentation capacity		Mld.							
	b) Population covered		lakhs							
ii)Other Towns										
1)Original Schemes										
	a)Towns covered		No.	5	11	3	4	4	11	4
	b)Population covered		lakhs	2.97	8.89	1.57	1.20	1.20	5.62	1.98
C. Latrines Conversion Programme:										
i)Latrines converted										
	ii)Towns covered		No.	1	-	-	Not available		4	-
	iii)Population covered		lakhs	0.58	-	-	0.29	0.29	-	-
D Urban Low Cost Sanitation										
i)Latrines constructed										
	ii)Towns covered		No.	-	-	-	-	-	24050	4729
	iii)Population covered		lakhs	-	-	-	-	-	12	2
E Rural Water Supply(MNP)										
1)Piped Water Supply										

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Sl No	Item	Code No.	Unit	Sixth Five year Plan (1980-85) Target	1980-83 Achievement	1983-84 Achievement	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target Proposed	1985-86 Target Proposed	
							Target	Anticipated Ach.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	a) Villages covered		No.	1200	718	240	313	313	4340	630	
	b) Population covered		lakhs	14.40	7.44	2.40	3.15	3.15	10.00	2.00	
	2) Power Pump Tubewells										
	a) Villages covered		No.	Not in operation							
	3) Hand Pump Tubewells										
	a) Villages covered *		'000	23.30	11.15	4.30	10.52	10.52	15.00	5.28	
	b) Population covered		lakhs	46.60	54.48	**	**	**	**	**	
	* Includes hamlets, Janatha Housing Colonies										
	4) Sanitary wells										
	a) Villages covered		No.	-	-	-	1600	1600	50000	3000	
	b) Population covered		lakhs	-	-	-	0.08	0.08	2.50	0.15	
	5) Open Dugwells										
	a) Villages covered		No.	3516	3516	986	956	956	-	-	
	b) Population covered		lakhs		Not available						
	ii) Central Sector (ARP)										
	a) Piped Water Supply:										
	Villages covered		No.	1200	229	187	122	122	2500	135	
	Population covered		lakhs	14.40	3.50	1.89	1.25	1.25	25.00	1.35	
	b) Power-Pump Tubewells:										
	Villages covered		No.	Not in operation							
	Population covered		lakhs								
	c) Hand-Pump Tubewells:										
	Villages covered		No.	5570	3651	2706	2148	2148	9000	3700	
	Population covered		lakhs		Not available						
	d) Sanitary Wells:										
	Villages Covered		No.	--	--	--	--	--	50000	3000	
	Population covered		lakhs	--	--	--	--	--	2.50	0.15	
	e) Open Dug Wells:										
	Villages covered		No.		Nil						
	Population covered		lakhs		Nil						
	iii) Other Rural Water Supply Programme										
	a) Piped Water Supply:										
	Villages covered		No.								
	Population covered		lakhs								
	b) Power-Pump Tubewells:										
	Villages covered		No.								
	Population covered		lakhs								
	c) Hand-Pump Tubewells:										
	Villages covered		No.								

STATEMENT GN -3 (contd.)

Sl No	Item	Code No.	Unit	Sixth Five year Plan (1980-85) Target	1980-83 Achievement	1983-84 Achievement	1984-85 Target	Anticipated Ach.	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target Proposed	1985-86 Target Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	d) Population covered Sanitary Wells:		Takhs		No programme other than MNP schemes since the entire Rural Water Supply is considered as MNP.					
	Villages covered		No.							
	e) Population covered Open Dug Wells:		lakhs							
	Villages covered		No.							
	f) Population covered Others. If any (Please specify)		lakhs							
	Villages covered		No.							
	Population covered		lakhs							
41.	Housing									
i)	Rural Housing:									
	Provision of House-Sites-Cum-Construction Scheme for rural landless workers:									
a)	Allotment of sites		lakhs.No. (Cum)	11.95	11.01	12.01	13.01	13.01	18.01	14.00
b)	Construction assistance		" "	5.79	3.48	4.13	4.90	4.90	9.95	5.91
c)	Village Housing Projects		" "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii)	Urban Housing									
a)	Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme		No. cum	2275	2464	2464	2464	2464	2464	2464
b)	Low Income Group Housing Scheme		" "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c)	Middle-Income Group Housing Scheme		" "	4074	2488	3918	5309	4579	8399	5149
d)	High Income Group Housing Scheme		" "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e)	Rental Housing Scheme		" "	2455	953	1085	1334	1214	1334	1244
f)	Land Acquisition and area Development (Area Developed)		Ha "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g)	Slum Clearance		No. "	4000	1002	2202	7838	4702	15402	7402
h)	House Building Advance to Govt. Servant		" "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i)	Houses for Economically Weaker Sections		" "	-	-	-	-	-	5410	800
ii)	Police Housing		" "	20575	19775	19975	20175	20175	23175	20775
iii)	Others (Specify)		" "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

42. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

STATEMENT GN -3 (contd.)

Sl No	Item	Code No.	Unit	Sixth Five year Plan (1980-85) Target	1980-83 Achievement	1983-84 Achievement	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target Proposed	1985-86 Target Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Target	Anticiptd Ach.	10	11
	1) Financial Assistance to Local Bodies									
	Remunerative Schemes:									
	a) Shops and Market Centres		No. cum	1742	28	380	380	380	3104	3104
	b) Other Romunerative Schemes		" "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-Remunerative Schemes									
	Construction of Roads		Kms.	34.64	7.79	18.00	18.00	18.00	34.64	34.64
	Construction of Parks		Sq. Mts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Beautification Schemes		No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ii) Town and Regional Planning									
	a) Master Plans Prepared		No. Cum	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	b) Regional Plans Prepared		" "	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
	iii) Environmental Improvement of Slums (MNP)									
	Persons benefitted		No. '000	400	259	359	487	487	818	537
	iv) Others (specify)		(cum)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43.	LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE									
	i) Craftsmen Trainings:									
	a) No. of Industrial Trainings Institutes (ITIs)		No	24	21	24	34	33	34	34
	b) Intake capacity		"	3900	3292	3488	4128	4064	4144	4128
	c) No. of persons undergoing trainings		"	5800	4604	4996	6276	6148	6308	6212
	d) Outturn			2500	2100	2292	2932	2868	2948	2932
	ii) Apprenticeship Trainings									
	a) Trainings Places located		No.	10000	8010	8810	9000	8900	14900	10100
	b) Trainings Places utilised		"	9000	4654	5302	6262	6262	12262	7462
	c) Apprentices trained		"	-	7547	4248	-	-	-	-
	iii) No. of Employment Exchanges		"	38	36	36	38	38	38	38
	iv) Labour Welfare									
	a) Labour Welfare Centres		" cum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Bonded Labour:									
	Identified		No	All the 62699 identified bonded labourers were freed prior to VI plan						
	Released									
	Rehabilitated:									
	Under on-going programmes		No.	52755	15078	1359	10000	10000	22500	7500
	Under the Centrally sponsored schemes of Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour*									

* 9944 were rehabilitated prior to 1980-81

STATEMENT GN -3 (contd.)

Sl No	Item	Code No.	Unit	Sixth	1980-83	1983-84	1984-85		Seventh	1985-86
				Five year Plan (1980-85) Target	Achievement	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Ach.	Plan 1985-90 Target Proposed	Target Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
44. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES										
A Welfare of Scheduled Casts (Plan programmes only)										
i) Pre-matric education incentives										
a)	Scholarships/stipends		'000	230.7	146.6	49.9	54.0	54.0	487.0	90.3
b)	Other incentives like boardings, grant, books/ and dresses.		'000	11.7	22.0	25.2	25.2	25.2	2372.0	233.2
c)	Ashram/Residential schools		Nos.	32	24	16	16	16	20	7
ii) Economic Aid										
a)	For agriculture		No of families	Not Fixed	988					
b)	For animal husbandary		" "	4000	1609	1020	647	946	5000	1000
c)	For cottase industry		" "							
iii) Others										
a)	House-Sites		" "	Not fixed	1822	240	Not fixed	Not fixed	Not fixed	Not fixed
iv. Drinking Water Wells/Tanks Nos - - - - -										
v. Hostels										
a)	Hostels Started		Nos	56	218	49	-	-	1000	100
b)	Hostel building constructed			Not fixed	112	19	27	27	450	90
B. Welfare of scheduled Tribes: (Plan programme only)										
i. Pre Matric Education Incentives										
(a)	scholarships/Stipends.		'000s	46.80	25.44	13.81	13.81	13.81	710.00	16.00
(b)	Other incentives like boardings, grants, books, and dresses.		No	405	6421	5255	5255	5255	87100	17520
(c)	Ashrama/Residential schools		Nos	18	9	5	5	5	10	5
ii. Economic Aid:										
(a)	For agriculture		No of Families	115	459	250	250	250	500	100
(b)	For Animal husbandary		No of Families	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c)	Cottage Industry (sewing machines)		Nos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii. Others										

STATEMENT GN -3 (contd.)

1	Item	Code No.	Unit	Sixth Five year Plan (1980-85) Target	1980-83 Achievement	1983-84 Achievement	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target Proposed	1985-86 Target Proposed
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	(d) House Sites		Nos	Not fixed	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(e) Drinking water wells/Tanks		"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(a) Hostels Started		"	3	3				50	10
	(b) Hostels Buildings Constructed.		"	Not fixed	1	-	5	5	50	10
	5. SOCIAL WELFARE									
	) CHILD WELFARE									
	) ICDS-									
	Central Projects			No.						
	Units		No(cum)	63	31	48	63	48	128	63
	Beneficiaries		'000s	630	147	205	630	870	2206	906
	State Projects									
	Units		No(cum)	30	30	30	30	30	53	35
	Beneficiaries		'000s	307	110	188	307	307	730	370
	Balwadis-units				N I L					
	Beneficiaries				N I L					
	) Creches-units		No(cum)	50	20	13	50	50	170	70
	Beneficiaries		No	1250	500	325	1250	1250	4150	1750
	i) woman Welfare									
	a) Training cum-Production centres		Units	4	2	2	4	4	100	20
	Beneficiaries		No	120	25	27	120	120	3000	600
	b) Hostels for working Women		No(cum)	20	16	16	20	20	20	20
	Beneficiaries		"	1230	1105	1105	1230	1230	1230	1230
	i) Welfare of the Handicapped									
	Programmes for the Blind									
	Units		No.(cum)	4	4	4	4	4	7	5
	Beneficiaries		No	250	245	237	250	250	400	300
	Programmes for the deaf		Units	4	4	4	4	4	6	4
	Beneficiaries		No.	250	184	215	250	250	350	250
	Programmes for the orthopaedically handicapped		units		N I L					
	Beneficiaries		No.		N I L					
	Programmes for the mentally retarded		units		N I L					
	scholarships (Beneficiaries)		No.	2	2	2	4	4	4	2
	Supply of prosthetic aids-		No.	35000	10809	1183	1350	1350	13500	1350

STATEMENT GN -3 (contd.)

Sl No	Item	Code No.	Unit	Sixth Five year Plan (1980-85) Target	1980-83 Achievement	1983-84 Achievement	1984-85 Target	Anticipated Ach.	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target Proposed	1985-86 Target Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Beneficiaries		No.	2000	402	384	500	500	2500	500
iv)	Welfare of destitute and poor									
a)	Financial assistance to Women for income generating Programmes.									
	(Beneficiaries)		No.	-	2579	1005	1600	4500	Proposed to be Transferred to DRDS	
	Children (do)				N I L					
b)	Oldage Pension (beneficiaries)				N I L					

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN(1985-90)
AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86-M.N.P
OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

STATEMENT-GN 4

(Rs. lakhs)

NAME OF THE PROGRAMME	CD NO	SIXTH FIVEYEAR PLAN 1980-85 Agreed Outlay	1980-83 ACTUAL EXPEND- ITURE	1983-84 ACTUAL EXPEND- ITURE	1984-85 APPROVED OUTLAY BUDGETED	ANTICIPTD EXPEND- ITURE	SEVENTH PLAN 1985-90 PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	1985-86 (PROPOSED) TOTAL OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rural Electrification	01	140.00	178.60	160.00	1175.00*	733.00*	18660.00*	2000.00*	3580.00*	400.00
Rural Roads	02	4500.00	2342.83	1003.00	956.00	956.00	6840.00	6840.00	1045.00	1045.00
Elementary Education	03	2500.00	766.21	706.46	1154.00	1154.00	10250.00	1200.00	1312.00	172.00
Adult Education	04	500.00	117.55	70.00	142.00	142.00	1712.00	-	245.00	-
Rural Health	05	2003.00	630.60	443.32	890.55	890.55	8175.00	4515.00	1139.00	648.00
Rural Water SUPPLY	06	1900.00	5268.10	3736.50	2053.00	2188.00	12205.00	9714.00	2522.00	2014.00
Rural House Sites-cum- Construction Scheme:										
a) Allotment of Sites	07		139.85	72.00	72.00	72.00	300.00	-	79.20	-
b) Construc- tion ass- istance	08	5500.00	3374.72	1607.20	1701.50	1701.50	16669.00	12775.00	2189.37	2040.77
Sub-Total	09	5500.00	3514.57	1679.20	1773.50	1773.50	16969.00	12775.00	2268.57	2040.77
Environmen- tal Improve- ment of Slums	10	1500.00	414.99	145.60	347.00	347.00	1528.00	-	225.00	-
Nutrition	11	2243.00	892.38	514.70	1187.00	864.00	12828.00	-	1485.00	-
TOTAL	12	20786.00	14125.83	8458.78	9678.05	9048.05	89167.00	37044.00	13821.57	6319.77

* Entire rural electrification Programme is MNP as adopted by the State.

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90)
AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86 PHYSICAL TARGETS
AND ACHIEVEMENTS - M.N.P. STATEMENT GNS

Head of Development	unit	1979-80 level	Additional in the Plan/Year						seventh Plan 1985-90 Proposed target	annual Plan 1985-86 Proposed target
			sixth five year Plan target 1980-85	1980-83 ache.	1983-84 ache.	1984-85 target	anticl pated ache.			
1. Rural Electrification Villages electrified	No.	162	556	198	140	1560#	1060#	4524#	1350#	
# Entire rural electrification Programme has been adopted by the state as M.N.P.										
2. Rural Roads										
(a) Length	Kms.	32773	4027	1644	500	2500	2500	2583	500	
(b) Total No. of Villages covered by all weather roads in the State/UT	No.	7380 (cum)	659	744	123	180	180	890	128	
(c) Villages connected:										
(i) With a Population of 1500 and above.	No.	2153 (cum)	259	611	90	120	120	773	106	
(ii) With a Population between 1000-1500	No.	1170 (cum)	103	192	25	45	45	68	8	
(iii) With a Population below 1000	No.	4057 (cum)	297	135	8	15	15	49	14	

STATEMENT GN5 (Contd.)

Head of Development	unit	1979-80 level	sixth five year Plan target 1980-85	Additional in the Plan/Year				seventh Plan 1985-90 Proposed target	annual Plan 1985-86 Proposed target
				1980-83 ache.	1983-84 ache.	1984-85 target	1984-85 antici pated ache.		
3. Elementary Educa-tion									
(a) Classes I-IV (age-group 6-11 years) enrolment.	000's	3759	411	110	108	223	223	1088	160
(b) Classes V-VII (age-group 11-14 Years) enrolment.	000's	1190	240	141	137	14	14	568	108
4. Adult Education									
(a) Number of Participants (15-35 Years).	Lakh No.	2.14	17.43	6.05	2.97	3.00	3.00	23.85	3.63
(b) No. of Centres	No.	5686	19500	11700	5700	5700	5700	43500	6900
i) Centres									
ii) State	No.	2380	38950	7700	4200	4200	4200	36000	5200
iii) Voluntary Agencies									
iv) Other Programmes Aksharasene	No.	-	-	-	3769	6400	6400	-	-
5. Rural Health									
a) Sub-Centres	No.	3121(cum)	1193	1089	662	575	551	480	75
b) PHCs	No.	269(cum)	52	46	13	25	17	160	25
c) Subsidiary Health Centres	No.	-	200	50	-	70	-	-	-
d) community health centres	No.	11	5	34	12	8	4	70	10
e) PHCs covered under Village Health guide Scheme	No.	-	-	217	-	88	-	-	-

STATEMENT GNS (Contd.)

Head of Development	unit	1979-80 level	sixth five year Plan target 1980-85	Additional in the Plan/Year					
				1980-83 ache.	1983-84 ache.	1984-85 target	anticipat ed ache.	seventh Plan 1985-90 Propo sed target	annual Plan 1985-86 Propo sed target

6. Rural Water Supply

State Sector

i) Problem villages existing at the beginning of the year									
a) Villages	No.	2003	-	10487	4987	95	-	-	-
b) Population	000's	-	-	5530	2250	47.50	-	-	-
ii) Other villages } villages other than problem villages were provided with atleast one source of water supply prior to 1979-80									
iii) Villages covered by:									
a) Piped Water supply	No. (during the yr)	60	1200 (5 Yrs)	718	240	313	313	4340	630
b) Dug Wells	No.	29075	3516	3516	986	956	956	-	-
c) Hand-pump Tube-Wells	No. (cum)	22797	23100 (5 Yrs)	11149	4301	10520	10520	15000	5285
d) Power-pump Tube-Wells	No. }	Nil							
e) Others (Specify)	No. }								
f) Total Number of schemes in State Sector									
i) Piped Water supply	No.	60	1200 (dur the yr)(5 Yrs)	718	240	313	313	4340	630
ii) Hand Pump tube wells	No.	22797	23100 (cum)	11140	4301	10520	10520	15000	5285
iii) Power-pump Tube-wells	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Dug Wells	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Others (Specify)	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT/GN5 (Contd.)

Head of Development	unit	1979-80 level	sixth five year Plan target 1980-85	Additional in the Plan/Year				
				1980-83 ache.	1983-84 ache.	1984-85 taret	antici Pated ache.	seventh Plan 1985-90 PROPO- sed taret	annual Plan 1985-86 PROPO- sed taret
Central Sector(ARP)								
a) Problem Villages	No.							
b) Population	000's							
c) Other villages	No.		Included under					
d) Population	000's		State sector					
e) Villages covered by:								
i) Piped water SUPPLY	No.		Included under State sector	229	187	122	122	2500 135
ii) Dus wells	No.			Nil				
iii) Hand-PUMP Tube-wells	No.		Included under State sector	3651	2706	2128	2148	9000 3700
iv) Power-PUMP Tube-wells	No.			Nil				
v) Others(specify)	No.							
f) Total number of schemes:-Central Sector								
i) Piped water SUPPLY	No.		Included under State sector	229	187	122	122	2500 135
ii) Hand-PUMP Tube-wells	No.		--do--	3651	2706	2148	2148	9000 3700
iii) Power-PUMP Tube-wells	No.							
iv) Dus Wells	No.							
v) Others(specify)	No.							

STATEMENT GNS (Contd.)

Head of Development	unit	1979-80 level	Additional in the Plan/Year						
			sixth five year plan target 1980-85	1980-83 ache.	1983-84 ache.	1984-85 target	anticipated ache.	seventh Plan 1985-90 Proposed target	annual Plan 1985-86 Proposed target
7. Rural House-sites-cum construction Schemes									
Allotment of sites	lakhs No	8.83 (cum)	3.12	2.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	1.00
and assistance (Including T S P)	lakhs no	1.77 (cum)	4.02	1.71	0.65	0.77	0.77	5.05	1.01
8. Nutrition									
a) Beneficiaries under Special Nutrition Programmes in ICDS (Includes Non Plan efforts)									
Children 0-6 years	000's	99	855*	205@	314	855	942	2120*	1260
Women	000's	2	95*	51@	78	95	235	530*	315
b) Beneficiaries under Special Nutrition Programme outside ICDS									
Children 0-6 years	000's	361	393*	125@	55	393	144	-	-
Women	000's	19	13*	31@	13	13	35	-	-
Beneficiaries under Mid-day Meals Programme									
	lakhs No	2.00	7.20*	10.80@	11.08	11.62	11.62	15.00*	11.95
(Position during the year)									
9. Environmental Improvement of slums									
b) Persons benefited	lakh nos	0.77(cum)	4.00	1.82	1.00	1.28	1.28	3.31	0.50

* Terminal year Target

@ Achievement during 1982-83

STATEMENT GN-6
DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES
 (Outlay and Expenditure under Central Sector only)

(Rs. lakhs).

