



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

KARNATAKA
ANNUAL PLAN

1981-82

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

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PLANNING DEPARTMENT

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GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

PLANNING DEPARTMENT



ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

The Annual Plan of Karnataka for 1981-82 is submitted in five volumes, as shown below for the consideration of the Planning Commission.

Volume I	..	Review of Planning and Proposals for Annual Plan 1981-82
Volume II	..	Statistical Statements: GN-1 to GN-6, TSP-1 and TSP-2
Volume III	..	Sectorwise Programmes of Development including Central Sector Schemes
Volume IV	..	Special Component Plan for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes
Volume V	..	Tribal Sub-Plan

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KARNATAKA ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

VOLUME I

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CHAPTER-I

REVIEW OF THE STATE ANNUAL PLAN: 1980-81

PLAN OUTLAY: OVERVIEW:

1980-81, being the first year of the New Sixth Five Year Plan of the State for the period 1980-85, it is appropriate to assess the performance during the first year in terms of the development outlays and performance. Table-1.1 indicates the budgeted and anticipated expenditure of State Plan for 1980-81 vis-a-vis the proposed 1980-85 Plan Outlay.

It is difficult to make an accurate assessment of the performance in terms of expenditures incurred and targets achieved in relation to the budget proposals due to the fact that hardly five months have passed at the time of reporting the progress. It is generally our experience that the tempo in the initial months is rather slow. However, during 1980-81, available indications are such that anticipated expenditure is expected to fall short of budgeted outlay by just about Rs.1 crore. As against the development budgeted outlay of Rs.418 crores, anticipated expenditure is placed at Rs.417 crores. While the short-fall appears negligible when the total outlay is considered, there are some Sectors where the short-fall appears quite significant. In Social and Community Services Sector, as against the budgeted outlay of Rs.88 crores, anticipated expenditure is placed at Rs.83.00 crores. In Industries and Minerals, anticipated expenditure is around Rs.30.00 crores as against the budgeted outlay of Rs.31 crores.

Table 1.2 presents the position by major Heads of Development.

TABLE-1-1

ANNUAL PLAN: 1980-81: SECTORAL ALLOCATION OF OUTLAYS

(Rs. in crores)

Sector	Proposed Outlay for 1980-85	Budgeted	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4
I. Agriculture and Allied Services	266.50 (10.7)	47.78 (11.4)	51.33 (12.3)
II. Co-operation	50.00 (2.0)	8.72 (2.1)	8.72 (2.1)
III. Water and Power Development	1114.55 (44.6)	190.65 (45.6)	190.17 (45.6)
IV. Industries and Minerals	1164.00 (6.6)	31.22 (7.5)	29.99 (7.2)
V. Transport and Communications	1150.00 (6.0)	25.53 (6.1)	28.28 (6.8)
VI. Social and Community Services	612.00 (24.5)	88.16 (21.1)	82.58 (19.8)
VII. Economic Services	4.65 (0.2)	0.43 (0.1)	0.43 (0.1)
VIII. General Services	3.30 (0.1)	0.06 (Neg.)	0.06 (Neg.)
GRAND TOTAL:	2365.00	392.55	391.56
STATE PLAN:	(94.6)	(93.9)	(93.9)
Irrigation Projects pending approval (Non-Plan)	135.00 (5.4)	25.50 (6.1)	25.50 (6.1)
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT OUTLAY	2500.00 (100.0)	418.05 (100.0)	417.06 (100.0)

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

TABLE - 1.2

SIXTH PLAN: 1980-85 AND ANNUAL PLAN: 1980-81

ALLOCATION OF OUTLAYS BY MAJOR HEADS

(Rupees in lakhs)

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT 1	Proposed Outlay for 1980-85 Plan 2	Annual Plan: Budgeted 3	1980-81: Anticipated Expenditure 4
I. <u>AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES:</u>			
1. Agriculture:			
a) Research and Education	800.00	76.00	366.09
b) Crop Husbandry:			
i) Agriculture	1,900.00	760.84	760.89
ii) Horticulture	1,200.00	277.06	277.00
c) i) Marketing	160.00	26.88	26.88
ii) Storage and Warehousing	210.00	26.96	28.00
d) Special Programmes for Rural Development:			
i) SFDA/MFAL (State's Share)	1,500.00	351.00	351.00
ii) DPAP (State's Share)	1,750.00	505.00	505.00
iii) Integrated Rural Development (State's Share)	1,365.00	483.57	518.57
<u>Sub-Total: (1) Agriculture</u>	<u>8,885.00</u>	<u>2,507.31</u>	<u>2,833.43</u>
2. Land Reforms	7,200.00	277.65	322.65
3. Soil and Water Conservation:			
a) Agriculture Department	2,000.00	360.00	360.00
b) Forest Department	220.00	40.30	40.30
<u>Sub-Total: (3) Soil and Water Conservation</u>	<u>2,220.00</u>	<u>400.30</u>	<u>400.30</u>

TABLE - 1.2 (Continued)

(Rupees in lakhs)

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	Proposed Outlay for 1980-85 Plan	Annual Plan: 1980-81: Outlay	
		Budgeted	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4
4. Area Development	1,250.00	395.00	395.00
5. Animal Husbandry	1,400.00	151.07	151.07
6. Dairy Development (including the Corporation)	855.00	210.16	209.46
7. Fisheries	940.00	201.28	201.28
8. Forest	3,000.00	415.00	415.00
9. Investments in Agricultural Financial Institutions	650.00	195.00	180.00
10. Community Development and Panchayats	250.00	25.00	25.00
<u>TOTAL I: AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES</u>	<u>26,650.00</u>	<u>4,777.77</u>	<u>5,133.19</u>
II. <u>11. CO-OPERATION</u>	<u>5,000.00</u>	<u>872.00</u>	<u>872.00</u>
III. <u>WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT:</u>			
12. Irrigation:			
a) Water Development	180.00	25.00	25.00
b) Major and Medium Irrigation Projects including Flood Control	44,035.00	7,350.00	7,350.00
13. Minor Irrigation	10,000.00	1,740.23	1,714.53
<u>Sub-Total: (12+13) Irrigation</u>	<u>54,215.00</u>	<u>9,115.23</u>	<u>9,089.53</u>

TABLE - 1.2 (continued)

(Rupees in lakhs)

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	Proposed Outlay for 1980-85 Plan	Annual Plan: Budgeted	1980-81: Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
1	2	3	4	
14. Power:				
a) Power Development and Investigation	240.00	50.00	72.00	
b) Power Generation	37,000.00	6,100.00	6,070.00	
c) Transmission and Distribution	20,000.00	3,800.00	3,786.00	
<u>Sub-Total: (14) Power</u>	<u>57,240.00</u>	<u>9,950.00</u>	<u>9,928.00</u>	
<u>TOTAL III: WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT</u>	<u>1,11,455.00</u>	<u>19,065.23</u>	<u>19,017.53</u>	
IV. <u>INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS:</u>				
15. Industries	8,000.00	1,921.65	1,793.15	
16. Village and Small Industries:				
a) Industries Development	3,300.00*	576.35	561.50	
b) Sericulture Development	4,800.00	600.00	620.00	
<u>Sub-Total: (16) Village and Small Industries</u>	<u>8,100.00</u>	<u>1,176.35</u>	<u>1,181.50</u>	
17. Mining	300.00	24.00	24.00	
<u>TOTAL IV: INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS</u>	<u>16,400.00</u>	<u>3,122.00</u>	<u>2,998.65</u>	

* Of this, Rs.7 crores are earmarked for industries component of World Bank Assisted Sericultural Project.

TABLE - 1.2 (Continued)

(Rupees in lakhs)

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	Proposed Outlay for 1980-85 Plan	Annual Plan: Budgeted	1980-81: Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
1	2	3	4	
V. <u>TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS:</u>				
18. Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	840.00	128.00	128.00	
19. Roads and Bridges	7,200.00	1,600.00	1,856.72	
20. Road Transport	6,500.00	757.00	757.00	
21. Water Transport	60.00	8.00	16.35	
22. Tourism	400.00	60.00	70.00	
<u>TOTAL V: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS</u>	<u>15,000.00</u>	<u>2,553.00</u>	<u>2,828.07</u>	
VI. <u>SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES:</u>				
23. General Education	5,700.00	601.00	663.34	
24. Art and Culture	200.00	33.00	33.00	
25. Technical Education	550.00	120.00	120.00	
26. Scientific Services and Research	80.00	15.00	15.00	
27. Medical Services:				
a) Allopathy	1,825.00	698.50*	698.50*	
b) Other Systems	420.00	30.00	30.00	
<u>Sub-Total: (27) Medical</u>	<u>2,245.00</u>	<u>728.50</u>	<u>728.50</u>	

* Including Public Health and Sanitation.

TABLE - 1.2 (Continued)

(Rupees in lakhs)

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	Proposed Outlay for 1980-85 Plan	Annual Plan: 1980-81: Outlay	
		Budgeted	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4
28. Employees State Insurance Scheme	30.00	5.50	5.50
29. Public Health and Sanitation:			
a) Public Health Department	6,080.00	@	@
b) Drugs Control Department	70.00	10.00	10.00
<u>Sub-Total: (27+28+29)</u> <u>Medical and Health Services</u>	<u>8,425.00</u>	<u>744.00</u>	<u>744.00</u>
30. Sewerage and Water Supply:			
a) Open Wells	550.00	80.00	80.00
b) Borewells and Handpumps	4,500.00	600.00	600.00
c) Piped Water Supply:			
i) Rural	2,800.00	325.00	325.00
ii) Urban Water Supply	3,200.00	350.00	350.00
iii) Bangalore Water Supply	3,500.00	755.00+	755.00+
<u>Sub-Total: (30) Sewerage and Water Supply</u>	<u>14,550.00</u>	<u>2,110.00</u>	<u>2,110.00</u>

Included under Allopathy

Includes Internal Resources of Rs.450 lakhs of B.W.S.S.B. and Municipalities.

TABLE - 1.2 (Continued)

(Rupees in lakhs)

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	Proposed Outlay for 1980-85 Plan	Annual Plan: 1980-81: Outlay	
		Budgeted	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4
31. Housing:			
a) House Sites and People's Housing Scheme	8,000.00*	1,910.00	1,910.00
b) Housing Board	1,100.00	300.00	300.00
c) Police Housing	800.00	100.00	100.00
d) Jail Building	800.00	40.00	40.00
e) Public Works Department (Housing for Village Level Functionaries)	-	130.00	130.00
<u>Sub-Total: (31) Housing</u>	<u>10,700.00</u>	<u>2,480.00</u>	<u>2,480.00</u>
32. Urban Development:			
a) Town Planning and Development [@]	280.00	37.00	38.75
b) Bangalore Development Authority	1,550.00	300.00	300.00
c) Slum Improvement	2,270.00	130.00	130.00
<u>Sub-Total: (32) Urban Development</u>	<u>4,100.00</u>	<u>467.00</u>	<u>468.75</u>
33. Information and Publicity	700.00	130.00	130.00
34. Labour and Labour Welfare (Labour, Employment and Training)	750.00	45.00	39.70
35. Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	2,800.00	255.40	245.00

* includes Housing for Village Level Functionaries (HUDCO)

@ Includes Urban Land Ceiling

TABLE - 1.2 (Continued)

(Rupees in lakhs)

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	Proposed Outlay for 1980-85 Plan	Annual Plan: Budgeted	1980-81: Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
1	2	3	4	
36. Welfare of Backward Classes	2,200.00	214.60	226.00	
37. Social Welfare	700.00	150.00	150.00	
38. Social and Community Services:				
a) Stipendiary Employment Scheme	1,500.00	225.00	225.00	
b) Employment Affirmation Scheme	5,800.00	869.00	200.00	
<u>Sub-Total: (38) Social and Community Services</u>	<u>7,300.00</u>	<u>1,094.00</u>	<u>425.00</u>	
39. Nutrition:				
a) Special Nutrition Programme	300.00	127.00	178.00	
b) Mid-day Meals	2,145.00	215.00	215.00	
c) Applied Nutrition Programme	-	15.00	15.00	
<u>Sub-Total: (39) Nutrition</u>	<u>2,445.00</u>	<u>357.00</u>	<u>408.00</u>	
<u>TOTAL VI: SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES</u>	<u>61,200.00</u>	<u>8,816.00</u>	<u>8,257.79</u>	
VII. <u>ECONOMIC SERVICES:</u>				
40. Secretariat Economic Services:				
a) Functional Units and Planning Board	125.00	21.00		
b) Research in Planning and Development	60.00	1.00		23.00
c) Modernisation of Administration	30.00	1.00		
<u>Sub-Total: (40) Secretariat Economic Services</u>	<u>215.00</u>	<u>23.00</u>	<u>23.00</u>	

TABLE - 1.2 (Continued and Concluded)

(Rupees in lakhs)

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	Proposed Outlay for 1980-85 Plan	Annual Plan: 1980-81: Outlay	
		Budgeted	Anticipated Expenditure
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
41. Economic Advice and Statistics	50.00	8.00	8.00
42. Computer Centre	115.00	10.00	10.00
43. Other General Economic Services:			
- Weights and Measures	85.00	2.00	2.00
<u>TOTAL VII: ECONOMIC SERVICES</u>	<u>465.00</u>	<u>43.00</u>	<u>43.66</u>
VIII. <u>GENERAL SERVICES:</u>			
44. Stationery and Printing	330.00	6.00	6.00
<u>TOTAL VIII: GENERAL SERVICES</u>	<u>330.00</u>	<u>6.00</u>	<u>6.00</u>
<u>GRAND TOTAL: STATE PLAN</u>	<u>2,36,500.00</u>	<u>39,255.00</u>	<u>39,156.23</u>
<u>IRRIGATION PROJECTS PENDING APPROVAL (NON-PLAN)</u>	<u>13,500.00</u>	<u>2,550.00</u>	<u>2,550.00</u>
<u>TOTAL DEVELOPMENT OUTLAY</u>	<u>2,50,000.00</u>	<u>41,805.00</u>	<u>41,706.23</u>

OUTLAY ON MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

The proposed outlay on Minimum Needs Programme for the new Sixth Five Year Plan for 1980-85 is Rs.339.10 crores. During 1980-81, the budgeted outlay on Minimum Needs Programme was Rs.45.25 crores. The State anticipates to spend about Rs.50.22 crores thereby exceeding the budgeted outlay by more than Rs.4 crores. This increase in expenditure is due to higher anticipated expenditure under Elementary Education, Rural Roads and Nutrition Programmes.

Table-1.3 provides programme-wise details of outlays and expenditure on the Minimum Needs Programme.

TABLE- 1.3
OUTLAY ON MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME - 1980-85 PLAN, 1979-80 AND
1980-81 ANNUAL PLAN

		(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sl No.	Programme	Five Year	1979-80	State Plan out-	
		Plan (1980-85) Outlay	(Revised Estimate)	lay 1980-81 Budgeted	Anticip- ted Exp- diture
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Elementary Education	2780.00	156.01	129.00	144.00
2.	Adult Education*	800.00	39.27	50.00	50.00
3.	Rural Health	3000.00	77.75	194.85	194.85
4.	Rural Water Supply	7913.00	751.98	1005.00	1005.0
5.	Rural Roads	5000.00	674.90	665.00	1094.7
6.	Rural Electrification	500.00	25.00	100.00	100.00
7.	Environmental Improvement of Slums	2270.00	115.00	130.00	130.0
8.	House sites and Housing for the poor***	8000.00	1577.00	1910.00	1910.0
9.	Nutrition	2445.00	327.00	342.00	393.
10.	Forestry for Rural Energy Needs	1202.10	-	-	-
T o t a l		33910.10	3743.91	4525.85	5021.5

* Excludes outlay of Central Sector Schemes.

** Excludes Institutional Finance and HUDCO loan assistance.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED AND CENTRAL PLAN SCHEMES

From the year 1979-80, the scope and coverage of centrally sponsored and central plan schemes have undergone a drastic change. As per the NDC decision, a number of centrally sponsored and central plan schemes has been transferred to state sector along with the outlays pertaining to them. Out of the total 146 centrally sponsored schemes included in the plan earlier, 71 schemes have ceased to be such. Out of remaining 75 schemes, as many as 60 are financed by the centre and states on a sharing basis and 15 are entirely retained by the Centre. Apart from these 146 schemes, there are still 54 schemes (22 central plan schemes and 32 centrally sponsored schemes) which are not included in any of the lists. (Vide annexure II to this chapter).

. Expenditure for 1978-79, 1979-80 and outlay for 1980-81 are shown in the following table. This expenditure includes expenditure on centrally sponsored schemes as well as central plan schemes. The total expenditure which was about Rs.40 crores in 1978-79 has gone upto Rs.54 crores by 1979-80. The outlay for 1980-81 is Rs.59.38 crores.

The sectorwise outlays on Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes are given in Table 1.4 for the years 1978-79 to 1980-81.

Table 1.4

SECTORWISE OUTLAY ON CENTRAL PLAN SCHEMES

(Rupees in Crores)

	1978-79 (Actuals)	1979-80 (R. E.)	1980-81 (B. E.)
1. Agriculture and Allied Services	13.62	13.18	16.74
2. Co-operation	1.00	6.33	5.13
3. Water and Power Development	1.03	0.10	1.54
4. Industry and Minerals	2.59	2.45	3.80
5. Transport and Communication	1.25	0.55	2.45
6. Social and Community Services	20.28	31.18	29.44
7. Economic Services	0.12	0.10	0.23
TOTAL	39.94	53.89	59.38

Note: of these, ICDC amount is Rs. 8.46 lakhs, Rs.40.78 lakhs and Rs. 166.46 lakhs for 78-79, 79-80 and 80-81 respectively.

During 1980-81, the outlays on Agriculture and Allied Services have increased by nearly Rs.3 crores. Similarly, outlays on Transport and Communications, Industry and Minerals and Water and Power Development Sectors have also been larger when compared with 1979-80. However, there have been considerable shortfalls in outlays in sectors like co-operation and Social and Community Services.

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Out of the plan outlays for 1980-81, a special component plan for the welfare of Scheduled Castes has been carved out in order to carry adequate benefits of development to the weaker sections of society. The total outlay thus carved out for the special component plan, excluding institutional finance comes to Rs.76.35 crores. It is expected that this outlay will attract institutional finance to the extent of Rs.30.2 crores. Thus, the total outlay on the special component plan for the Scheduled Castes for 1980-81 is likely to be Rs.106.57 crores.

From the different sectors of the State Plan, the outlay which is expected to go to the special component plan for Scheduled Castes is Rs.61.111 crores for 1980-81 as against the total state plan outlay of Rs.392.5 crores.

The sector-wise outlay on the special component plan for SCs is given in table. 1.55

TABLE 1.5

SECTORAL OUTLAY OF SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN ACCORDING TO SOURCES OF FINANCE VS. STATE ANNUAL
PLAN OUTLAY 1980-81

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	Total State Plan 80-81 (Gen- eral)	Outlay for Special Component Plan				Finan- cial Insti- tutions	Grand Total (Cols. 7+8)
			State Plan (inclusive of state share of centrally sponsored/ central sector schemes)	Centrally sponsored/ central sector (central share)	Special central assis- tance	Total (Cols. 4+5+6)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.	Agriculture & Allied Services	6518.00	1251.48	619.00	393.50	2263.98	2290.10	4544.08
II.	Co-operation	872.00	47.75	-	-	47.75	26.60	74.35
III.	Water & Power Develop- ment	17325.00	1113.00	-	-	1113.00	-	1113.00
IV.	Industry & Minerals	3122.00	219.57	22.63	87.66	329.86	114.13	443.99
V.	Transport & Communica- tion	2553.00	400.00	-	-	400.00	-	400.00
VI.	Social and Community Services	8686.00	3079.21	391.94	9.84	3480.99	590.80	4071.79
VII.	Economic Services	41.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.	General Services	138.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L		39255.00	6111.01	1033.57	491.00	7635.58	3021.63	10657.21

-: 16 :-

Efforts are being made to monitor the progress in implementation of the Special Component Plan. The necessary information is not readily available and it may take some time before we are able to assess the actual performance.

OUTLAY ON TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

For the 1980-81 Annual Plan,
the budgeted outlay on Tribal Sub-
Plan was Rs.317 lakhs. Sector-wise
allocation of the budgeted outlay
is presented in Table - 1.6.

According to the present indications,
entire budgeted amount is expected
to be spent during 1980-81.

TABLE - 1.6

OUTLAYS ON TRIBAL SUB-PLAN: 1980-81

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	SECTOR	Outlay under State Plan* (1980-85)	1980-81 ANNUAL PLAN					
			Proposed		Budgeted		Anticipated Expenditure	
			State Plan	Special Central Assistance	State Plan	Special Central Assistance	State Plan	Special Central Assistance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Agriculture	200	26.00	7.00	26.00	2.00	26.00	2.00
2.	Soil Conservation	50	8.00	-	8.00	-	8.00	=
3.	Horticulture	60	10.00	4.00	10.00	-	10.00	-
4.	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services	100	13.00	7.00	13.00	3.00	13.00	3.00
5.	Fisheries	50	7.00	-	7.00	-	7.00	-
6.	Minor Irrigation	200	22.00	5.00	22.00	-	22.00	-
7.	Co-operation	80	10.00	-	10.00	-	10.00	-
8.	Rural Electrification	180	22.00	-	22.00	-	22.00	-
9.	Forests	100	15.00	-	15.00	-	15.00	-
0.	Industries and Commerce	70	10.00	5.00	10.00	-	10.00	-
1.	Sericulture	80	10.00	5.00	10.00	-	10.00	-
2.	Communications (Roads)	200	25.00	-	25.00	-	25.00	-

TABLE - 1.6 (Continued and Concluded)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	SECTOR	Outlay under State Plan* (1980-85)	1980-81 ANNUAL PLAN					
			Proposed		Budgeted		Anticipated Expenditure	
			State Plan	Special Central Assistance	State Plan	Special Central Assistance	State Plan	Special Central Assistance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Education	250	37.00	-	37.00	2.00	37.00	2.00
4.	Health	122	18.00	5.00	18.00	2.00	18.00	2.00
5.	Housing	200	30.00	-	30.00	-	30.00	-
6.	Employment and Training	60	5.00	1.00	5.00	1.00	5.00	1.00
7.	Water Supply	200	28.00	-	28.00	-	28.00	-
8.	Information and Publicity	8	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-
9.	Administration (Social Welfare)	35	5.00	10.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	10.00
0.	Nutrition	60	8.00	-	-	-	-	-
i.	S.F.D.A.	90	15.00 [@]	-	15.00	-	15.00	-
u.	Primitive Tribes (Social Welfare)	-	-	6.00	-	**	-	-
GRAND TOTAL		2,395	325.00	55.00	317.00	20.00	317.00	20.00

* Excludes Special Central Assistance available from Government of India;
 @ Towards subsidy for getting International Finance;
 ** Yet to be indicated by the Government of India.

PROGRESS IN RELATION TO OBJECTIVES DURING THE ANNUAL PLAN 1980-81.

The objectives of the Annual Plan 1980-81 are as follows:

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

likely
to be

To a very large extent, the objectives set out in the 1980-81 Annual Plan are largely achieved. This is especially so in generating maximum employment opportunities by supplementing the plan programmes and the special programmes with the Employment Affirmation Scheme under which a guarantee of 100 days employment

was given to the landless agricultural labourers in rural areas during the slack agricultural season. The power shortage has contributed to the shortfall in industrial production to some extent. The area where there was a slight setback is the power (generation sector). Due to some technical snags that developed in the commissioning of the first unit of the Kalinadi Project, anticipated supply of power from the first unit of the Kalinadi Project did not materialise/ in time. There were also difficulties of getting power from Kerala. As a result, the power cut had to be increased in the State. This has affected industrial production in the State. The slippage in the power sector will have to be set-right immediately so that the programmes for the next year do not have to carry with them the disadvantage of an unsecured base. The general impression which might follow from this is that the growth rate visualized in the 1980-81 Annual Plan may slightly fall short of the target.

A. IRRIGATION:

As against an ultimate irrigation potential of about 55 lakh hectares in the State and net cropped area of 104 lakh hectares, irrigated area is now 20.41 lakh hectares. Realising the importance of increasing agricultural productivity and the need for better utilization of States resource potential, irrigation has been accorded priority in the State Plan. During the year 1980-81 considerable progress is expected to be achieved in the execution of the various irrigation projects. A brief resume is given below.

Realising the need for strengthening the Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal in order to irrigate the entire ayacut, 1980-81 plan has made provision for it. Strengthening of the inner side of the canal banks is to be still carried out. Under the Thungabhadra Right Bank High level canal, about 5600 hectares is proposed to be irrigated by putting upon an aqueduct across Hagari and taking the distributory No.16A to East of Hagari. Devarabilikere Dam was completed in June 1978 and the Canal System under it was expected to be completed by the end of the year 1981. Construction of Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal taking off from Hidkal Dam is in progress. It is proposed to create a potential of 7900 hectares. Construction of Malaprabha Right Bank Canal including the Margund branch and also the construction of Left Bank Canal are in progress. Construction of the Alamatti Dam (Upper Krishna Project) immediately below the confluence of Ghataprabha river with Krishna and the construction of Narayanpur Dam below the confluence of Malaprabha with Krishna are in progress, also the Narayanpur Left Bank Canal. The World Bank is providing assistance for the completion of the Narayanpur Dam Narayanpur Left Bank and the

Shahapur branch canal for irrigating 1.27 lakh hectares. A potential of 7000 hectares has been anticipated to be created in 1980-81. During 1980-81 a potential of 5380 hectares will be created under the Kabini Right Bank Canal. Construction of Harangi Dam is in progress. The Construction of Hemavathi Dam is nearing completion. The work on the construction of the Right Bank low level canal is expected to be completed by 1980-81 upto 65 KM. and an irrigation potential of 3960 hectares has been anticipated to be created.

During 1980-81 as against an additional potential of 38,200 hectares targetted to be created under all the Major and Medium Irrigation Projects, an irrigation potential of 38,200 hectares target set will be fully achieved.

The following table indicates the progress under the Major and Medium Irrigation Project.

Item/Unit	1979-80	1980-85	1980-81	
	achieve- ment.	proposed target	Target	Anticipated achievement
Area under Major & Medium Projects ('000 hectares)				
a) New Area (Potential).	23.53	476.57	38.20	38.20
b) Total Potential available	766.25	1242.82	804.25	804.25
c) Utilization				
(i) New	23.53	476.57	38.20	38.20
(ii) Gross	743.57	1220.14	781.77	781.77

Considerable progress has been achieved in the field of Minor Irrigation as well. During 1980-81 the entire budgetted outlay of Rs. 740.23 Lakhs is anticipated to be fully spent upto end of 1979-80. Under Minor Irrigation and achkat of 10.72 lakhs hectares was created. It is anticipated that by the end of 1980-81 this achkat will rise to 11.17 lakh hectares.

Irrigation wells were being dug by the cultivators themselves with financial assistance being provided by the State Co-operative Land Development Bank and commercial Banks. According to census of Irrigation wells upto 31.3.78 there were 3.62 lakh irrigation wells in the State. During the year 1978-79, 4863 irrigation wells were financed by the

Karnataka State Co-operative Land Development Bank and during the year 1979-80, 8500 irrigation wells were being financed by the same institution. During 1980-81 there is a programme of digging 8500 wells and energisation of 8570 irrigation pumpset at a cost of Rs.14 Crores. Thus the achievement will be 3.82 lakhs wells by the end of 1980-81. Besides this some wells have also been financed by Commercial Banks during the year from 1978 to 1980 about which information has not been provided by them to the State Government. Therefore the same have not been included in the estimates. There is some shortfall in target set for irrigation wells. This is mainly due to the fact that recovery position of the Primary Land Development Banks continue to be weak, steps are being taken to solve the bottleneck.

As can be seen from the table below, the irrigation potential in the State will rise from 19.61 lakh hectares in 1979-80 to 20.41 lakh hectares in 1980-81.

TABLE

Project	(in '000 hectares)		
	1979-80 achieve- ment	Target	Anticipated achievement
Potential created (Cumulative in '000 Hect.)			
1. Major & Medium Irrigation Project	766.25	804.25	804.25
2. Minor Irrigation	815.00 *	853.13*	853.13*
3. Irrigation Wells	380.00	384.00	384.00
TOTAL:	1961.25	2041.38	2041.38

POWER:

Mysore Power Corporation which is incharge of power generation Projects in the State is engaged at present in the construction of the following power Projects.

1. Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project Stage-I.
2. Varahi Hydro Electric Project Stage-I.
3. Raichur Thermal Power Plant Stage-I.
4. Gangavalli Stage-I.
5. Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project Stage-II.

The new schemes which are proposed to be taken up in the VI Plan are the following:-

*Exclusive of TDB works and works outside the control of Irrigation Department (P.W.D.)

1. Ghataprabha Dam Power House.
2. Kabini Dam Power House.
3. Upper Krishna - Almatti Dam Power House.
4. Raichur Thermal Power Plant Expansion Unit-III.

For the Annual Plan 1980-81, the approved allotment for the various on-going and new schemes on power generation was Rs.61.4 crores and anticipated estimated expenditure was Rs.61.4 crores which includes Rs.0.72 crores for investigation.

The installed capacity of power which stood at 1334.8 MW during 1979-80 is anticipated to increase to 1469.9 MW by the end of 1980-81 through the addition of 135 MW from Kali-II Unit commissioned in August 1980. 1980-81 plan has provided an outlay of Rs.61.00 crores for the generation and Rs.38 crores for transmission and distribution. These outlays are expected to be fully used during the plan period.

The major works of transmission and distribution taken up during 1980-81 are as follows:-

(a) Transmission Lines:

(1) Stringing of the second 220 KV transmission line between Hubli and Munirabad.

(2) Construction of 220 KV single circuit transmission line between Munirabad and Shahabad.

(b) Receiving Stations:

(1) 220 KV receiving station at Shahabad.

(2) Terminal bays at station connected with the above transmission lines at either end.

The work of Munirabad-Shahabad transmission lines and stringing second circuit between Hubli and Munirabad are in progress. Several 220 KV, 110 KV, 66 KV and 33 KV transmission lines which were in execution during the fifth plan (which was terminated two years ago) have been taken up during 1980-81 also. A few of the major works for effecting proper distribution of power from Kali in progress and just completed are:

Transmission Lines:

1. 220 KV transmission line between Sharavathi and Munirabad viz., Davanagere is almost completed.

.....25/-

Sub-Stations:

1. Work is under progress in the following sub-stations.
 - a) 220 KV 2X60 MVA at Davanagere.
 - b) 220 KV 2X60 MVA at Belgaum.
 - c) Additionall 220 KV 1X100 MVA transformer at Hubli.

The total number of villages electrified as at the end of 31.3.1980 was 15,736. During 1980-81 another 633 villages are likely to be electrified which excludes 150 hamlets which have also been electrified upto the end of March 1980. 2,77,894 lakh IP sets were energised and during 1980-81 it is proposed to energised 20,000 IP ssets. The total number of IP sets energised during 1979-80 was of the order of 12,414. The total number of IIP sets energised since inception is 2.90 lakhs.

C. AGRICULTURE:

The agricultural extension project with the assistance of World Bank was implemented in the State during 1978-79 in six districts. This project was extended to six more districts during 1979-80 covering in all 12 districts. This project will be extended to the remaining 7 districts during 1980-81. Thus all the 19 districts would be covered under this project during 1980-81. A provision of Rs.367.02 lakhs has been made for meeting the expenditure under this project. During 1979-80 a target to cover an area of 26.75 lakh hectares was fixed under HYV. As against this an area of 25.42 lakh hectares have been covered. During 1979-80 the consumption of fertilizers was of the order of 3.64 lakh tonnes (in terms of nutrients) as against the consumption target of 4.41 lakh tonnes of nutrients (NPK). It is anticipated to cover an area of 28.50 lakh hectares under various high yielding varieties programme during 1980-81.

Karnataka has achieved considerable progress in the Agricultural sector during the last decade. The agricultural production which was 56.79 lakh tonnes during 1969-70 had increased to 75.68 lakh tonnes by 1978-79. A production target of 78.15 lakh tonnes had been fixed for the 1979-80. However, due to adverse seasonal condition the target could not be fully achieved. The estimated production of food grains during 1979-80 was 74.65 lakh tonnes. Similarly an increasing trend has been maintained in case of commercial crops also. During 1980-81 a production target of 82.50 lakh tonnes under food grains was fixed.

The following are the achievement for 1979-80 and target and anticipated achievement for 1980-81.

TABLE

(Rs. lakh tonnes)

Crop	1979-80	1980-81	
		Target	Anticipated achievement
Food Grains	74.65	82.50	82.50
Cotton	12.00	13.20	13.20
Oil Seeds	10.52	12.40	12.40
Sugar Cane (Cane)	118.00	124.00	124.00

D. INDUSTRIES:

Karnataka State has been following a pragmatic approach of encouraging and supporting private sector investment in the industrial field of the State. Hence, the strategy has been one of strengthening the infrastructure base required for industrial development, especially in backward areas, in addition to various policies for encouraging private sector investment. Several of the state sector undertakings contemplated expansion programmes during 1980-81.

Among the significant development in the large and Medium state Industrial undertakings during 1980-81 mention could be made of the following.

1. Expansion of the Government Soap Factory which would result in increasing the capacity from 6000 tonnes to 26,000 tonnes per annum.
2. Modernization of Agricultural Machinery Division of M/S KIMCO with West German Collaboration.
3. Government Silk Factory at Mysore and Spun Silk Factory at Channapatna have expansion programmes.
4. Expansion programme of New Government Electrical Factory, Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Limited, Mysore Paper Mills Limited,
5. The expansion and modernization of Mysore Chrome Tanning Company.
6. Expansion of activities of Karnataka State Forest Industries Corporation.

The Karnataka State Industrial Investment Development Corporation have established 644 units to the extent of about Rs.32.97 lakhs by way of investment and loans which has generated an investment of over Rs.350 crores. The assistance given by the Karnataka State Finance Corporation was also increasing at the rate of 10 to 14 per cent every year and greater share of its assistance has started flowing to Backward areas and small scale industries located therein. The Karnataka Industrial Area's Development Bank has declared more than 36,400 acres of land in 85 places as industrial areas and allotted 10,300 acres of land to nearly 1,200 industrialist (including small undertaking). An extent of 26,846 acres of land is under acquisition now. The Board has a programme of acquisition of an additional 10,000 acres of land in various industrial areas to be declared all over the State especially in the backward regions and growth centres during the three years. Karnataka Electronic Development Corporation has also set up a testing centre at Bangalore and a project to establish Electronic City at Konappa Agradhara which is under progress. 300 acres of land has been earmarked for the development of "electronic city". The city will provide for about 10 large, 25 medium and 230 small industries.

In the field of small scale industries and village and cottage industries, State has achieved significant strides in keeping with the proposed strategy of their development. The Karnataka State Housing Development Corporation have set up so far 5 intensive Cotton Handloom Centres, one export oriented production project for silk handlooms and one export oriented project for Cotton looms project which have served to provide continuous employment and substantial higher wages to the weavers were brought under this fold. Further, applications seeking assistance to an extent of Rs.250 lakhs have been processed and accommodated in the Reserve Bank of India scheme by the State Co-operative Apex Bank. In addition to this, training of weavers and construction of Housing Colonies for the weavers have been undertaken.

Khadi and Village Development Board is also been doing its best to promote the interest of the artisans/craftmen in such areas as Bee keeping collection and extraction of oil seed, Cane and Bamboo, Lime Kiln, collection of forest products for industrial purposes etc.,

The Karnataka Small Industries Development Corporation is constructing sheds and providing assistance to the Small Industrialist upto end of 1979-80, 1650 sheds were given to the small industrialists.

mostly due to the resource constraints. The plan allocations is considered to be very inadequate. However, the corporation has been successful in getting institutional finance for purchasing more chassis. The target set for the buying of new buses was 320 and this is expected to be achieved. Even with such an increase in the bus fleet, the State experienced severe inadequacies of road transport facilities, especially for commuter transport in metropolitan and other cities.

E. SOCIAL SERVICES

Social and Economic overhead capital being important from the point of view of both agricultural and industrial development, the State has brought social and community sector in the priority category. As a result, significant development has taken place in the field. It is significant to note that the key targets set for this sector are expected to be realised during the year 1980-81 as can be seen from the statement appended to this chapter. It is also encouraging that the state has realised the targets in respect of providing amenities to rural areas like rural water supply (Bore Wells) and housing for the poor (House sites). During the year 1980-81, under the Minimum Needs Programme of distribution of house sites, peoples housing scheme and housing for the urban poor in the state, the estimated plan expenditure being of the order of Rs.19.10 crores. Under the programme for house sites for the poor, it is expected that 1.00 lakh houses would be constructed for the poor besides giving 0.25 lakh house sites for the poor.

Progress achieved in various other sectors during 1980-81 is indicated in Statement-I.

STATEMENT-I -: 30 :-

Targets and anticipated achievements during the Annual Plan
1980-81

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1980-81	
			Target	Anticipated achievement.
I. AREA UNDER AGRICULTURAL CROPS:				
1.	Area Under Food Crops:			
	a) Total	('000H)	7084	7084
	b) Irrigated area	-do-	1189	1189
2.	Area under Commercial Crops:			
	a) Total	-do-	3108	3045
	b) Irrigated area	-do-	617	651
	Area under Soil and Water Conservation:	(Lakh Hects)	26.92	26.94
Fisheries:				
1.	Mechanised Boats (Cumulative)	Nos	1,800	1,800
2.	Trawlers procured	-do-	4	4
3.	Fingerlings distributed from Fish Farms	in Million	50	30
4.	Number of Fish shed farms established	Nos.	44	44
5.	Fish Production:			
	a) Inland	('000 tonnes)	0.50	0.50
	b) Marine	-do-	2.00	2.00
Area under Forest Plantations (Cum)				
1.	Area under Economic plantations	('000 Hts)	141.20	141.20
2.	Area under Farm forestry	-do-	224.90	224.90
3.	Area under quick growing species	-do-	94.70	94.70
Agricultural Co-operative Credit:				

1.	Short term	(Rs. in crores)	70.00	70.00
2.	Medium term	-do-	5.00	5.00
3.	Long term	-do-	25.00	25.00

Contd.. 31

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1980-81	
			Target	Anticipated achievement.

Marketing:

1. Regulated markets (Cum) (Main)	Nos.	123	123
2. Sub-market yard development (Cum)	-do-	212	212
3. Grading Units (Cum)	-do-	36	36

Village and Small Industries

1. Small Scale Industries units added	-do-	2000	2000
2. Industrial sheds	-do-	500	500
3. Production of Handloom Cloth	Mil. Mtrs	102.5	102.5
4. Production of raw silk	'000 Kgs	2800	2800

Road length: (Cumulative)

1. State Highways			
a) Surfaced	Kms	7802	7802
b) Unsurfaced	Kms	-	-
c) Total	Kms	7802	7802
2. Major District Roads			
a) Surfaced	Kms	13800	13800
b) Unsurfaced	Kms	200	200
c) Total	Kms	14000	14000
3. Other District Roads:			
a) Surfaced	Kms	9,500	9,500
b) Unsurfaced	Kms	500	500
c) Total	Kms	10,000	10,000
4. Village Roads:			
a) Surfaced	Kms	17,800	17,800
b) Unsurfaced	Kms	17,000	17,000
c) Total	Kms	34,800	34,800
5. Total Roads:			
a) Surfaced	Kms	48,902	48,902
b) Unsurfaced	Kms	17,700	17,700
c) Total	"	66,602	66,602

				1980-81		
Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Target	Anticipated achievement.		
<u>Road Transport</u>						
	No. of buses owned by State Transport Undertaking/ Corporation during the year.	Nos.	320	320		
<u>Education:</u>						
A. Elementary Education						
	1. Class I - IV (Age group 6-10) Enrolment					
	a) Boys	(in Lakhs)	20.47	20.47		
	b) Girls	-do-	16.61	16.61		
	c) Total	-do-	37.08	37.08		
	2. Class V - VII (Age group 10-13) Enrolment					
	a) Boys	-do-	4.74	4.74		
	b) Girls	-do-	4.51	4.51		
	c) Total	-do-	11.98	11.98		
B. Secondary Education:						
	a) Class VIII - X (Age group 13 - 15)					
	a) Boys	-do-	4.22	4.22		
	b) Girls	-do-	2.23	2.23		
	c) Total	-do-	6.45	6.45		
C. Adult Education:						
	a) Adults made literate as at the end of the year	-do-	16.34	16.34		
	b) Literacy Centres	No.	28096	28096		
D. Technical Education (Annual Intake)						
	a) Diploma Courses	Nos.	4,455	4,935		
	b) Degree courses	-do-	6,799	7,969		

			1980-81	
Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Target	Anticipated achievement

HEALTH:

1.	Beds in Hospital and Dispensaries (Cum)	Nos.	20,022	20,022
2.	Primary Health Centres (Cum)	"	300	300
3.	Sub-centres (Cum)	"	3,345	3,345

RURAL WATER SUPPLY:

a)	Village covered by piped water supply during the year	Villages	150	150
b)	Borewells during the year	-do-	4,900	4,900
c)	Village covered by Borewells during the year	-do-	4,900	4,900

HOUSING:(Annual)

a)	House sites distributed in rural areas during the year	Nos.	25,000	25,000
b)	House for the rural poor during the year.	-do-	1,00,000	1,00,000

EMPLOYMENT:

Provision of employment and removal of poverty are two important facets of the development programmes in Karnataka. Plan programmes have been designed with a view to increasing employment creation. A direct attack of reducing poverty has been made through Minimum Needs Programme, Small and Marginal Farmers' Development and Bank assistance to artisans to benefit the weaker sections of the society.

Developmental programmes have created substantial employment opportunities. Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Soil Conservation, Sericulture, Irrigation, Road programmes and Housing creates largest employment. Creation of employment under power projects though limited in direct employment, employment created in the nature of off-site and permanent employment would be several fold.

In addition, special programmes like SFDA, DPAP, CADA, IRD etc., have created large number of employment opportunities particularly for the rural unemployed and under-employed. In the absence of detailed data on employment there has been a difficulty in making comprehensive estimates of the employment that is generated or likely to be generated from the plan programmes.

Despite the massive investment in plan and non-plan programmes the growth of wage employment in organised public and private sectors has risen from 1094.0 thousands in March 1979 to 1114.7 thousands in March 1980. Employment generated from special programmes like DPAP, Small and Marginal Farmers' Development Programme has been very substantial. DPAP programme has created employment for 1.09 lakh person years right from inception up to end of March 1980.

Cheap credit is being made available to artisans belonging to weaker sections who can take to gainful self-

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employment. This provides employment to a fairly large number of artisans in the State.

Investments in Plan programmes have also created substantial employment opportunities. Making use of the employment norms developed from the available data a rough estimate of the employment that is expected to be generated from 1980-81 annual plan with an investment of Rs. 418 crores (including outlay of Rs. 25.5 crores on irrigation projects pending approval) is presented below.

Employment generated during 1980-81:

Of the total employment of 13.39 lakhs expected to be generated, 0.91 lakhs are new employment and rest 10.71 lakhs could be continuing employment. Sector-wise details are given in Table 1.7.

Table - 1.7

Estimated employment generation during 1980-81.

Sl.No.	Sectors	Employment generated (in 000's)
1.	Agriculture and Soil Conservation	158.96
2.	Animal Husbandry	4.04
3.	Forestry	19.64
4.	Fisheries	3.21
5.	Co-operation	8.69
6.	Community Development	0.29
7.	Major and Medium Irrigation*	778.12
8.	Minor Irrigation	29.51
9.	Power	96.52
10.	Roads	58.83
11.	Ports and Harbours	0.76
12.	Industries	27.88
13.	Education	5.77
14.	Health	8.13
15.	Housing	43.37
16.	Others	95.49
Total:		1339.31

*Including outlay of Rs. 25.50 crores for Irrigation projects pending approval.

....36.