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of sharing expenditure (ie. 50:50) 100% etc.	Sixth Plan outlay (1980-85)	Actual Expendr 1980-83	Actual Expendr 1983-84	Allocation 1984-85	Anti-Expendr	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Proposed outlay	1985-86 Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES								
i) CROP-HUSBANDRY- Agriculture Dept.								
1. C.S.S.-Minikit, Cum. Community nursery-paddy	100%	50.00	20.28	15.00	16.10	16.10	80.50	16.10
2. C.S.S.-Minikit-Nurseries on Rasi	100%	-	-	-	5.00	-	25.00	5.00
3. C.S.S.-Minikit Demonstration on Maize and Millets	100%	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	5.00
New schemes:								
4. C.S.S.-Minikit Demonstration on pulses (New schemes)	100%	-	-	-	-	-	30.00	6.00
5(i) C.S.S.-NODP (Dev. of Oil seeds)	100%	325.00	97.40	44.50	161.60	161.60	1050.00	185.83
C.S.S.-NODP Normal	100%	-	-	-	57.65	57.65	360.00	63.40
(ii) Irrigated & Dev of Sunflower CSS NODP Sunflower Cultivation								
6. CSS Eradication of Pests and diseases	30:70	159.00	33.68	16.50	9.00	9.00	65.00	13.00
7. CSS-ICDP-Rainfed	50:50	204.00	81.74	27.50	31.50	31.50	255.00	42.62
8. CSS-ICDP-TBP Area	50:50	131.00	43.37	15.03	19.50	19.50	132.00	22.00
9. CSS-ICDP-M.P. Area	50:50	60.00	32.86	7.00	9.00	9.00	60.00	10.00
10. CSS-ICDP-Prod'n of Hybrid Cottonseeds	50:50	46.00	18.57	3.00	5.75	5.75	37.50	6.25
11. CSS-Dev of Pulses	26:74	91.00	23.73	11.00	14.70	14.70	83.20	14.70
12. CSS-Input Kits for small & Marginal Farmers	50:50	-	-	-	87.50	87.50	437.50	87.50
13. Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan	100%	-	16.83	12.50	12.50	12.50	200.00	30.00
14. Special Central Asst. for Special Component Plan	100%	-	66.40	10.00	10.00	10.00	150.00	20.00
TOTAL-1-CROP HUSBANDRY- Agriculture Dept		1066.00	434.86	162.03	439.80	434.80	2990.70	527.40
ii) HORTICULTURE								
1. CSS for establishment of elite seed farm for Coconut	50:50 I		3.14	1.20	1.20		-	-
2. CSS for Production & distribution of T&D seedlings	50:50 I		5.01	1.50	1.50	1.50	-	-

STATEMENT GN-6 (contd.)
(Rs. lakhs).

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of sharing expenditure (ie. 50:50) 100% etc.	Sixth Plan outlay (1980-85)	Actual Expendr 1980-83	Actual Expendr 1983-84	Allocation	1984-85 Anti-Expendr	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Proposed outlay	1985-86 Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. CSS for Package Programme on Coconut	50:50	I	7.42	3.00	3.40	3.40	-	-
4. CSS for establishment of elite seed farm for Coconut D&T	50:50	I	7.15	2.75	3.00	3.00	-	-
5. CSS for establishment of Progeny Orchard on Cashew	50:50	I	84.33	0.47	0.50	0.50	-	-
6. CSS for laying out of demonstrations on Cashew	50:50	I	2.30	2.00	1.75	1.75	-	-
7. CSS for subsidised plantation on Cashew	50:50	I	1.53	9.15	12.15	12.15	20.00	10.00
8. CSS for Production of quality Coconut seedlings strengthening of existing Coconut nursery	50:50	I	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. CSS for development of Cashewnut	50:50	I	-	-	2.00	2.00	10.00	2.00
TOTAL (ii) HORTICULTURE			84.33	27.02	20.10	25.50	30.00	12.00
TOTAL-1 Crop Husbandry:			1150.33	461.88	182.13	465.30	3020.70	539.40
2. MARKETING								
i. Central Sector scheme for Development of selected regulated market	100%		100.00	72.26	25.00	-	100.00	20.00
ii. CSS for Development of regulated Market	100%		125.00	68.12	25.00	-	100.00	20.00
TOTAL-2- MARKETING			225.00	140.38	50.00	-	200.00	40.00
3. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE								
i) CSS on River Valley Project	100%		150.00	205.00	101.41	110.00	910.00	152.00
ii) CSS for Popularisation of water conservation & Harvesting Technology	100%		-	-	8.42	8.42	20.00	9.53
iii) CSS for custom hiring	50:50		-	-	-	20.92	25.72	12.86
iv) CSS for popularisation of seed cum fertiliser drills	50:50		-	-	-	16.46	32.92	16.46
v) Special Central Assistance to special Component plan	100		-	-	10.00	10.00	150.00	20.00

STATEMENT GN-6 (contd.)

(Rs. lakhs).

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of sharing expenditure (ie. 50:50) 100% etc.	Sixth Plan outlay (1980-85)	Actual Expendr 1980-83	Actual Expendr 1983-84	Allocation	1984-85 Anti-Expendr	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Proposed outlay	1985-86 Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
FOREST								
vi) CSS of soil conservation in the catchment of river valley Project	50:50	65.60	46.81	12.45	14.95	14.95	118.00	16.00
TOTAL-3- Soil & Water conservation		215.60	251.81	132.28	180.75	180.75	1256.64	226.85
4. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY								
i) Centrally sponsored scheme to control Foot and Mouth Disease by Vaccination in Cattle and Buffaloes	25:25:50	11.25	7.60	1.13	1.50	1.50	7.50	1.50
ii) All India Co-ordinated Research Project of ICAR for Epidemiological studies on F & M Disease	25:75	6.00	0.75	0.75	1.80	1.80	8.38	1.87
iii) CSS for Eradication of Rinderpest in border areas	50:50	18.00	9.40	4.00	4.00	4.00	25.00	4.50
iv) CSS for establishment of Rinderpest surveillance & Containment Vaccination Programme	50:50	1.50	1.40	0.50	0.50	0.50	12.50	2.50
v) CSS for Systematic Control of Live stock diseases	50:50	-	-	2.25	10.00	10.00	26.50	6.00
vi) CSS of surveillance of Disease of animal	50:50	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	6.25	1.00
vii) Scheme of ICAR of Pilot Sample Survey on estimation of No. of Pigs slaughtered of study of swine Practice	50:50	1.25	-	-	-	-	2.00	0.50
viii) Sample Survey Scheme of Milk, egg & wool	50:50	-	-	-	3.80	3.80	12.50	2.00
ix) CSS of Assistance to Small Marginal Farmers & Agricultural labourers for rearing of Cross bred heifers	50:50	-	18.32	1.25	1.50	1.50	8.25	1.65
x) Tribal Area sub-plan (Central Additive scheme)	No fixed share of GOI	-	15.06	10.00	10.00	10.00	90.00	13.00

STATEMENT GN-6 (contd.)

(Rs.lakhs).

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of sharing expenditure (ie.50:50) 100% etc.	Sixth Plan outlay (1980-85)	Actual Expendr 1980-83	Actual Expendr 1983-84	Allocation	1984-85 Anti. Expendr	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Proposed outlay	1985-86 Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
xi) SPL, Component Plan for SC's Under special Central Assistance	No fixed share of GOI	-	171.73	40.00	40.90	40.90	240.00	44.00
xii) CSS of Small/Marginal Farmers Agriculture	50:50	-	44.99	6.25	6.50	6.50	32.50	6.50
TOTAL -4- ANIMAL HUSBANDRY		38.00	269.25	66.13	81.50	81.50	471.38	85.02
5. FISHERIES								
i) Central Sector scheme of fish farmers development agencies for intensive development of inland fish culture	83:17	18.00	4.56	3.00	10.00	10.00	90.00	18.00
ii) CSS of Natural fish seed programme	70:30	-	-	-	42.00	42.00	66.00	21.00
iii) CSS of Pilot Project for development of brackish water fish culture	50:50	-	2.17	3.80	5.65	5.65	-	-
iv) CSS of brackish water Fish farming	50:50	-	-	2.50	10.00	10.00	25.00	5.00
v) CSS of fishing harbour at Malpe	50:50	94.42	74.09	17.00	5.00	5.00	120.00	30.00
vi) CSS of Fishing harbour at Honnavar	50:50	7.09	14.31	2.50	0.75	0.75	-	-
vii) CSS of Fishing harbour at Mangalore	50:50	26.25	-	2.50	10.00	10.00	50.00	20.00
viii) CSS of other Fishing harbour	50:50	16.52	1.95	-	4.25	4.25	25.00	5.00
ix) NCDC sponsored scheme for financial assistance to fisheries Co-operatives	100%	-	2.31	2.26	3.00	3.00	15.00	3.00
x) NCDC sponsored scheme loan assistance to Fisheries co-operatives	100%	-	4.37	5.45	4.00	4.00	20.00	4.00
xi) spl. Component Plan- Spl. central assistance scheme	100%	-	25.83	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00	10.00
xii) Other loans	100%	-	-	14.00	-	-	-	-
xiii) Group Accident insurance scheme	100%	-	-	-	-	-	15.00	3.00
TOTAL -5- FISHERIES		162.28	129.59	63.01	104.65	104.65	476.00	119.00

STATEMENT GN-6 (contd.)
(Rs. lakhs).

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of sharing expenditure (ie. 50:50 100% etc.)	Sixth Plan outlay (1980-85)	Actual Expendr 1980-83	Actual Expendr 1983-84	Allocation	1984-85 Anti-Expendr	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Proposed outlay	1985-86 Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. FOREST								
i) CSS Social forestry for rural fuel wood plantation	50:50	346.50	136.73	88.00	100.00	135.00	1020.47	155.00
ii) CSS DEVELOPMENT OF Bhadra sanctuary	50:50	-	3.62	3.10	4.60	4.60	15.00	5.00
iii) CSS-Development of Ranibennur sanctuary	50:50	-	4.77	4.60	4.60	4.60	5.00	5.00
iv) CSS-Project Tiser Bandipur	50:50	65.00	20.92	6.30	7.50	7.50	45.00	8.00
v) CSS-Bannershatta National park	50:50	89.00	3.96	5.75	5.80	5.80	20.00	6.00
vi) CSS Establishment of monitoring cell	50:50	2.40	0.01	0.35	0.35	0.35	2.50	0.40
vii) CSS-Maintenance of cashew plantation	-	-	0.30	-	-	-	-	-
viii) CSS Development of Rubber plantation	50:50	-	9.54	-	-	-	-	-
ix) CSS-Expansion of area under cashew	50:50	36.00	29.28	0.93	1.25	1.25	-	-
x) CSS Proseny orchard for cashew	50:50	1.00	1.30	0.35	0.35	0.35	-	-
xi) Special component Plan CCA	100%	-	18.72	10.00	10.00	10.00	-	-
xii) Tribal sub Plan	-	-	-	5.50	10.00	10.00	-	-
xiii) Mookambike sanctuary	50:50	-	-	-	-	-	30.00	5.00
xiv) Mookambike Nasarh	50:50	-	-	-	-	-	30.00	5.00
xv) Fire Protection	50:50	-	-	-	-	-	60.00	10.00
xvi) Biosphere	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.00	4.00
TOTAL-6- FOREST		539.90	229.15	124.88	144.45	179.45	1247.97	203.40
TOTAL I- AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES		2331.11	1482.06	618.43	976.65	1005.45	6672.69	1213.67
II RURAL DEVELOPMENT								
A. Special programmes for Rural Development								
i) IRD (Including TSP)	50:50	3115.50	1163.17	721.60	711.00	711.00	8674.00	1735.00
ii) DPAP Central Sector	50:50	852.50	950.07	382.00	517.00	517.00	2585.00	525.00
iii) NREF (Including TSP)	50:50	4240.00	3216.69	1040.00	1160.00	1160.00	15000.00	2112.00
iv) Development of women & Children in Rural areas	50:50	-	-	15.40	15.50	15.50	140.00	18.00
v) Special livestock Production programme	50:50	-	-	37.50	37.50	37.50	150.00	45.00

STATEMENT GN-6 (contd.)
(Rs.lakhs).

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of sharing expenditure (ie.50:50) 100% etc.	Sixth Plan outlay (1980-85)	Actual Expdr 1980-83	Actual Expdr 1983-84	Allocation	1984-85 Anti. Expdr	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Proposed outlay	1985-86 Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
vi) TRYSEM	50:50	-	20.14	24.00	24.00	24.00	160.00	30.00
vii) Establishment of Monitoring cell for IRD	50:50	-	0.04	44.00	44.00	44.00	500.00	96.00
viii) Rural Landless Employment guarantee Scheme	100	-	-	470.00	2350.00	2350.00	42300.00	7050.00
ix) Scheme for Small and Marginal farmers	50:50	-	-	150.00	350.00	350.00	1750.00	35.00
x) BIRD Project	50:50	-	2.50	17.00	17.00	17.00	16.00	16.00
xi) Special Central Asst. for Irrigation wells	100	-	-	400.00	500.00	500.00	2500.00	2500.00
xii) Directorate of DPAP	50:50	-	22.15	8.00	8.00	8.00	40.00	8.00
xiii) Integrated Development of Western Ghats	100	1445.00	592.97	370.00	371.00	457.00	2000.00	450.00
B Land Reforms	50:50	-	45.52	30.00	30.00	30.00	225.00	45.00
TOTAL- II- RURAL DEVELOPMENT		9653.00	6013.25	3709.50	6135.00	6135.00	76040.00	14665.00
III CO-OPERATION								
1. Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund	100	300.00	103.00	107.00	100.00	100.00	612.00	100.00
2. Margin money requirements for Marketing Co-operatives for Procurement & Stocking & distribution of fertilizers & other Agril. inputs	100	65.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Financial Assistance to Departmental stores & large sized retail outlets for common Kitchen Centres of Federation CS.	100	440.00	12.71	88.25	91.00	91.00	415.78	67.94
4 Investment in Co-OP Sugar factories	100	250.00	88.70	129.00	9.00	9.00	30.60	30.60
5 Investment in Co-OP spinning Mills	100	575.00	216.10	200.00	250.00	250.00	1106.04	160.00

STATEMENT GN-6 (Contd.)

(Rs. lakhs).

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of sharing expenditure (ie. 50:50) 100% etc.	Sixth Plan outlay (1980-85)	Actual Expendr 1980-83	Actual Expendr 1983-84	Allocation	1984-85 Anti-Expendr	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Proposed outlay	1985-86 Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6 Loans for Construction of Marketing godowns	100	38.64	13.01	18.00	19.00	19.00	472.46	14.00
7 Loans for Construction of rural godowns	100	333.75	179.64	132.00	45.00	45.00	384.33	82.80
8 National grid of Rural godowns	100			45.00	15.00	15.00	61.60	10.00
9 Cadre fund for meeting the cost of paid secretaries of VSSSN	100	185.00	134.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	-
10 Loans for providing NOC	100	51.25	10.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	61.20	10.00
11 Loans for construction of godowns-Marketing Federation	100	70.28	2.52	10.00	10.00	10.00	-	-
12 Loans for construction of primary Processing societies	100	52.50	16.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	-	-
13. Margin Money to Agril. Cr. societies for distribution of consumer goods in rural areas	100	210.60	77.25	25.00	25.00	25.00	183.60	30.00
14 Loans for small & medium sized Processing units	100	274.19	213.45	60.00	330.00	330.00	459.00	75.00
15 Assistance to Technical staff CAMPCO (subsidy)	100	5.00	0.23	1.00	1.00	1.00	6.12	1.00
16 Assistance for Technical staff of Marketing Federation (subsidy)	100	5.00	-	-	1.00	1.00	6.12	1.00
17 Share capital contribution to CAMPCO (Margin Money)	100	60.00	83.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-	-
18 Share Capital Contribution to Marketing Federation (Margin Money)	100	60.00	-	40.00	40.00	40.00	244.80	40.00
19 Distribution of Consumers articles in rural areas	100	265.17	99.25	35.00	37.00	37.00	218.49	35.70
20 Student Consumers stores	100	14.55	0.08	3.75	3.65	3.65	18.36	3.00
21 Consumers Industries	100	17.50	2.25	3.00	4.00	4.00	-	-
22 Loans to Milk processing Societies in other than KDDC area for Milk Processing plants & transport Vehicles	100	70.00	8.40	15.00	15.00	15.00	10.00	10.00
23 Loans for service repair centres for agril Machinery	100	-	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	-

STATEMENT GN-6 (Contd.)
(Rs. lakhs).

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of sharing expenditure (ie. 50:50) 100% etc.	Sixth Plan outlay (1980-85)	Actual Expendr 1980-83	Actual Expendr 1983-84	Allocation	1984-85 Anti-Expendr	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Proposed outlay	1985-86 Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24 Loans for Fruit Processing Societies (NCDC)	100	32.50	9.10	30.00	30.00	30.00	-	
25 Loans for establishment of Processing inputs units by CAMPCO	100	45.00	8.37	160.00	160.00	160.00	-	
26 Assistance for establishment of grainase Cum Chawki rearing Centres	100	18.00	13.75	3.00	7.00	7.00	85.68	14.00
27 Co-operative spinning mills (Subsidy)	100	-	1.65	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	-
28 Loans for Construction of godowns under SCP	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 Loans for construction of godowns under TSP	100	-	-	5.00	5.00	5.00	-	-
30 Margin Money Assistance to scs/silk twistars(c.s)	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 Margin Money to KSTMPCO, Belgaum	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Loans to Binkadakatti Oil Processing C.S	100	-	-	60.00	-	-	-	-
33 Loans to Dharwad Oil Processing CS. Gadas	100	-	-	48.00	-	-	-	-
34 Loans for Construction of godowns by PACS/CS MKTG PAD/ under NCDC	100	-	-	-	45.00	45.00	716.00	115.00
35 Project World Bank Scheme: Strengthening of share capital base of Primary Marketing Societies for Revitalisation/ Development of business activities	100	-	-	-	-	-	122.40	20.00
TOTAL - III - CO-OPERATION		3438.93	1294.14	1333.00	1358.65	1358.65	5214.58	800.04
IV IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL								
1. Water Development (Survey & Investigation)								
i Central Sector scheme for Research applied to River Valley Projects	100	-	0.93	0.28	1.00	00.75	25.00	5.00

STATEMENT GN-6 (Contd.)

(Rs. lakhs).

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of sharing expenditure (ie. 50:50) 100% etc.	Sixth Plan outlay (1980-85)	Actual Expdr 1980-83	Actual Expdr 1983-84	Allocation	1984-85 Anti-Expdr	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Proposed outlay	1985-86 Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ii Central sector scheme NSCT Programme of Studies on Water resources KERS	100	-	3.25	0.61	-	-	10.00	3.00
Sub Total -1 Water Development		-	4.18	0.89	1.00	0.75	35.00	8.00
2 MINOR IRRIGATION GROUND WATER INVESTIGATION MINOR IRRIGATION (Ground Water)								
1 css for strengthening of surface water and ground water organisation		-	50.60	32.24	32.24	32.24	319.00	83.00
11 special Component plan	50.50	-	-	6.00	6.00	6.00	18.00	3.50
TOTAL-2 MINOR IRRIGATION GROUND INVESTIGATION		-	50.60	38.24	38.24	38.24	337.00	86.50
3 Command area development								
1 CADA-TBP				51.00	46.99	46.99	555.00	89.00
11 CADA-Malappurba & Ghataprabha Project	60.40	949.61	620.02	195.00	206.75	206.75	1104.00	177.00
111 CADA Cauvery Basin Projects				100.00	100.00	100.00	914.00	146.00
IV CADA-UKP				341.00	361.26	361.26	1759.00	281.00
V CADA-Secretariat	50.50	-	1.43	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00	2.00
VI CSS for development of Land	100	-	21.79	28.00	-	-	-	-
TOTAL 3 Command Area Development		949.61	643.24	717.00	717.00	717.00	4342.00	695.00
TOTAL IV IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL		949.61	698.02	756.13	756.24	755.99	4714.00	789.50
V POWER								
(a) Power Projects								
1 Loans to KPC for chakra scheme (Kudremukh- Project)	100	-	1209.50	200.00	550.00	550.00	-	-
(b) Transmission and distub- tion schemes								
(1) Interstate Transmission	100	-	375.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	319.00	180.00
(11) Loans to KEB for chakra Scheme (Kuduremukh - Project)	100	-	27.69	5.00	55.00	55.00	5.00	5.00
TOTAL-b: Transmission and distribution		-	402.69	105.00	155.00	155.00	324.00	185.00

STATEMENT GN-6 (Contd.)
(Rs. lakhs).

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of sharing expenditure (ie. 50:50 100% etc.)	Sixth Plan outlay (1980-85)	Actual Expendr 1980-83	Actual Expendr 1983-84	Allocation	1984-85 Anti-Expendr	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Proposed outlay	1985-86 Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(c) New sources of energy								
(i) Rural Energy (IREP)	50.50	-	-	-	-	-	242.00	30.25
(ii) Setting up of Bio-gas	100	-	27.10	1.40	75.00	75.00	1335.00	267.00
TOTAL C-NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY	-	-	27.10	1.40	75.00	75.00	1577.00	297.25
TOTAL V POWER	-	-	1639.69	306.40	780.00	780.00	1901.00	482.25
I INDUSTRY AND MINERALS								
1 Large and medium Industries								
(1) Investment in karnataka state financial corporation central Assistance	100%	-	30.00	-	-	-	-	-
(11) KEONICS	100%	-	29.10	-	-	-	-	-
(111) CSS of setting up of Testing and development Centre at Bangalore	100%	-	5.74	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL 1 Large & medium scale Industries	-	-	64.84	-	-	-	-	-
VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES (excluding Sericulture)								
(1) central section schemes for subsidy towards industrial units started in selected backward districts	100%	-	826.18	530.00	500.00	500.00	2500.00	500.00
(11) CSS for DIC'S Including Establishment Charges Building and promotional schemes	50:50	-	244.40	117.13	155.00	155.00	1200.00	375.00
111) REBATE ON SALE OF HANDLOOMS								
(a) K H D C	50:50	1324.20	327.04	50.00	100.00	150.00	1000.00	150.00
(b) Co-Operative Sector	-	-	-	-	100.00	150.00	600.00	100.00

STATEMENT GN-6 (Contd.)
(Rs. lakhs).

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of sharing expenditure (ie. 50:50) 100% etc.	Sixth Plan outlay (1980-85)	Actual Expendr 1980-83	Actual Expendr 1983-84	Allocation	1984-85 Anti. Expendr	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Proposed outlay	1985-86 Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(iv) Supply of improved appliance-handlooms	50:50	-	-	-	16.00	16.00	100.00	10.0
(v) Manaserial grants of primary handloom weavers Societies	50:50	-	3.28	1.54	1.25	1.25	25.00	2.0
(vi) Investments in primary weavers societies	50:50	-	2.45	9.95	5.00	5.00	80.00	5.0
(vii) Investment in apex weavers co-operative societies	50:50	-	40.00	25.00	5.00	5.00	270.00	12.0
(viii) Investment in K H D C share capital	50:50	-	112.96	-	-	-	357.00	50.0
(IX) Establishment of Handloom Technology Institute	50:50	-	-	-	-	-	75.00	15.0
(x) Central Sector scheme of margin money of sick and small scale units	100%	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	10.0
(xi) Central sector scheme of interest subsidy for Technically Qualified Engineers	100%	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	20.0
(xii) Centrally Sponsored scheme of census of small scale industries in the state	100%	-	2.29	1.15	1.50	1.50	15.00	3.0
(xiii) CSS of loans for preloom and post-loom facilities by K H D C	50:50	-	57.50	-	180.00	180.00	1071.00	150.0
(xiv) Seed money margin money for small industries	50:50	-	-	15.62	15.62	15.62	60.00	20.0
(xv) Investment in KSHDC	50:50	-	-	-	-	-	150.00	12.0
(xvi) Rebate of sale of Handicrafts	50:50	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	1.0
(xvii) Interest Subsidy towards bank finance for craftsman	50:50	-	-	-	-	-	15.00	4.0
(xviii) Assistance to coir co-operatives	50:50	-	-	-	-	-	60.00	8.0

STATEMENT GN-6 (Contd.)
(Rs. lakhs).

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of sharing expenditure (ie. 50:50) 100% etc.	Sixth Plan outlay (1980-85)	Actual Expdr 1980-83	Actual Expdr 1983-84	Allocation	1984-85 Anti-Expdr	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Proposed outlay	1985-86 Proposed outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
(xix) Special component plan- for sc schemes under special central assistance industries and crafts	40:60	-	112.96	75.00	86.00	86.00	800.00	100.00	
(xx) Tribal sub-plan central additive scheme for industries and crafts	50:50	-	20.53	7.50	7.50	7.50	80.00	11.00	
(xxi) CSS of silk and cotton Handloom Export Production Project-grand in aid to K H D C	-	-	5.50	-	-	-	-	-	
(xxii) CSS of export oriented silk pilot project	-	-	1.50	0.63	-	-	-	-	
(xxiii) Production of control Dhothis and sarees in Handloom sector (CSS)	-	-	17.28	-	-	-	-	-	
(xxiv) Leather Technology Institute	50:50	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	25.00	
TOTAL-2 VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING SERICULTURE			1324.20	1838.71	833.52	1172.87	1272.87	8683.00	1584.20
3 SERICULTURE									
Special Central Assistance Sericulture sector	100%	-	41.91	86.00	70.00	70.00	790.00	173.00	
TOTAL-VI INDUSTRY & MINERALS			1324.20	1945.46	919.52	1242.87	1342.87	9473.00	1757.00
VII TRANSPORT									
1 ROADS AND BRIDGES									
i CSS of State roads of Inter State Importance	100%	-	24.15	22.30	13.00	13.00	34.00	-	
ii CSS of bridges of Inter State Importance	100%	-	17.35	2.70	25.00	25.00	151.66	84.00	
iii CSS of State roads of economic importance	50:50	1102.47	2.67	0.08	9.50	9.50	94.03	-	
iv CSS of bridges of economic importance	50:50	-	52.92	24.92	15.50	15.50	275.50	40.00	
v CSS of Iron ore roads	50:50	-	1.36	-	1.50	1.50	-	-	
vi CSS State Highways	-	-	0.46	5.55	-	-	-	-	
Sub Total 1			1102.47	98.91	55.55	64.50	64.50	555.19	124.00

STATEMENT GN-6 (Contd.)
(Rs. lakhs).

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of sharing expenditure (ie. 50:50) 100% etc.	Sixth Plan outlay (1980-85)	Actual Expendr 1980-83	Actual Expendr 1983-84	1984-85 Allocation	Anti-Expendr	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Proposed outlay	1985-86 Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2 Water Transport CSS of Modernisation of Existing Ferries	50:50	6.51	2.75	0.25	0.65	0.65	5.50	2.00
Total VII: TRANSPORT		1108.98	101.66	55.80	65.15	65.15	560.69	126.00
VIII SCIENTIFIC SERVICES & RESEARCH					NIL			
IX SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES								
I EDUCATION								
a) Sanskrit Education								
i) Financial assistance to eminent Sanskrit Pandits	100%	0.05	5.96	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00	2.00
ii) Award of Scholarships to Students of Higher Secondary Schools Studying Sanskrit	100%	-	0.58	0.24	0.24	0.24	1.25	0.00
iii) Providing Facilities for teaching Sanskrit in Secondary Schools	100%	-	-	0.18	0.18	0.18	1.00	0.00
iv) Promotion of Sanskrit Preparation and Publication of Vishishta Dvaita kosha	100%	-	-	0.50	0.50	0.50	6.00	1.00
v) Modernisation of Sanskrit Pata Shala	100%	-	-	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.50	0.00
vi) Academy of Sanskrit Resarch Melkote	50:50	-	-	0.07	0.07	0.07	30.00	6.00
vii) cps of opening Hindi teachers Training Collesse in Non Hindi Speaking States	100%	-	-	2.81	2.80	2.80	15.00	2.00
b) Collesiate Education								
i) GOI National Loan Scholarships	100%	-	50.28	32.05	32.05	32.05	160.25	32.00
c) Technical Education								
i) Post Graduate Courses and Research work at SKSJTI Bangalore	100%	15.00	1.19	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00	5.00
ii) Starting of Post-Graduate Courses at Govt BDT Collesse of Engineering Davanasere	100%	-	-	-	-	-	40.00	3.00
d) Adult Education								
i) Centrally Sponsored Schemes	50:50	-	14.33	8.12	8.12	8.12	83.00	6.00
ii) Rural Functional Literacy Programme	100%	320.00	199.64	70.00	142.00	142.00	1460.32	229.00

STATEMENT GN-6 (Contd.)
(Rs. lakhs).

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of sharing expenditure (ie. 50:50) 100% etc.	Sixth Plan outlay (1980-85)	Actual Expendr 1980-83	Actual Expendr 1983-84	Allocation	1984-85 Anti-Expendr	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Proposed outlay	1985-86 Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
e) Youth Welfare Schemes								
i) National Service Corps	40:60	-	38.53	7.00	7.00	7.00	135.63	15.
ii) Youth Leadership trainings Programme	50:50	-	-	-	0.10	0.10	1.76	0.2
iii) Development of Sports and games	100%	-	9.15	10.00	10.00	10.00	90.75	10.
Total 1 Education		335.05	319.65	136.04	208.13	208.13	2050.46	312.2
2 MEDICAL, PUBLIC HEALTH & OTHER SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE								
a) Health and Medical Schemes								
i) National TB Control Programme								
Material Supplied by G.O.I	50:50	3.00	13.20	13.25	25.00	25.00	220.00	32.
ii) Opening of V.D clinics								
Material Cost Supplied to G.O.I	50:50	2.30	0.63	0.25	0.25	0.25	2.95	0.7
iii) National Programme of Prevention and Control of blindness	100%	104.00	17.67	37.70	30.00	30.00	551.50	65.
iv) Establishment of Training centre for Ophthalmic assistants	100%		15.59	26.00				
v) Community Health Volunteers	100%	800.00	27.75	-	-	-	2712.40	536.
vi) Cancer Research and treatment	100%							
vii) Re-Orientation of Medical Education	50:50		30.15	4.00	10.05	10.05	22.50	4.
viii) National Malaria eradication Programme (rural)	50:50	1179.00	804.45	307.08	520.00	520.00	5437.00	570.
ix) CSS of trainings of MTP sterilisation in Dist Hospitals			3.99	6.56				
x) Urban Malaria eradication Programme	50:50	68.30	6.13	6.00	5.00	5.00	61.00	5.0
xi) cost of materials supplied	50:50				5.00	5.00	61.00	5.0
xii) National Leprosy Control Programme	100%	104.00	87.55	59.50	70.00	70.00	581.15	95.1
xiii) Buildings	100%	-	12.11	6.00	-	-	304.00	50.1
xiv) National Filaria Control Programme	50:50	12.90	0.52	2.40	3.00	3.00	18.00	3.0
xv) Guinea Worm Eradication Programme	50:50			1.00	1.00	1.00	11.40	1.0

STATEMENT GN-6 (Contd.)
(Rs. lakhs).

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of sharing expenditure (ie. 50:50) 100% etc.	Sixth Plan outlay (1980-85)	Actual Expendr 1980-83	Actual Expendr 1983-84	Allocation	1984-85 Anti-Expendr	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Proposed outlay	1985-86 Proposed outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
xvi) CSS Trainings of x-ray Technicians	100%					0.50	0.50	4.20	0.70
xvii) CSS Trainings for Junior Lab- Technicians	100%					0.50	0.50	10.20	2.00
xviii) CSS for Trainings of Multi Purpose Workers (Male)	100%					8.00	8.00	79.60	19.00
xix) Trainings and Employment of Multipurpose Workers	50:50	304.50	80.21	10.90		12.00	12.00	80.00	13.00
xx) CSS Buildings under Medical Education	100%		11.00	3.86		2.05	2.05		
xxi) Buildings under Health	100%		2.46	21.75		4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00
xxii) CSS of Trachomia Control & Programme-cost of Materials-G.O.I	100%		7.17	-		-	-	-	-
xxiii) Post Graduate Course in Pharmacy	100%		6.76			6.50	6.50	30.00	6.00
xxiv) CSS of Re-orientation of Medical Education Total Medical & Health Schemes	100%	2578.00	1127.34	506.25	706.85	706.85	10189.90	1410.85	
b INDIAN SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE									
i) PG. Medical Education in Indian Systems of Medicine	100%		8.26	7.67		10.69	10.69	80.00	15.00
ii) Under graduate education in ISM			3.88						
iii) CSS of Establishment of ISM			1.17	1.00		2.00	2.00	10.00	2.00
iv) Homeopathy			0.71						
v) Ayurvedic	50.50		0.60						
vi) Establishment of National Institute of Unani Systems of Medicine						60.00	60.00	300.00	60.00
TOTAL-b-ISM Development			14.62	8.67		72.69	72.69	390.00	77.00
TOTAL HEALTH AND MEDICAL SCHEMES (a+b)	100%	2578.00	1141.96	514.92	779.54	779.54	10579.90	1487.85	
C FAMILY WELFARE SCHEMES									
i) CSS Family planning cell			8.14	2.82		2.71	2.39	19.85	3.3
ii) Direction and Administration			513.48	290.35		152.85	122.04	1016.30	175.47
iii) Rural Family Welfare Schemes			1846.85	983.78		740.53	597.76	6515.48	976.95

STATEMENT GN-6 (Contd.)
(Rs. lakhs).

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of sharing expenditure (ie. 50:50) 100% etc.	Sixth Plan outlay (1980-85)	Actual Expendr 1980-83	Actual Expendr 1983-84	Allocation	1984-85 Anti. Expendr	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Proposed outlay	1985-86 Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
iv Urban Family Welfare Services		330.78	117.23	53.92	81.58	67.54	722.15	100.80
v Transport		375.00	126.24	63.28	84.94	68.09	570.55	93.45
vi Maternity and Child Health		300.00	119.17	30.00	56.00	56.00	388.10	62.50
vii Compensation	100%	1700.00	872.26	812.50	1001.00	906.80	4545.20	891.50
viii Other Services And Supplies		1399.70	230.20	97.81	142.68	118.90	1591.90	231.80
Mass education		300.00	43.13	18.00	33.15	31.88	192.45	34.80
Trainings Research and Statistics		45.00	83.83	66.83	80.42	67.13	540.05	88.45
Health Guide Scheme		-	124.32	600.00	377.45	362.86	2712.40	536.40
Other Expenditure		340.00	76.66	15.00	58.00	58.00	415.00	85.00
xii New Schemes IPP Phase III World Bank assisted Project Bonus Scheme	12:88	-	-	-	1130.00	1129.46	5319.05	1406.15
Total C Family Welfare Services		7158.95	3069.99	2534.68	3941.31	3588.85	24548.48	4686.57
Total-2-Medical and Public Health (a+b+c)		9736.95	4211.95	3049.60	4720.85	4368.39	35128.38	6174.42
3. SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY								
i. Direction & Administration								
Monitoring & Investisation Unit	100	17.00	11.96	5.00	10.00	6.00	50.00	10.00
ii. ARWS Programme-Rural Piped Water supply								
	100	1061.00	470.09	379.00	200.00	200.00	15000.00	220.00
iii. ARWS-Bore Wells	100	1296.50	985.99	515.00	752.00	752.00	2000.00	820.00
iv. Urban low cost Sanitation								
	50:50	-	-	-	20.00	20.00	-	-
v. Rural Sanitation	50:50	-	-	-	-	-	500.00	30.00
Total-3-Sewerage & Water Supply		2374.50	1468.04	899.00	982.00	978.00	17550.00	1080.00
4. URBAN DEVELOPMENT								
i. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns								
	50:50	-	91.10	100.00	100.00	100.00	500.00	145.00
ii. Incentive Programme for Environmental Improvements of slums								
	100	-	-	-	110.00	110.00	-	-
Total-4 urban Development		-	91.10	100.00	210.00	210.00	500.00	145.00

STATEMENT GN-6 (Contd.)
(Rs. lakhs).

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of sharing expenditure (ie. 50:50) 100% etc.	Sixth Plan outlay (1980-85)	Actual Expdr 1980-83	Actual Expdr 1983-84	Allocation	1984-85 Anti-Expdr	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Proposed outlay	1985-86 Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5 LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE								
a) Labour								
1 Central Sector Scheme of Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers								
i Subsidy	100%	-	0.95	4.00	6.00	6.00	39.00	7.00
ii Loan	100%	-	0.08	5.00	7.00	7.00	47.00	8.00
Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rural Workers Training Programme	100%	-	-	-	3.00	3.00	26.25	5.25
C.S.S. of Strengthening the Monitoring and Statistical Machinery at the State level	100%	-	-	-	-	-	79.00	13.00
Total a - Labour			1.03	9.00	16.00	16.00	191.25	33.25
(b) Employment and Training Scheme for Promotion of self employment	50:50	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	0.20
(c) Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	50:50	-	332.17	80.00	200.00	200.00	450.00	150.00
TOTAL-5. Labour and Labour Welfare (a+b+c)			333.20	89.00	216.00	216.00	542.25	183.45
6 WELFARE OF SCs AND STs								
(a) Direction and Administration			9.18	22.00	22.00	22.00	60.00	12.00
(b) Welfare of SCs:								
(i) Coaching and Allied Scheme	50:50	8.00	2.89	8.90	8.90	8.90	60.00	9.00
(ii) Post Matric Scholarships to SCs	100%	697.00	233.07	200.00	250.00	250.00	1500.00	300.00
(iii) Post Matric Scholarships to Children of those engaged in unclean occupations	50:50	4.00	0.04	0.55	0.55	0.55	30.00	2.50
(iv) Machinery for enforcement of untouchability offences act	50:50	57.00	21.28	10.45	10.45	10.45	100.00	12.00
(v) Special Central Assistance under s.c.P.	100	-	70.88	132.00	40.00	40.00	-	-
(vi) CSS-Works	50:50	30.00	6.13	11.67	57.70	57.70	300.00	93.00
(c) Welfare of STs:								
(i) Award of Post matric scholarships Matric Students	100%	127.00	83.53	50.00	60.00	60.00	400.00	70.00
ii Girls hostels	50:50	6.00	0.59	1.10	11.10	11.10	40.00	11.25
iii Research and Training	50:50	3.00	-	-	0.66	0.66	50.00	1.50

STATEMENT GN-6 (Contd.)
(Rs. lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of sharing expenditure (ie. 50:50) 100% etc.	Sixth Plan outlay (1980-85)	Actual Expendr 1980-83	Actual Expendr 1983-84	Allocation	1984-85 Anti-Expendr	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Proposed outlay	1985-86 Proposed outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
iv	CSS of Supply of equipments & TextBooks to Post Matric student SCs	50:50	1.50	3.20	-	-	-	-	
v	CSS of Supply of equipments and Text Books to Post Matric Students STs	50:50	-	0.29	-	-	-	-	
(d)	Tribal Sub-Plan Administration	-	-	59.01	20.75	5.00	5.00	-	
(e)	Primitive Tribes	-	-	-	-	15.75	15.75	-	
(f)	Book banks for SCs and STs in Medical and Engineering Colleges	50:50	25.00	3.94	1.10	1.10	1.10	40.00	
(g)	Special central assistance for Agricultural Colonies	100%	-	-	-	40.00	40.00	-	
(h)	Investments in SC/ST Development Corporation	50:50	-	125.40	62.55	60.55	60.55	500.00	
(i)	Special Central Assistance to SC/ST dev corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(j)	CSS of Integrated Area Development	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	
(k)	CSS of Rural Education Trns	-	-	1.54	0.66	-	-	-	
TOTAL- 6- WELFARE of SCs/STs			958.50	620.99	521.73	583.76	583.76	3080.80	613.75
7 SOCIAL WELFARE									
(i)	CSS-Integrated Education for Physically Handicapped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(ii)	Setting up of Women Training centres for the rehabilitation of Women in distress	100	33.00	9.25	3.00	5.00	5.00	56.75	
(iii)	Scheme for Care and Maintenance of destitute/Orphan Children	50:50	16.50	29.72	20.00	17.50	35.00	61.60	
(iv)	Integrated Child Development Services	100	152.00	145.60	235.00	240.00	308.00	6146.00	
(v)	Functional Literacy for Adult Women	100	27.50	6.56	10.00	10.00	6.00	50.00	
(vi)	Training of Anganwadi Women Workers in Gramasevika Training Centres	100	16.00	16.35	10.00	10.00	42.00	111.20	

STATEMENT GN-6 (Contd.)
(Rs. lakhs).