Stipendiary Employment Scheme:

Although developmental programmes have created substantial employment opportunities both for the skilled and unskilled, the number of job seekers has been increasing. The number of job seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchange has increased from 5.53 lakhs in June 1979 to 5.70 lakhs in June 1980. If adjusted for those who are already in some employment, the really unemployed may come to about 3.14 lakhs in June 1980.

For the last two years, as a first step of tackling the problem of unemployment among post-graduates, graduates and Diploma holders, Government of Karnataka is implementing a Stipendiary Employment Scheme for utilising the services of Post-graduates, Graduates and Diploma holders to provide further support to process of development. The beneficiaries are the Post-graduates, graduates and Diploma holders from amongst families which have no adequate income (that is less than Rs. 3,600/- per year) and no earning member in the family. The value of stipend is Rs. 150/- per month. Under this scheme so far more than 13,791 graduates and diploma holders have been employed. An allocation of Rs. 2.25 crores had been made during the year 1980-81. District-wise details of the beneficiaries and total number of persons seeking jobs under the stipendiary employment scheme as on 30.6.1980 are given in Table - 1.8.

Table - 1.8

District-wise break up of beneficiaries under Stipendiary Employment Scheme

Sl.No.	District	Total number of graduates registered as eligible as on 29.2.1980.	No. of Graduates actually receiving stipend as on 30.6.1980.
1	2	3	4
1.	Bangalore	2,717	1,325 @
2.	Belgaum	2,309	749 @
3.	Bellary	1,785	464 *
4.	Bidar	1,125	738 *
5.	Bijapur	4,503	793
6.	Chicknagalur	1,124	553
7.	Chitradurga	2,109	864
8.	Dharwar	3,687	935 @
9.	Gulbarga	1,220	667
10.	Hassan	1,219	692
11.	Kolar	2,360	720 @
12.	Karwar	1,260	602 *
13.	Mandya	2,450	733
14.	Mercara	565	395
15.	Mysore	3,290	774 @
16.	Mangalore	1,383	430
17.	Raichur	720	690
18.	Shinoga	2,419	826
19.	Tumkur	1,409	841
TOTAL:		37,654	13,791

Source: Social Welfare and Labour Department.

@ Figures corresponding to end of February 1980.

* Figures corresponding to end of March 1980.

Employment Affirmation Scheme:

To alleviate the problem of unemployment and under-employment in the rural areas the Employment Affirmation Scheme was continued in the State extending it in all the 99 taluks during March-June 1980 season. An outlay of Rs. 8.69 crores was provided towards the cash component of the scheme with another Rs. 8.69 crores as the food component. Two-thirds of the wages are paid in foodgrains supplied under the Food for Work Programme.

Precise information about the number of persons employed under the scheme during this season and the expenditures incurred are getting finalised. However, as per the preliminary information available, about 4 lakh persons seem to have been employed under the scheme during March-June 1980 season. The total expenditure incurred seems to be of the order of about Rs. 4.5 crores including both cash and foodgrains. During the current year, the wage rate was raised from Rs. 4 per day to Rs. 5 per day.

The scheme has been very much appreciated in the rural areas especially by the poor who are now assured of Rs. 5 per day as wages for their work. Durable assets have been created and this programme has also helped improving rural sanitation apart from strengthening the infrastructure required for the village development. However, there were a few instances where it was reported that some foodgrains had been misused. Steps are being taken to streamline the implementation as per the guidelines issued by the Planning Department.

DEVELOPMENT IN THE DISTRICTS

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

The level of development in the district during 1974 and 1980 is assessed in terms of some selected indicators in this chapter. For some of the indicators, up-to-date data are not available. In all such cases, the latest available data have been utilised.

Per Capita Income

The per capita income in the State has registered a marked rise from ^{Rs. 635 in 1970-71 to} Rs. 1132/- in 1977-78. The same trend is true in case of all the districts in the State.

The per capita income of Kodagu, Shimoga, Bangalore, Chickmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kannada and Mysore districts is above the State average of Rs. 1132/- during 1977-78 and the same was also true in the case of all the districts during 1975-76. The per capita income of Bellary and Chitradurga districts which was above the State average during 1975-76 has fallen below the State average during 1977-78.

In terms of rate of increase in per capita income during 1970-71 and 1977-78, the increase was highest in the Bangalore District followed by Kolar, Tumkur, Mandya, Bidar, Belgaun, Dakshina Kannada districts. All the other districts have registered a lower rate of growth than the State average.

The percentage increase of per capita income during 1977-78 over 1975-76 is highest in the Gulbarga district with an increase of 29 per cent followed by Bangalore, Raichur, Belgaum, Bidar, Chikmagalur, Kolar, Dakshina Kannada and Hassan districts. In other districts the rate of increase was lower than the State average of 13 per cent.

It is to be noted here that the backward districts like Gulbarga, Bidar, Kolar, Belgaum and Raichur districts have registered faster rate of growth compared to other districts during 1975-76 and 1977-78.

The per capita income in various districts during different years is given in Table-1.9

TABLE # 1.9

DISTRICT PER CAPITA INCOME (At Current prices)

Sl. No.	District	1970-71 (Rs)	1975-76 (Rs)	1977-78@ (Rs)	Per cent increase	
					During 1970-71 & 1977-78	During 1975-76 & 1977-78
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bangalore	699	1219	1467	110	21
2.	Belgaun	559	845	968	73	15
3.	Bellary	797	1023	1096	38	7
4.	Bidar	503	766	880	75	15
5.	Bijapur	479	694	770	61	11
6.	Chickmagalur	1176	1327	1520	29	15
7.	Chitradurga	674	1042	1087	61	4
8.	Dakshina Kannada	786	1199	1350	72	13
9.	Dharwad	588	824	908	55	10
10.	Gulbarga	622	738	949	53	29
11.	Hassan	674	983	1112	65	13
12.	Kodagu	1851	2535	2839	53	12
13.	Kolar	481	772	880	83	14
14.	Mandya	607	971	1063	75	10
15.	Mysore	742	1116	1198	62	7
16.	Raichur	751	871	1011	35	16
17.	Shimoga	968	1354	1484	53	10
18.	Tumkur	514	870	936	82	8
19.	Uttara Kannada	869	1295	1336	54	3
State		685	1005	1132	65	13

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

@: Provisional.

Agricultural Development

Agricultural development is assessed in terms of the progress achieved in irrigation, consumption of fertilisers, area under high yielding varieties programme and the progress achieved under soil conservation measures. The achievements in these fields are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Irrigation

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

The district-wise percentage of area under irrigation is given in Table-1.10.

TABLE - 1.10

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION

District	Net Irrigated area as per cent of net area sown		
	1973-74	1978-79*	
1	2	3	4
1. Bangalore	...	14.6	19.7
2. Belgaum	...	11.9	21.6
3. Bellary	...	9.9	24.9
4. Bidar	...	3.8	9.3
5. Bijapur	...	4.1	15.6
6. Chickmaglar	...	14.6	20.0
7. Chitradurga	...	14.9	24.7
8. Kodagu	...	12.9	13.7
9. Dharwad	...	6.8	14.4
10. Gulbarga	...	1.6	4.7
11. Hassan	...	16.5	20.3
12. Kolar	...	21.0	28.8
13. Mandya	...	31.8	39.3
14. Mysore	...	19.9	39.8
15. Uttara Kannada	...	18.0	39.9
16. Raichur	...	11.7	27.9
17. Shimoga	...	43.3	55.9
18. Dakshina Kannada	...	39.5	39.2
19. Tumkur	...	19.9	22.1
State	...	14.00	21.4

* Estimate (Provisional)

Data compiled from:- 1. Karnataka Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 chapter XIX page No.519, 2. Water Resource Development Organisation, 3. Plan Scheme 1979-80 Chief Engineer, MI & PHE, 4. Irrigation wells sunk in Karnataka 1975-76 Bureau of Economics and Statistics, 5. Achievements in Minor Irrigation in 2 decades April 1977. Chief Engineer MI & PHE 6. Sources of Irrigation and Area Irrigated - Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

High Yielding Varieties Programme

The extent of area under High Yielding Varieties is an indication of progress of agricultural technology in the State. The area under High Yielding Varieties has increased from 9.04 lakh hectares to 25.46 lakh hectares during 1973-74 and 1979-80. All the districts have achieved substantial progress in the use of high yielding varieties, during this period. Percentage of area under high yielding varieties in the State is 25. Districts like Shimoga, Uttara Kannada, Kolar, Bangalore, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Mandya, Mysore, Hassan, Tumkur, Chiknagalur and Bellary have higher percentage of area under high yielding varieties than the State average. Percentage of area under High Yielding Variety to the net area sown is highest in Shimoga district (65 per cent) and lowest in Gulbarga district (4 per cent). The details are presented in Table-1.11

TABLE-1.11

AREA UNDER HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES

(In 00 Hectares)

Sl. No.	District	1973-74	1979-80
1.	Bangalore	370	2123
2.	Kolar	573	1674
3.	Tumkur	449	1851
4.	Chitradurga	1158	1782
5.	Shimoga	925	1892
6.	Mysore	484	2163
7.	Mandya	203	1222
8.	Kodagu	13	233
9.	Chiknagalur	150	699
10.	Hassan	149	1478
11.	Dakshina Kannada	356	681
12.	Dharwad	1085	2004
13.	Uttara Kannada	121	650
14.	Belgaun	521	1548
15.	Bijapur	473	1037
16.	Raichur	564	1537
17.	Bellary	1036	1696
18.	Gulbarga	293	495
19.	Bidar	113	695
State		9036	25460

Source: Director of Agriculture

FERTILISER CONSUMPTION

A well organised distribution system as well as the supply of adequate quantity of fertilisers are vital for the success of High Yielding variety Programmes. The consumption of Chemical Fertilisers has increased to 3.66 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 from 1.95 lakh tonnes in 1973-74 in the State. There has been an increasing trend in the consumption of fertilisers in all the districts. Districtwise consumption of Chemical Fertilisers is indicated in Table No.1.12

TABLE - 1.12
CONSUMPTION OF FERTILISERS (N-P-K)

Sl. No.	District	1973-74		1979-80	
		Total Consump ⁿ . (00 tonnes)	Per Hectare Consump ⁿ (in kgs)	Total Consump ⁿ (00 tonnes)	Per Hectare Consump ⁿ (in kgs)
1.	Bangalore	122	31.56	242	59.41
2.	Belgaum	114	12.52	271	29.94
3.	Bellary	205	35.59	321	56.79
4.	Bidar	33	9.70	45	13.30
5.	Bijapur	34	2.45	117	8.52
6.	Chickmagalur	49	21.05	111	48.31
7.	Chitradurga	177	35.84	246	53.50
8.	Kodagu	20	15.54	108	83.20
9.	Dharwar	112	10.11	249	22.65
10.	Gulbarga	23	1.99	32	2.70
11.	Hassan	117	36.40	217	63.28
12.	Kolar	74	22.62	149	43.84
13.	Mandya	212	77.81	292	105.56
14.	Mysore	157	32.52	210	43.69
15.	Uttara Kannada	12	11.30	22	20.39
16.	Raichur	152	14.96	422	43.15
17.	Shimoga	157	52.79	256	87.61
18.	Dakshina Kannada	86	45.66	228	121.26
19.	Tumkur	94	18.82	128	24.75
	State	1950	19.06	3666	35.75

Source: Directorate of Agriculture.

Per hectare consumption of fertilisers was highest in Dakshina Kannada district followed by Mandya, Shimoga and Kodagu districts and it was as low as 2415 Kgs. in Gulbarga, Bijapur and Bidar districts.

Soil Conservation

The State has about 51 lakh hectares of area suitable for contour bunding works, which forms 49 per cent of the net area sown. Out of which, as at the end of March, 1980 about 27.27 lakh hectares were covered by soil conservation measures accounting for about 54 per cent of the total area suitable for contour bunding. Between 1973-74 and 1978-79 about 9.30 lakh hectares of additional cultivable land have been brought under soil conservation. Area contour bunded as percentage of total area fit for contour bunding is highest in Raichur district (90 per cent) followed by Chitradurga (72 per cent), Gulbarga (66 per cent) Bijapur (66 per cent), Tumkur (60 per cent) and lowest in Mandya and Hassan (18 per cent). The Table-1.13 indicates the district-wise coverage under soil conservation as at the end of March, 1980.

Agricultural Production

Production of foodgrains by the end of IV Plan (1973-74) was 61.5 lakh tonnes. With the implementation of various agricultural production programmes during the V Plan, food production has increased to 75.68 lakh tonnes in 1978-79. Almost all the districts have registered an appreciable increase in the production of foodgrains between 1973-74 and 1978-79 except for Belgaum, Bidar and Dakshina Kannada districts. Table-1.14 presents district-wise production of foodgrains.

TABLE - 1.13

SOIL CONSERVATION

(000 Hectares)

Sl. No.	District	Area fit for soil conservation	Total Area contour banded at the end of March 1979	Additional Area contour banded during 1979-80	As at the end of March 1980	
					Total Area Contour banded	Per cent of Area contour banded
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bangalore	60	21.01	0.81	21.82	36
2.	Belgaum	440	199.38	8.35	207.73	47
3.	Bellary	320	114.79	10.59	125.38	39
4.	Bidar	160	80.00	3.19	83.19	52
5.	Bijapur	760	479.7	24.10	503.84	66
6.	Chickmagalur	120	25.64	0.30	25.94	22
7.	Chitradurga	450	322.44	2.90	325.34	72
8.	Kodagu	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Dharwad	400	213.58	19.39	232.97	58
10.	Gulbarga	750	490.82	6.75	497.57	66
11.	Hassan	220	40.10	0.80	40.90	18
12.	Kolar	280	58.23	1.73	59.96	21
13.	Mandya	160	26.81	2.76	29.57	18
14.	Mysore	230	102.50	7.08	109.58	48
15.	Uttara Kannada	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Raichur	220	185.04	12.71	197.72	90
17.	Shimoga	80	23.58	0.20	23.78	30
18.	Dakshina Kannada	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Tumkur	400	230.29	11.29	241.58	60
T O T A L		5050	2613.92	112.95	2726.87	54

Source: Directorate of Agriculture.

TABLE- 1.14

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(In Lakh Tonnes)

Sl. No.	District	Production of Foodgrains	
		1973-74	1978-79
1.	Bangalore	2.53	4.64
2.	Belgaun	5.54	5.24
3.	Bellary	3.64	3.88
4.	Bidar	2.44	2.16
5.	Bijapur	4.70	5.81
6.	Chiknagalur	1.41	2.06
7.	Chitradurga	4.49	5.91
8.	Dakshina Kannada	2.54	2.49
9.	Dharwad	4.09	6.02
10.	Gulbarga	4.46	4.84
11.	Hassan	2.13	3.16
12.	Kodagu	0.64	1.07
13.	Kolar	2.55	3.49
14.	Mandya	2.32	3.14
15.	Mysore	4.74	4.84
16.	Raichur	3.75	4.64
17.	Shinoga	4.83	5.95
18.	Tunkur	3.51	4.96
19.	Uttara Kannada	1.19	1.38
	State	61.50	75.68

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

Industrial Development

Along with the strengthening of the agricultural base in Karnataka, the required industrial infrastructure has been created to attract more and more industries in backward areas. The small-scale industrial units which were 13,342 in March, 1974 have increased to 24,756 by March, 1980 i.e., nearly an addition of 11,414 units during 1974-80. The number of major and medium industries which was around 111 in March, 1974 has increased to 282 by November, 1977 and to 306 by March, 1980.

Dispersal of industries along with the promotion of industries is an accepted policy of the State. As regards dispersal of major and medium industries in different areas though substantial progress has not been achieved, the dispersal of small industrial units is fairly satisfactory. Major and medium industries have mostly come up in Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga districts during 1977 and 1980. The increase of small scale industrial units though highest in Bangalore district (3,724) it is fairly better in other districts like Dakshina Kannada (769), Dharwar (689), Shimoga (577), Belgaum (574), Raichur (448), Bijapur (427), Kolar (426) and Chitradurga (425). In other districts, the number of additional small industrial units that have come up varied between 422 in Mysore and 152 in Bidar Districts.

A district-wise distribution of large, medium and small-scale industries is presented in Table-1.15.

TABLE 4.15

INDUSTRIES:

District	No. of Small Scale Units as in march		No. of Medium & large scale Industries as in March	
	1974	1980	1977*	1980
1. Bangalore	4825	8549	148	155
2. Belgaum	424	998	13	15
3. Bellary	904	1270	9	10
4. Bidar	170	322	1	1
5. Bijapur	451	878	4	4
6. Chickmagalur	140	394	2	2
7. Chitradurga	830	1255	16	17
8. K _o dagu	167	329	1	1
9. Dharwad	895	1584	14	16
10. Gulbarga	138	424	5	5
11. Hassan	258	534	1	1
12. K _o lar	592	1018	3	3
13. Mandya	526	925	7	7
14. Mysore	645	1607	30	33
15. Uttara Kannada	287	596	4	4
16. Raichur	177	625	10	11
17. Shimoga	506	1083	4	10
18. Dakshina Kannada	750	1519	8	9
19. Tumkur	649	847	2	2
State	133,42	24,756	282	306

* Provisional - AS in Nov. 1977

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce.

Employment in organised Sector:

Increase in employment in the organised sector indicates the extent of industrial development. Employment in the organised sector has increased from 9.11 lakhs in 1974 to 10.68 lakhs in 1978 and it is concentrated in Bangalore district with 33.4 per cent of the State followed by Dharwar (8.4%) Mysore (7.5%), Dakshina Kannada (6.1%) and Belgaum (5.9%). The districtwise details are given in Table - 1.16.

TABLE - 1.16

Employment in Organised Sector

(000s)

Sl. No.	District	As in March '74	% to Total	As in March '78	% to Total
1.	Bangalore	287.3	(31.5)	356.8	(33.4)
2.	Belgaum	52.0	(5.7)	63.1	(5.9)
3.	Bellary	30.0	(3.3)	33.7	(3.2)
4.	Bidar	9.1	(1.0)	11.9	(1.1)
5.	Bijapur	27.9	(3.1)	34.7	(3.2)
6.	Chickmagalur	18.8	(2.1)	20.9	(2.0)
7.	Chitradurga	34.2	(3.7)	36.8	(3.4)
8.	Kodagu	22.3	(2.4)	20.4	(1.9)
9.	Dharwad	83.6	(9.2)	89.6	(8.4)
10.	Gulbarga	33.5	(3.7)	34.7	(3.2)
11.	Hassan	22.5	(2.5)	25.6	(2.4)
12.	Kolar	39.9	(4.4)	44.4	(4.2)
13.	Mandya	18.1	(2.0)	23.5	(2.2)
14.	Mysore	68.9	(7.6)	80.6	(7.5)
15.	Uttara Kannada	24.6	(2.7)	35.3	(3.3)
16.	Raichur	22.0	(2.4)	25.5	(2.4)
17.	Shimoga	40.7	(4.4)	43.4	(4.1)
18.	Dakshina Kannada	54.4	(6.0)	64.7	(6.1)
19.	Tumkur	21.2	(2.3)	22.5	(2.1)
State		911.00	100.00	1068.01	(2.1)

Source : Directorate of Employment and Training.

Infrastructural Development

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

Rural Electrification

Out of 26,826 total number of inhabited villages in the State, electricity has been provided to 16,266 villages (61 per cent) by the end of March, 1980. Between 1973-74 and 1979-80, 3,622 additional villages have been electrified. The revised Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) envisages the electrification of at least 50 per cent of the villages in each district by 1983. In 16 districts, this norm has been achieved already. In the remaining 3 districts namely, Kodagu, Hassan and Uttara Kannada it is expected that the minimum needs norm will be achieved in the next 1-2 years. Of the 3 districts, Hassan district is already very close to 50 per cent norm. The details are presented in Table-1.17

Energisation of Pumpsets

Number of Pumpsets energised has gone up from 1.88 lakhs in 1973-74 to 2.86 lakhs in 1979-80. The number of pumpsets energised is highest in Kolar with 42,500 followed by Bangalore with 36,400, Tumkur^{with} 29,200, Belgaum with 24,500 and Bijapur with 23,900.

TABLE - 1.17

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Sl. No.	District	Villages electrified				No. of Pumpsets energised (in 00)	
		Number		Percentage		1973-74	1979-80
		1973-74	1979-80	1973-74	1979-80		
1.	Bangalore	1224	1688	49.0	68.3	243	364
2.	Belgaum	401	646	34.6	55.8	104	245
3.	Bellary	353	423	59.9	71.8	70	94
4.	Bidar	373	533	63.1	90.2	87	127
5.	Bijapur	615	878	49.6	70.9	142	239
6.	Chickmagalur	439	537	44.6	54.6	19	28
7.	Chitradurga	747	834	59.8	66.7	124	174
8.	Dakshina Kannada	506	560	76.4	84.6	173	233
9.	Dharwad	851	1068	63.6	79.9	82	126
10.	Gulbarga	510	676	39.1	51.8	40	68
11.	Hassan	814	1142	35.1	49.3	21	34
12.	Kodagu	61	114	21.0	39.2	8	12
13.	Kolar	1584	1965	56.0	69.5	296	425
14.	Mandya	625	818	46.7	61.1	54	83
15.	Mysore	797	976	50.0	61.3	95	143
16.	Raichur	554	708	39.9	51.1	56	90
17.	Shimoga	795	921	45.7	52.9	34	47
18.	Tumkur	1107	1324	45.1	54.00	200	292
19.	Uttara Kannada	288	455	22.2	35.14	27	38
State		12644	16266	47.1	60.6	1875	2862

Source: Karnataka Electricity Board.

Transport and Communications

In the State, total road length has increased from 79,947 Kms. in March, 1974 to 95,363 Kms. in March, 1979 i.e., an increase of 15,416 Kms. Road length per 100 Sq. Kms. area works out to 50 Kms. in March, 1979 as against 42 Kms. in March, 1974. The road development in terms of road length per 100 Sq. Kms. area is fairly higher in Mandya, Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga, Kolar, Chiknagalur, Hassan and Kodagu districts. Districts like Gulbarga, Raichur, Bijapur and Bellary are far below the State average.

Number of Post Offices have gone up from 8,530 in 1973-74 to 9,097 in 1979-80. The Table-1.18 presents the number of post offices and level of road development in different districts.

TABLE - 1.18

ROADS AND POST OFFICES

SL. NO.	District	Road length per 100 Sq. Kms. @ (in lakhs)		No. of Post Offices*	
		1974	1979	1973-74	1979-80
1.	Bangalore	54**	76	535	556
2.	Belgaum	36	43	642	674
3.	Bellary	28	37	432	436
4.	Bidar	39	44	249	311
5.	Bijapur	30	35	689	715
6.	Chickmagalur	47	60	258	275
7.	Chitradurga	34	45	435	482
8.	Kodagu	52	59	161	227
9.	Dharwad	35	43	544	586
10.	Gulbarga	24	27	554	593
11.	Hassan	51	60	369	366
12.	Kolar	57	63	350	422
13.	Mandya	118	132	317	379
14.	Mysore	65	68	520	459
15.	Uttara Kannada	38	47	410	472
16.	Raichur	23	35	437	449
17.	Shimoga	52	64	397	429
18.	Dakshina Kannada	43	51	703	712
19.	Tunkur	41	44	528	554
	State	42	50	8530	9097

@Source: Public Works Department

* Source: (1) Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore
(2) Posts and Telegraphs Department.

** Excluding Bangalore City.

Education

There has been rapid expansion of educational facilities in all the districts over the period 1974-79. The number of Primary Schools and Secondary Schools which were 32,840 and 2,203 in 1973-74 have increased to 34,431 and 2,235 respectively in the State. Population in age group of 5-14 per school (Primary and Secondary) in Uttara Kannada, Hassan, Chiknagalur, Tunkur, Shimoga, Kolar, Mandya and Chitradurga districts is lower than the State average indicating the better availability of educational facilities. During 1973-74 there were 372 Colleges which increased to 445 during 1977-78. Population in the age group 15-24^{per}/college is lowest in Bangalore (7,057) followed by Uttara Kannada (10,178), Dharwar (11,377), Dakshina Kannada (11,636), Mysore (12,143), Bellary (12,663) and Kodagu (13,367) and highest in Raichur district (34,444). All these districts excepting Raichur are fairly well served with higher educational facilities as compared to the State average of 14,229. The availability of educational facilities in different districts, during 1973-74 and 1978-79 are indicated in Table- 1.19

TABLE - 1.19

EDUCATION

Sl. No.	District	No. of Primary@ Schools (Lower & Higher)		No. of Secondary@ Schools		Population in the age group of 5-14 per School	
		1973-74	1979-80*	1973-74	1979-80*	1973-74	1979-80
1.	Bangalore	3351	3736	312	324	248	249
2.	Belgaum	1992	2160	180	188	297	298
3.	Bellary	1298	1240	71	70	218	247
4.	Bidar	719	750	55	55	284	299
5.	Bijapur	1953	1984	114	109	254	270
6.	Chickmagalur	1260	1247	65	67	148	163
7.	Chitradurga	1672	1781	111	124	211	219
8.	Dakshina Kannada	1593	1666	171	149	294	311
9.	Dharwad	1863	1949	192	192	303	315
10.	Gulbarga	1569	1671	89	86	280	289
11.	Hassan	1863	1984	84	92	151	154
12.	Kodagu	367	368	49	40	241	264
13.	Kolar	2187	2338	89	91	175	174
14.	Mandya	1500	1576	71	81	198	208
15.	Mysore	2239	2243	127	130	235	255
16.	Raichur	1426	1461	63	61	255	276
17.	Shimoga	1885	2040	109	110	176	181
18.	Tumkur	2608	2637	130	151	157	166
19.	Uttara Kannada	1495	1600	120	115	140	144
State		32840	34431	2203	2235	223	233

*Provisional

Source@ Director of Public Instruction.

.... Contd/-

Education

(Contd)

Sl. NO.	District	No. of Colleges@@ (General, Technical, Professional)		Population in the age group of 15 to 24 per college	
		1973-74	1978-79**	1973-74	1978-79**
1.	Bangalore	82	106	8356	7057
2.	Belgaum	25	30	19428	17343
3.	Bellary	12	19	18750	12663
4.	Bidar	5	8	33160	22275
5.	Bijapur	21	23	18852	18283
6.	Chickmagalur	4	6	37000	26483
7.	Chitradurga	19	21	14921	14676
8.	Dakshina Kannada	33	36	11818	11636
9.	Dharwad	35	44	13397	11377
10.	Gulbarga	15	18	23327	20900
11.	Hassan	9	10	24611	23760
12.	Kodagu	4	6	18875	13367
13.	Kolar	9	11	33356	28691
14.	Mandya	9	12	26056	21275
15.	Mysore	38	37	11000	12143
16.	Raichur	7	9	40914	34444
17.	Shimoga	14	15	18871	19253
18.	Tunkur	16	16	20269	21500
19.	Uttara Kannada	15	18	11373	10178
State		372	445	15842	14229

** Relates to 1977-78

@@ Source: Karnataka at a glance: Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

NOTE: The reduction of Secondary schools in few districts is due to conversion of Secondary Schools into Junior Colleges.

Health facilities

With a view to provide curative, preventive and promotive health services, both in urban and rural areas, wide range of health institutions have been established in the State. Population served by a single health Unit has declined in almost all the districts during 1973-74 and 1979-80, indicating significant improvement in the health facilities. Districts like Kodagu, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Shimoga, Kolar, Mysore, Uttara Kannada, Chitradurga, Bangalore, Bellary and Dakshina Kannada are fairly well served with health facilities and their position is better than the State average. The health facilities available in the districts as in March, 1980 are detailed in Table-1.20.

TABLE - 1.20
HEALTH FACILITIES

Sl. No.	District	As in March 1974				As in March 1980			
		Hospitals	PHCs	Dispensaries of all types including PH Units.	Total	Hospitals	PHCs	Dispensaries of all types including PH Units.	Total
1.	Bangalore	47	19	133	199	58	19	164	241
2.	Belgaum	10	21	51	82	9	21	84	114
3.	Bellary	10	12	24	46	13	12	51	76
4.	Bidar	4	8	16	28	4	9	30	43
5.	Bijapur	8	21	31	60	8	21	59	88
6.	Chickmagalur	5	6	41	52	5	6	57	70
7.	Chitradurga	4	13	64	81	4	13	84	101
8.	Dakshina Kannada	19	18	70	106	18	17	97	132
9.	Dharwad	16	23	54	93	18	24	79	121
10.	Gulbarga	6	17	44	67	6	17	66	89
11.	Hassan	5	11	54	70	7	11	66	84
12.	Kodagu	26	3	16	45	26	3	18	47
13.	Kolar	13	15	64	92	15	15	79	109
14.	Mandya	3	9	46	58	4	9	60	73
15.	Mysore	17	18	81	116	17	18	113	148
16.	Raichur	2	15	41	58	3	15	59	77
17.	Shimoga	7	10	70	87	7	19	89	89
18.	Tumkur	2	16	50	68	2	16	70	88
19.	Uttara Kannada	9	11	28	48	9	11	42	62
State		213	265	978	1456	233	269	1367	1869

H E A L T H

(Contd)

Sl. No.	District	Population served per Health Unit. (in 00)		Hospital Beds		Family Welfare Centre@	
		<u>As in March 1974</u>	<u>As in March 80</u>	<u>As in March 1974</u>	<u>As in March 80</u>	As in March 74	As in March 80
1.	Bangalore	182	171	7620	10017	41	61
2.	Belgaum	312	248	1536	1807	23	34
3.	Bellary	258	172	1154	1404	15	16
4.	Bidar	312	226	415	407	9	11
5.	Bijapur	348	259	759	936	22	24
6.	Chickmagalur	150	124	506	54	7	8
7.	Chitradurga	185	167	1571	1744	15	19
8.	Dakshina Kannada	194	173	3136	3587	19	27
9.	Dharwad	266	225	2362	2581	31	32
10.	Gulbarga	275	230	999	1029	18	19
11.	Hassan	167	154	976	990	12	13
12.	Kodagu	88	92	1295	1244	4	4
13.	Kolar	172	156	1784	1864	17	23
14.	Mandya	213	192	431	687	10	11
15.	Mysore	190	166	2807	2924	25	33
16.	Raichur	260	220	350	397	17	18
17.	Shimoga	160	149	1077	1130	13	14
18.	Tumkur	252	212	631	668	17	17
19.	Uttara Kannada	188	161	509	602	13	13
State		213	185	29918	34582	328	397

@ Including Post Partum Centres.

Source: Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services, Bangalore.

Veterinary Institutions

In order to supplement the income of Small and Marginal farmers, Agricultural Labourers and Artisans, various schemes like Dairying, Poultry, Piggery, etc., have been encouraged under SFDA and IRD Programmes.

The effective implementation of these programmes depend to a large extent on the vital infrastructure like Veterinary Institutions being established in the State. Realising this, Karnataka Government have

accorded greater importance to the establishment of Veterinary Institutions in all the districts. The total number of Veterinary Institutions which were 1,018 during 1973-74 have increased to 1,214 by 1978-79 and the bovine population served per Veterinary Institution has also declined considerably indicating an improvement in the provision of animal health facilities. The district-wise spread of Veterinary Institutions is presented in Table-1.21.

TABLE - 1.21

VETERINARY FACILITIES

Sl. No.	District	No. of Veterinary Institutions as in March		Animal (Bovine) Population served per (in 00) Veterinary Institution as in March	
		1974*	1980*	1974	1980
1.	Bangalore	63	79	148	117
2.	Belgaum	61	80	154	125
3.	Bellary	34	42	155	117
4.	Bidar	27	31	141	110
5.	Bijapur	67	69	112	115
6.	Chickmagalur	45	54	118	104
7.	Chitradurga	60	78	121	96
8.	Dakshina Kannada	51	62	161	132
9.	Dharwad	82	100	114	101
10.	Gulbarga	53	63	144	112
11.	Hassan	56	66	123	109
12.	Kodagu	31	32	72	77
13.	Kolar	56	64	121	110
14.	Mandya	40	45	128	118
15.	Mysore	76	88	129	111
16.	Raichur	37	41	178	163
17.	Shimoga	62	79	155	119
18.	Tumkur	65	88	114	94
19.	Uttara Kannada	51	53	92	92
State		1018	1214	124	111

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

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

Financial Infrastructure: Cooperative Credit:

Prior to re-organisation, the Primary Agricultural Cooperative societies were very weak. With a view to help the agriculturists and to make the Primary societies economically viable, Government initiated the reorganisation of the Primary Agricultural Societies in the State during 1976 and now the process is almost completed except in Dharwad district. The districtwise number of Cooperative Societies prior to the re-organisation and the number of societies after re-organisation is presented in Table 1.22.

TABLE - 1.22

Co-operative Institutions

Sl. No.	District	No. of Societies prior to Re-organisation.	No. of Re-organised Societies. (as in March 1980)
1.	Bangalore	560	175
2.	Belgaum	639	352
3.	Bellary	434	152
4.	Bidar	291	166
5.	Bijapur	649	405
6.	Chickmagalur	188	103
7.	Chitradurga	346	205
8.	Kodagu	173	69
9.	Dharwad	764	to be completed
10.	Gulbarga	564	231
11.	Hassan	329	186
12.	Kolar	446	210
13.	Mandya	362	194
14.	Mysore	604	264
15.	Uttara Kannada	217	138
16.	Raichur	560	202
17.	Shimoga	325	221
18.	Dakshina Kannada	308	157
19.	Tumkur	488	231
	State	8247	3661

Source: Register of Cooperatives.

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

The loans advanced by Co-operative Institutions for agricultural operations in 1973-74 and 1979-80 are given in Table-1.23. There has been a slight increase in the disbursement of short term and medium term credit compared to the position in 1973-74. But there has been a decline in the disbursement of long term credit.

Consumption Finance

Government of Karnataka have formulated a scheme to provide consumption credit to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and artisans following Shri B. Sivaraman Committee recommendation. Under this scheme, a maximum loan of Rs.125 repayable within 12 months is sanctioned to weaker sections for meeting their immediate financial requirements like general consumption, medical expenses, educational needs, births and funerals and other religious ceremonies. Table-1.24 gives the particulars of consumption finance disbursed by DCCs., through Co-operatives as in November, 1978 and as in January, 1980 in different districts. An amount of Rs.83.21 lakhs to nearly 90,000 persons has been disbursed so far under this scheme. The amount disbursed is highest in Belgaun district (Rs.18.48 lakhs) followed by Dakshina Kannada (Rs.12.60 lakhs) and Uttara Kannada (Rs.9.13 lakhs) districts.

TABLE - 1.23

SHORT TERM, MEDIUM TERM AND LONG TERM LOANS DISTRIBUTED:
DURING 1973-74 AND 1979-80

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	1973-74			1979-80		
		Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
1.	Bangalore	113.76	13.59	99.23	110.62	32.02	94.57
2.	Belgaum	444.34	34.46	68.37	809.66	7.66	61.89
3.	Bellary	188.12	7.71	63.57	126.12	0.95	15.66
4.	Bidar	283.34	11.09	78.15	197.46	25.01	8.74
5.	Bijapur	188.98	19.18	174.47	386.25	-	35.64
6.	Chickmagalur	124.37	0.85	69.05	136.89	103.06	41.23
7.	Chitradurga	130.43	8.77	112.96	151.74	21.62	48.61
8.	Dakshina Kannada	442.06	176.48	42.85	388.08	43.55	86.62
9.	Dharwad	426.42	63.08	101.43	524.26	10.91	35.91
10.	Galbarga	172.82	18.19	103.16	31.07	-	13.75
11.	Hassan	230.01	3.83	35.52	114.56	27.32	46.70
12.	Kodagu	221.04	20.50	25.30	362.68	9.72	26.92
13.	Kolar	154.23	10.65	109.32	57.11	3.16	93.70
14.	Mandya	329.31	5.82	62.18	541.22	76.99	62.44
15.	Mysore	371.73	31.06	74.61	160.65	4.71	38.54
16.	Raichur	110.01	19.29	92.22	39.70	-	7.39
17.	Shimoga	130.47	91.56	89.41	247.19	21.55	41.90
18.	Tumkur	130.58	25.94	112.02	104.63	13.51	45.15
19.	Uttara Kannada	219.75	27.66	33.47	249.30	239.31	66.27
Total		4441.77	589.71	1547.29	4729.19	641.05	883.15*

*Includes K.E.B. Deposit of Rs.11.52 lakhs.

SOURCE: Rural Development and Cooperation Department.

TABLE - 1.24

CONSUMPTION FINANCE DISBURSED BY COOPERATIVE CENTRAL BANKS

Sl. No.	District	As in Nov. 1978		As in Dec. 1979	
		Beneficiaries (No.)	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Beneficiaries (No.)	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Bangalore	1862	1.67	2074	1.80
2.	Tumkur	31	0.77	649	1.60
3.	Kolar	5125	3.03	8352	4.89
4.	Chitradurga	3625	2.91	4075	3.98
5.	Shimoga	1914	1.39	1914	1.34
6.	Mysore	1697	2.07	2364	2.85
7.	Mandya	3808	3.02	4356	3.58
8.	Hassan	960	0.96	1000	1.00
9.	Chickmagalur	1445	1.45	1465	1.47
10.	Kodagu	4310	4.31	5440	4.73
11.	Dakshina Kannada	8666	7.80	14285	12.60
12.	Dharwar	3648	3.05	3625	3.14
13.	Belgaum	18727	18.48	18727	18.48
14.	Bijapur	7249	7.13	8499	8.57
15.	Uttara Kannada	6982	8.13	7798	9.13
16.	Raichur	117	0.13	429	0.38
17.	Gulbarga	1110	1.39	1697	2.07
18.	Bellary	1117	1.90	2097	1.71
19.	Bidar	706	0.81	893	0.89
State		73099	70.41	89739	83.21

Source: Rural Development and Co-operation Department.

Commercial Bank Credit : Branch Expansion

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

District-wise data on bank offices as in June, 1974, and December, 1979 and the population served per bank branch is given in Table-1.25 During 1974 there were about 1,620 bank branches in the State which have increased to 2,598 by December, 1979. During 1979 the population served per bank branch in the State was 11,000 as compared to 19,000 per bank during 1974, and the All India figure of 18,000 in 1979. Another important factor to be noted is that the banking facilities have significantly improved in backward districts particularly in Bidar, Gulbarga, Kolar and Tumkur and have reached the national average of population served per bank except Bidar.

Commercial Bank Credit

Apart from significant increase in net work of branch expansion in the State, the performance of commercial banks in lending operations, particularly to priority sectors is also improving. Total advances have increased from Rs.479 Crores in 1974 to Rs.1,020 Crores in 1979, an increase of 110 per cent. The advances to priority sector also have shown a rise of 140 per cent. The district-wise commercial bank advances and advances to priority sectors are given in Table-1.26.

TABLE-1.25

COMMERCIAL BANK BRANCHES 1974-80

Sl. No.	District	As at the end of June, 1974		As at the end of December, 1979	
		No. of Bank Branches	Population served per Bank Branch (In 000s)	No. of Bank Branches	Population served per Bank Branch (In 000s)
1.	Bangalore	329	11	514	7
2.	Belgaum	109	24	188	13
3.	Bellary	57	21	104	11
4.	Bidar	16	55	34	24
5.	Bijapur	74	29	106	19
6.	Chikmagalur	55	14	79	9
7.	Chitradurga	51	29	78	18
8.	Dakshina Kannada	250	8	369	5
9.	Dharwad	108	23	188	12
10.	Gulbarga	33	56	88	20
11.	Hassan	57	21	78	14
12.	Kodagu	52	8	67	6
13.	Kolar	49	33	77	20
14.	Mandya	37	33	70	16
15.	Mysore	94	23	175	12
16.	Raichur	46	33	86	16
17.	Shimoga	76	18	109	12
18.	Tunkur	53	33	83	20
19.	Uttara Kannada	74	12	105	8
State		1620	19	2598	11

TABLE-1.26

COMMERCIAL BANK ADVANCES

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	Total Advances as in		Advances to Priority sector as in	
		June, 1974.	December, 1979	June, 1974	December, 1979
1.	Bangalore	26814	47336 ^a	7177	10026 ^a
2.	Belgaum	2009	5069	1087	3630
3.	Bellary	1558	3520 ^c	547	1805 ^c
4.	Bidar	121	645 ^c	101	571 ^c
5.	Bijapur	793	1925 ^b	465	1282 ^b
6.	Chikmagalur	1039	3186	886	2556
7.	Chitradurga	1448	2770 ^c	401	1350 ^c
8.	Dakshina Kannada	4427	11886	2600	6978
9.	Dharwad	1998	5821	931	3506
10.	Gulbarga	412	1350	191	879
11.	Hassan	841	2078 ^c	617	1442 ^c
12.	Kodagu	524	1900 ^c	597	1495 ^c
13.	Kolar	517	1504 ^b	323	1073 ^b
14.	Mandya	278	1298	185	841
15.	Mysore	1859	1165 ^c	815	694 ^c
16.	Raichur	799	2560	362	1697
17.	Shimoga	1471	4620 ^c	471	1816 ^c
18.	Tumkur	644	1600 ^c	247	883 ^c
19.	Uttara Kannada	400	1740	226	1196
State		47952	101973	18229	43720

a. As in June, 1978

b. As in June, 1979

c. As in Sept. 1979

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

Differential Interest Rate Scheme

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

The district-wise advances made under Differential Interest Rate Scheme as at the end of December, 1978 and December, 1979 are given in Table-1.27. The amount advanced is highest in Belgaum district (Rs.147.44 lakhs) followed by Dakshina Kannada (Rs.107.73 lakhs) and Dharwad (Rs.96.38 lakhs).

TABLE - 1.27

COMMERCIAL BANKSADVANCES UNDER DIFFERENTIAL RATE OF INTEREST SCHEME

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	As at the end of December, 1978.	As at the end of December, 1979.
1.	Bangalore	38.07*	38.07*
2.	Belgaum	113.68	147.44
3.	Bellary	17.45	30.50 ^b
4.	Bidar	4.90	47.08 ^b
5.	Bijapur	59.55	67.08 ^c
6.	Chikmagalur	10.26	13.36
7.	Chitradurga	13.83	40.60 ^b
8.	Dakshina Kannada	102.54	107.73
9.	Dharwad	87.35	96.38
10.	Gulbarga	36.12	49.78
11.	Hassan	27.81	31.83 ^b
12.	Kodagu	10.73	10.39 ^b
13.	Kolar	17.32	17.96 ^c
14.	Mandya	17.96*	22.75
15.	Mysore	82.11 ^a	20.81 ^c
16.	Raichur	29.76 ^c	33.65
17.	Shimoga	27.18*	22.10 ^b
18.	Tunkur	28.80	38.00 ^b
19.	Uttara Kannada	27.07	29.39
Total		752.53	864.90

*As in March, 1976

a December, 1977

b September, 1979

c June, 1979.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

DISTRICT PLANS - 1980-81

A. Outlays:

The budgeted State's Annual Plan outlay for 1980-81 is Rs.418.05 crores (including Rs.25.5 crores on irrigation projects pending approval). Of this an outlay of Rs.78.84 crores (18.86 per cent) is determined as District Sector outlay and Rs.339.21 crores as State Sector outlay. The share of District-Sector outlay in each of the Sectors is given in Table-1.28. The sectors which have not figured in Table-1.28 are treated as State Sector Schemes.