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of sharing expenditure (ie. 50:50) 100% etc.	Sixth Plan outlay (1980-85)	Actual Expendr 1980-83	Actual Expendr 1983-84	Allocation	1984-85 Anti. Expendr	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Proposed outlay	1985-86 Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(vii) Taluka Level Federation of Mahila Mandals	100	-	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	7.50	1.50
TOTAL 7 SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES		245.00	207.48	279.00	283.50	397.00	6433.05	805.00
TOTAL - SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES		13650.00	7252.42	5074.37	7204.24	6961.26	65384.14	9314.56
X ECONOMIC SERVICES								
1. SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES								
i Central Sector Schemes of State Planning Board and Dist. Planning Committees.	33:67		12.68	6.50	6.50	6.50	43.26	7.75
ii Central Sector Scheme of functional Restructuring of Planning Dept	33:67	240.00	22.94	14.05	14.05	14.05	134.74	22.73
iii CSS of establishment of District Planning units as per the guide lines of Planning Commission	50:50		-	-	-	-	185.00	31.75
TOTAL 1. Secretariat Economic Services		240.00	35.62	20.55	20.55	20.55	363.00	62.23
2 Economic Services								
(a) Economic Advise and Statistics								
i Strengthening of Planning Machinery Creation of Economic Division								
ii State Income Unit	33:67	17.12	7.10	2.88	3.79	3.79	38.54	2.67
iii Agricultural Census	100%	4.10	40.76	10.29	1.90	1.90	65.00	2.43
iv Timely Reporting of estimates of Area and Production of Principal Crops	50:50	25.55	18.68	7.68	7.01	7.01	51.85	9.65
v Economic Census & Surveys	100%	20.80	8.68	7.65	-	-	-	-
vi Improvement of crop Statistics	100%	5.75	2.46	1.05	1.10	1.10	8.88	1.68
vii Improvement of Irrisations Statistics	100%	-	-	1.17	2.32	2.32*	*	3.26
viii Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits Vegetables and Minor Crops	100%	-	-	1.00	12.73	12.73	*	13.72

* GOI has Communicated the approval for 1985-86 Only

STATEMENT ON-6 (Contd.)
(Rs. lakhs).

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of sharing expendi- ture (ie. 50:50) 100% etc.	Sixth Plan outlay (1980-85)	Actual Expdr 1980-83	Actual Expdr 1983-84	Alloca- tion	1984-85 Anti. Expdr	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Proposed outlay	1985-86 Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
viii CSS of Pilot Studies for estimation of area and Production of Cashewnut	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL-2- Economic Advice & Statistics		73.72	77.72	31.72	28.85	28.85	164.27	33.41
X TOTAL- ECONOMIC SERVICES(1+2)		313.72	113.34	52.27	49.40	49.40	527.27	95.64
XI. GENERAL SERVICES.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN(1985-90)
AND
ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86

A: STATE PLAN AND STATE SHARE OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED AND CENTRAL PLAN SCHEMES		20 POINT PROGRAMME-OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE					TPP-1	
		(Rs. crores)						
Point No. (code)	Item	Sixth Plan Outlay (1980-85)	1980- 83 Actual expdr.	1983- 84 Actual Expdr. (R.E)	1984-85 Outlay Anti. expdr.		Seventh Plan (1985-90) Outlay Proposed	1985-86 Proposed Outlay
01.	Irrigation(major, medium & minor) and dry land agriculture.	540.50	272.62	110.30	134.18	137.44	872.68	152.33
02.	Production of pulses and oilseeds.	4.17	2.36	0.92	2.46	2.46	15.23	2.69
03.	Integrated Rural Deve- lopment & National Rural Employment.	73.55	43.80	18.06	19.15	19.15	241.74	39.43
04.	Land Reforms.	20.20	4.28	1.15	1.15	1.15	8.67	1.72
05.	Enforcement of minimum wages for agricultural labour.	no specific programme						
06.	Rehabilitation of Bonded labour.	-	3.32	0.80	2.00	2.00	4.50	1.50
07.	Accelerated programme for development of Scheduled castes and Tribes.	352.99	106.25	98.39	74.49	74.49	595.70	90.57
08.	Rural Water Supply	64.80	52.68	37.36	20.53	21.88	122.05	25.22
09.	Rural House-site-cum House Construction.	55.00	35.14	16.79	17.74	17.74	169.90	22.69
10.	Environmental Improve- ment of slums.	15.00	4.15	1.46	3.47	3.47	15.28	2.25
11.	Power.	601.40	399.10	166.74	159.11	158.96	1405.00	227.00
12.	Afforestation, social and farm forestry and development of bio-gas.	12.82	7.66	5.10	10.00	10.35	68.90	14.40
13.	Family Planning.	14.91	0.73	0.97	1.49	1.49	23.45	4.66

TPP-1 (contd)
 (Rs. Crores)

Point No. (code)	Item	Sixth Plan Outlay (1980-85)	1980-83 Actual expdr.	1983-84 Actual Expdr.	1984-85 Outlay Anti. expdr.	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Outlay Proposed	1985-86 Proposed Outlay	
14.	Universal Primary Health Care Control of Leprosy, T.B. & Blindness.	21.27	14.75	7.64	12.74	12.74	116.64	15.34
15.	Accelerated Programme of welfare for women & children & nutrition.	12.18	7.99	4.49	10.43	7.90	106.10	13.14
16.	Elementary Education for age groups 6-14 & removal of adult illiteracy. (Nutrition including mid day meals)	48.00	13.88	10.99	17.40	17.40	166.02	20.67
17.	Public distribution system	no specific outlay						
18.	Village & Small Industries	74.00	43.17	30.98	33.00	34.00	268.26	41.42
19.	Action against smuggling, hoarding & tax evading, etc.	(no programmes)						
20.	Improving the working of public enterprises.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90)
AND
ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86
20 POINT PROGRAMME OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE
B: CENTRALLY SPONSORED AND CENTRAL PLAN SCHEMES - G.O.I SHARE TPP-1(contd)
(Rs. Crores)

Point No. (code)	Item	Sixth Plan Outlay (1980-85)	1980-83 Actual expdr.	1983-84 Actual expdr. (R.E)	1984-85 Outlay Anti. expdr.	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Outlay Proposed	1985-86 Proposed Outlay	
01.	Irrigation(major medium & minor) and dry land agriculture.	-	0.55	0.48	0.64	0.64	4.25	1.20
02.	Production of pulses & oilseeds.	4.16	1.21	0.55	2.34	2.34	15.23	2.70
03.	IRDP, NREP & RLEGP	73.55	43.80	22.32	42.21	42.21	659.74	113.08
04.	Land reforms	-	0.46	0.30	0.30	0.30	2.25	0.45
05.	Enforcement of minimum wages for agricultural labour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06.	Rehabilitation of bonded labour	-	3.32	0.80	2.00	2.00	4.50	1.50
07.	Accelerated programme for development of scheduled castes and tribes	41.18	29.85	13.88	13.09	13.09	122.26	31.88
08.	Rural water supply	23.74	14.68	8.99	9.62	9.58	170.50	10.50
09.	Rural house site cum house construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Environmental improvement of slums	-	-	-	1.10	1.10	-	-
11.	Power	-	16.40	3.06	7.80	7.80	19.01	4.82
12.	Afforestation, social and farm forestry and development of bio-gas	4.12	1.84	1.00	1.15	1.50	11.38	1.71
13.	Family planning	71.59	30.70	25.35	39.41	35.89	245.48	46.87
14.	Universal Primary Health care control of Leprosy, T.B. & Blindness	25.78	11.27	5.06	7.07	7.07	101.90	14.11
15.	Accelerated Programme of welfare for women & children & nutrition	2.45	2.07	2.79	2.83	3.97	64.33	8.05
16.	Elementary Education for age groups 6-14 & removal of adult illiteracy	3.20	2.14	0.78	1.50	1.50	15.43	2.35
17.	Public distribution system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Village & small Industries	13.24	19.45	9.20	12.43	13.43	94.73	17.57
19.	Action against smuggling, hoarding & tax evading, etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Improving the workings of public enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

20 POINT PROGRAMME - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

TPP-2

Point No.	Item	Unit	1979-80 Level	Sixth Plan Target 1980-85	1980-83 Achiev-ment	1983-84 Achiev-ment	1984-85 Target	1984-85 Anticip-ated Ac-hievement	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target	1985-86 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	A. Increase in Irrigation Potential under Major and Medium Irrigation Projects									
	a. Major and Medium Irrigation Project	000 Ha.	-	476.30	95.11	54.37	59.72	59.72	458.03	94.25
	b. Minor Irrigation	"	-	90.00	47.33	14.97	5.43	5.43	100.00	13.00
	i) Surface Water	"	-	41.00	36.00	9.00	12.00	7.00	100.00	20.00
	ii) Ground Water	"	-							
1 B.	Dryland/Rainfed Farming									
	i) Development of selected micro Watersheds									
	a) No. of Watersheds taken up	Number	-	174	85	175	174	174	175	175
	b) Area Covered Under Watersheds	000 Ha.	-	174	43.5	174	174	171	175	175
	ii) Distribution of seed-Cum-Fertiliser drills	No.	-	-	-	1819	3000	-	5000	1000
	iii) Distribution of other Improved Agricultural Implements	"	-	8530	-	10449	8530	-	20000	4000
	iv) Distribution of Chemical Fertiliser	000Tons	-	12.600*	9.739	10.990	12.660	11.718	18.000*	14.000
	v) Distribution of Improved/drought resistant seeds	"	-	3.50*	2.28	3.00	3.50	3.34	5.20*	3.70
	* Terminal Year.									
2.	PRODUCTION OF PULSES & OIL-SEEDS									
	i) OilSeeds-Total production	000Tons	-	1035*	769	1022	1035	983	1468	1305
	ii) Pulses-Total Production	"	-	801*	830	834	801	817	900	848

TPP-2 (Contd.)

Point No.	Item	Unit	1979-80 Level	Sixth Plan Target 1980-85	1980-83 Achievement	1983-84 Achievement	1984-85 Target	Anticipated Achievement 1985-90	Seventh Plan Target 1985-90	1985-86 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (IRDP & NREP)									
	i) I.R.D.P. (Beneficiaries)	Lakh No	0.68	5.25	3.32	2.02	1.05	1.05	13.90	2.78
	ii) N.R.E.P.- Mandays	"	29.00	500.00	535.53	234.45	195.34	260.00	4045.05	662.55
	iii) R.L.E.G.P - MANDAYS.	"	-(Not in Operation)-			7.97	169.16	169.16	5280.00	866.49
	*Revised									
4.	LAND REFORMS Distribution of Surplus land-area allotted (cum)	000 acres	-	-	105	111	118	118	Not fixed	Not fixed
5.	Minimum Wages for Agricultural labourers- Inspections Carried out	000 Nos	98.61	-	281.10	6.32	50.76	50.76	Not	Not
6.	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	Nos.	9944	52755	15078	1359	10000	10000	22500	7500
7.	Development of SCs & STs i) Scheduled Castes ii) Scheduled Tribes	Lakh No Nos.	-	5.95 15125	2.57 9037	1.40 3785	1.50 3033	1.50 3033	7.44 55410	1.56 9520
8.	Supply of Drinking Water to all Problem Villages (Villages Covered includes hamlets Janatha housing colonies)	Nos.	20003	23300	11149	4301	10520	10520	15000	5285
9.	Allotment of House Sites and Programmes for providing Construction assistance	Lakh Nos. (cum)								
	i) Allotment of Sites		8.83	11.95	11.01	12.01	13.01	13.01	18.01	14.00
	ii) Construction Assistance	"	1.77	5.79	3.48	4.13	4.90	4.90	9.95	5.91

TPP-2 (Contd.)

Point No.	Item	Unit	1979-80 Level	Sixth Plan Target 1980-85	1980-83 Achievement	1983-84 Achievement	1984-85 Target	1984-85 Anticipated Achievement	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target	1985-86 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.(a)	Environmental Improvement of Slums									
	Populations Covered	000 Nos (Cum)	77	400	259	359	487	487	818	537
	(b) EWS Houses Covered									
	i) Bhasyamandira	Nos.	7450	25000	12583	7009	4600	4600	25300	5060
	ii) Housing Board	"	706	10441	3941	3163	3500	3500	15000	3000
	iii) Slum Clearance Board	"	534	4000	1002	2202	4702	4702	15402	7402
11.	Power Generations & Rural Electrifications									
	i) Installed Capacities	MW (Cum)	1210	2529.80	1874.89	2009.80	2219.80	2219.80	3221.55	2509.80
	ii) Villages Electrified	Nos (Cum)	16266	19516*	20054**	21242	22802	22302	26826	23652
	iii) Pumpssets Energised	"	290000	390308*	358113	395801	435801	435801	660801	480801
	* Original Target									
	** Includes			1673						
12.	Programme of Afforestation, Social and Farm Forestry and development Bio-gas									
	i) Plantation of quick growing species	000Ha.	-	24.40	15.86	2.70	4.70	3.00	16.00	5.00
	ii) Economic & Commercial Plantation	"	-	37.30	21.57	7.70	7.20	6.00	30.00	6.00
	iii) Social Forestry	"	-	107.00	59.17	26.83	30.00	28.00	125.00	28.00
	iv) Afforestations-Trees Planted	000Nos	-	-	4096	2245	2500	2800	12500	2500
	v) Development of Bio-Gas	Nos.	-	10000	3971	5774	6000	6000	37500	7500
	* Original Target. ** Includes									
				1673						
13.	Family Planning-Voluntary Sterilisation done									
	i) Tubectomy	000Nos	111.50	356.25	555.11	234.83	412.80	412.80	2117	383
	ii) Vasectomy	"	5.50	18.75	9.62	5.06	45.90	45.90	229	42

Point No.	Item	Unit	1979-80 Level	Sixth Plan Target 1980-85	1980-83 Achiev-ment	1983-84 Achiev-ment	1984-85 Target	Anticip-ated Ac-hievement	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target	1985-86 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Universal Primary Health Care Facilities									
	a) Primary Health Centres									
	i) Main Centres	NoS(CUM)	260	321	315	328	353	365	525	390
	ii) ANM Sub-Centres	"	3617	4214	4210	4753	5328	5328	5800	5403
	iii) Leprosy Control Units	"	21	21	21	21	21	21	23	23
	iv) TB Clinics	"	-	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
	v) TB Isolation Beds	"	194	254	204	204	234	234	484	284
15.	Accelerated Programme of Women and Children									
	a) ICDS-(1) Central Projects									
	Units	No(Cum)	-	63	31	48	63	48	128	63
	Beneficiaries	"	-	630000	146502	205026	630000	870000	2206000	906000
	ii) State Projects									
	Units	"	-	30	30	30	30	30	53	35
	Beneficiaries	"	-	307000	109722	187759	307000	307000	730000	370000
	b) Creches									
	Units	"	-	50	20	13	50	50	170	70
	Beneficiaries	Nos.	-	1250	500	325	1250	1250	4150	1750
16.	Elementary Education									
	A. Classes I-IV (age Group 6-10 years)									
	Total enrolment	000Nos.	3759	4170	3869	3977	4200	4200	5288	4360
	B. Classes V to VII (age Group 10-13 years)									
	Total Enrolment	"	1190	1430	1331	1468	1482	1482	22050	1590
	C. Adult Education									
	(a) No. of Centres opened under									
	i) Central Programme	Nos.	5686	19500	11700	5700	5700	5700	43500	6900
	ii) State Programme	"	2300	38950	7700	4200	4200	4200	3600	5200
	iii) Akshara Sene (State Programme)	"	-	-	-	3769	6400	6400	89200	6400
	(b)No. of Participants in age-group (15-35)									
	i) State & Central Sector Schemes	000Nos.	214	1743	605	297	300	300	2385	368
	ii) Akshara Sene	"	-	-	-	113	384	384	3122	448
17.	Public Distribution System Fair Price Shops opened	Nos.	NA	NA	706	969	650	650	2500	500

TPP-2 (Contd.)

Point No.	Item	Unit	1979-80 Level	Sixth Plan Target 1980-85	1980-83 Achiev-ment	1983-84 Achiev-ment	Target	1984-85 Anticip-ated Ac-hievement	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target	1985-86 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Village & Small Scale Industries. Small Scale Industrial Units Functioning (Cum)	000 nos	24.76	45.93	37.03	44.60	56.60	54.60	114.60	66.60
19.	Action against Smuggling hoarding & tax evading etc..		-	--Not Quantifiable----						
20.	Improving the working of Public Enterprises		-	--Not Quantifiable----						

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN-1985-86.

Employment content of Sectoral Programmes 1985-90

Outlay & Expenditure.
(Rs.lakhs)

EMP-1
Employment Statement
State: KARNATAKA

Name of the Sector	Outlay & Expenditure					
	1980-85 Agreed Outlay	1980-83 Actual Expenditure	1983-84 Actual Expenditure	1984-85 Expenditure (Antici)	7th Plan (1985-90) Proposed Outlay	1985-86 Proposed Outlay.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
I. AGRICULTURE	14148.52	7438.76	3405.58	4479.50	30715.44	5589.23
1. Research and Education	850.00	312.55	150.00	250.00	1592.00	241.00
2. Crop Husbandry	2345.70	1950.00	985.87	1260.45	7376.60	1340.02
3. Soil & Water Conservation	2080.00	1816.39	405.70	410.00	3423.64	593.32
4. Animal Husbandry including Dairying	905.07	259.45	231.86	206.00	3023.50	464.50
5. Fisheries	1184.00	373.79	254.41	363.00	1682.00	406.00
6. Forestry	3075.00	1605.38	898.69	1459.75	8717.00	1800.00
7. Land Reforms	2020.00	427.74	115.00	115.00	867.00	172.00
8. Horticulture	726.40	322.74	136.75	137.88	1971.70	266.29
9. Management of Natural Disasters	----- not applicable -----					
10. Agricultural Marketing	37.35	6.34	2.85	7.42	56.00	9.10
11. Food Storage & Ware Housing	275.00	45.11	49.45	20.00	148.00	25.00
12. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	650.00	353.27	175.00	250.00	1858.00	275.00
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION	5409.40	6319.49	2741.15	3284.00	34611.15	5226.00
1 I.R.D.	3115.00	1196.72	1196.55	1411.00	12920.00	2523.00
2. N.R.E.P.	42.40	3216.69	1040.00	1160.00	17183.00	1882.00
3. Community Development & Panchayatraj	250.00	200.46	37.00	32.00	238.00	35.00
4. Cooperation	202.00	35.42	27.60	44.00	520.15	85.00

EMP - 1 (Contd.)

Name of the Sector	Outlay & expenditure**					
	1980-85 Asreed outlay	1980-83 Actual Expendi- -ture	1983-84 Actual Expendi- -ture.	1984-85 Expendi- -ture (Antici)	7th Plan (1985-90) Proposed Outlay.	1985-86 Proposed outlay.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
5. S.E.P	-	-	-	NIL	-	-
6. D.P.A.P	1800.00	1670.20	440.00	637.00	3750.00	701.00
III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES	-	-	-	NIL	-	-
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL	55170.00	28609.89	11808.57	14255.59	90804.00	15704.00
1. Major & Medium Irrigation including Flood Control	43817.00	22816.03	8764.50	10348.50	64840.00	10660.00
2. Minor Irrigation	10000.00	4339.86	2044.07	2907.09	18964.00	3923.00
3. Command Area Development	1300.00	1454.00	1000.00	1000.00	7000.00	1121.00
V. ENERGY	60140.00	39931.63	16721.66	15927.00	140822.00	22747.00
1. Power *	60140.00	39931.63	16721.66	15927.00	140822.00	22747.00
VI. INDUSTRIES & MINERALS	16268.00	12999.57	5667.45	6677.00	45312.00	6753.30
1. Village & Small Industries	7400.00	4317.45	3098.45	3400.00	26826.00	4142.00
2. Major & Medium Industries	8660.00	8635.00	2513.00	3217.00	18162.00	2553.00
3. Minerals	208.00	47.12	56.00	60.00	324.00	58.00
VII. TRANSPORT	14521.00	10176.46	4549.28	4882.16	38420.00	5338.00
1. Roads	6600.00	5923.43	2652.70	2697.00	19600.00	2978.00
2. Road Transport (KSRTC)	6800.00	3147.73	1437.08	1434.00	15000.00	1710.00
3. Ports	660.00	516.36	347.61	590.16	3500.00	600.00
4. Shipping	-	103.56	-	-	-	-
5. Inland Water Transport	51.00	35.78	12.75	11.00	100.00	15.00
6. Tourism	410.00	449.58	99.14	150.00	220.00	35.00

Name of the Sector	Outlay & expenditure**					
	1980-85 Agreed outlay	1980-83 Actual Expenditure	1983-84 Actual Expenditure.	1984-85 Expenditure (Antici)	7th Plan (1985-90) Proposed Outlay.	1985-86 Proposed outlay.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
VIII. COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING	37.00	9.12	20.00	27.00	190.00	25.00
1. Information & Publicity	37.00	9.12	20.00	27.00	190.00	25.00
IX. SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	80.00	72.96	60.00	96.48	940.00	150.00
1. Ecology & Environment	80.00	66.47	45.00	61.08	335.00	50.00
2. Science & Technology		6.49	15.00	35.40	605.00	100.00
X. SOCIAL SERVICES	27665.55	15755.59	9755.47	10153.06	87155.09	11145.27
1. General Education	1993.10	1094.43	1050.84	1232.12	7764.50	867.00
2. Art & Culture (including Youth Services)	57.44	31.14	18.69	17.54	152.00	24.10
3. Technical Education	400.00	228.03	59.00	109.00	300.00	35.00
4. Health including Medical and Family Welfare	4112.40	1631.16	687.22	1105.20	9376.15	1256.55
5. Housing	179.00	458.17	186.00	261.10	4188.00	621.00
6. Urban Development *	2950.00	796.61	324.82	528.02	4695.00	591.10
7. Water Supply & Sanitation *	13200.00	8967.86	5961.00	5142.15	42050.00	5272.00
8. Welfare of SC/ST and Other Backward Classes	572.11	343.19	244.85	386.64	2591.24	259.92
9. Special Central Additive for SC Component Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Social Welfare (Women and Children Welfare)	344.50	201.62	133.29	210.29	1685.70	148.60
11. Nutrition	2258.00	892.38	514.70	864.00	12828.00	1485.00
12. Labour & Labour Welfare	1999.00	1110.20	575.06	297.00	1524.50	585.00

EMP - 1 (Contd.)

Name of the Sector	Outlay & expenditure**					
	1980-85 Asreed outlay	1980-83 Actual Expendi- -ture	1983-84 Actual Expendi- -ture.	1984-85 Expendi- -ture (Antici)	7th Plan (1985-90) Proposed Outlay.	1985-86 Proposed outlay.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
XI. OTHERS	4733.05	1696.64	1084.67	1655.36	16176.65	2316.70
1. Statistics	115.00	48.75	41.16	30.83	288.00	57.00
2. Planning Machinery	120.00	66.91	50.00	50.00	408.00	74.00
3. Stationery & Printing	100.00	17.83	51.00	51.00	288.00	60.00
4. Public Works (Capital Outlay for Buildings Under all Sectors)	4383.05	1557.63	939.01	1520.53	15142.65	2119.70
5. Training for Development	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Weights & Measures	15.00	5.52	3.50	3.00	50.00	6.00
7. Other unclassified Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	198172.52	123009.11	55813.83	61437.15	485146.30	74994.50

* Out of total outlays of these sectors employment information has not been reported for the outlays of Rs.2850.00, 1386.36, 1169.30, 1879.27, 15131.00 and 3059.00 lakhs

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86

Employment content of sectoral programmes 1985-90
Target and Achievement

EMP - 2

Name of the Sector	1980-85 (Target)		Additional direct employment generated (Nev)					
	Constr- uction (in lakh person days)	Conti- nuins (in Person years)	1980-83 (Actual)		1983-84 (Actual)		1984-85 (Anticipated)	
			Constr- uction (in lakh person days)	Conti- nuins (in Person years)	Constr- uction (in lakh person days)	Conti- nuins (in Person years)	Constr- uction (in lakh person days)	Conti- nuins (in Person years)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. AGRICULTURE	669.40	37758	321.28	13769	84.12	2830	122.22	3050
1. Agril. Research & Education	5.60	1867	2.50	832	1.79	597	1.03	344
2. Crop Husbandry	0.20	20484	0.05	4490	0.04	-	0.04	-
3. Soil & Water Conservation	205.44	11183	162.03	6675	19.00	2002	13.20	1950
4. Animal Husbandry & Dairying & KDDC	-	1703	-	209	-	41	-	84
5. Fisheries	26.33	1613	6.57	241	5.70	38	8.42	103
6. Forestry	383.16	3030	128.34	745	50.68	146	92.62	563
7. Land Reforms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Horticulture	48.67	523	21.79	523	6.91	-	6.91	-
9. Management of Natural Disasters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Agril. Marketing	-	82	-	54	-	6	-	6
11. Food Storage & Warehousing	-	-	-	-	-	nil	-	-
12. Investment in Agril. Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	nil	-	-

**Employment content of sectoral programmes 1985-90
Target and achievement**

EMP - 2(Contd.)

Name of the Sector	1980-85 (Target)		Additional direct employment generated (Nev)					
	Constr- uction (in lakh Person days)	Conti- nuing (in Person years)	1980-83 (Actual)		1983-84 (Actual)		1984-85 (Anticipated)	
			Constr- uction (in lakh Person days)	Conti- nuing (in Person years)	Constr- uction (in lakh Person days)	Conti- nuing (in Person years)	Constr- uction (in lakh Person days)	Conti- nuing (in Person years)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT	555.00	577415	568.03	394688	241.95	204983	267.50	107750
1. I.R.D.(No. of beneficiaries)	-	557000	-	382477	-	202228	-	105000
2. Community Development and Panchayat Raj	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Co-operation	-	265	-	111	-	5	-	-
4. N.R.E.P.	500.00	-	535.53	-	234.45	-	260.00	-
5. S.E.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. D.P.A.P.	55.00	20150	32.50	12100	7.50	2750	7.50	2750
III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL	1011.62	83470	552.59	39236	233.04	15075	259.41	14027
1. Major & Medium Irrigation including Flood Control	776.82	83000	372.29	39000	147.04	15000	138.89	14000
2. Minor Irrigation	234.80	470	148.00	236	44.00	75	67.00	27
3. Command Area Development	-	-	32.38	-	42.00	-	53.52	-
V. ENERGY	123.14	22730	101.39	15429	28.26	3557	27.49	3679
1. Power	123.14	22730	101.39	15429	28.26	3557	27.49	3679
VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS	45.96	9605	34.60	7449	21.12	2164	24.92	132
1. Village & Small Industries	45.06	9534	33.95	7378	20.73	2164	24.72	126
2. Major & Medium Industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Minerals	0.90	71	0.65	71	0.39	-	0.20	6

Employment content of sectoral programmes 1985-90

Target and Achievement

EMP - 2(Contd.)

Name of the Sector	1980-85 (Target)		Additional direct employment generated (Nev)					
	Constr- uction (in lakh person days)	Conti- nuing (in person years)	1980-83 (Actual)		1983-84 (Actual)		1984-85 (Anticipated)	
			Constr- uction (in lakh person days)	Conti- nuing (in person years)	Constr- uction (in lakh person days)	Conti- nuing (in person years)	Constr- uction (in lakh person days)	Conti- nuing (in person years)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VII. TRANSPORT	45.29	138	244.64	40	101.58	10	132.57	15
1. Roads	45.00	-	243.92	-	101.56	-	132.54	-
2. Road Transport (KSRTC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Shipping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Inland Water Transport	0.29	138	0.72	40	0.02	10	0.03	15
6. Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING	-	191	-	-	-	191	-	-
1. Information & Publicity	-	191	-	-	-	191	-	-
IX. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Ecology & Environment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Science & Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X. SOCIAL SERVICES	31.22	61142	19.64	23555	1.47	6047	9.41	28383
1. General Education	-	30011	-	7554	-	2808	-	19446
2. Art & Culture (including Youth Services)	-	49	-	101	-	43	-	45
3. Technical Education	-	435	-	121	-	19	-	32
4. Health including Medical and Family Welfare	-	9220	-	4802	-	985	-	547
5. Housing	1.72	-	1.41	-	0.68	-	0.86	-

**Employment content of sectoral programmes 1985-90
Target and Achievement**

EMP - 2(Contd.)

Name of the Sector	1980-85 (Target)		Additional direct employment generated (Nev)					
	Constr- uction (in lakh person days)	Conti- nuins (in person years)	1980-83 (Actual)		1983-84 (Actual)		1984-85 (Anticipated)	
			Constr- uction (in lakh person days)	Conti- nuins (in person years)	Constr- uction (in lakh person days)	Conti- nuins (in person years)	Constr- uction (in lakh person days)	Conti- nuins (in person years)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Urban Development	-	1125	-	78	-	-	-	99
7. Water Supply and Sanitation	29.50	4786	18.23	2927	7.90	617	8.55	930
8. Welfare of SC/ST and Other Backward Classes	-	4347	-	2584	-	1286	-	1286
9. Special Central additive for SC Component Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Social Welfare (Women and Children Welfare)	-	1190	-	5277	-	55	-	5738
11. Nutrition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Labour and Labour Welfare	-	31	-	111	-	234	-	260
XI. OTHERS	233.76	1042	83.07	780	50.08	235	81.09	266
1. Statistics	-	1015	-	760	-	-	-	-
2. Planning Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	Not Reported	-	-
3. Stationery & Printing	-	-	-	-	-	Not Reported	-	-
4. Public Works	233.76	-	83.07	-	50.08	-	81.09	-
5. Trainings for Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Weights and Measures	-	27	-	20	-	1	-	6
7. Other unclassified services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	2715.39	793491	1925.24	494946	761.72	235092	924.61	157302

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86

Employment content of sectoral programmes 1985-90

Targets and Achievements EMP - 2

Name of the Sector	Seventh Plan 1985-90		1986-86 Target	
	(Proposed)		(Proposed)	
	Constr- uction (in lakh Person days)	Conti- nuins (in Person years)	Constr- uction (in lakh Person days)	Conti- nuins (in Person years)
1	10	11	12	13
I. AGRICULTURE	738.56	30656	127.11	6075
1. Agril. Research & Education	10.16	3385	0.80	268
2. Crop Husbandry	0.46	354	0.05	354
3. Soil & Water Conservation	105.00	5000	5.00	1000
4. Animal Husbandry & Dairying & KDBC	-	2267	-	495
5. Fisheries	65.90	183	12.00	70
6. Forestry	482.25	2516	100.60	443
7. Land Reforms	-	-	-	-
8. Horticulture	71.79	16902	8.66	3396
9. Management of Natural Disasters	-	-	-	-
10. Agril. Marketins	-	49	-	49
11. Food Storage & Warehousing	-	-	-	-
12. Investment in Agril. Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT	4082.55	1369874	670.05	278874
1. I.R.D. (No. of beneficiaries)	-	1375000	-	275000
2. Community Development and Panchayat Raj	-	-	-	-

Employment content of sectoral Programmes 1985-90

Targets and Achievements EMP - 2 (Contd.)

Name of the Sector	Seventh Plan 1985-90		1986-86 Target	
	(Proposed)		(Proposed)	
	Constr- uction (in lakh Person days)	Conti- nuing (in Person years)	Constr- uction (in lakh Person days)	Conti- nuing (in Person years)
1	10	11	12	13
3. Co-operation	-	1124	-	1124
4. N.R.E.P.	4045.05	-	662.55	-
5. S.E.P.	-	-	-	-
6. D.P.A.P.	37.50	13750	7.50	2750
III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME	-	-	-	-
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL	1737.35	101450	323.51	15040
1. Major & Medium Irrigation including Flood Control	1707.95	101000	150.89	15000
2. Minor Irrigation	425.00	450	96.00	40
3. Command Area Development	304.40	-	76.62	-
V. ENERGY	141.28	18565	28.26	3650
1. Power	141.28	18565	28.26	3650
VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS	57.96	4743	6.30	2408
1. Village & Small Industries	43.51	4497	6.01	2162
2. Major & Medium Industries	-	-	-	-
3. Minerals	14.45	246	2.29	246
VII. TRANSPORT	880.22	120	132.33	45
1. Roads	880.00	-	132.25	-
2. Road Transport (KSRTC)	-	-	-	-

Employment content of sectoral programmes 1985-90

Targets and Achievements EMP - 2 (Contd.)

Name of the Sector	Seventh Plan 1985-90		1986-86 Target	
	(Proposed)		(Proposed)	
	Constr- uction (in lakh person days)	Conti- nuing (in person years)	Constr- uction (in lakh person days)	Conti- nuing (in person years)
1	10	11	12	13
3. Ports	-	-	-	-
4. Shipping	-	-	-	-
5. Inland Water Transport	0.22	120	0.08	45
6. Tourism	-	-	-	-
VIII. COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING	-	800	-	200
1. Information & Publicity	-	800	-	200
IX. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	-
1. Ecology & Environment	-	-	-	-
2. Science & Technology	-	-	-	-
X. SOCIAL SERVICES	180.07	63811	25.27	16344
1. General Education	-	30003	-	8071
2. Art & Culture (including Youth Services)	-	318	-	26
3. Technical Education	-	1325	-	340
4. Health including Medical and Family Welfare	-	9784	-	2316
5. Housing	1.92	-	0.40	-
6. Urban Development	-	-	-	-
7. Water Supply and Sanitation	178.15	4855	24.87	2203

Employment content of sectoral programmes 1985-90

Targets and Achievements EMP - 2 (Contd.)

Name of the Sector	Seventh Plan 1985-90		1986-86 Target	
	(Proposed)		(Proposed)	
	Constr- uction (in lakh Person days)	Conti- nuins (in Person years)	Constr- uction (in lakh Person days)	Conti- nuins (in Person years)
1	10	11	12	13
8. Welfare of SC/ST and Other Backward Classes	-	7270	-	915
9. Special Central additive for SC Component Plan	-	-	-	-
10. Social Welfare (Women and Children Welfare)	-	10040	-	2291
11. Nutrition	-	-	-	-
12. Labour and Labour Welfare	-	216	-	182
XI. OTHERS	807.61	147	113.05	74
1. Statistics	-	62	-	62
2. Planning Machinery	-	-	-	-
3. Stationery & Printing	-	-	-	-
4. Public Works	807.61	-	113.05	-
5. Trainings for Development	-	-	-	-
6. Weights and Measures	-	.85	-	12
7. Other unclassified services	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	8624.60	1610166	1425.88	322710

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86
DISTRICT PLANS D.P. I

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Department	1980-85 Sixth Plan Outlay			1980-83 Actual Expenditure			1983-84 Revised Estimates		
	State	District	TOTAL	State	District	TOTAL	State	District	TOTAL
	I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES								
Research and Education	850.00	-	850.00	312.55	-	312.55	150.00	-	150.00
Crop Husbandry (Asri Plus land stock imp)	1362.00	1092.00	2454.00	1706.91	488.11	2195.02	322.81	818.95	1141.76
Dry land/Rainfed farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horticulture	429.56	940.44	1400.00	162.40	427.76	590.16	74.81	237.55	312.36
Soil & Water Conservation	1872.00	208.00	2080.00	1724.33	92.06	1816.39	365.21	40.49	405.70
Animal Husbandry	551.00	783.00	1334.00	196.74	294.54	491.28	76.61	128.56	205.17
Dairy Development	845.00	-	845.00	680.35	-	680.35	281.20	-	281.20
Fisheries	401.13	901.87	1303.00	106.25	319.59	425.84	38.75	225.81	264.50
Forests	70.00	3005.00	3075.00	457.25	1148.13	1605.38	247.66	645.03	829.69
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	650.00	-	650.00	353.27	-	353.27	175.00	-	175.00
Marketing	57.48	102.52	160.00	15.69	42.99	58.68	7.00	5.00	12.00
Storage and Warehousing	275.00	-	275.00	45.11	-	45.11	49.45	-	49.45
TOTAL (I)	7363.17	7062.83	14426.00	5760.85	2813.18	8574.03	1788.50	2101.39	3889.89
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT									
Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	3115.00	-	3115.00	1196.32	-	1196.32	1184.50	-	1184.50
National rural Employment Programme (NREP)	4240.00	-	4240.00	3216.69	-	3216.69	1040.00	-	1040.00
Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	1800.00	-	1800.00	1670.20	-	1670.20	440.00	-	440.00
Desert Development Programme (DDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Programme (to be Specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86
DISTRICT PLANS**

**D.P.I (Contd.)
(Rs.lakhs)**

Head of Department	1980-85 Sixth Plan Outlay			1980-83 Actual Expenditure			1983-84 Revised Estimates		
	State	District	TOTAL	State	District	TOTAL	State	District	TOTAL
Community Development & Panchayats	250.00	-	250.00	200.46	-	200.46	37.00	-	37.00
Land Reforms	2020.00	-	2020.00	427.74	-	427.74	115.00	-	115.00
Special Programmes for Area Deve. (State Programmes)									
I)Development of Backward Areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II)Others (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (II)	11425.00	-	11425.00	6711.41	-	6711.41	2816.50	-	2816.50
III.COOPERATION	3684.09	1315.91	5000.00	2014.55	511.80	2526.35	962.66	148.24	1110.90
IV.IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL									
a. Irrigation									
i)Water Development (Survey, Investigation and Research)	180.00	-	180.00	52.43	-	52.43	23.47	-	23.47
c II)Multi-purpose River Valley Project(Irrigation only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii)Major & Medium Irrigation Projects	43870.00	-	43870.00	22816.03	-	22816.03	8764.50	-	8764.50
Sub-total (i+ii+iii)	44050.00	-	44050.00	22868.46	-	22868.46	8787.97	-	8797.97
b. Monor Irrigation	3382.00	6618.00	10000.00	645.22	3694.64	4339.86	583.12	1473.00	2056.12
c.CADA	1300.00	-	1300.00	1454.00	-	1454.00	1000.00	-	1000.00
d. Flood Control Projects (including Anti-sea Erosion)	180.00	-	180.00	87.14	-	87.14	70.00	-	70.00
Total (IV)	48912.00	6618.00	55530.00	25054.82	3694.64	28749.46	10441.09	1473.00	11902.04
V.POWER									
i)Power Development (Survey, Investigation and Research)	250.00	-	250.00	110.00	-	110.00	80.00	-	80.00

**DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86
DISTRICT PLANS**

D.P.I (Contd.)
(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Department	1980-85 Sixth Plan Outlay			1980-83 Actual Expenditure			1983-84 Revised Estimates		
	State	District	TOTAL	State	District	TOTAL	State	District	TOTAL
ii) Multi-Purpose River Vally (Power Portion only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Power-Project (Generation)	40890.00	-	40890.00	27417.27	-	27417.27	12286.36	-	12286.36
iv) Transmission & Distribution	19000.00	-	19000.00	12382.53	-	12382.53	4307.74	-	4307.74
v) General (including Rural Electrification)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) New Sources of Energy including Bio-gas and integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	-	-	-	-	22.63	-	-	-	-
Total (V)	60140.00	-	60140.00	39932.43	-	39932.43	16721.66	-	16721.66
VI. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS									
Village and Small Industries	852.93	1747.07	2600.00	2196.78	211.82	2408.60	930.57	635.55	1566.12
Medium & Large Industries	8660.00	-	8660.00	8635.00	-	8635.00	2513.00	-	2513.00
Sericulture	2774.80	2025.20	4800.00	1716.95	191.90	1908.85	979.51	552.82	1532.33
Mining	208.00	-	208.00	47.12	-	47.12	56.00	-	56.00
Total (VI)	12495.73	3772.27	16268.00	12595.85	403.72	12999.57	4479.08	1188.37	5667.45
VII. TRANSPORT									
Minor Ports & light houses	660.00	-	660.00	516.36	-	516.36	347.61	-	347.61
Shipping	-	-	-	103.56	-	103.56	-	-	-
Civil Aviation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads & Bridges	560.00	6040.00	6600.00	1086.91	4836.54	5923.45	632.90	2019.80	2652.70
Inland Water Transport	51.00	-	51.00	35.78	-	35.78	12.75	-	12.75
Road Transport	6800.00	-	6800.00	3147.73	-	3147.73	1437.08	-	1437.08
Tourism	410.00	-	410.00	449.58	-	449.58	99.14	-	99.14
Others (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (VII)	8481.00	6040.00	14521.00	5339.92	4836.54	10176.46	2529.48	2019.80	4549.28
VIII. SCIENTIFIC SERVICES & RESEARCH									
	80.00	-	80.00	72.96	-	72.96	60.00	-	60.00