TABLE - 1.28
DISTRICT SECTOR OUTLAY 1980-81

Sl. No.	Sector	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Budgeted outlay for 1980-81	
		Total	of which District Sector Outlay
1.	Agriculture	760.00	100.00
2.	Forest	455.30	346.74
3.	Fisheries	201.28	88.11
4.	Horticulture	277.06	155.96
5.	Animal Husbandry	151.07	100.50
6.	Marketing	26.88	10.45
7.	Minor Irrigation	1740.23	1312.24
8.	Soil & Water Conservation (Agl. Dept.,)	360.00	247.00
9.	Cooperation	872.00	165.78
10.	Village & Small Scale Industries	654.00	53.94
11.	Sericulture	620.00	92.86
12.	Roads & Bridges	1600.00	1406.00
13.	Pri. & Sec. Educatn.	591.00	244.23
14.	Medical & Public Health	698.50	165.17
15.	Other systems of Medicine.	30.00	16.00
16.	Drinking Water Supply		
	(a) Open Drinking Water Wells.	80.00	80.00
	(b) Borewells.	600.00	600.00
	(c) NRWS/BWSSB	740.00	740.00
	(d) Urban Water Supply	690.00	-
17.	Urban Development (Town Planning)	37.00	3.10
18.	Slum Improvement	130.00	119.00
19.	Welfare of Scs/Sts	250.00	142.92
20.	Welfare of Backward Classes	220.00	197.75
21.	Welfare of Women and Children	150.00	51.55
22.	Housing	2345.00	1445.00
	TOTAL:	14279.32	7884.30

A. The District Sector Outlay of Rs.78.84 crores has been distributed to various districts on the basis of objective criteria. Besides the District Sector Outlay, an outlay of Rs.9.54 crores on DPAP., Rs.4.37 crores on SFDA., Rs.7.34 crores on IRD programmes and Rs.13.86 crores on Employment Affirmation Scheme is specifically assigned to various districts under Residuary State Sector Programmes together accounting for Rs.35.11 crores.

B. District Plan Programmes

The outlays allocated to various districts from the District Sector Outlay on the basis of objective criteria and the Residuary State Sector Outlay with a brief summary of each of the District Plan are presented in the following paragraphs. Sectoral outlays approved for each of the district under district sector programmes are presented in Table 1.29 and in Table 1.30 outlays under Residuary State Sector Programmes are presented.

Bangalore Urban District Plan

In view of the special urban problems faced by the Bangalore City and the need to ensure that Bangalore Rural District is not put to disadvantage, 1/20 of the District Sector Outlay is allocated to Bangalore City treating it as^a separate district. The share of Bangalore Urban District in the Annual Plan 1980-81 is Rs.537.47 lakhs. Since it is an urban district, programmes covering Co-operation, Village and Small-scale Industries, Primary and Secondary Education, Medical and Public Health, Fisheries, Horticulture, Forest, Slum Improvement, Drinking Water, Welfare of SCs., and STs., and other Backward Classes and Welfare of Women and Children are implemented. The outlays approved for Bangalore Urban District for these sectors are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	Approved Outlay
1.	Cooperation	11.320
2.	Village & Small Scale Industries	2.480
3.	Primary and Secondary Education	14.140
4.	Other Systems of Medicine	0.430
5.	Water Supply (BWSSB)	420.000
6.	Slum Improvement	40.000
7.	Social Welfare	18.227
8.	Welfare of Backward Classes & Minorities	8.637
9.	Welfare of Women & Children	5.590
10.	Medical & Public Health	1.220
11.	Fisheries	1.030
12.	Forest	10.200
13.	Horticulture	4.200
	T O T A L:	<u>537.474</u>

Bangalore Rural District Plan.

Bangalore Rural district is allocated Rs.447.682 lakhs under District Sector Schemes and Rs.135.500 lakhs under Residuary State Sector Schemes. Among District Sector schemes, higher outlay is provided for Housing (Rs.139.36 lakhs), followed by Minor Irrigation (Rs.73.93 lakhs), Roads and bridges (Rs.68.52 lakhs), Forest (Rs.43.50 lakhs) and Drinking Water Supply (Rs.38.50 lakhs).

Employment Affirmation Scheme is implemented in Anekal, Nelamangala, Magadi, Bangalore North and Doddaballapur taluks with an outlay of Rs.70 lakhs, Drought Prone Area Programme in Kanakapura and Doddaballapur taluks with an outlay of Rs.24 lakhs; SFDA Programmes in all the taluks with Rs.27.5 lakh outlay and Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) in Bangalore South, Anekal, Doddaballapura and Nelamangala taluks with an outlay of Rs.14 lakhs. Some more taluks are likely to be included under IRD Programme during 1980-81.

Belgaum District Plan.

An amount of Rs.736.113 lakhs i.e., Rs.502.113 lakhs for District Sector Schemes and Rs.234.00 lakhs for Residuary State Sector schemes is provided for this district.

Top Priority is given for the provision of Social and Community Services in the district. An amount of Rs.98.62 lakhs is allocated for Housing and Rs.84.45 lakhs for Drinking Water Supply. Under Agriculture and Allied Activities, Minor Irrigation gets Rs.114.91 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.74.15 lakhs is earmarked for Roads and Bridges.

Under Residuary State Sector Programmes, the Employment Affirmation Scheme is implemented in Bailhongal, Ramdurga, Saundatti, Chickodi and Hukkeri taluks, the Integrated Rural Development Programme in Bailhongal, Chickodi, Hukkeri Saundatti, Ramdurga and Gogak taluks, the Drought Prone Area Programme in Athani, Gogak, Raibag, Ramdurga and Saundatti taluks and the SFDA Programmes in all the taluks. In addition to this, Belgaum district also gets the benefit from the Programmes taken up under Malaprabha and Ghataprabha Command Area Development.

Bellary District Plan.

Bellary district is allocated an outlay of Rs.331.942 lakhs for District Sector Schemes and Rs.199 lakhs for Residuary Sector Schemes. Of the District Sector Outlay, Rs.82.15 lakhs is earmarked for Minor Irrigation and Rs.80.87 lakhs for Roads and Bridges.

Drought Prone Area Programme covers Haragali, Kudligi, Harapanahalli and Bellary taluks, S. F. D.A. Programme covers all taluks, the Integrated Rural Development programme covers all taluks except Harapanahalli taluk and the Employment Affirmation Scheme covers Bellary, Siruguppa, Haragali, Hagaribommanahalli and Kudligi taluks in Bellary District. Besides these programmes, Bellary District also benefits from the programmes taken up under Tungabhadra Command Area Development.

Bidar District Plan.

The 1980-81 Annual Plan for Bidar District is Rs.320.813 lakhs of which Rs.229.313 lakhs is for District Sector Schemes and Rs.91.50 lakhs for Residuary State Sector Schemes. Higher outlay is allocated on Minor Irrigation (Rs.67.52 lakhs) followed by Roads and Bridges (Rs.42.25 lakhs), Housing (Rs.34.54 lakhs) and Drinking Water Supply in rural areas (Rs.29.37 lakhs).

Under Residuary State Sector Programmes, the SFDA covers all taluks, the Integrated Rural Development programme covers Bidar, Aurad, Basavakalyan and Bhalki taluks, the Employment Affirmation Scheme covers Aurad, Bhalki and Basavakalyan taluks and the DPAP covers Aurad taluk in Bidar District.

Bijapur District Plan.

Bijapur being a backward district, an outlay of Rs.735.363 lakhs has been allocated for the Annual Plan 1980-81. Of this Rs.453.863 lakhs is for District Sector Schemes and Rs.281.500 for Residuary State Sector Schemes. Among Agriculture and Allied Services, Minor Irrigation (Rs.114.19 lakhs) and Soil and Water conservation (Rs.30.58 lakhs) are given higher priority. Rs.87 lakhs is for Roads and Bridges, Rs.86.5 lakhs for Housing for the poor, Rs.48.07 lakhs for Drinking Water Supply and Rs.18.72 lakhs for the Welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities are earmarked in the District Plan.

DPAP and SFDA Programmes are implemented in all the taluks of Bijapur district with an outlay of Rs.165 lakhs and Rs.27.5 lakhs respectively. Employment Affirmation Scheme is implemented in Muddebihal, Sindgi, Basavana Bagewadi, Bijapur and Bilgi taluks and the Integrate Rural Development Programme covers Mudhol, Bilgi and Indi taluks. The district also benefits substantially from the Programmes implemented under Upper Krishna Comman Area Development and Malaprabha and Ghataprabha Comman Area Development.

Chickmagalur District Plan.

The outlay allocated to Chickmagalur district for the year 1980-81 is Rs.453.911 lakhs of which Rs.358.411 lakhs is for District Sector Schemes and Rs.95.50 lakhs for Residuary State Sector Schemes. Under District Sector outlay Rs.69.3 lakhs is allocated for Minor Irrigation, Rs.21.6 for Forest, Rs.71.5 lakhs for Drinking Water Supply and Rs.37.4 lakhs for Housing for the poor.

All the taluks are covered by SFDA Programme, DPAP is implemented in Chickmagalur and Kadur taluks, the Employment Affirmation Scheme in Kadur, Sringeri and Tarikere taluks and the Integrated Rural Development Programme in Kadur and Mudigere taluks in Chickmagalur district. 2-3 additional taluks are likely to be covered under the IRD Programme during 1980-81 in this district.

Chitradurga District Plan.

Chitradurga District gets an outlay of Rs.368.174 lakhs for District Sector Schemes and Rs.223.500 lakhs for Residuary State Sector Schemes. Under District Sector, Minor Irrigation (Rs.77.91 lakhs) and Soil Conservation (Rs.18.36 lakhs) are given priority. Rs.61.91 lakhs are earmarked for Roads & Bridges, Rs.62.50 lakhs for Housing and Rs.49.80 lakhs for Drinking Water Supply in the District Plan.

In this district the SFDA programme is implemented in all the taluks, the DPAP in Challakere, Chitradurga, Hosadurga Molakalmuru, Jagalur and Hiriyur taluks, the Employment Affirmation Scheme and the Integrated Rural Development Programme in six out of nine taluks i.e., excluding Davanagere, Hosadurga and Harihar taluks.

Dakshina Kannada District Plan:

An outlay of Rs.449.998 lakhs for District Sector Schemes and Rs.83 lakhs for Residuary State Sector Schemes is allocated to this district for the Annual Plan 1980-81.

Among the district sector schemes, an outlay of Rs.153.73 lakhs for Roads and Bridges, Rs.94.48 lakhs for Housing, Rs.41.51 lakhs for Drinking Water Supply, Rs.23.68 lakhs for Primary and Secondary Education, Rs.19.80 lakhs for Forest and Rs.16.29 lakhs for Fisheries development has been allocated.

Under Residuary state sector programmes, the SFDA Programme covers all the taluks in the district. Four taluks namely Puttur, Sullia, Karkala and Udipi are covered by the Employment Affirmation Scheme and Belthnagady and Sullia taluks by the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Dharwad District Plan.

Dharwad district has been allocated Rs.820.243 lakhs of which Rs.516.74 lakhs for District Sector Schemes and Rs.303.50 ^{lakhs} for Residuary State Sector Schemes for its Annual Plan 1980-81.

Among the District Sector Schemes, maximum outlay is allocated for Housing (Rs.99.33 lakhs) followed by Minor Irrigation (Rs.96.70 lakhs), Roads and Bridges (Rs.92.08 lakhs), Drinking Water Supply (Rs.65 lakhs), Soil and Water Conservation (Rs.27.60 lakhs) and Welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities (Rs.23.06 lakhs).

In this District the DPAP is executed in Haveri, Kundgol, Mundargi, Ranebennur, Ron, Shirahatti and Nargund taluks. Employment Affirmation scheme is implemented in Nargund, Ranebennur, Ron, Mundargi, Kundgol, Savanur, Navalgund and Hirekerur taluks. IRD Programme covers Gadag, Navalgund, Nargund, Ron, Ranebennur, Kundgol and Haveri taluks. Dharwad district also gets the benefit from the Malaprabha and Ghataprabha Command Area Development Programme. SFDA programme is implemented in all the taluks of Dharwad district.

Gulbarga District Plan.

An outlay of Rs.687.489 lakhs is provided for the Gulbarga District Annual Plan for 1980-81. Of this an outlay of Rs.430.49 lakhs is allocated for District Sector schemes and Rs.257 lakhs for Residual State Sector Programmes.

Among Agriculture and Allied Services, Minor Irrigation (Rs.89.58 lakhs), Soil and Water Conservation (Rs.23.09 lakhs) and Forest (Rs.7.6 lakhs) are given priority. Under Social and Community Services, Housing for the Poor (Rs.74.50 lakhs) and Rural Drinking Water Supply (Rs.64.02 lakhs) are given priority.

In Gulbarga district, the DPAP is implemented in 7 taluks viz., Shahapur, Shorapur, Yadgir, Afzalpur, Jewargi, Chitapur and Sedam and the SFDA Programme in all the taluks. Afzalpur, Alan, Jewargi, Chitapur, Gulbarga and Shorapur taluks get the benefit from the Employment Affirmation Scheme and seven taluks viz., Chincholi, Afzalpur, Gulbarga, Chitapur, Sedam, Jewargi and Alan from the Integrated Rural Development Programme. The district also benefits substantially from the Upper Krishna Command Area Development Programme.

Hassan District Plan

The Annual Plan outlay for Hassan district is Rs.407.732 lakhs. Of this an outlay of Rs.263.732 lakhs is allocated for the District Sector Schemes and Rs.144 lakhs for Residuary State Sector Schemes.

Out of the District Sector outlay, an outlay of Rs.47.87 lakhs for Minor Irrigation, Rs.46.42 lakhs for Housing, Rs.43.50 lakhs for Drinking Water Supply, Rs.43.77 lakhs for Roads and Bridges, Rs.10.11 lakhs for Horticulture and Rs.11 lakhs for Primary and Secondary Education is allocated in the District Plan.

SFDA Programme is implemented in all the taluks and the DPAP in Arsikere and Channarayapatna taluks. Alur, Hassan, Arkalgud, Arsikere and Channarayapatna taluks are covered by the Employment Affirmation Scheme and Belur, Sakleshpur, Hassan, Channarayapatna, Arsikere and Alur taluks by the Integrated Rural Development Programme. In addition to these programme, this district also benefits from the Cauvery Basis Command Area Development Programme.

Kodagu District Plan

The outlay for the 1980-81 Annual Plan of Kodagu district is Rs.221.136 lakhs of which Rs.196.636 is allocated to District Sector Schemes and Rs.24.50 lakhs for Residuary State Sector Schemes.

In the district plan, under District Sector, sizable amount of Rs.46.38 lakhs is allocated for Drinking Water Supply, Rs.24.45 lakhs for Forest, Rs.10.38 lakhs for Minor Irrigation. and Rs.29.98 lakhs for Housing.

All the taluks in Kodagu district are covered under SFDA Programme, Somawarpet taluk by the Employment Affirmation Scheme and Virajpet taluk by the Integrated Rural Development Programme under Residuary State Sector Programmes.

Mandya District Plan

An outlay of Rs.290.098 lakhs for District Sector Schemes and Rs.125.50 lakhs for Residuary State Sector Schemes is allocated for Mandya District Annual Plan for 1980-81.

Out of the District Sector outlay, an outlay of Rs.77.58 lakhs for Minor Irrigation, Rs.50.5 lakhs for Housing, Rs.47.25 lakhs for Rural Water Supply, Rs.44.33 lakhs for Roads and Bridges and Rs.13 lakhs for Forest has been allocated.

Under Residuary State Sector Programmes, K.R. Pet, Pandavapura, Srirangapatna and Nagamangala taluks benefit from the Employment Affirmation Scheme. SFDA programme benefits all the taluks and the IRD programme covers all the taluks except K.R. Pet, DPAP is implemented in Nagamangala taluk.

Mysore District Plan

The District Plan outlay for 1980-81 is Rs.778.101 lakhs. Of this, Rs.559.601 lakhs is ^{for} District Sector schemes and Rs.218.500 lakhs for Residuary State Sector Schemes.

In the district plan higher priority is given to Roads and Bridges (Rs.114.94 lakhs), Housing (Rs.98.79 lakhs), Minor Irrigation (Rs.90.56 lakhs) and Drinking Water Supply (Rs.58.89 lakhs). An outlay of Rs.38.50 lakhs is allocated for Forest, Rs.30.52 lakhs for Medical and Public Health, Rs.22.42 lakhs for Primary and Secondary Education, and Rs.16.75 lakhs for Village and Small Scale Industries including Sericulture.

In all the 11 taluks of the district, SFDA and IRD Programmes are implemented. Employment Affirmation Scheme is implemented in Gundlupet, Kollagal, Yelandur, Chamarajaganagar, Periyapatna and H.D. Kote taluks. DPAP is implemented in Gundlupet taluk. Besides, these programmes the district also benefits from the Cauvery Basin Command Area Development Programme.

Raichur District Plan.

Raichur district is allocated Rs.352.96 lakhs for District Sector Programmes and Rs.237.50 lakhs for Residuary State Sector Programmes for the Annual Plan 1980-81.

Under District Sector Programmes, priority is given for Roads and Bridges with an allocation of Rs.83.01 lakhs, Minor Irrigation with Rs.61.76 lakhs, Rural Water Supply with Rs.58.92 lakhs and Housing with Rs.58.48 lakhs.

SFDA programme is implemented in all the taluks and 5 taluks namely Kushtagi, Lingasugur, Koppal, Yelburga and Deodurga are covered by the Drought Prone Area Programme. In 6 taluks namely, Deodurga, Kushtagi, Lingsugur, Koppal, Yelburga and Sinhanoor, the Employment Affirmation Scheme is implemented. In all the taluks except Yelburga the Integrated Rural Development Programme is implemented. Raichur district also benefits from the Tungabhadra and Upper Krishna Command Area Development Programmes.

Shimoga District Plan.

Shimoga district's Annual Plan outlay for 1980-81 is Rs.504.29 lakhs. Of this an outlay of Rs.337.79 lakhs is for District Sector schemes and Rs.166.50 lakhs for Residuary State Sector Programmes.

In the district Plan higher priority is given to Roads and Bridges with an outlay of Rs.62.41 lakhs, Minor Irrigation with Rs.56.10 lakhs, Housing for the poor with Rs.54.46 lakhs and Rural Drinking Water Supply with Rs.46.5 lakhs. An amount of Rs.22.9 lakhs for Forest and Rs.15.35 lakhs for Primary and Secondary Education has also been allocated.

In Shimoga district, Employment Affirmation Scheme is implemented in Channagiri, Honnali, Shikaripur, Hosanagar, Sagar and Thirthahalli taluks. All taluks except Hosanagar and Sorab are covered under Integrated Rural Development Programmes. SFDA Programme covers all the taluks in the District.

Tumkur District Plan.

The outlay allocated to Tumkur district is Rs.589.964 lakhs of which Rs.349.964 lakhs for District Sector Programmes and Rs.240 lakhs for Residuary State Sector Programmes.

In the district plan highest priority is given for Housing for the poor for which Rs.66.64 lakhs are allocated. Minor Irrigation and Rural Water Supply come next with an outlay of Rs.64.59 lakhs and Rs.54 lakhs respectively. Roads and Bridges get an outlay of Rs.48.17 lakhs, Soil and Water Conservation Rs.20.79 lakhs, Primary and Secondary Education Rs.17.04 lakhs and Forest Rs.12.5 lakhs.

Employment Affirmation Scheme is implemented in Koratagere, Pavagada, Sira, C.N.Halli, Tiptur, Turuvekere, and Madhugiri taluks. TPAP is implemented in Koratagere, Madhugiri, Pavagada, Sira, C.N.Halli and Gubbi taluks. Integrated Rural Development Programme in Madhugiri, Pavagada, Koratagere and C.N.Halli taluks and SFDA Programme covers all the 10 taluks.

Uttara Kannada District Plan.

In the Uttara Kannada district plan for 1980-81 an outlay of Rs.357.606 lakhs for District Sector Programmes and Rs.107.50 lakhs for Residuary State Sector Programmes has been provided.

Social and Community Services are given highest priority in the district plan. Among the Social and Community Services, Drinking Water Supply is allocated an outlay of Rs.78.32 lakhs and Housing Rs.38.50 lakhs. For Roads and Bridges the outlay allocated is Rs.84.09 lakhs and for Minor Irrigation Rs.51.43 lakhs. For Fisheries an outlay of Rs.29.3 lakhs and Forests Rs.28.15 lakhs is earmarked.

All the taluks get the benefit of SFDA Programme. EAS is implemented in Honnavar, Mundgod, Supa, Yellapur and Haliyal taluks. Integrated Rural Development programme is implemented in Mundgod taluk only.

TABLE - 1.29

Districtwise & Sectorwise Outlays under District Sector Programmes

	1980 - 81							
	(Rs. in lakhs)							
	Bangalore (Urban)	Bangalore (Rural)	Belgaum	Bellary	Bidar	Bijapur	Chick- maglur	Chitra- durga
1. Agriculture	-	5.555	5.145	3.621	2.232	5.420	7.719	4.441
2. Soil & Water Conservation (Agriculture Department)	-	3.450	15.375	21.780	11.150	30.580	5.850	18.360
3. Horticulture	4.200	4.928	9.555	6.533	4.725	4.314	6.709	6.992
4. Animal Husbandry	-	9.977	3.548	3.512	4.046	5.623	5.313	13.088
5. Forest (including Soil Conservation)	10.200	43.500	13.600	10.500	4.750	9.500	21.600	9.500
6. Fisheries	1.030	4.040	1.520	0.980	0.770	1.500	1.650	2.570
7. Minor Irrigation	-	73.950	114.910	82.150	67.520	114.190	69.300	77.910
8. Marketing	-	0.250	2.050	0.250	1.050	0.300	0.550	0.600
<u>I. Agriculture & Allied Services</u>	15.430	144.630	165.704	129.326	96.243	169.459	118.765	133.461
<u>II. Co-operation</u>	11.320	9.700	15.850	7.370	2.940	7.740	3.650	8.990
1. Village & Small Scale Industries	2.480	2.750	3.800	2.390	2.380	2.920	1.930	3.580
2. Sericulture	-	12.320	2.240	2.720	0.230	0.200	2.520	1.010
<u>III. Industries & Minerals</u>	2.480	15.070	6.040	5.110	2.610	3.120	4.450	4.590
<u>IV. Transport & Communications</u>								
1. (Roads & Bridges)	-	68.520	74.150	80.870	42.250	86.990	75.730	61.910

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TABLE-1.29 (Contd)

	(Rs. in lakhs)						
	Dakshina Kannada	Dharwad	Gulbarga	Hassan	Kodagu	Kolar	Mandya
1. Agriculture	11.762	5.292	5.477	2.969	6.161	5.116	2.613
2. Soil & Water Conservation (Agriculture Department)	6.750	27.600	23.095	5.200	7.000	4.500	2.750
3. Horticulture	10.285	10.296	4.090	10.115	6.647	12.416	7.763
4. Animal Husbandry	4.456	6.719	3.884	4.521	2.773	3.359	3.645
5. Forest (including Soil conservation)	19.800	11.600	7.640	11.300	24.450	19.500	13.000
6. Fisheries	16.290	2.350	1.220	1.200	0.650	3.390	2.630
7. Minor Irrigation	22.400	96.700	89.580	47.870	10.380	43.380	77.580
8. Marketing	-	1.050	1.000	0.550	-	0.350	-
I. <u>Agriculture & Allied Services</u>	91.743	161.607	135.986	83.651	58.061	92.011	109.981
II. <u>Co-operation</u>	9.690	9.880	13.680	7.900	4.610	7.440	3.950
1. Village & Small Scale Industries	3.750	6.450	2.650	1.970	0.550	0.990	2.290
2. Sericulture	4.730	3.730	0.180	5.400	2.680	18.750	4.330
III. <u>Industries & Minerals</u>	8.480	10.180	2.830	7.370	3.230	19.740	6.620
IV. <u>Transport & Communications</u>							
1. (<u>Roads & Bridges</u>)	153.720	92.080	94.850	43.770	35.97	58.240	44.330

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Contd/-

TABLE-1.29 (CONTD.)