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86
DISTRICT PLANS

D.P.I (Contd.)
(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Department	1980-85 Sixth Plan Outlay			1980-83 Actual Expenditure			1983-84 Revised Estimates		
	State	District	TOTAL	State	District	TOTAL	State	District	TOTAL
IX SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES									
General									
Education	1814.00	3073.00	4887.00	1661.79	1369.49	3031.28	773.25	1326.75	2100.00
Art & Culture	150.00	-	150.00	216.93	-	216.93	165.25	-	165.25
Technical Education	550.00	-	550.00	305.92	-	305.92	84.81	-	84.81
Sports & Youth Services	173.00	-	173.00	131.51	-	131.51	40.00	-	40.00
Sub-Total (Education)	2678.00	3073.00	5760.00	2316.15	1369.47	3685.64	1063.31	1326.75	2390.06
Employees State Insurance Scheme	44.00	-	44.00	19.68	-	19.68	9.13	-	9.13
Medical, Public Health & Sanitation	4038.80	2470.20	6509.00	1645.48	696.76	2342.24	552.21	681.69	1233.90
Sub-Total (Health)	4082.80	2470.20	6553.00	1665.16	696.76	2361.92	561.34	681.69	1243.03
Sewerage & Water Supply	6720.00	6480.00	13200.00	3699.76	5268.10	8967.86	2224.50	3736.50	5961.00
Housing (Excluding Police Housing & Jail Buildings)	1644.22	7465.78	9110.00	525.68	4426.62	4952.30	235.00	2010.66	2245.66
Police Housing	500.00	-	500.00	262.37	-	262.37	155.48	-	155.48
Jail Buildings	900.00	-	900.00	147.93	-	147.93	84.40	-	84.40
Urban Development (Excluding State Capital Projects).	266.40	2733.60	3000.00	375.57	436.46	812.03	117.51	216.83	334.34
State Capital Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information & Publicity	520.00	-	520.00	278.18	-	278.18	121.50	-	121.50
Labour & Labour Welfare	709.00	-	709.00	551.11	-	551.11	306.50	-	306.50
Special Employment schemes	1350.00	-	1350.00	937.58	-	937.58	375.00	-	375.00
Welfare of SC/ST Backward Classes	423.65	1776.35	2200.00	327.95	683.07	1011.02	165.29	369.45	534.74
Social Welfare	101.48	1898.52	2000.00	230.19	398.15	628.34	49.16	310.84	360.00
	338.55	361.45	700.00	200.85	209.31	410.16	110.60	147.03	257.63

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86
DISTRICT PLANS

D.P.I (Contd.)
(Rs.lakhs)

Head of Department	1980-85 Sixth Plan Outlay			1980-83 Actual Expenditure			1983-84 Revised Estimates		
	State	District	TOTAL	State	District	TOTAL	State	District	TOTAL
Nutrition (Mid-day meals and Spl.Nutrition)	-	2258.00	2258.00	-	892.38	892.38	-	514.70	514.70
Other Social and community services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (IX)	20243.10	28516.90	48760.00	11518.48	14380.34	25898.82	5569.59	9315.45	14884.04
X. ECONOMIC SERVICES									
Sect. Economic services	120.00	-	120.00	66.91	-	66.91	50.00	-	50.00
Economic advice & statistics	115.00	-	115.00	48.75	-	48.75	41.16	-	41.16
Weights & Measures	15.00	-	15.00	5.52	-	5.52	3.50	-	3.50
Other Genl. Economic Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dist. Level Sub-Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750.00	750.00
TOTAL X	250.00	-	250.00	121.18	-	121.18	94.66	750.00	844.66
XI GENERAL SERVICES									
Stationery & Printing	100.00	-	100.00	17.83	-	17.83	51.00	-	51.00
Public Works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (XI)	100.00	-	100.00	17.83	-	17.83	51.00	-	51.00
GRAND TOTAL	175174.09	53325.91	226500.00	109140.28	26640.22	135780.50	45514.22	16995.25	62509.47

**DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86
DISTRICT PLANS**

**D.P.I (Contd.)
(Rs.lakhs)**

Head of Development	1984-85 Budget Estimates			1984-85 Anticipated Expenditure		
	State	District	TOTAL	State	District	TOTAL
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES						
Research and Education	200.00	-	200.00	250.00	-	250.00
Crop Husbandry	602.87	832.40	1435.27	602.87	832.40	1435.27
Dry land/Rainfed farming	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horticulture	85.26	219.47	304.73	72.51	192.07	264.58
Soil & Water Conservation	374.00	36.00	410.00	374.00	36.00	410.00
Animal Husbandry	110.20	158.80	269.00	110.20	158.80	269.00
Dairy Development	301.00	-	301.00	281.98	-	281.98
Fisheries	102.90	294.10	397.00	102.90	294.10	397.00
Forests	287.70	1155.30	1445.00	233.12	1226.63	1459.75
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	250.00	-	250.00	250.00	-	250.00
Marketing	6.00	7.00	13.00	6.00	7.00	13.00
Storage and Warehousing	20.00	-	20.00	20.00	-	20.00
TOTAL (I)	2341.93	2703.07	5045.00	2303.58	2747.00	5050.58
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	1399.00	-	1399.00	1399.00	-	1399.00
National rural Employment Programme (NREP)	1160.00	-	1160.00	1160.00	-	1160.00
Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	637.00	-	637.00	637.00	-	637.00
Desert Development Programme (DDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Programme (to be Specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-

**DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86
DISTRICT PLANS**

D.P.I (Contd.)
(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	1984-85 Budget Estimates			1984-85 Anticipated Expenditure		
	State	District	TOTAL	State	District	TOTAL
Community Development & Panchayats	32.00	-	32.00	32.00	-	32.00
Land Reforms	115.00	-	115.00	115.00	-	115.00
Special Programmes for Area Deve. (State Programmes)						
I) Development of Backward Areas	-	-	-	-	-	-
II) Others (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (II)	3343.00	-	3343.00	3343.00	-	3343.00
III. COOPERATION	841.40	188.60	1030.00	841.40	188.60	1030.00
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL						
a. Irrigation						
i) Water Development (Survey, Investigation and Research)	50.00	-	50.00	50.00	-	50.00
II) Multi-purpose River Valley Project (Irrigation only)	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Major & Medium Irrigation Projects	9708.00	-	9708.00	10348.50	-	10348.50
Sub-total (i+ii+iii)	9758.00	-	9758.00	10398.00	-	10398.00
b. Minor Irrigation	693.09	2386.00	3079.09	693.09	2226.00	2919.09
c. CADA	1000.00	-	1000.00	1000.00	-	1000.00
d. Flood Control Projects (including Anti-sea Erosion)	70.00	-	70.00	70.00	-	70.00
Total (IV)	11521.09	2386.00	13907.09	12161.59	2226.00	14387.59
V. POWER						
i) Power Development (Survey, Investigation and Research)	80.00	-	80.00	80.00	-	80.00

**DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86
DISTRICT PLANS**

**D.P.I (Contd.)
(Rs.lakhs)**

Head of Development	1984-85 Budget Estimates			1984-85 Anticipated Expenditure		
	State	District	TOTAL	State	District	TOTAL
ii) Multi-Purpose River Vally (Power Portion only)	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Power-Project (Generation)	9750.00	-	9750.00	9750.00	-	9750.00
iv) Transmission & Distribution	6066.00	-	6066.00	6066.00	-	6066.00
v) General (including Rural Electrification)	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) New Sources of Energy including Bio-gas and integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	35.00	-	35.00	31.00	-	31.00
Total (V)	15931.00	-	15931.00	15927.00	-	15927.00
VI. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS						
Village and Small Industries	1217.50	500.17	1717.67	1272.50	545.17	1817.67
Medium & Large Industries	1867.00	-	1867.00	3217.00	-	3217.00
Sericulture	838.83	743.50	1582.33	838.83	743.50	1582.33
Mining	60.00	-	60.00	60.00	-	60.00
Total (VI)	3983.33	1243.67	5227.00	5388.33	1288.67	6677.00
VII. TRANSPORT						
Minor Ports & light houses	590.16	-	590.16	590.16	-	590.16
Shipping	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Aviation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads & Bridges	321.00	2376.00	2697.00	321.00	2376.00	2697.00
Inland Water Transport	11.00	-	11.00	11.00	-	11.00
Road Transport	1484.00	-	1484.00	1434.00	-	1434.00
Tourism	150.00	-	150.00	150.00	-	150.00
Others (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (VII)	2556.16	2376.00	4932.16	2506.16	2376.00	4882.16
VIII. SCIENTIFIC SERVICES & RESEARCH						
	75.00	-	75.00	96.48	-	96.48

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86
DISTRICT PLANS

D.P.I (Contd.)
(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	1984-85 Budget Estimates			1984-85 Anticipated Expenditure		
	State	District	TOTAL	State	District	TOTAL
IX SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES						
General Education	730.00	1541.00	2271.00	936.50	1939.00	2875.50
Art & Culture	175.00	-	175.00	167.50	-	167.50
Technical Education	130.00	-	130.00	150.00	-	150.00
Sports & Youth Services	120.00	-	120.00	120.00	-	120.00
Sub-Total (Education)	1155.00	1541.00	2696.00	1375.00	1939.00	3313.00
Employees State Insurance Scheme	9.20	-	9.20	9.20	-	9.20
Medical, Public Health & Sanitation	1248.54	989.26	2237.80	1324.77	991.46	2316.23
Sub-Total (Health)	1257.74	989.26	2247.00	1333.97	991.46	2325.43
Sewerage & Water Supply	1380.00	2053.00	3433.00	1380.00	2188.00	3568.00
Housing (Excluding Police Housing & Jail Buildings)	199.00	2061.50	2260.50	386.10	1946.50	2332.60
Police Housing	150.00	-	150.00	150.00	-	150.00
Jail Buildings	85.50	-	85.50	85.50	-	85.50
Urban Development (Excluding State Capital Projects).	116.97	417.30	534.27	116.05	420.77	536.82
State Capital Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information & Publicity	150.00	-	150.00	150.00	-	150.00
Labour & Labour Welfare	360.00	-	360.00	360.00	-	360.00
Special Employment schemes	150.00	-	150.00	330.00	-	330.00
Welfare of PSC/ST Backward classes	105.10	540.45	645.55	105.10	540.46	645.56
Social Welfare	83.30	372.15	455.45	220.20	420.02	640.22
	153.30	146.70	300.00	198.50	171.92	370.42

**DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86
DISTRICT PLANS**

**D.P.I (Contd.)
(Rs. lakhs)**

Head of Development	1984-85 Budget Estimates			1984-85 Anticipated Expenditure		
	State	District	TOTAL	State	District	TOTAL
Nutrition (Mid-day meals and Spl. Nutrition)	-	1187.00	1187.00	-	864.00	864.00
Other Social and community services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (IX)	5345.91	9308.36	14654.27	6190.42	9481.13	15671.55
X. ECONOMIC SERVICES						
Sect. Economic services	50.00	-	50.00	50.00	-	50.00
Economic advice & statistics	30.00	-	30.00	30.83	-	30.83
Weights & Measures	3.00	-	3.00	3.00	-	3.00
Other Genl. Economic Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dist. Level Sub-Plan	-	750.00	750.00	-	750.00	750.00
TOTAL X	83.00	750.00	833.00	83.83	750.00	833.83
XI GENERAL SERVICES						
Stationery & Printings	51.00	-	51.00	51.00	-	51.00
Public Works	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (XI)	51.00	-	51.00	51.00	-	51.00
GRAND TOTAL	46072.82	18955.70	65028.52	48892.79	19057.40	67950.19

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86
DISTRICT PLANS **D.P.I (Contd.)**
(Rs.lakhs)

Head of Development	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Proposed Outlay			1985-86 Proposed Outlay		
	State	District	TOTAL	State	District	TOTAL
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES						
Research and Education	1592.00	-	1592.00	241.00	-	241.00
Crop Husbandry	5258.36	5022.64	10281.00	925.32	829.68	1755.00
Dry land/Rainfed farming	-	1454.00	1454.00	-	260.00	260.00
Horticulture	1747.01	902.99	2650.00	216.35	207.65	424.00
Soil & Water Conservation	105.00	1865.00	1970.00	40.00	293.00	333.00
Animal Husbandry	2100.25	1464.75	3565.00	295.85	179.15	475.00
Dairy Development	1100.00	-	1100.00	160.00	-	160.00
Fisheries	1612.00	1242.00	2854.00	151.00	292.00	443.00
Forests	1177.50	7539.50	8717.00	248.00	1552.00	1800.00
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	1858.00	-	1858.00	275.00	-	275.00
Marketing	23.94	64.06	88.00	3.91	8.09	12.00
Storage and Warehousing	148.00	-	148.00	25.00	-	25.00
TOTAL (I)	16722.06	19554.94	36277.00	2581.43	3621.57	6203.00
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	50.00	12790.00	12840.00	9.00	2501.00	2510.00
National rural Employment Programme (NREP)	-	15000.00	15000.00	-	2112.00	2112.00
Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	-	3750.00	3750.00	-	701.00	701.00
Desert Development Programme (DDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Programme (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86
DISTRICT PLANS

D.P.I (Contd.)
(Rs.lakhs)

Head of Development	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Proposed Outlay			1985-86 Proposed Outlay		
	State	District	TOTAL	State	District	TOTAL
Community Development & Panchayat	238.00	-	238.00	35.00	-	35.00
Land Reforms	525.00	342.00	867.00	116.00	56.00	172.00
Special Programmes for Area Deve. (State Programmes)						
I) Development of Backward Areas	-	-	-	-	-	-
II) Others (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (II)	813.00	31882.00	32695.00	210.00	5320.00	5530.00
III. COOPERATION	5988.77	1511.23	7500.00	934.82	190.18	1125.00
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL						
a. Irrigation						
i) Water Development (Survey, Investigation and Research)	250.00	-	250.00	40.00	-	40.00
ii) Multi-purpose River Valley Project (Irrigation only)	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Major & Medium Irrigation Projects	64850.00	-	64850.00	10660.00	-	10660.00
Sub-total (i+ii+iii)	65100.00	-	65100.00	10700.00	-	10700.00
b. Minor Irrigation	4789.00	14175.00	18964.00	713.00	3210.00	3923.00
c. CADA	-	7000.00	7000.00	-	1121.00	1121.00
d. Flood Control Projects (including Anti-sea Erosion)	2500.00	-	2500.00	380.00	-	380.00
Total (IV)	72389.00	21175.00	93564.00	11793.00	4331.00	16124.00
V. POWER						
i) Power Development (Survey, Investigation and Research)	500.00	-	500.00	100.00	-	100.00

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86
DISTRICT PLANS D.P.I (Contd.)
(Rs.lakhs)

Head of Development	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Proposed Outlay			1985-86 Proposed Outlay		
	State	District	TOTAL	State	District	TOTAL
ii) Multi-Purpose River Vally (Power Portion only)	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Power-Project (Generation)	88091.00	-	88091.00	13995.00	-	13995.00
iv) Transmission & Distribution	47700.00	-	47700.00	7600.00	-	7600.00
v) General (including Rural Electrification)	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) New Sources of Energy including Bio-gas and integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	322.00	-	322.00	47.00	-	47.00
Total (V)	140822.00	-	140822.00	22747.00	-	22747.00
VI. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS						
Village and Small Industries	10818.00	3900.00	14718.00	1346.25	753.75	2100.00
Medium & Large Industries	18162.00	-	18162.00	2553.00	-	2553.00
Sericulture	4347.04	7760.86	12108.00	802.35	1239.65	2042.00
Minings	500.00	-	500.00	90.00	-	90.00
Total (VI)	33827.14	11660.86	45488.00	4791.60	1993.40	6785.00
VII. TRANSPORT						
Minor Ports & light houses	3500.00	-	3500.00	600.00	-	600.00
Shipping	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Aviation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads & Bridges	9000.00	10600.00	19600.00	1333.00	1645.00	2978.00
Inland Water Transport	100.00	-	100.00	15.00	-	15.00
Road Transport	15000.00	-	15000.00	1710.00	-	1710.00
Tourism	1350.00	-	1350.00	202.00	-	202.00
Others (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (VII)	28950.00	10600.00	39550.00	3860.00	1645.00	5505.00
VIII. SCIENTIFIC SERVICES & RESEARCH						
	940.00	-	940.00	150.00	-	150.00

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86
DISTRICT PLANS
D.P.I (Contd.)
(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Proposed Outlay			1985-86 Proposed Outlay		
	State	District	TOTAL	State	District	TOTAL
IX SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES						
General						
Education	4544.00	17210.00	21754.00	688.00	2002.00	2690.00
Art & Culture	1798.00	-	1798.00	275.00	-	275.00
Technical Education	1275.00	-	1275.00	181.00	-	181.00
Sports & Youth Services	1436.00	-	1436.00	176.00	-	176.00
Sub-Total (Education)	9053.00	17210.00	26263.00	1320.00	2002.00	3322.00
Employees State Insurance Scheme	300.00	-	300.00	60.00	-	60.00
Medical, Public Health & Sanitation	13132.60	9703.40	22836.00	2020.50	1319.50	3340.00
Sub-Total (Health)	13432.60	9703.40	23136.00	2080.50	1319.50	3400.00
Sewerage & Water Supply	29845.00	12205.00	42050.00	2750.00	2522.00	5272.00
Housing (Excluding Police Housing & Jail Buildings)	8637.00	16754.00	25391.00	866.00	2511.40	3378.00
Police Housing	1312.00	-	1312.00	215.00	-	215.00
Jail Buildings	754.00	-	754.00	125.00	-	125.00
Urban Development (Excluding State Capital Projects)	2645.46	2188.54	4834.00	213.00	384.00	597.00
State Capital Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information & Publicity	1300.00	-	1300.00	225.00	-	225.00
Labour & Labour Welfare	1797.00	-	1797.00	365.00	-	365.00
Special Employment schemes	600.00	-	600.00	350.00	-	350.00
Welfare of SC/ST Backward classes	1355.50	5008.50	6364.00	228.05	735.95	964.00
Social Welfare	334.41	2644.59	2979.00	143.16	353.84	497.00
	1315.85	1106.15	2422.00	204.50	134.50	339.00

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86
DISTRICT PLANS

D.P.I (Contd.)
(Rs.lakhs)

Head of Development	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Proposed Outlay			1985-86 Proposed Outlay		
	State	District	TOTAL	State	District	TOTAL
Nutrition (Mid-day meals and Spl.Nutrition)	-	12828.00	12828.00	-	1485.00	1485.00
Other Social and community services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (IX)	72381.82	79648.18	152030.00	9085.81	11448.19	20534.00
X. ECONOMIC SERVICES						
Sect. Economic services	408.00	-	408.00	74.00	-	74.00
Economic advice & statistics	288.00	-	288.00	57.00	-	57.00
Weights & Measures	50.00	-	50.00	6.00	-	6.00
Other Genl. Economic Services						
Dist. Level Sub-Plan	-	100.00	100.00	-	100.00	100.00
TOTAL X	746.00	100.00	846.00	137.00	100.00	237.00
XI GENERAL SERVICES						
Stationery & Printing	288.00	-	288.00	60.00	-	60.00
Public Works	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (XI)	288.00	-	288.00	60.00	-	60.00
GRAND TOTAL	373867.79	176132.21	550000.00	56350.66	28649.34	85000.00

STATEMENT-SCP1
DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86 - HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT
OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE (SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN)

(Rs. Lakhs)

SL. NO.	NAME OF THE DEPARTMENT	SIXTH PLAN OUTLAY 1980-85			ANNUAL PLAN 1980-83 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE			ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		
		Asreed State Outlay	Flow to SCP	% to the total Outlay	State Out-lay	Flow to SCP	% to the total Outlay	State Out-lay	Flow to SCP	% to the total Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. Agriculture & Allied Services										
1.	Research & Education	850.00	-	-	312.55	-	-	150.00	-	-
2.	Crop Husbandry-									
	(a) Agriculture)	3554.00	370.00	9.60	2563.63	184.32	7.19	1341.32	100.00	7.46
	(b) Horticulture)		239.13	6.20		101.71	3.97		64.95	4.84
3.	Dry Land/Rainfed farming	-	-	-	53.43	-	-	36.00	-	-
4.	Land Stock Improvement	-	-	-	221.55	-	-	112.80	-	-
5.	Soil and Water conserva- -tion	2080.00	320.00	15.38	1762.96	163.04	8.98	369.70	10.00	2.47
6.	Animal Husbandry	1334.00	435.00	32.61	491.28	135.88	27.66	205.17	68.30	33.29
7.	Dairy Development	845.00	-	-	680.35	-	-	281.20	-	-
8.	Fisheries	1303.00	210.00	16.12	425.84	43.96	10.32	264.56	17.00	6.43
9.	Forests	3075.00	250.00	8.13	1605.38	59.44	3.70	892.69	47.75	5.35
10.	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institution	650.00	100.00	15.38	353.27	-	-	175.00	-	-
11.	Marketing	160.00	30.00	18.75	58.68	6.00	10.22	12.00	-	-
12.	Storage and Warehousing	275.00	-	-	45.11	-	-	49.45	-	-
	Total-I	14426.00	1.54.13	13.54	8574.03	694.35	8.09	3889.89	308.00	7.91
II Rural Development										
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme	3115.00	1875.00	60.19	1196.32	-	-	1184.50	-	-
2.	National Rural Employ- ment Programme	4240.00	2750.00	64.86	3216.69	319.15	9.92	1040.00	305.12	29.34
3.	Drought Prone Area Pro- gramme	1800.00	-	-	1670.20	-	-	440.00	-	-
4.	Desert Development Pro- gramme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Community Development and Panchayats	250.00	-	-	200.46	-	-	37.00	-	-
6.	Land Reforms	2020.00	150.00	7.43	427.74	65.00	15.20	115.00	49.00	42.60
7.	Other Programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Special Programmes for Area Development									
	a) Development of Back- ward Area	-	625.00	-	-	182.75	-	-	180.00	-
	b) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total-II	11425.00	5400.00	47.26	6711.41	566.90	8.44	2816.50	5340.12	18.96

(Rs. Lakhs)

SCP-1 (Contd.)