	(Rs. in lakhs)						
	Mysore	Raichur	Shimoga	Tunkur	Uttara Kannada	Reserve Fund	T O T A L
1. Agriculture	12.541	3.496	4.084	3.869	1.975	0.480	100.000
2. Soil & Water Conservation (Agriculture Department)	9.620	21.850	5.450	20.790	5.850	-	247.000
3. Horticulture	11.958	9.071	10.818	6.930	7.615	-	155.960
4. Animal Husbandry	5.561	3.881	8.489	4.688	3.841	2.575	100.500
5. Forest (including soil conservation)	38.500	6.250	22.900	12.500	28.150	8.000	346.740
6. Fisheries	4.060	0.950	9.270	2.740	29.300	-	88.110
7. Minor Irrigation	90.560	61.760	56.100	64.590	51.430	-	1312.24
8. Marketing	0.450	0.450	0.250	1.250	0.050	-	10.45
I. <u>Agriculture & Allied Services</u>	173.250	107.708	117.361	117.357	128.211	-	2361.000
II. <u>Co-operation</u>	12.420	12.330	5.430	7.630	3.260	-	165.780
1. Village & Small Scale Industries.	2.930	1.960	1.730	3.530	2.910	-	53.940
2. Sericulture.	13.820	1.870	1.560	6.080	0.180	8.310	92.860
III. <u>Industries & Minerals</u>	16.750	3.830	3.290	9.610	3.090	-	146.800
IV. <u>Transport & Communications</u> (Roads & B-ridges)	114.940	83.010	62.410	48.170	84.090	-	1406.000

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TABLE-1.29 (CONTD.)

	(Rs. in lakhs)							
	Bangalore (Urban)	Bangalore (Rural)	Belgaum	Bellary	Bidar	Bijapur	Chick- magalur	Chitra- durga
1. Primary & Secondary Educatn.	14.140	8.440	17.160	5.445	5,800	7.880	12.895	9.470
2. Medical & Public Health	1.220	10.390	11.150	10.850	4.980	9.010	15.000	7.180
3. Indian System of Medicine	0.430	0.250	0.800	-	0.150	0.700	1.750	1.600
4. Welfare of SCs & STs	18.227	6.345	6.310	7.214	2.754	7.957	3.887	12.269
5. Welfare of Backward Classes	8.637	4.507	15.739	5.217	2.656	18.717	9.318	10.414
6. Welfare of Women & Children	5.590	0.720	2.040	2.170	2.520	2.270	4.160	2.090
7. Urban Development	-	-	0.100	0.400	-	0.400	-	0.300
8. Housing	-	139.360	98.620	46.540	34.540	86.500	37.360	62.500
9. Slum Improvement	40.000	1.250	4.000	3.330	2.500	5.050	-	3.600
10. Drinking Water Supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Open Drinking Water wells	-	4.000	1.100	1,000	1.500	-	20.500	4.300
(b) Borewells	-	20.000	41.300	17.100	18.180	34.200	33.520	33.000
(c) NRWS/BWSSB	420.000	14.500	42.050	10.000	9.690	13.870	17.500	12.500
V. <u>Social & Community Services</u>	508.244	209.762	240.369	109.266	85.270	186.554	155.890	159.223
T O T A L	537.474	447.682	502.113	331.942	229.313	453.863	358.411	368.174

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TABLE - 1.29

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Dakshina Kannada	Dharwad	Gulbarga	Hassan	Kodagu	Kolar	Mandya
1. Primary & Sec. Education	23.680	18.370	9.220	10.920	7.215	8.095	6.425
2. Medical & Public Health	9.920	12.520	5.090	5.160	4.520	2.740	4.760
3. Indian System of Medicine	0.250	1.000	1.300	0.300	-	0.300	0.300
4. Welfare of SCs and STs	3.963	6.548	9.706	3.700	3.105	15.761	4.813
5. Welfare of Backward Classes	6.542	23.058	8.157	4.517	2.045	5.236	4.829
6. Welfare of Women & Children	2.320	0.770	1.050	4.350	1.420	1.220	1.670
7. Urban Development	0.300	0.400	0.100	-0.100	0.100	0.300	0.100
8. Housing	94.480	99.330	74.500	46.420	24.980	62.500	50.500
9. Slum Improvement	3.400	16.000	10.000	2.000	-	-	4.570
10. Drinking Water Supply							
(a) Open Drinking water wells	10.800	-	3.150	2.000	8.250	2.400	1.000
(b) Borewells	19.210	32.700	43.780	24.000	22.130	27.000	34.000
(c) NRWS/BWSSB	11.500	32.300	17.090	17.500	16.000	16.500	12.250
V. <u>Social & Community Services</u>	186.365	242.996	183.143	120.967	94.765	142.052	125.217
T O T A L	449.998	516.743	430.489	263.732	196.636	319.483	290.098

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Contd/-

TABLE-1.29 (Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Mysore	Raichur	Shimoga	Tunkur	Uttara Kannada	Reserve Fund	T O T A L
1. Primary & Sec. Education	22.425	6.905	15.350	17.040	7.355	10.000	244.230
2. Medical and Public Health	30.520	4.250	7.020	4.650	4.240	-	165.170
3. Indian System of Medicine	0.770	0.450	3.900	0.900	0.850	-	161.000
4. Welfare of SCs and STs	8.802	2.183	6.863	9.064	3.449	-	142.920
5. Welfare of Backward Classes	10.174	4.214	6.277	7.363	4.271	35.862	197.750
6. Welfare of Women and Children	1.770	4.080	4.630	5.040	1.670	-	51.550
7. Urban Development	0.100	0.100	-	-	0.300	-	3.100
8. Housing	98.790	58.480	54.460	66.640	38.500	165.00	1445.000
9. Slum Improvement	10.000	6.500	4.300	2.500	-	-	119.000
10. Drinking Water Supply							
(a) Open drinking water wells	3.000	0.750	11.000	1.500	3.750	-	80.000
(b) Bore wells.	38.140	41.300	24.000	35.000	61.440	-	600.000
(c) NRWS / BSSSB	17.750	16.870	11.500	17.500	13.150	-	320.000
							420.000
V. <u>Social & Community Services</u>	242.241	146.082	149.300	167.197	138.955	-	3804.720
T O T A L	559.601	352.960	337.791	349.964	357.606	230.227	7884.300

TABLE- 1.30

Outlay under Residuary State Sector Schemes-1980-81

(Rs. Lakhs)

District	SFDA	DPAP	EAS (Includ- ing cost of food- grains.	FD IRD	Total
1. Bangalore (Rural)	27.50	24.00	70.00	14.00	135.50
2. Belgaun	25.00	75.00	84.00	50.00	234.00
3. Bellary	20.00	54.00	70.00	55.00	199.00
4. Bidar	12.50	12.00	42.00	25.00	91.50
5. Bijapur	27.50	165.00	70.00	19.00	281.50
6. Chikmagalur	17.50	27.00	42.00	9.00	95.50
7. Chitradurga	22.50	87.00	84.00	30.00	223.50
8. Dakshina Kannada	20.00	-	56.00	7.00	83.00
9. Dharwad	42.50	99.00	112.00	50.00	303.00
10. Gulbarga	25.00	93.00	84.00	55.00	257.00
11. Hassan	20.00	24.00	70.00	30.00	144.00
12. Kodagu	7.50	-	14.00	3.00	24.50
13. Kolar	27.50	120.00	98.00	64.00	309.50
14. Mandya	17.50	12.00	56.00	40.00	125.00
15. Mysore	27.50	12.00	84.00	95.00	218.00
16. Raichur	22.50	66.00	84.00	65.00	237.00
17. Shimoga	22.50	-	98.00	46.00	166.50
18. Tunkur	25.00	84.00	98.00	33.00	240.00
19. Uttara Kannada	27.50	-	70.00	10.00	107.50
Total	437.50	954.00	1386.00	700.00	3475.50

ANNEXURE ILists of Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector SchemesList (i)

Schemes which will continue to be Centrally Sponsored and for which funding by the Central Government for relevant items will continue to be as before.

1. Adult Education
2. Integrated Child Development Services
3. Post-Matric Scholarships
4. Aid to Voluntary Organisations
5. Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund
6. Assistance for cadre fund for reorganised base level credit institutions
7. Assistance to N.C.D.C.
 - (a) Assistance to co-operative credit institutions in under-developed States
 - (b) Assistance to co-operative marketing in under-developed States
 - (c) Co-operative sugar and spinning mills.
8. Debentures of Land Development Banks and Shares of Rural Banks
9. Accelerated Rural Water Supply
10. Inter-State Transmission Lines
11. Family Welfare Programmes
12. Assistance to Post-Graduates Departments (ISM)
13. Establishment of ISM Pharmacies
14. National Capital Region
15. Roads of Inter-State importance

List (ii)

Schemes which will continue to be Centrally sponsored but in respect of which financing will be on a sharing basis between the Centre and the States.

I. Agriculture and Rural Development

1. Timely reporting of areas and yield of principal crops
2. Agency for reporting agro-statistics in Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal
3. Improvement of crop statistics
4. Eradication of pests and diseases
5. Control of National pests and diseases
6. Weed Control
7. Intensive Cotton District Project
8. Intensive Jute District Project
9. Intensive Oil-seeds Development Programme
10. Package Programme for coconut
11. Package Programme for Cashewnut
12. Intensive Pulses District Programme
13. Ground and Surface Water (H.I.Organisations in States)
14. Soil and Water Conservation in the catchments of river valley in Himalayan Region
15. Integrated Soil and Water conservation in Himalayan Region
16. Minor Fishing Ports
17. Rinder-pest eradication
18. Foot and Mouth Diseases Control
19. New Dairy Schemes in Seven States
20. Fish Farmers Development Agencies
21. N.S.C. for participation in States Seed Corporation
22. Selected Parks and Sancturries
23. Project Tiger
24. Rehabilitation of weak Central Co-operative Banks
25. Command Area Development
26. S.F.D.A.
27. D.P.A.P.
28. C.A.D.(IRD)
29. IRD (Aread Planning for Full Employment)
30. Desert Development
31. Assistance to Assignees of surplus lands.

II. Housing and Urban Development

1. Integrated urban development of small and medium towns (This is in lieu of I.U.D.P.)

III. Education

1. Appointment of Hindi Teachers
2. Experimental projects of non-formal education

IV. Welfare of Backward Classes

1. Pre-matric Scholarship for children of those engaged in unclean occupations
2. Book Bank for Medical and Engineering students belonging Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
3. Girls' Hostels
4. Coaching and allied schemes
5. Research and Training
6. Machinery for implementation of the protection of Civil Rights Act.
7. Scheduled Caste Development Corporations

V. Social Welfare

1. Services for children in need of care and protection.
2. Welfare of destitute Women-Children
3. Integrated Education of the handicapped
4. Special Employment Exchange for handicapped

VI. Rehabilitation of Bonded labour

VII. Village and Small Industries

1. District Industries Centre

VIII. Health

1. NMEP - (Rural)
2. NMEP - (Urban)
3. Filaria Control
4. Leprosy
5. T.B.
6. S.T.D.
7. Cholera
8. Prevention of Blindness
9. Community Health Workers Training Programme
10. Reorientation of Medical Education
11. Training and Employment of multi-purpose workers

IX. Transport

1. Development of Inland Water Transport
2. Roads and Economic Importance

List (iii)

Schemes which have ceased to be Centrally Sponsored:

- I. Agriculture and Rural Development
 1. Farmers Training and Education
 2. Extension Machinery
 3. Adaptive Research
 4. Quality Control of inputs
 5. Improved implements
 6. Development of Sugar Cane
 7. Development of Sugar Beet
 8. Development of Tobacco
 9. Package Programme of Spices
 10. Horticulture
 11. Dry Land Farming
 12. Mixed Plantations
 13. Social Forestry
 14. Coastal Fishing Villages
 15. Large Sheep Breeding Farms

16. Biological Product Stations
17. Animal Husbandry Statistics
18. Sheep and Wool Development Corporations
19. Exotic Cattle Breeding Farms
20. Grass Land Development in States
21. Development of Fodder
22. Poultry Breeding
23. Pilot base farms for goats
24. Clusters of Sheep in Sheep farms
25. Plant protection
26. Carcass Utilisation
27. Grant-in-aid to seed certification agencies
28. Local Manurial Resources
29. Aerial spraying on Cashewnuts
30. Construction of air-strips
31. State Agro-Industries Corporations
32. State Cashew Corporation
33. Development of Cocoa
34. Soil and Water Management
35. State Soil Survey Organisations
36. Pilot Projects for protection of Table-lands etc.
37. Shifting cultivation
38. Consolidation of holdings
39. State Forestry Corporations
40. ICD Projects in milkshed Corporations
41. Farm Level storage
42. Modern Slaughter house corporations
43. Reservoir Fisheries
44. Improvement of existing slaughter houses
45. State Fisheries Corporations
46. Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Corporations
47. Brackish Water fisheries
48. Sammelens
49. Prize competition for selection of best Gram Sevaks in village Panchayats
50. Promotion of Voluntary Organisations
51. Whole Village Programme
52. Reclamation of alkali and acid soils

II. Health

1. School Health
2. Combined Food and Drug Lab.
3. State Health Education Bureau
4. Drug Inspectorate of States
5. Under Graduate Colleges of I.S.M. and Homoeopathy
6. Training of Village practitioners
7. Dispensaries in Tribal Blocks
8. Nature Cure

III. Education

1. Vocationalisation
2. Planning and Monitoring Cell in States

IV. Housing and Urban Development

1. Police Housing
2. Conversion of dry latrines into Sanitary Latrines
3. Urban Solid waste disposal scheme

V. Village and Small Industries

1. Intensive Handloom Development Projects
2. Training of Carpet Weavers
3. Intensive Sericulture Development Projects

VI. Applied Nutrition Programme

VII. Transport

1. Special Roads and Bridges of National Importance
2. Minor Ports.

LIST (IV) - I

Schemes other than the Schemes show under List (i) to (iii) provision for which is made under Central Sector Scheme in the Budget Estimates 1979-80 as well as 80-81.

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes
1.	Central Sector Scheme for Students Hostels.
2.	Central Sector Scheme of Youth Leadership Programme.
3.	Central Sector Scheme for Development/Sports and/of Games.
4.	Central Sector Scheme for Educational Technological Project.
5.	Central Sector Scheme of Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers.
6.	Central Sector Scheme of Training of Anganavadi Women Workers in Grama Sevika Training Centres, Dharwar and Mandya.
7.	Central Sector Scheme of State Planning Board and District Planning Committees.
8.	Central Sector Scheme: Economic Division, State Income Unit and Plan Information and Statistics Unit.
9.	Central Sector Scheme of Agricultural Census.
10.	Central Sector Scheme of Economic Census and Source.
11.	Central Sector Scheme for Development of selected Regulated Markets.
12.	Central Sector Scheme of Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers for Poultry, Piggery and Sheep Production Programme.
13.	Central Sector Scheme of Development of Rubber Plantation.
14.	Central Sector Scheme for Incentive Awards to Mahila Mandals.

15. Central Sector Scheme for Training of Associate Women Workers.
16. Central Sector Scheme of Promotion of Voluntary Action in C.D. Promotion and strengthening of Mahila Mandals.
17. Central Sector Scheme of setting up of Gobar Gas Plants.
18. Central Sector Scheme for Subsidy towards Industrial Units started in selected backward districts.
19. Central Sector Scheme of Seed Margin Money for Small Industries in Semi-Urban and Rural areas.
20. Central Sector Scheme for Research applied to River Valley Projects.
21. Central Sector Scheme NCST Programme of studies on Water Resources by K.E.B.
22. Central Sector Scheme of Development of Data on the growth of Highway Traffic in different categories of roads.

LIST (iv) - II

List of Schemes other than those shown under List (i) to (iii) and provision for which is made under Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the Budget Estimate of 1979-80 as well as 1980-81.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme
1.	C.S.S. of Financial Assistance to eminent Sanskrit Pandits who are in Indigent Circumstances.
2.	Preparation and publication of Visistadwaita Kosha.
3.	C.S.S. of production of Literature in Regional Language as the Media of Instruction of University State.
4.	C.S.S. of Post Graduate Course and Research work at SKSJT Institute, Bangalore.
5.	C.S.S. of Development of Post Graduate Courses in Pharmacy.
6.	C.S.S. Introduction of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy dispensaries in Primary Health Services.
7.	C.S.S. of Establishment of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy dispensaries at Sub-Centre level.
8.	C.S.S. of Establishment of Indian systems of Medicine and Homeopathy dispensaries in remote/hill and desert areas.
9.	C.S.S. of Training of production of Indian system of Medicine.
10.	C.S.S. of Training of Under Graduate teachers in Indian system of Medicine.
11.	C.S.S. of Health Education Bureau of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy Principles.
12.	C.S.S. of establishment of Pharmacy in Gulbarga.
13.	C.S.S. of National Small Pox Eradication Programme.
14.	C.S.S. of subsidy for opening of Janatha Shops for the Weaker Section.
15.	C.S.S. of subsidy for opening of small branches of Consumer Co-operatives for Weaker Sections.
16.	C.S.S. of assistance for opening of Departmental Stores/LSRO & Common Kitchen Centre.

17. C.S.S. for providing Margin Money to Marketing Federation and CAMCO.
18. C.S.S. for grant to State Government and Agricultural University for Strengthening Seed Testing Lab.
19. C.S.S. for National awards to Panchayat for High Yielding Varieties Programme.
20. C.S.S. for promotion of Scientific Storage of Food Grains at Domestic level.
21. C.S.S. of assistance to Small, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers for Rearing Crossbreed Heifers.
22. C.S.S. for Development of Infrastructural Facilities in coastal villages.
23. C.S.S. of Afforestation of Degraded Forest Raising of Shelter Belts Tribal Plan.
24. C.S.S. for Expansion of Area under cashewnut.
25. C.S.S. of Maintenance of Cashew Plantation raised in IV Plan.
26. C.S.S. for Improvement of Cashewnut by Vegetable Propagation.
27. C.S.S. of Establishment of progeny orchard for cashew.
28. C.S.S. of Raising Compensatory Plantations.
29. C.S.S. of Loans to State Apex Societies and Handloom Development Corporation.
30. C.S.S. of Silk and Cotton Handloom Export Production Project: Grant-in aid to K.H.D.C.
31. C.S.S. of Export oriented Silk Pilot production project.
32. C.S.S. of Loans for Pre-loom and Post-loom facilities/ precessing facilities.

CHAPTER-II

PROPOSALS FOR ANNUAL PLAN: 1981-82.

OBJECTIVES, PRIORITIES AND OUTLAYS:

Annual Plan for 1981-82 has been formulated in the context of the New Sixth Plan for 1980-85. The New Plan has taken cognisance of not only the achievements of the State but also the problems that are still facing the economy. Among the problems, the two important ones are the problems of unemployment and the problem of poverty, which are inter-dependent in nature. Closely related is the problem of imbalances in development. The State is also facing the problem of inflation and energy crisis. Some imbalances have developed in some sectors and there have been some setbacks in implementation due to reasons beyond our control like the floods, drought, etc. However, the State is in an advantageous position in so far as it has rich natural resources which need to be exploited in the coming years and a fairly strong infrastructural base. The growth performance during 1979-80 and the anticipated growth of incomes during 1980-81 are not upto expectations. It is to be recalled that the State achieved a high growth-rate performance during 1960's and early 1970's. With all these advantages, the State can hope to launch effectively an optimistic programme of development. Against this background, 1980-85 Plan aims at the following:-

- 1) To create employment opportunities of about 80 lakh persons (out of which

new employment is about 16 lakhs) and build into it an employment guarantee in the rural areas and to the educated;

- 2) To achieve a growth rate of about 6.5 per cent and to increase the per capita income at 1979-80 prices from Rs.1185/- in 1979-80 to Rs.1500/- in 1984-85;
- 3) To increase the area under irrigation by about 10 lakh hectares, thereby bringing about 32 lakh hectares under irrigation and exploit about 60 per cent of the irrigation potential of about 54 hectares in the State;
- 4) To increase installed power capacity from 1335 MW to 2530 MW so as to enable the State to meet the natural increase in the demand for energy and also to enable the State to launch a more optimistic programme of employment-oriented industrial development. It is also proposed to complete Stage I of the Raichur Thermal Power Station and if possible begin work on Stage II of Raichur Thermal Plant and also on another coast-based Thermal Plant at Mangalore. It is also envisaged that work on nuclear power plant will begin in the State under the Central sector. In the approach to power, the State would go slow in the matter of taking up new hydro-power projects.
- 5) To reduce inequality in income and to raise the living standard of the lowest 51 per cent of the population by ensuring for them at least a monthly per capita consumption expenditure (at 1979-80 prices) of Rs.50/- in rural areas and Rs.75/- in urban areas;
- 6) To cover about 10 lakh small and marginal farmers households for increasing their productivity in particular and to raise the agricultural production especially through intensification of agricultural extension, water-shed management in rainfed areas and providing the necessary infrastructure and inputs to agricultural development;
- 7) To reduce the share of primary sector in income generation from 50 per cent to 48 per cent by 1984-85 and correspondingly, to increase the share of the secondary and tertiary sectors to 52 per cent;

- 8) To attain self-sufficiency in pulses by 1984-85 by reaching a production of 11 lakh tonnes and to increase production of oilseeds to about 15 lakh tonnes so as to enable the State to move towards self-sufficiency in edible oils at least by the end of 1980s;
- 9) To achieve a target of foodgrains production of about 95 lakh tonnes and sugar cane production of about 215 lakh tonnes.
- 10) To raise the area under forest to the national level;
- 11) To provide electricity to all the villages and hamlets before the end of the Sixth Plan. It is also proposed to increase energy consumption in rural areas to about 25 per cent and also to cover at least 45 per cent of the houses under the electrification programme;
- 12) To complete the restructuring of the institutions for which access to the weaker sections is essential for making them participate fully in the process of development and getting their legitimate share in the fruits of development;
- 13) To improve the public transportation system in the metropolitan areas and rural areas;
- 14) To attempt to rectify the imbalances in industrialisation in the State and develop agro-based and other cottage and small scale industries in a big way to promote rural industrialisation and for providing self-employment opportunities;
- 15) To improve further the adequacy, spatial spread and the quality of social services like health care, education, drinking water supply, nutrition to the school-going children, non-formal adult education, etc., especially in the rural areas. All villages are to be provided with drinking water wells and school buildings before November 1981. A target of 65 per cent is to be achieved in adult literacy by 1984-85;

- 16) To construct about 5 lakh houses for the poor in the rural areas with a view to improving the dwelling conditions of the weaker sections;
- 17) To further reduce the regional imbalances in the availability of other infrastructural facilities like banking, rural transport, etc., and to give a big push to rural development so as to improve the quality of rural life;
- 18) To ~~make~~ rural development the main objective in planning through systematic District and Block Planning;
- 19) To promote literary and cultural activities to the maximum extent possible so that economic development becomes more meaningful to the people;
- 20) To encourage voluntary organisations and bring about greater involvement of the people in the development process.

1981-82 being the second year of the New **Sixth Plan**, it accords the priorities as set out in the New Sixth Plan. Major priority sector is Water and Power development with 49 per cent (Rs.220 crores) of the total development outlay of Rs.450 crores being allocated to this Sector. Another Sector which receives high priority is the Social & Community Services. 20 per cent of the Outlay, that is Rs.89 crores, is proposed for this Sector. **Agriculture** and allied services come next in the priority with Rs.72 crores, i.e., about 16 per cent of the total outlay being allocated to this Sector.

There are serious imbalances in sectors like forestry, transport, industry and ~~minor~~ irrigation. 1981-82 Plan proposes to rectify these imbalances to the extent resources permit.

Annual Plan for 1981-82 emphasises the provision of basic amenities and services in the rural areas, like elementary education; adult literacy; health; drinking water supply; rural housing; rural electrification; rural sanitation; energy requirements like firewood and kerosene; comfortable mass transportation system; village sanitation; etc. The Plan lays emphasis on encouraging small-scale, cottage and tiny industries so as to maximise productive employment outside the agricultural sector, specially in the rural areas. In addition, it continues the thrust on Employment Affirmation Scheme and the Stipendiary Employment Scheme. In addition, the special programmes for promoting the development of selected areas like Integrated Rural Development, DPAP, etc., continue to receive the attention.

The main objectives of 1981-82 Plan are:-

- 1) To expand productive employment opportunities in such a way as to enable the State to achieve the goal of near-full employment at least during early 1990s, if not during 1980s itself;
- 2) To achieve a growth-rate of about 6.5 per cent;
- 3) To increase foodgrains production from the present level of 75 lakh tonnes to 85 lakh tonnes during 1981-82 with greater share of pulses in the total production;

- 4) To increase production of cotton from 9 lakh bales to 9.5 lakh bales; of oil seeds from about 11 lakh tonnes to about 12 lakh tonnes; of sugar cane from 121 lakh tonnes to 127 lakh tonnes;
- 5) To increase area under high yielding varieties from 27 lakh hectares to 30 lakh hectares;
- 6) To build up the infrastructural base required to achieve these targets and adopt earmarking procedures in respect of credit and other inputs for weaker sections particularly landless agricultural labourers, artisans, and marginal farmers.
- 7) To increase area under major and medium irrigation Projects by 71,000 Hectares and to bring in a fresh Aatchkat of about 31,000 Hectares under Minor Irrigation;
- 8) To continue with the Power Projects in such a way as to help the State to tideover the power crisis situation;
- 9) To energise 20,000 IP Sets and electrify 650 villages during 1981-82;
- 10) To intensify adult education programme in such a way as to make about 2.5 lakh illiterate persons as literate;
- 11) To make efforts to reduce the regional imbalances in industrial and infrastructural development and promote rural development in such a manner as to narrow the rural-urban gap;
- 12) To improve the economic condition of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes and minorities with special programmes and Plans;
- 13) To step up the efforts for improving the living standards of the low income subsistence population in both rural and urban areas;
- 14) To improve performance efficiency in various sectors of the economy and in the formulation and implementation of the Plan.
- 15) To introduce detailed block planning in order to integrate all plan schemes, special schemes of rural development and Employment Affirmation Scheme, under an area approach with block as the unit of planning.

For realising the above mentioned goals, an outlay of Rs.450 crores is proposed. Table-2.1 presents the Sectoral break-up of this Outlay and Table-2.2 the outlay allocation by Major Heads of Development.

TABLE - 2.1

SECTORAL ALLOCATION OF PLAN OUTLAY: 1981-82

(Rupees in lakhs)

S E C T O R	Plan Outlays as provided in 1980-81 Budget	1981-82 Plan proposed outlay
1	2	3
I. Agriculture and allied Services	6,518.00 (15.6)	7,157.00 (15.9)
II. Co-operation	872.00 (2.1)	872.00 (1.9)
III. Water & Power Development	17,325.00 (41.4)	19,425.00 (43.2)
IV. Industries and Minerals	3,122.00 (7.5)	3,402.00 (7.5)
V. Transport and Communications	2,553.00 (6.1)	2,603.00 (5.8)
VI. Social and Community Services	8,816.00 (21.1)	8,942.00 (19.9)
VII. Economic Services	43.00 (0.1)	43.00 (0.1)
VIII. General Services	6.00 (Neg)	6.00 (Neg.)
TOTAL: STATE PLAN	39,255.00 (93.9)	42,450.00 (94.3)
IRRIGATION PROJECTS PENDING APPROVAL	2,550.00 (6.1)	2,550.00 (5.7)
TOTAL: DEVELOPMENT OUTLAY	41,805.00 (100.00)	45,000.00 (100.00)

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

TABLE - 2.2

ALLOCATION OF PLAN OUTLAY: 1981-82:
BY MAJOR HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development	Plan Outlays as provided in 1980-81 Budget	1981-82 Plan proposed Outlay
1	2	3
I. <u>AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES:</u>		
1. Agriculture:		
a) Research and Education	76.00	77.80
b) Crop Husbandry:		
i) Agriculture	770.84	770.00
ii) Horticulture	267.06	287.06
c) i) Marketing and	26.88	26.88
ii) Storage/Warehousing	26.96	40.00
d) Special Programme for Rural Development:		
i) SFDA/MFAL (State share)	501.00	400.00
ii) DPAP	600.00	400.00
iii) Integrated Rural Development	238.57	589.57
Total: Agriculture	2507.31	2591.31
2. Land Reforms	277.65	277.65
3. Minor Irrigation	1740.23	2040.23
4. Soil and Water Conservation:		
a) Agriculture Department	360.00	360.00
b) Forest Department	40.30	30.30
Total: Soil and Water Conservation	400.30	390.30
5. Area Development	395.00	445.00
6. Animal Husbandry	151.07	171.07
7. Dairy Development (including the Corporation)	210.16	210.16
8. Fisheries	201.28	211.28

TABLE -2.2 (Continued)

Head of Development	Plan Outlays as provided in 1980-81 Budget	1981-82 Plan proposed Outlay
1	2	3
9. Forest	415.00	550.00
10. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	195.00	245.00
11. Community Development and Panchayats	25.00	25.00
<u>TOTAL: AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES</u>		<u>6518.00</u> <u>7157.00</u>
II. 12. <u>CO-OPERATION</u>	<u>872.00</u>	<u>872.00</u>
III. <u>WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT:</u>		
13. Irrigation:		
a) Water Development and Irrigation	25.00	25.00
b) Irrigation Projects Including Flood Control	7350.00	7350.00
Total: Irrigation	<u>7375.00</u>	<u>7375.00</u>
14. Power		
a) Power Development & Investigation	50.00	50.00
b) Power Generation	6100.00	8200.00
c) Transmission & Distribution	3800.00	3800.00
Total: Power	<u>9950.00</u>	<u>12050.00</u>
TOTAL: WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT:	<u>17325.00</u>	<u>19425.00</u>
IV. <u>INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS:</u>		
15. Industries	1921.65	1824.00

TABLE - 2.2 (Continued)

Head of Development	Plan Outlays as provided in 1980-81 Budget	1981-82 Plan proposed Outlay
16. Village and Small Industries:		
a) Industries Development	586.35	654.00
b) Sericulture Development	590.00	900.00
	<hr/>	
Total: Village & Small Industries	1176.35	1554.00
	<hr/>	
17. Mining	24.00	24.00
	<hr/>	
TOTAL: <u>INDUSTRIES & MINERALS</u>	3122.00	3402.00
	<hr/>	
V. <u>TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS:</u>		
18. Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	128.00	128.00
19. Roads and Bridges	1600.00	1600.00
20. Road Transport	757.00	807.00
21. Water Transport	8.00	8.00
22. Tourism	60.00	60.00
	<hr/>	
TOTAL: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS:	2553.00	2603.00
	<hr/>	
VI. <u>SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES:</u>		
23. General Education	601.00	601.00
24. Art and Culture	33.00	48.00
25. Technical Education	120.00	120.00
26. Scientific Services and Research	15.00	15.00
27. Medical Services:		
a) Allopathy	247.69	240.00
b) Other Systems	29.50	34.00
	<hr/>	
Total: Medical	277.19	274.00
	<hr/>	
28. Employees State Insurance Scheme	5.50	5.50

TABLE - 2.2 (Continued)

Head of Development	Plan Outlays as provided in 1980-81 Budget	1981-82 Plan proposed Outlay
29. Public Health and Sanitation:		
a) Drugs Control Department	9.05	10.00
b) Public Health Department	452.26	454.50
<hr/>		
Total: Medical and Health Services	744.00	744.00
<hr/>		
30. Sewerage and Water Supply:		
a) Open Wells	72.00	80.00
b) Borewells and Handpumps	580.00	600.00
c) Piped Water Supply:		
i) Rural Water Supply	353.00	320.00
ii) Urban Water Supply	800.00	690.00
iii) Bangalore Water Supply	305.00	420.00
<hr/>		
Total: Sewerage and Water Supply:	2110.00	2110.00
<hr/>		
31. Housing:		
a) House Sites and People's Housing	1810.00	1960.00
b) Housing Board	300.00	250.00
c) Police Housing	100.00	110.00
d) Jail Building	40.00	46.00
e) Public Works (including Houses for Village Level Functionaries)	230.00	135.00
<hr/>		
Total: Housing	2480.00	2501.00
<hr/>		
32. Urban Development:		
a) Town Planning and Development	20.50	37.00
b) Bangalore Development Authority	316.50	300.00
c) Slum Improvement	130.00	130.00
<hr/>		
Total: Urban Development	467.00	467.00
<hr/>		
33. Information and Publicity	130.00	130.00

TABLE - 2.2 (Continued)

Head of Development	Plan Outlays as provided in 1980-81 Budget	1981-82 Plan proposed Outlay
1	2	3
34. Labour and Labour Welfare (Labour Employment and Training)	45.00	45.00
35. Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	255.40	250.00
36. Welfare of Backward Classes	214.60	220.00
37. Social Welfare and Bonded Labour	150.00	150.00
38. Social and Community Services:		
a) Stipendiary Employment Scheme	225.00	225.00
b) Employment Affirmation Scheme	869.00	959.00
	-----	-----
Total: Social and Community Services	1094.00	1184.00
	-----	-----
39. Nutrition:		
a) Special Nutrition Programme (including Applied Nutrition Programme which has been dis- continued)	142.00	142.00
b) Mid-day Meals	215.00	215.00
	-----	-----
	357.00	357.00
	-----	-----
<u>TOTAL: SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES</u>	8816.00	8942.00
	-----	-----
II. <u>ECONOMIC SERVICES:</u>		
40. Secretariat Economic Services:		
a) Functional Units and Planning Board		
b) Research in Planning and Development	23.00	23.00
	-----	-----
c) Modernisation of Administration		
Total: Secretariat Economic Services	23.00	23.00
	-----	-----

TABLE - 2.2 (Continued and Concluded)

Head of Development	Plan Outlays as provided in 1980-81 Budget	1981-82 Plan proposed Outlay
1	2	3
41. Economic Advice and Statistics	8.00	8.00
42. Computer Centre	10.00	10.00
43. Other General Economic Services:		
Weights and Measures	2.00	2.00
<u>TOTAL: ECONOMIC SERVICES</u>	43.00	43.00
VIII. <u>GENERAL SERVICES:</u>		
44. Stationery and Printing	6.00	6.00
<u>TOTAL: GENERAL SERVICES</u>	6.00	6.00
TOTAL: STATE PLAN	39255.00	42450.00
45. Irrigation Projects pending Approval:	2550.00	2550.00
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT OUTLAY	41805.00	45000.00

Outlay on Minimum Needs Programme

The State has proposed an enlarged concept of Minimum Needs Programme bringing within its sphere rural energy needs, rural sanitation, etc. The total outlay proposed is Rs.56.79 crores excluding about Rs.2 crores meant for rural sanitation. Sectorwise allocation is shown in table 2.3.

Table 2.3OUTLAY ON MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

Item	(Rs.in lakhs)	
	1980-85 Plan outlay	Outlay proposed for 1981-82 Plan
1. Elementary Education	2780.00	153.00
2. Adult Education	800.00	50.00
3. Rural Electrification	500.00	60.00
4. Rural Roads	5000.00	1000.00
5. Rural Health Programmes	3000.00	210.00
6. House Sites and Housing for the Poor	8000.00	1960.00
7. Environmental Improvement of Slums	2270.00	130.00
8. Forestry for Rural Energy Needs	1202.10	237.40
9. Nutrition	2445.00	357.00
10. Rural Water Supply	7913.00	1522.00
	33910.10	5679.40

Outlay on rural sanitation are expected to come from the funds shown for Employment Affirmation Scheme.

Sectorwise Outlays on Centrally Sponsored and
Central Plan Schemes - 1981-82

An outlay of Rs.87.08 crores is proposed for 1981-82 Plan under the Central Sector Schemes. The sector-wise distribution of the outlay for Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes for 1980-85 Plan Period and 1981-82 are given below:

Table 2.4

CENTRALLY SPONSORED AND CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES

(Rs. Lakhs)		
Schemes	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)	Proposals for 1981-82 Plan
I Agriculture and Allied Services	14100.32	2754.30
II Cooperation	4399.25	910.17
III Water and Power Development	436.00	215.00
IV Industry and Minerals	2416.32	598.01
V Transport and Communications	1455.47	70.07
VI Social and Community Services	23988.28	4101.03
VII Economic Services	503.78	59.70
Total:	47299.42	8708.28

Outlays on Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes

To ensure that Scheduled Castes get the benefit of development in proportion to the reservation provided to them, an outlay of Rs.65.4 crores has been carried out from the different sectoral outlays which are amenable to division, sector-wise break-up of these outlays is shown in table 2.5

TABLE 2.5Outlays for Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes during the Plan 1981-82

(Rs.lakhs)

Sl.No.	Sector	Outlay
1.	Agriculture	74.00
2.	Soil Conservation	70.00
3.	Horticulture	34.50
4.	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services	30.00
5.	Fisheries	8.70
6.	Dairy Development	24.00
7.	Special Programmes for Rural Development (IRD, SFDA & DPAP)	575.80
8.	Land Reforms	24.00
9.	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	50.75
10.	Forest	30.00
11.	Co-operation	189.20
12.	Marketing	6.00
13.	Major Irrigation	299.00
14.	Minor Irrigation	490.00
15.	Rural Electrification	1010.00
16.	Industries & Crafts	175.26
17.	Sericulture	6.56
18.	Rural Roads	400.00
19.	General Education	135.35
20.	Medical & Health Services	115.70
21.	Water Supply	761.75
22.	Housing	978.00
23.	Urban Development (Including Slum Improvement)	125.20
24.	Information & Publicity	7.50
25.	Employment & Training	7.41
26.	Social Welfare	254.40
27.	Nutrition	85.50
28.	Stipendiary Employment Scheme	33.75
29.	Employment Affirmation Scheme	540.00

T O T A L

6542.33

Tribal Sub-Plan

An Outlay of Rs.3.59 crores is proposed for the Tribal Sub-Plan for 1981-82. This excludes special central assistance. Sectorwise break-down of the Tribal Sub-Plan is given in table 2.6.

Table 2.6Outlays on Tribal Sub-Plan

(Rs. lakhs)

Sector	State Plan*
1. Agriculture	30.00
2. Soil Conservation	8.00
3. Horticulture	10.00
4. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services	14.00
5. Fisheries	6.00
6. Minor Irrigation	20.00
7. Cooperation	10.00
8. Rural Electrification	20.00
9. Forest	25.00
10. Industries and Crafts	10.00
11. Sericulture	30.00
12. Communications(Roads)	25.00
13. Education	35.00
14. Health	18.00
15. Housing	35.00
16. Water Supply	28.00
17. Employment and Training	5.00
18. Information and Publicity	1.00
19. Social Welfare Department(Administration)	5.00
20. Nutrition	8.00
21. S.F.D.A.	16.00
Total:	359.00

* This excludes Special Central Assistance available from the Government as per norms.

DISTRICT OUTLAYS - 1981-82

The proposed outlay for the State's Annual Plan for 1981-82 is Rs.450 crores (including Rs.25.50 crores for Irrigation Projects pending approval). Of this, an outlay of Rs.83.73 crores or 18.6 per cent is determined as District Sector Outlay and the balance of Rs.366.27 crores as State Sector Outlay. The share of the District Sector Outlay in each of the sectors is indicated in Table 2.7. The sectors that are not indicated in Table 2.7 are treated as State Sector programmes.

The District Sector Outlay of Rs.83.73 crores is distributed to different districts on the basis of an objective criterion which gives weightage of 50 per cent to population and the remaining 50 per cent to the backwardness of the districts as reflected in agriculture, industry, economic and social infrastructure facilities, special problems of the malnad and drought prone areas, concentration of weaker sections etc., In this scheme of distribution the size in terms of population and the problems of the district get properly reflected. Hence bigger and backward districts like Belgaum, Dharwad, Mysore, Bijapur and Gulbarga get relatively higher outlay compared to small and developed districts like Kodagu and Mandya.

Apart from the District Sector Outlay, the districts are also assigned specific outlays for different special programmes like SFDA, DPAP, IRD and EAS under the Residuary State Sector programmes. An outlay of Rs.41.31 crores has been provided for Residuary State Sector programmes during 1981-82. Of this an outlay of Rs.4.37 crores is for Small Farmer's Development Agency, Rs.10.20 crores for Drought Prone Area Programmes, Rs.7.56 crores for Integrated Rural Development programmes and Rs.19.18 crores for Employment Affirmation Scheme. The District Plan programmes of all the districts contain programmes for the District Sector Outlays as well as for the Residuary State Sector Outlays.

The share of each district in the District Sector Outlay and the outlays specifically assigned to different districts for programmes under Residuary State Sector are indicated in Table 2.8.