Sl No	Name of the Department	Annual Plan 1984-85 Anticipated Expenditure			Seventh Plan 1985-90 Outlay Proposed			Annual Plan 1985-86 Outlay Proposed		
		State Outlay	Plan Flow to SCP	% to the total Outlay	State Outlay	Plan Flow to SCP	% to the total Outly	State Outlay	Plan Flow to SCP	% to the total Outlay
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
I. Agriculture & Allied services										
1	Research & Edn.	250.00	-	-	1592.00	-	-	241.00	-	-
2	Crop Husbandry	1462.85	125.00	-	11544.50	960.00	7.88	1827.15	130.00	7.12
	(a) Agriculture	76.46	65.00	12.64	-	339.74	2.94	-	67.94	3.72
3	(b) Horticulture	-	-	-	1454.00	-	-	260.00	-	-
4	Dry Land/Rain fed farming	237.00	-	-	1386.50	-	-	351.85	-	-
5	Land Stock Improvement	333.54	10.00	2.44	1970.00	100.00	5.08	333.00	20.00	6.00
6	Soil and Water conservation	269.00	28.00	10.81	3565.00	190.00	5.33	475.00	38.00	8.00
7	Animal Husbandry	281.98	-	-	1100.00	-	-	160.00	-	-
8	Dairy Development	397.00	15.00	3.73	2854.00	54.00	1.89	443.00	13.00	2.93
9	Fisheries	1459.75	47.50	3.28	8717.00	250.00	2.87	1800.00	50.00	2.78
10	Forests	250.00	-	-	1858.00	200.00	10.76	275.00	40.00	14.55
11	Investment in Agricultural financial Instns.	13.00	-	-	88.00	-	-	12.00	-	-
12	Marketing	20.00	-	-	148.00	-	-	25.00	-	-
	Storage & Ware Housins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total-I	5050.58	290.50	5.74	36277.00	2093.74	5.63	6203.00	358.94	5.78
II Rural Development:										
1	Integrated Rural development programme	1399.00	1282.00	92.83	12840.00	3000.00	23.36	2510.00	600.00	23.90
2	National Rural Employment programme	1160.00	-	-	15000.00	5060.20	34.00	2112.00	1620.00	75.56
3	Drought prone area programme	637.00	-	-	3750.00	375.00	10.00	701.00	75.00	10.70
4	Desert Development programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Community Development and Panchayats	32.00	-	-	238.00	-	-	35.00	-	-
6	Land Reforms	115.00	32.50	28.26	867.00	214.00	24.68	172.00	36.80	21.40
7	Other programmes	-	-	-	-	1120.00	-	-	215.60	-
Special Programmes for Area Development:										
1	Development of Backward Areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total-II	3343.00	1314.50	0.97	32695.00	9769.20	30.00	5530.00	2547.40	46.06

(Rs. Lakhs)

SCP1 (CONTD)

SL. NO.	NAME OF THE DEPARTMENT	SIXTH PLAN OUTLAY 1980-85			ANNUAL PLAN 1980-83 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE			ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		
		Agreed State Outlay	Flow to SCP	% to the total Outlay	State Outlay	Flow to SCP	% to the total Outlay	State Outlay	Flow to SCP	% to the total Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
III	CO-operation	5000.00	800.00	16.00	2526.35	164.80	6.52	1110.90	119.00	10.71
IV.	Irrigation & flood control									
a)	Irrigation									
	Water Development	180.00	-	-	52.43	-	-	23.47	-	-
	Multipurpose river valley Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Major & Medium irrigation Projects	43870.00	1010.00	2.30	22816.03	605.00	2.65	8764.50	-	-
	Sub-Total(a)	44050.00	1010.00	2.29	22868.46	605.00	2.64	8787.97	-	-
b)	Minor Irrigation	10000.00	1400.00	14.00	4339.86	68.20	1.57	2056.12	1.32	0.06
c)	Command Area Development	1300.00	625.00	48.08	1454.00	318.14	21.88	1000.00	-	-
d)	Flood Control Projects	180.00	-	-	87.14	-	-	70.00	-	-
	Total-IV	55530.00	2025.00	3.64	28749.46	386.34	1.34	11914.09	1.32	0.01
V	Power:									
1.	Power development (Survey Investigation and Research)	250.00	-	-	110.00	-	-	80.00	-	-
2.	Multi purpose River Valley Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Power Projects (Generation)	40890.00	-	-	27417.21	-	-	12286.36	-	-
4.	Transmission & Distribution	19000.00	4800.00	25.26	12382.53	185.00	1.49	4307.74	44.28	1.03
5.	General (including rural electrification)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	New sources of energy (IREP)	-	-	-	22.63	-	-	47.56	-	-
	Total-V	60140.00	4800.00	7.98	39932.43	185.00	0.46	16721.66	44.28	0.26
VI.	Industries & Minerals									
1.	Village & Small Industry (Industrial Development)	7400.00	850.00	11.49	4317.45	203.15	4.71	3098.45	440.24	14.21
	Sericulture Development)	-	200.00	2.70	-	142.47	3.30	-	188.34	6.08
2.	Medium & Large Industries	8060.00	-	-	8035.00	-	-	2513.00	-	-
3.	Minings	208.00	-	-	47.12	-	-	56.00	-	-
	Total-VI	16268.00	1050.00	6.45	12999.57	345.62	2.65	5667.45	628.58	11.09
VII.	Transport									
1.	Minor ports and light houses	660.00	-	-	510.36	-	-	347.61	-	-
2.	Shipping	-	-	-	103.56	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Civil aviation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Rs. Lakhs) SCP-1 (Contd.)

Sl No	Name of the Department	Annual Plan 1984-85 Anticipated Expenditure			Seventh Plan 1985-90 Outlay Proposed			Annual Plan 1985-86 Outlay Proposed		
		State Outlay	Plan Flow to SCP	% to the total Outlay	State Outlay	Plan Flow to SCP	% to the total Outlay	State Outlay	Plan Flow to SCP	% to the total Outlay
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
III	CO-OPERATION	1030.00	131.00	12.72	7500.00	1143.67	15.25	1125.00	121.91	10.84
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL									
	a Irrigation									
	1 Water Development	-	-	-	250.00	-	-	40.00	-	-
	2 Multipurpose river valley projects	9773.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3 Major & medium irrigation projects	-	436.50	-	64850.00	5255.00	8.10	10660.00	751.00	7.05
	Sub-Total 1+2+3	9773.00	436.50	4.46	65100.00	5255.00	8.07	10700.00	751.00	7.01
	b Minor Irrigation	3219.00	107.00	3.32	18964.00	190.50	1.00	3923.00	59.50	1.51
	c Command area Development	1000.00	180.00	18.00	7000.00	1050.00	15.00	1121.00	70.00	6.24
	d Flood control projects	70.00	-	-	2500.00	-	-	380.00	-	-
	Total-IV	14062.00	287.00	2.04	93564.00	6495.00	6.94	16124.00	880.50	5.46
V	Power:									
	1 Power development (Survey Investigation & Research)	-	-	-	500.00	-	-	100.00	-	-
	2 Multipurpose river valley projects	15911.00	-	-	4209.00	-	-	1005.00	-	-
	3 Power projects (Generation)	-	1251.00	-	86091.00	-	-	13995.00	-	-
	4 Transmission & Distribution	-	-	-	47700.00	6008.70	12.59	7600.00	710.00	9.09
	5 General including rural electrification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6 New sources of energy (CIREP)	-	-	-	322.00	-	-	47.00	-	-
	TOTAL-V	15911.00	1251.00	7.86	140822.00	6008.70	4.26	22747.00	710.00	3.03
VI	INDUSTRIES & MINERALS									
	1 village & small Indrs									
	a) Industrial devpmt.	3300.00	515.09	15.63	26826.00	1106.00	4.12	4142.00	213.00	5.14
	b) Sericulture devpmt.	-	-	-	-	1008.42	3.75	-	200.00	4.82
	2 Medium & Large Indus.	1867.00	-	-	18162.00	-	-	2553.00	-	-
	3 Mining	60.00	-	-	500.00	-	-	90.00	-	-
	Total-VI	5227.00	515.09	9.85	45488.00	2114.42	4.64	6785.00	413.00	6.08
VII	Transport.									
	1 Minor Ports & light house	590.00	-	-	3500.00	-	-	600.00	-	-
	2 Shipping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3 Civil aviation.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SCP-1 (Continued)

(Rs. Lakhs)

SL. NO.	NAME OF THE DEPARTMENT	SIXTH PLAN OUTLAY 1980-85			ANNUAL PLAN 1980-83 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE			ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		
		Agreed State Outlay	Flow to SCP	% to the total Outlay	State Outlay	Flow to SCP	% to the total Outlay	State Outlay	Flow to SCP	% to the total Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
VII. Transport (contd.)										
4.	Roads & Bridges	6600.00	2100.00	31.82	5923.45	717.54	12.11	2652.70	209.53	7.90
5.	Road Transport	6800.00	-	-	3147.73	-	-	1437.08	-	-
6.	Inland water Transport	51.00	-	-	35.78	-	-	12.75	-	-
7.	Tourism	410.00	-	-	449.58	-	-	99.14	-	-
	Total-VII	14521.00	2100.00	14.46	10176.46	717.54	7.05	4549.28	209.53	4.60
VIII Scientific Services & Reaserch										
1	S & T Programmes)				6.49	--	-	15.00	-	-
2	Environmental Programmes)	50.00	-	-	66.47	-	-	30.00	-	-
3	Water Pollution Control	30.00	-	-	-	-	-	15.00	-	-
	Total-VIII	80.00	-	-	72.96	-	-	60.00	-	-
IX Social and Community services										
Education										
1	General Education	4887.00)	850.00	16.88	3031.28)	162.42	5.00	2100.00)	134.37	5.93
2	Art & culture	150.00)	-	-	216.93)	-	-	165.25)	-	-
3	Technical Education	550.00	-	-	305.92	-	-	84.81	1.45	1.71
4	Sports & Youth services	173.00	-	-	131.52	-	-	40.00	-	-
	Sub-Total Education	5760.00	850.00	14.57	3685.64	162.42	4.40	2390.06	135.82	5.68
5	Medical, Public Health & Sanitation	6509.00	500.00	7.68	2342.24	123.54	5.27	1233.90	93.98	7.62
6	Employees State Insurance Scheme	44.00	-	-	19.68	-	-	9.13	-	-
7	Public Health & Sanitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-Total(5+6+7)	6553.00	500.00	7.65	2361.92	123.54	5.23	1243.03	93.98	7.62
8	Sewerage & Water Supply	13200.00	4100.00	31.06	8967.86	626.69	6.99	5961.00	446.49	7.49
9	Housing(Excluding Police Housing)	10010.00	-	-	5100.23	2259.95	44.31	2330.06	923.95	37.17
10	Police Housing	500.00	3700.00	35.20	262.37	-	-	155.48	-	-
11	Urban Development	3000.00	1000.00	33.33	812.03	203.43	25.05	334.34	45.13	13.50
12	Information & Publicity	520.00	30.00	5.77	278.18	9.35	3.36	121.50	8.00	6.58
13	Labour & Labour Welfare	709.00	140.00	19.75	551.11	3.74	0.68	306.50	1.47	0.48
14	Special Employment Schemes	1350.00	315.00	23.33	937.58	12.75	1.36	375.00	2.50	0.67
15	Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	4200.00	2000.00	47.62	1639.36	1870.13	100.00	894.74	950.52	100.00
16	Social Welfare	700.00	447.00	63.86	410.16	667.40	66.14	257.63	187.30	29.36
17	Nutrition	2258.00	550.00	24.36	892.38	194.11	-	514.70	39.46	7.67
18	Other Social and Community Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total-IX	48760.00	12282.00	25.18	25898.82	5847.55	22.57	14884.04	2604.82	17.50

SCP-1 (contd.)
(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl No	Name of the Department	Annual Plan 1984-85 Anticipated Expenditure			Seventh Plan 1985-90 Outlay Proposed			Annual Plan 1985-86 Outlay Proposed		
		State Outlay	Plan Flow to SCP	% to the total Outlay	State Outlay	Plan Flow to SCP	% to the total Outlay	State Outlay	Plan Flow to SCP	% to the total Outlay
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
VII. Transport (contd.)										
4	Roads & Bridges.	2697.00	250.00	9.27	19600.00	1500.00	7.65	2978.00	250.00	8.39
5	Road transport.	1484.00	-	-	15000.00	-	-	1710.00	-	-
6	Inland water transport.	11.00	-	-	100.00	-	-	15.00	-	-
7	Tourism.	150.00	-	-	1350.00	-	-	202.00	-	-
	Total-VII	4932.00	250.00	5.06	39550.00	1500.00	3.79	5505.00	250.00	4.54
VIII. Scientific Service and Research										
1	S & T Programmes	-	-	-	605.00	-	-	100.00	-	-
2	Environmental Programme	100.00	-	-	175.00	-	-	21.00	-	-
3	Water pollution control	-	-	-	160.00	-	-	29.00	-	-
	Total-VIII	100.00	-	-	940.00	-	-	150.00	-	-
IX Social and Community Services										
Education										
1	General Education	2251.00	272.29	12.09	21754.00	3417.90	-	2690.00	409.13	-
2	Art & culture	175.00	-	-	1798.00	-	-	275.00	-	-
3	Technical Education	130.00	-	-	1275.00	14.00	1.10	181.00	1.90	1.05
4	Sports & Youth Services	-	-	-	1436.00	75.00	-	176.00	15.00	8.52
	Sub-Total: Education	2556.00	272.29	10.65	26263.00	3506.90	13.35	3322.00	426.03	12.82
5	Medical and Public Health	2237.80	140.40	6.27	22836.00	2400.00	10.51	3340.00	297.00	8.89
6	E.S.I. Scheme	9.20	-	-	300.00	-	-	60.00	-	-
7	Public Health & Sanitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-Total (5+6+7)	2247.00	140.40	6.24	23136.00	2400.00	10.37	3400.00	297.00	8.73
8	Sewerage & water supply	3433.00	329.04	9.58	42050.00	5162.00	12.27	5272.00	806.35	15.29
9	Housing excluding police housing	2336.00	754.20	32.28	26145.00	7402.12	28.31	3503.00	344.32	9.82
10	Police housing	150.00	-	-	1312.00	-	-	215.00	-	-
11	Urban Development	534.00	133.00	24.91	4834.00	750.00	15.52	597.00	115.00	19.26
12	Information & Publicity	150.00	15.00	10.00	1300.00	84.00	6.46	225.00	12.00	5.33
13	Labour & Labour welfare	330.00	15.50	4.69	1797.00	339.00	18.86	365.00	107.00	29.31
14	Special Employment Scheme	150.00	33.75	22.50	600.00	180.00	30.00	350.00	101.00	28.85
15	Welfare of SC, ST & OBCS	1101.00	486.58	44.19	9343.00	4101.00	43.93	1461.00	544.18	37.25
16	Social Welfare	300.00	145.00	48.33	2422.00	16.00	12.39	339.00	2.00	0.58
17	Nutrition	1187.00	220.00	18.53	12828.00	2866.00	11.49	1485.00	515.00	11.78
	Total - IX	14474.00	2132.07	17.73	152030.00	20900.12	13.74	20534.00	2546.85	12.40

SCP-1 (Continued)

(Rs. Lakhs)

SL. NO.	NAME OF THE DEPARTMENT	SIXTH PLAN OUTLAY 1980-85			ANNUAL PLAN 1980-83 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE			ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		
		Agreed State Outlay	Flow to SCP	% to the total Outlay	State Outlay	Flow to SCP	% to the total Outlay	State Outlay	Flow to SCP	% to the total Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
X	Economic Services	250.00	-	-	121.18	-	-	844.66	-	-
XI	General Services	100.00	-	-	17.83	-	-	51.00	-	-
GRAND TOTAL-STATE PLAN		226500.00	32771.13	14.47	135780.50	9799.06	7.22	62509.47	9485.37	7.49

SCP-I (contd)

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl No	Name of the Department	Annual Plan 1984-85 Anticipated Expenditure	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Outlay Proposed	Annual Plan 1985-86 Outlay Proposed						
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		State Plan Outlay	Flow to SCP	% to the total Outlay	State Plan Outlay	Flow to SCP	% to the total Outly	State Plan Outlay	Flow to SCP	% to the total Outlay
X	Economic Services	833.00	-	-	846.00	-	-	237.00	-	-
XI	General Service	51.00	-	-	288.00	-	-	60.00	-	-
GRAND TOTAL-STATE PLAN		65000.00	7020.35	10.80	550000.00	55932.25	10.16	85000.00	8532.39	10.03

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-90

STATEMENT-SCP-2

AND
ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86
UNDER SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN.

PHYSICAL TARGETS

Sl. No.	ITEM	UNIT	Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 Targets	1980-83 Achievements	1983-84 Achievements	1984-85 Targets	Anticipated Achievements	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Proposed Targets	1985-86 Proposed Targets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Agriculture & Allied Services									
1.	Land Reforms	No. of families	15000	8357	526	500	500	9130	1826
2.	Agriculture	"	2757	1337	789	500	500	7200	1400
3.	Horticulture	"	68164	5972	4880	3550	3550	25792	5430
4.	Sp. Programmes for rural Development.	"	102787	97599	48157	44179	44179	543209	107610
5.	Minor Irrigation	"							
	(a) Wells and Bore Wells KSLDB	"	15000		1905	2573	2573	14000	2800
	(b) Irrigation Wells with I sets Sc ST WD	"	12680	7152	656	3336	3336	10500	2100
	(c) Surface Water)	"	12228		20	32	32	---	---
	(d) Mines & Geology) MS	"	---	---	---	---	---	5100	1020
	(e) DRDS-(Sprinkler)	"	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
6.	Soil Conservation	"	---	---	190	625	625	---	---
7.	Area Development	"	20000	5187	---	5500	5500	---	---
8.	Fisheries	"	1870	865	267	569	569	1950	410
9.	Animal Husbandry	"	9950	2735	1970	1339	1339	6073	1214
10.	Forest	"	450	155	3883	4118	4118	500	100
II. Co-Operation									
III. Irrigation & Flood Control									
i)	Major & Medium Irrigation	"	3770	7770	---	3000	3000	7000	800
ii)	Energisation of I P sets	"	45000	---	---	---	---	---	---
IV. Industries & Minerals									
i)	Industrial Sheds	"	75	---	---	---	---	---	---
ii)	Establishment of small Scale Industrial Units	"	1200	---	55	730	730	---	---
iii)	Allotment of Ind. Plots	"	500	---	---	100	100	---	---
iv)	Handloom & Coir	"	250	10197	---	340	340	39450	7700
v)	Handicrafts	"	375	---	---	---	---	---	---
vi)	Tre & Emp in Rural Arts & Crafts	"	---	---	6027	1000	1000	---	---
vii)	K.V.I.B. including leather	"	52940	---	10258	13000	13000	---	---
viii)	Sericulture	"	76000	13744	31097	15000	15000	25000	5000
V. Social & Community Services									
i)	Bonded Labour	"	52755	39051	1634	10000	10000	7500	3800
ii)	SC/ST Develop Corpn	"	101000	52200	24873	40000	40000	25000	12124
iii)	SC/ST Welfare Dept	"	---	4351	2897	---	---	15500	3000
Grand Total			594751	256672	140084	150291	150291	744656	156490

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN(1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86 - TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

TSP - 1
(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl No	Head of the Department	Sixth Plan 1980-85			Outlay & Expenditure			1983-84 Actual Expenditure		
		State Plan Outlay	Flow to TSP	%	State Plan	Flow TSP	%	State Plan	Flow to TSP	%
I. Agriculture & allied services										
1.	Research and Education.	850.00	-	-	312.55	-	-	150.00	-	-
2.	Crop Husbandry:									
	Agriculture	3854.00	250.00	6.49	2563.63	61.91	2.41	3141.32	42.00	3.13
	Horticulture	-	50.14	1.30	-	31.93	1.25	-	11.00	0.82
3.	Dry Land/Rain fed farms	-	-	-	53.43	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Land Stock improvement	-	-	-	221.55	-	-	112.80	-	-
5.	Soil and Water conservation.	2080.00	50.00	2.40	1762.96	24.51	1.35	405.70	10.00	2.47
6.	Animal Husbandry	1334.00	100.00	7.50	491.28	37.38	7.61	205.17	15.11	7.36
7.	Dairy Development	845.00	-	-	680.35	-	-	281.20	-	-
8.	Fisheries	1303.00	200.00	15.35	425.84	10.24	2.40	264.56	5.00	1.89
9.	Forests	3075.00	100.00	3.25	1605.38	56.43	3.52	892.69	28.75	3.22
10.	Investment in Agricultural financial institutions.	650.00	-	-	353.27	-	-	175.00	-	-
11.	Marketing	160.00	-	-	58.68	-	-	12.00	-	-
12.	Storage and Ware housing	275.00	-	-	45.11	-	-	49.45	-	-
Total I		14426.00	750.14	5.20	8574.03	222.40	2.59	3889.89	111.86	2.88
II. Rural Development:										
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme.	3115.00	53.00	1.70	1196.32	23.00	1.92	1184.50	21.60	1.82
2.	National Rural Employment Programme	4240.00	-	-	3216.69	-	-	1040.00	-	-
3.	Drought prone area Programme	1800.00	-	-	1670.20	-	-	440.00	-	-
4.	Desert Development Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Community Development and Panchayats.	250.00	-	-	200.46	-	-	37.00	-	-
6.	Land Reforms	2020.00	-	-	427.74	-	-	115.00	-	-
7.	Other Programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Programme for Area Development:										
1.	Development of Backward Areas.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total II		11425.00	53.00	0.46	6711.41	23.00	0.34	2816.50	21.60	0.77

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN(1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86 - TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

TSP - 1
(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl No	Head of the Department	1984-85			Seventh Plan 1985-90 Proposed outlay			1985-86 Outlay Proposed		
		State Plan Outlay	Flow to TSP	%	State Plan Outlay	Flow to TSP	%	State Plan Outlay	Flow to TSP	%
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services									
1.	Research and Education	200.00	-	-	1592.00	-	-	241.00	-	-
2.	Crop Husbandry	1503.00	54.00	3.60	11544.86	667.95	5.78	1826.73	73.59	4.02
3.	Dry Land/Rain fed farms.	-	-	-	1454.00	-	-	260.00	-	-
4.	Land Stock improvement	-	-	-	1386.50	-	-	351.85	-	-
5.	Soil and Water conservation	333.00	10.00	2.44	1970.00	180.00	9.13	333.00	20.00	6.00
6.	Animal Husbandry.	259.00	6.00	2.31	3565.00	60.00	1.68	475.00	9.00	1.89
7.	Dairy Development	321.00	-	-	1100.00	-	-	160.00	-	-
8.	Fisheries	397.00	3.00	0.76	2854.00	20.00	0.70	443.00	3.00	0.67
9.	Forests	1445.00	28.75	2.65	8717.00	160.00	1.83	1800.00	30.00	1.66
10.	Investment in Agricultural financial institutions.	250.00	-	-	1858.00	-	-	275.00	-	-
11.	Marketing	13.00	-	-	88.00	-	-	12.00	-	-
12.	Storage and Ware Housing	20.00	-	-	148.00	-	-	25.00	-	-
	Total I	5055.00	101.75	2.01	36277.00	1087.95	2.99	6203.00	135.59	2.18
II. Rural Development:										
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme	1381.00	22.00	1.59	12840.00	75.00	0.58	2510.00	15.00	0.60
2.	National Rural Employment Programme.	1160.00	30.86	2.66	15000.00	269.96	1.79	2112.00	38.00	1.79
3.	Drought Prone area Programme	637.00	-	-	3750.00	-	-	701.00	-	-
4.	Desert Development Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Community Development and Panchayats.	32.00	-	-	238.00	-	-	35.00	-	-
6.	Land Reforms.	115.00	-	-	867.00	-	-	172.00	-	-
7.	Other programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Programmes for Area Development:										
1.	Development of Backward Areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total II	3325.00	52.86	1.58	32695.00	354.96	1.08	5530.00	53.00	0.95

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNEX PLAN 1985-86 - TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

TSP - 1
(Rs. lakhs)

Sl No	Head of the Department	Sixth Plan 1980-85			Outlay & Expenditure			1983-84 Actual Expenditure		
		State Plan Outlay	Flow to TSP	%	State Plan	Flow TSP	%	State Plan	Flow to TSP	%
III.	Co-operation	5000.00	111.25	2.23	2526.35	26.98	1.07	1110.90	9.80	0.88
IV.	Irrigation & Flood control									
	a. Irrigation									
	1. Water Development	180.00	-	-	52.43	-	-	23.47	-	-
	2. Multipurpose river valley projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3. Major & medium irrigation projects.	43870.00	-	-	22816.03	-	-	8764.50	-	-
	Sub-total-1+2+3	44050.00	-	-	22868.46	-	-	8787.97	-	-
	b. Minor Irrigation	10000.00	200.00	2.00	4339.86	71.50	1.65	2056.12	11.02	0.54
	c. Command Area Development	1300.00	-	-	1455.00	-	-	1000.00	-	-
	d. Flood control projects	180.00	-	-	87.14	-	-	70.00	-	-
	Total IV	55530.00	200.00	0.56	28749.46	98.48	0.34	11914.09	20.82	0.17
V.	Power									
	1. Power Development (Survey Investigation & Research)	250.00	-	-	110.00	-	-	80.00	-	-
	2. Multipurpose river valley projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3. Power Projects (Generation)	40890.00	-	-	27417.27	-	-	12286.36	-	-
	4. Transmission and Distribution	19000.00	180.00	-	12382.53	10.03	0.08	4307.74	6.12	0.14
	5. General including rural electrification.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6. New Sources of Energy (CIREP)	-	-	-	22.63	-	-	47.56	-	-
	Total: V	-	180.00	0.30	39932.43	10.03	0.03	16721.66	6.12	0.04
VI-	Industries & Minerals:									
	1. Village and Small Industries Sericulture	7400.00	70.00	0.95	4317.45	45.32	1.05	3098.45	22.46	0.70
	2. Medium and Large Industries.	8660.00	-	-	8635.00	-	-	2513.00	-	-
	3. Mining	208.00	-	-	47.12	-	-	56.00	-	-
	Total: VI	16268.00	150.00	0.92	12999.57	93.32	0.72	5667.45	37.26	0.66
VII.	Transport:									
	1. Minor Ports and light houses.	660.00	-	-	516.36	-	-	347.61	-	-
	2. Shipping	-	-	-	103.56	-	-	-	-	-
	3. Civil aviation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4. Roads and Bridges	6600.00	180.00	2.72	5923.45	66.03	1.11	2652.70	25.18	0.95
	5. Road transport	6800.00	-	-	3147.73	-	-	1437.08	-	-
	6. Inland Water transport	51.00	-	-	35.78	-	-	12.75	-	-
	7. Tourism	410.00	-	-	449.58	-	-	99.14	-	-
	8. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL - VII	14521.00	-	-	10176.46	-	-	4549.28	-	-

(Rs.lakhs)

Sl No	Name of the Department	1984-85 - Actual expenditure			SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY(1985-90)			1985-86 Outlay Proposed		
		State Plan Outlay	Flow to T.S.P	% ase	Proposed State Plan Outlay	Flow to T.S.P	% ase	State Plan Outlay	Flow to T.S.P	% ase
III	Co-operation	1030.00	26.00	2.52	7500.00	281.57	-	1125.00	29.67	-
IV	Irrigation and flood control.									
a)	Irrigation:									
1.	Water Development	-	-	-	250.00	-	-	40.00	-	-
2.	Multipurpose river valley projects.	9773.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Major and medium irrigation projects.	-	-	-	64850.00	-	-	10660.00	-	-
	Sub.Total: 1+2+3:-	9773.00	26.00	-	65100.00	-	-	10700.00	-	-
b.	Minor Irrigation	3219.00	9.00	0.31	18964.00	20.00	-	3923.00	9.00	0.23
c.	Command Area Development	1000.00	-	-	7000.00	-	-	1121.00	-	-
d.	Flood control projects	70.00	-	-	2500.00	-	-	380.00	-	-
	Total: IV	14062.00	9.00	0.24	93564.00	301.57	-	16124.00	38.67	0.23
V-	POWER:									
1.	Power Development (Survey Investisation and Research)	80.00	-	-	500.00	-	-	100.00	-	-
2.	Multi-Purpose River Valley Projects.	-	-	-	4209.00	-	-	1005.00	-	-
3.	Power Projects (Generation)	9750.00	-	-	88091.00	-	-	13995.00	-	-
4.	Transmission and Distribution.	6066.00	15.00	0.25	47700.00	75.00	0.15	7600.00	15.00	0.19
5.	General including rural electrification.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	New Sources of Energy (CIREP)	31.00	-	-	322.00	-	-	47.00	-	-
	Total- IV	15927.00	15.00	0.09	140822.00	75.00	0.05	22747.00	15.00	-
VI.	Industries and Minerals:									
1.	Village and Small Industries, Sericulture	3400.00	20.00	0.69	-	210.00	0.78	-	30.00	-
2.	Medium and large Industries.	3217.00	13.00	0.39	26826.00	80.00	0.29	4142.00	16.00	-
3.	Mining	60.00	-	-	500.00	-	-	-	-	-
	Total: VI	6677.00	33.00	0.49	45488.00	290.00	0.63	6785.00	46.00	-

**DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86 - TRIBAL SUB-PLAN
OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE**

STATEMENT TSP-1

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl No	Name of the Department	SIXTH PLAN 1980-85			1980-83 ACTUAL OUTLAY			1983-84 ACTUAL		
		State Plan Outlay	Flow to T.S.P	%	State Plan Outlay	Flow to T.S.P.	%	State Plan Outlay	Flow to T.S.P.	%
VIII Scientific service and Research										
1	S & T programmes)	50.00	-	-	6.49	-	-	15.00	-	-
2	Environmental programme)	-	-	-	66.47	-	-	30.00	-	-
3	Water pollution Control	30.00	-	-	-	-	-	15.00	-	-
Total VIII		80.00	-	-	72.96	-	-	60.00	-	-
IX Social and Community Services:										
EDUCATION:										
1	General Education	4887.00	220.00	4.50	3031.28	94.84	3.13	2100.00	47.70	2.27
2	Art & Centre	150.00	-	-	216.93	-	-	165.25	-	-
3	Technical Education	550.00	-	-	305.92	-	-	84.81	-	-
4	Sports & Youth service	173.00	-	-	131.51	-	-	40.00	-	-
Sub Total		5760.00	220.00	0.43	3685.64	94.84	2.57	2390.06	47.70	2.00
5	Medical, Public Health and sanitation.	6509.00	95.00	1.46	2342.24	34.80	1.49	1233.90	29.40	2.38
6	Employees State Insurance scheme.	44.00	-	-	19.68	-	-	9.13	-	-
Sub-Total:-		6553.00	95.00	1.45	2361.92	34.80	1.47	1243.03	29.40	2.37
7	Sewerage and water supply	13200.00	265.00	2.01	8967.86	50.69	0.57	5961.00	25.22	0.42
8	Housing excluding police housins.	10010.00	200.00	2.00	5100.23	110.10	2.16	2330.06	21.20	0.91
9	Police housins	500.00	-	-	262.37	-	-	155.48	-	-
10	Urban Development	3000.00	-	-	812.03	-	-	334.34	-	-
11	Information & Publicity	520.00	5.00	0.96	278.18	3.23	1.16	121.50	1.00	0.82
12	Labour and Labour Welfare	709.00	-	-	551.11	-	-	306.50	-	-
13	Special Employment schemes	1350.00	65.00	4.81	937.58	12.09	1.29	375.00	4.21	1.12
14	Welfare of SCs & STs and OBCs	4200.00	50.00	1.19	1639.36	-	-	894.74	-	-
15	Social Welfare	700.00	-	-	410.16	-	-	257.63	-	-
16	Nutrition	2258.00	55.00	2.44	892.38	6.50	0.73	514.70	2.00	0.39
17	Other Social Community Services:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total-IX		48760.00	590.00	1.21	25898.82	182.61	0.71	14884.04	53.63	0.36
X	Economic Services	250.00	-	-	121.18	-	-	844.66	-	-
XI	General Services	1000.00	-	-	177.83	-	-	51.00	-	-
GRAND TOTAL-STATE PLAN		226500.00			135780.50			62509.47		

Sl No	Name of the Department	1984-85 - Actual expenditure				SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY(1985-90)			1985-86 Outlay proposed		
		State Plan Outlay	Flow to T.S.P	% ase	Proposed State Plan Outlay	Flow to T.S.P	% ase	State Plan Outlay	Flow to T.S.P	% ase	
VII-Transport:											
1.	Minor Ports and light houses.	590.00	-	-	3500.00	-	-	600.00	-	-	
2.	Shipping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3.	Civil aviation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.	Roads and Bridges	2697.00	30.00	1.11	19600.00	200.00	1.02	2978.00	35.00	1.17	
5.	Road transport	1484.00	-	-	15000.00	-	-	1710.00	-	-	
6.	Inland Water transport	11.00	-	-	100.00	-	-	15.00	-	-	
7.	Tourism	150.00	-	-	1350.00	-	-	202.00	-	-	
8.	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	TOTAL - VII	4932.00	30.00	-	39550.00	-	-	5505.00	-	-	
VIII Scientific Service and Research											
1	S & T programmes	-	-	-	605.00	-	-	100.00	-	-	
2	Environmental programme	100.00	-	-	175.00	-	-	21.00	-	-	
3	Water pollution control	-	-	-	160.00	-	-	29.00	-	-	
	Total VIII	100.00	-	-	940.00	-	-	150.00	-	-	
IX Social and community Services											
EDUCATION:											
1	General Education	2251.00	45.00	1.99	21754.00	381.44	1.75	2690.00	49.70	1.84	
2	Art & Culture	175.00	-	-	1798.00	-	-	275.00	-	-	
3	Technical Education	130.00	-	-	1275.00	-	-	181.00	-	-	
4	Sports & Youth Services	-	-	-	1436.00	-	-	176.00	-	-	
	Sub-Total	2556.00	45.00	1.99	26263.00	381.44	1.75	3322.00	49.70	1.49	
5	Medical Public Health and sanitation.	2237.80	37.72	1.68	22836.00	300.00	1.31	3340.00	50.00	1.49	
6	Employes state Insurance Scheme.	9.20	-	-	300.00	-	-	60.00	-	-	
7	Public Health and sanitation.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Sub-Total:-	2247.00	37.72	1.68	23136.00	300.00	1.29	3400.00	50.00	1.47	
8	Sewerage and WaterSupply	3433.00	33.00	0.96	42050.00	124.00	0.29	5272.00	22.00	0.41	
9	Housing excluding police housing.	2336.00	21.14	1.58	26145.00	275.00	1.05	3503.00	40.77	0.11	
10	Police housing	150.00	-	-	1312.00	-	-	215.00	-	-	
11	Urban Development	534.00	-	-	4834.00	-	-	597.00	-	-	
12	Information and publicity.	150.00	1.00	0.67	1300.00	6.00	0.61	225.00	1.00	0.44	
13	Labour and Labour Welfare	330.00	-	-	1797.00	-	-	365.00	-	-	
14	Special Employment Schemes.	150.00	3.00	2.00	600.00	25.00	4.16	350.00	5.00	1.42	
15	Welfare of Sch.Caste/ Sch.Tribes and O.B.Cs.	1101.00	11.00	-	9343.00	60.00	0.64	1461.00	12.00	0.82	
16	Social Welfare	300.00	-	-	2422.00	-	-	339.00	-	-	
17	Nutrition (Including mid-day meals)	1187.00	9.00	0.75	12838.00	165.00	1.28	1485.00	21.00	1.41	
18	Other Social Community services.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total-IX	14474.00	160.86	1.11	152030.00	477.00	0.31	20534.00	101.77	0.49	
X	Economic Services	833.00	-	-	846.00	-	-	237.00	-	-	
XI	General services	51.00	-	-	288.00	-	-	60.00	-	-	
GRAND TOTAL - STATE PLAN		65000.00	428.47	0.66	530000.00	3637.92	0.66	85000.00	524.73	0.62	

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86- TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

Physical Targets/Achievements

TSP - 2

Sl. no (1)	Item (2)	Unit/No (3)	Sixth Plan (1980-85) Targets (4)	1980-83 Achievements. (5)	1983-84 Achievements. (6)	1984-85		Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target Proposed (9)	1985-86 Target Proposed (10)
						Target (7)	Anticipated Achievements (8)		
1	Agriculture	Families	2834	1526	841	577	577	15200	1500
2	Horticulture	"	-	228	-	-	-	5910	800
3	Soil conservation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Animal Husbandary	Families	2344	1110	418	240	240	3060	430
5	Fisheries	"	395	140	104	50	50	1000	200
6	Forest	"	549	340	288	704	704	5650	1100
7	I.R.D.P.	"	2500	1802	988	912	912	20000	3000
8	Minor Irrigation	"	2653	1155	-	-	-	300	100
9	Industries & Commerce	"	1500	1260	310	400	400	-	-
10	Sericulture	"	-	-	-	-	-	3000	700
11	Housing	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Employment & Training	"	600	292	104	150	150	-	-
13	SC/ST Development Corporation	"	1750	1184	732	-	-	-	-
14	Irrigation Wells	-	-	-	-	-	-	1290	260
15	Primitive Tribes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1430
TOTAL			15125	9037	3785	3033	3033	55410	9520

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