TABLE - 2.7
District Sector Outlay - 1981 - 82

Sl. No.	Sector	Proposed Outlay for 1981-82	
		Total	of which Dist. Sector Outlay
			(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Agriculture	770.00	101.33
2.	Horticulture	287.06	161.61
3.	Marketing	26.88	10.45
4.	Minor Irrigation	2040.23	1538.54
5.	Soil & Water Conservation	390.30	277.30
6.	Animal Husbandry	171.07	113.81
7.	Fisheries	211.28	92.50
8.	Forest	550.00	410.00
9.	Co-operation	872.00	165.78
10.	Village & Small Scale Industries	654.00	53.94
11.	Sericulture	900.00	134.82
12.	Roads & Bridges	1600.00	1406.00
13.	Pri. & Sec. Education	601.00	248.39
14.	Medical & Public Health	694.50	165.17
15.	Other Systems of Medicine	34.00	18.13
16.	Drinking Water Supply		
	(a) Open Drinking Water wells.	80.00	80.00
	(b) Borewells.	600.00	600.00
	(c) NRWS/BWSSB.	740.00	740.00
17.	Urban Development	37.00	3.10
18.	Slum Improvement	130.00	119.00
19.	Welfare of SCs/STs	250.00	142.92
20.	Welfare of Backward Classes & Minorities.	220.00	197.75
21.	Welfare of Women and Children.	150.00	51.55
22.	Housing	2501.00	1541.12
T O T A L		14510.32	8373.21

TABLE - 2.8

SHARE OF DISTRICTS IN THE DISTRICT SECTOR AND RESIDUARY STATE SECTOR OUTLAY - 1981-82

(Rs. in lakhs)									
Sl. No.	District	District Sector Outlay	Residuary State Sector Schemes				Total Residuary State Sector	Total Dist. Outlay (3+8)	% Share of districts.
			SFDA	DPAP	IRD	EAS			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bangalore (Rural)	457.68	27.50	30.00	29.00	115.00	201.50	659.18	5.27
2.	Belgaum	555.11	25.00	75.00	50.00	111.12	261.12	816.23	6.53
3.	Bellary	352.71	20.00	60.00	55.00	94.32	229.32	582.03	4.65
4.	Bidar	289.31	12.50	15.00	25.00	55.56	108.06	397.37	3.18
5.	Bijapur	518.86	27.50	165.00	20.00	115.00	327.50	846.36	6.79
6.	Chickmagalur	364.36	17.50	30.00	22.00	72.36	141.86	506.22	4.05
7.	Chitradurga	403.18	22.50	90.00	33.00	98.20	243.70	646.88	5.17
8.	Kodagu	220.64	7.50	-	10.00	29.72	47.22	267.86	2.14
9.	Dharwad	559.74	42.50	105.00	50.00	192.52	390.02	949.76	7.60
10.	Gulbarga	525.27	25.00	105.00	55.00	111.12	296.12	821.39	6.57
11.	Hassan	307.17	20.00	30.00	30.00	85.28	165.28	472.45	3.78
12.	Kolar	389.48	27.50	120.00	67.00	124.04	338.54	728.02	5.82
13.	Mandya	316.48	17.50	15.00	43.00	72.36	147.86	464.34	3.70
14.	Mysore	565.99	27.50	15.00	95.00	115.00	252.50	818.49	6.54
15.	Uttara Kannada	367.61	27.50	-	10.00	115.00	152.50	520.11	4.16
16.	Raichur	392.96	22.50	75.00	68.00	94.32	259.82	652.78	5.22
17.	Shimoga	359.21	22.50	-	48.00	107.24	177.74	536.95	4.29
18.	Dakshina Kannada	456.02	20.00	-	12.00	85.28	117.28	573.30	4.58
19.	Tumkur	429.96	25.00	90.00	34.00	124.56	273.56	703.52	5.63
20.	Bangalore (Urban)	541.47	-	-	-	-	-	541.47	4.33
S T A T E		8373.21	437.50	1020.00	756.00	1918.00	4131.50	12540.71	100.00

As in the last year when the Annual Plan for 1980-81 was presented to the Planning Commission, we could have sent a volume containing the proposals covering the District Sector and the Residuary State Sector programmes for 1981-82 along with the State plan proposals for the Annual Plan 1981-82. Since the State was asked to send 1981-82 Annual Plan proposals along with 1980-85 draft Sixth Five Year Plan proposals before the end of September 1980, the time constraint has come in the way of building up the State plan on the basis of the details of the programmes coming under the District Sector and the Residuary State Sector. However, the programmes for the total district outlays as shown in table-2.8 are under preparation and the volume on the District Sector Programmes will soon be ready.

SECTORAL PROGRAMMES IN BRIEF

Programmes of different sectors have been worked out keeping in view their employment impact, contributions to the strengthening of the core sectors and to the improvement in the living standards of the masses, especially in rural areas. Full particulars of the programmes relating to different sectors are given in Volume 3. We present here the salient features of the sectoral programmes.

Agriculture and allied services:

In the Agriculture sector the main emphasis is on irrigation, crop husbandry including agriculture and horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries and special programmes for the weaker sections. The outlay for 1981-82 for Agriculture and Allied Services is Rs.7,157 lakhs as compared to Rs.6,518 lakhs in 1980-81.

1. AGRICULTURE

(i) Agricultural Research and Education: The programme of Research and Education in the agricultural sector being implemented by the University of Agricultural Sciences will consist of strengthening and extending the extension programmes and the establishment of new research stations besides the strengthening of existing teaching and research facilities in agriculture, veterinary sciences and animal husbandry fisheries, home sciences, agricultural engineering and forestry. The outlay proposed is Rs.77.80 lakhs from the State funds as against Rs.76.00 lakhs during 1980-81. This will consist of Rs.40.00 lakhs on research and Rs.37.80 lakhs on education and extension.

(ii) Crop Husbandry:-

(a) Agriculture: The emphasis here is on the production of important food and commercial crops. This is to be achieved through the intensification of extension services, supply of improved seeds, fertilizers and manures, plant protection programmes and in general by an intensive programme for high yielding varieties with special bias towards small and marginal farmers and tribals. The outlay is Rs.770 lakhs as against

Rs.760.34 lakhs during 1980-81. Such a step up of outlay has become necessary to maintain the tempo of development in the agricultural sector. As a result of these efforts the annual production of cereals is expected to reach 76.95 lakh tonnes as compared to an anticipated 68.50 lakh tonnes during 1980-81. The production of pulses is expected to reach the level of 7.70 lakh tonnes. The targetted production of cotton is 9.52 lakh bales, that of oil seeds 12.25 lakh tonnes and of Sugar-cane 127 lakh tonnes.

(b) Horticulture: The programme in Horticulture will lay stress on the production of fruits, vegetables and plantation crops which are not only important sources of food and income of the State but also earners of foreign exchange to the country as a whole. The emphasis is placed on preservation, utilisation and marketing of fruits and vegetables to ensure better utilisation and higher incomes to the producers. At the same time the programme is focused on generating employment in rural areas and increasing the income of the rural people. Special emphasis will be placed on extending the benefits of horticultural production to the weaker sections, especially the small and marginal farmers, scheduled caste and tribes. The outlay is Rs.287.06 lakhs as against Rs.277.06 lakhs during 1979-80.

(c) (i) Marketing: The programme for agricultural marketing lays stress on the strengthening of marketing Committees and the administrative set up, as also facilities for grading commodities and training of market personnel. The outlay during the year will be Rs.26.83 lakhs. Since World Bank Project for the development of agricultural markets is in force considerable improvement in marketing facilities for agricultural products is foreseen. An important feature is the scheme for development of rural markets to provide certain basic infra-structural facilities like the Auction Platform with a small godown at one end and an office room at the other end.

(ii) Storage and Ware-housing: Provision of new warehouses and maintenance and expansion of existing facilities for storage of Agricultural products will be continued. A sum of Rs.40.00

lakhs is provided for the year 1981-82 in the State Plan as compared with Rs.26.96 lakhs during 1980-81. The Karnataka Warehousing Corporation has 50 warehouses with a total capacity of 1,00,700 Mts. as well as a hired capacity of 48,726 Mts. The programme for 1981-82 envisages expansion of total storage capacity to 1.32 lakh Mts.(cumulative).

d) Special Programmes for Rural Development:

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

The main objective of special programmes is to provide employment opportunities to the rural poor. Special provision has been made for small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers mainly in agriculture, animal husbandry and other rural programmes. The strategy adopted consists of increasing production by transfer of improved technology, introducing subsidiary occupation to improve income and arranging supply of inputs. The State share of the outlay for the year will be Rs.400 lakhs.

ii) Drought Prone Areas Programme:

The programme in Drought Prone Areas is another which concentrates on development of problem areas and primarily caters to the needs of the weaker sections. The emphasis here is on agriculture, horticulture, sericulture, animal husbandry and fisheries production, minor irrigation and soil conservation as well as forestry. While the programme was in operation in 46 talukas under the Central sector 22 talukas are covered under the State sector. The State share of the outlay is Rs.400 lakhs.

(iii) Intensive Rural Development Programme:

Another programme for the weaker sections is the Intensive Rural Development Programme. In all, 85 blocks are under this programme. With the main objective of making the families below the poverty line economically viable and self-sufficient subsidiary occupations especially those that are not land bound are introduced and supported. The programme

is focussed mainly on rural artisans and craftsmen as also persons with uneconomical sized holdings and landless labourers. An outlay from State's fund of Rs.589.57 lakhs is planned as against Rs.483.57 lakhs in 1980-81.

2. LAND REFORMS:

In order to implement land reforms ~~speedily~~ a major thrust is to speed up the work of land tribunals and to strengthen the staff of the land reform machinery. The outlay is Rs.277.65 lakhs. The main thrust of the programme is disposal of applications pending before the land tribunals and grant of occupancy rights to tenants. 5.37 lakh applications have been disposed off by tribunals granting occupancy rights to 3.24 lakh tenants. The efforts will be towards disposal of all the pending applications during 1981-82.

3. MINOR IRRIGATION:

Minor irrigation works have been given great importance in the Plan, especially under the Drought Prone Area Programme, Integrated Development of the Western Ghats Region and the Tribal Sub-plan, since they are a means of helping the weaker sections. Though there are a large number of minor irrigation works in some areas, others have a few of them, especially those which are prone to drought and have other natural disadvantages.

An outlay of Rs.20.40 crores is proposed as against the allocation of Rs.17.40 crores during 1980-81. The outlay on minor irrigation provides fully the budgetary support for the Minor irrigation project under consideration for World Bank assistance.

Thus, the provision for minor irrigation is comparatively of a high order with the expectation that it will contribute to the improvement of economically weak areas. Out of this outlay, Rs.0.22 crores and Rs.3.06 crores have been earmarked under the tribal sub-plan and special component plan respectively. The area to be irrigated from the projects undertaken during the year will be 31,350 hectares.

4. SOIL CONSERVATION AND WATER CONSERVATION:

Since dry farming and black soil areas constitute a large part of the State, soil and water conservation have an important place in the Plan. The programme under soil and water conservation will be implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry. The Department of Agriculture has a programme to bring during 1981-82, 16,000 hectares under contour bunding and to complete 1,15,000 hectares of work taken earlier. It is also proposed to survey 80,000 hectares to categorise waste land in blocks. Besides these two programmes, a new scheme for water management in water sheds will also be taken up. The outlay is Rs.390.30 lakhs of which Rs.360.00 lakhs will be utilised by the Department of Agriculture and Rs.30.30 lakhs by the Forest Department.

5. Area Development:

Command Area Development Projects have been set up in Thungabhadra, Malaprabha, Ghataprabha and Cauvery basins and Upper Krishna Project areas to speed up the utilisation of the irrigation potential of these projects. Out of the total irrigation potential of 17.30 lakh hectares under different projects, 7.65 lakh hectares have been brought under irrigation upto 1979. Thus there is scope for improvement in the utilisation of existing potential and potential created by these schemes. Therefore considerable importance is given to Command Area Development in the Plan. It is proposed to extend irrigation to 0.85 lakh hectares during 1981-82 and the outlay is Rs.445.00 lakhs as against Rs.395.00 lakhs during 1980-81. In order to accelerate the development of Command Areas, Command Area Development Authorities have been made statutory authorities.

6. WESTERN GHATS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

For the development of Western Ghats which is 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme an outlay of Rs.260 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82. The programmes cover animal husbandry, horticulture, sericulture, minor irrigation, flood control,

forestry, small and cottage industries, agriculture, tourism etc. Most of these schemes were in operation during 1980-81 and they will be continued during 1981-82 with higher priority being given for irrigation, forestry and sericulture.

7. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

Animal husbandry development is another sector to which great importance has been given both because of its importance in the economic development of the rural areas as a whole and the important role it plays in the development of weaker sections. The programme under animal husbandry consists of veterinary and animal husbandry extension services provided by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services. Special importance has been given to schemes to bring the weaker sections within the Animal Husbandry production activities. The outlay on Animal Husbandry during 1981-82 is Rs.171 lakhs as compared to Rs.151 lakhs during 1980-81. The Department of Animal Husbandry has given importance to opening and expansion of veterinary dispensaries, eradication of diseases such as rinder pest, and foot and mouth, cattle development including cattle breeding and artificial insemination programme and supply of cattle, sheep improvement programme and programmes for piggery and poultry development. Within the programme a sum of Rs.14 lakhs has been provided to the tribal sub-plan and Rs.35 lakhs for the special component plan for the benefit of poorer scheduled caste and scheduled tribes and a sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs is provided for piggery development.

8. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT:

The programme for Dairy Development is important to meet the requirement of milk and milk products essential from the food and nutritional point of view. It is simultaneously a means of increasing employment and incomes in rural areas especially the weaker sections. Under the Dairy Development Programme the Department of Animal Husbandry will set up rural dairy centres, start major dairies, expand existing ones and train farmers in dairying and the Karnataka Dairy Development

Corporation will assist in organising dairy co-operative societies at the gross route level. The outlay for dairy development during 1981-82 will be Rs.210.16 lakhs.

9. FISHERIES:

There is great scope for the expansion of fishery production programmes in the State especially, Inland Fisheries. Basic need for the same is the production of fish seed. Therefore, importance has been given to this activity in the Plan. Importance is also given to assistance to persons employed in fishing inland, riverine and marine since almost all of them come from the economically backward sections of society. Yet another field where there is need for immediate improvement is that of processing, preservation and marketing of fish since it will not only increase the nutrition and food intake of the people by better utilisation but also enable those employed in fishing to get better returns. Hence importance has been given to this aspect. The training of fishermen is another field where effort is being concentrated with a view to assist unemployed in the weaker sections to take up gainful employment. The outlay for 1981-82 will be Rs.211.28 lakhs as compared with Rs.201.28 lakhs during 1980-81. Out of this Rs.6 lakhs has been earmarked under the tribal sub-plan mainly for the training of candidates from the tribal areas in fishing.

10. FOREST:

Forest play an important role in the economy of the State. Serious imbalance has developed in this sector and the 1981-82 tries to rectify the imbalance to the extent possible giving a higher priority. Developmental activities such as Irrigation, power generation and the programme to provide land to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections have encroached on the forest area. Therefore, greater importance has been given to forestry programme in the Plan. Not only timber trees but other species such as cashew, rubber and cocoa which contribute to the economy as well as trees suitable for matchwood paper production and fuel are programmed to be planted. Reforestation of degraded forest is also being undertaken. Attention is being given to

wild life preservation. A new scheme on social and farm forestry has been taken up. The outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs.550 lakhs while the outlay during 1980-81 was Rs.415 lakhs. Of this, Rs.25 lakhs will be utilised for the tribal sub-plan and Rs.100 lakhs for the special plan of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. Of the economically important species, an area of 100 hectares of cashew, 680 hectares of teak and 760 hectares of matchwood are programmed to be raised during 1981-82.

11. AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS:

The finance from institutional sources is of prime importance under the plan for increasing production in the agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and such other sectors especially for the improvement of the financial conditions of the weaker sections. The two financial sources for this purpose are co-operatives and scheduled banks, major responsibility in the agricultural sector resting on the co-operative institutions. Therefore importance has been given in the plan to the strengthening of the financial operations of the co-operative sector and also setting up of regional rural banks. The outlay for investment in agricultural finance institutions is Rs.245 lakhs as against an outlay of Rs.195 lakhs during 1980-81.

12. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS:

The object of Community Development is to assist each village in drawing and execution of integrated multi-faced village plans directed towards increased agricultural and animal husbandry production, improving village crafts and providing required health and educational coverage, housing and recreational facilities. It is expected that during 1981-82 there will be a further addition to the schemes to be implemented by the Taluk Development Boards. With this measure the process of planning from below gets further strengthened in so far as Panchayat Raj institutions are involved both in the formulation and in the implementation of the programmes which are suited for the Panchayat Raj sector. The allocation of Rs.25 lakhs made in the plan is only towards mainte-

nance of their activities which obtained before the transfer of the plan schemes together with the funds as mentioned above.

13. CO-OPERATION:

The Co-operative sector is the backbone of the Governmental developmental effort in the various fields specially Agriculture and Allied Activities. It has a major role to play in the provision of inputs and finance for productive purposes as well as for marketing. The co-operatives are specially important from the point of view of bringing weaker sections into the main stream of developmental activities and increasing their incomes level. Various types of co-operatives such as those for credit farming, warehousing and marketing, storage, spinning and processing are functioning. Co-operative spinning mills, sugar mills, consumer co-operatives, housing co-operatives, labour co-operatives and other miscellaneous types of co-operatives are also in operation. There is a programme to train and educate various functionaries in different co-operative institutions. The outlay for 1981-82 is Rs.872 lakhs. A special sub-plan for tribal areas with an outlay of Rs.15 lakhs and special component plan with an outlay of Rs.21 lakhs for scheduled caste and scheduled tribes totals for Rs.36 lakhs. Special attention will be given for marketing and processing activities and distribution of credit and other inputs during 1981-82.

Credit will be earmarked for weaker sections, particularly the landless agricultural labourers, artisans and marginal farmers in order to ensure that they are not denied access to this and other important inputs.

POWER

The critical power situation in the State, the expected rise in demand for power in the coming years and the severe resource constraints make it imperative for the State to accord the highest priority to the completion of on-going projects within the shortest possible time. Further, in view of the adverse effects of hydel projects on the environment and forest wealth, total reliance on hydel projects is undesirable. A more balanced approach is necessary. It is the endeavour of the State to provide adequate thermal and nuclear backing to the power generating system of the state. It is in this context that the claim of the state for nuclear power plant to be set up by the centre assumes great significance and brooks no delay.

Accordingly the State's strategy of investment in the power projects in 1981-82 will be to concentrate our investment on the Raichur Thermal plant, Kalinadi Stage-I and Varahi. Larger investment on Gangavali Stage - I has been considerably deferred in the past due to resource constraints and also due to its environmental consequences. Atleast the essential works on the foundations of the 3 Dams under Kalinadi Stage-I and infra-structure works on Gangavali Stage-I are to be carried out during the Sixth Plan. Similarly on Upper Krishna Project advance action has to be taken to utilise the water released from the Almatti Dam and Narayanapur Dam which are in advanced stages of construction.

Accordingly the outlays proposed for Power projects in the Annual Plan 1981-82 are given in Table - 2.9.

Table - 2.9

Outlays on Power

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	1980-81 B.E.	1981-82 proposed outlay
1.	Power Development and Investigation	40.00	70.00
2.	<u>Power Projects</u>		
	<u>A. On-going Schemes</u>		
	i) Kalinadi Stage- I	2178.00	1680.00
	ii) Linganankki Dam Power House	50.00	45.00
	iii) Sharavathy Stages- I & II	29.00	-
	iv) Varahi Stage- I	1121.00	1150.00
	v) Raichur Thermal Project Stage- I	2000.00	4789.00
	<u>B. New Schemes (Approved)</u>		
	i) Kalinadi Stage- II	200.00	316.00
	ii) Gangavali Stage- I	200.00	100.00
	<u>C. New Schemes</u>		
	i) Upper Krishna	322.00	100.00
	ii) Ghataprabha	-	-
	iii) Kabini	-	-
	iv) Raichur Thermal Project Stage - II	-	-
3.	Transmission and Distribution	3810.00	3810.00
	Total :	9950.00	12050.00

For transmission and distribution of Power an outlay of Rs.3800 lakhs was provided in 1980-81 to ensure that there would not be any lack of synchronisation between power generation and evacuation and also for an intensified rural electrification programme. Unlike in the previous

years, there are no problems of non-availability of essential raw materials and delays in supplies and the targets are expected to be achieved during the current year.

During 1981-82 in addition to maintaining the tempo of works of transmission and distribution within the State, inter-state transmission lines (400 KV) are to be laid. Further, the rural electrification programme is being intensified under Bhagya Jyothi Scheme about 40,000 houses of economically weaker sections are electrified every year. Therefore an outlay of Rs.3800 lakhs is proposed for transmission and distribution in the Annual Plan for 1981-82.

Allocation for power, especially for generation is inadequate since it is expected that the delivery of machinery for the thermal plant at Raichur will be done during 1981-82 involving heavy draft on payments to the suppliers. Special central assistance will be inevitable to meet the total requirements. It is also proposed to consider bringing in the private sector for financing portions of the major hydel projects under a scheme of joint financing with suitable sharing arrangements and safeguards to overcome the financial constraints.

IRRIGATION

Irrigation has high priority along with agriculture and power. The Tungabhadra and Bhadra projects have been completed. The strengthening of the Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal and the raising of the embankment have been taken up in a phased programme. To facilitate irrigation of about 5600 hectares lying to the east of Hagari, construction of an aqueduct across Hagari river is taken up under Tungabhadra Right Bank High Level Canal. Canal System under Devarabilikere of Bhadra Project is under construction. The Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal is completed. The work on Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal and Chikkodi branch are in progress. The construction of Malaprabha Right Bank Canal including the Nargund Branch and also construction of the Left Bank Canal are in progress. The construction of the Almatti Dam and the construction of Narayanapura Dam are in progress. The work on the 2 Dams and the Narayanapura Left Bank Canal and Shapur Branch Canals is in progress. The Kabini, Hemavathi and the Harangi projects in the Cauvery Basin have made further progress. The construction of the Hemavathy Dam near Gorur is completed and the work on the construction of Canal System is in progress. The construction of Kabini Right Bank Canal is in progress. In the case of Harangi Project, the construction of dam is completed except the erection of West gate. The work of the left and right bank canals and Koppa Branch Canal is under progress.

In order to generate more employment and at the same time to increase the area under irrigation, the outlay on major and medium irrigation including those projects which are pending approval has been proposed at Rs.99.25 crores for 1981-82.

For the Upper Krishna Project, Rs.42 crores are provided. This is inadequate in relation to the phasing of investment envisaged in the World Bank agreement.

With the resource constraints and the demands of the power sector, it is almost impossible to step up the outlay on Upper Krishna Project. It can be raised to about Rs.50 crores if special central assistance is given for this major project. For the projects pending approval in the Cauvery Basin, Rs.25.50 crores are provided.

During 1981-82, it is expected that about 70,500 hectares of additional potential will be created by the major and medium river projects.

Table 2.10 gives projectwise outlays:

T A B L E - 2.10

OUTLAYS FOR MAJOR MEDIUM AND IRRIGATION PROJECTS

(Rs. lakhs)

	1980-81 Annual Plan Outlay as Budgetted	1981-82 Annual Plan Proposed Outlay
I. <u>Water Development and Investigation</u>	25.00	25.00
II. <u>Irrigation Projects (Approved)</u>		
<u>Pre Sixth Plan Project:</u>		
(i) <u>Major Projects</u>		
1. Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal and Right Bank Level Canal.	180.00	180.00
2. Tungabhadra High Level Canal	50.00	24.00
3. Bhadra Project	180.00	180.00
4. Ghataprabha Stage - III.	550.00	550.00
5. Malaprabha	1026.00	1000.00
6. Upper Krishna Project Stage-I.	4194.00	4200.00
7. Karanja	200.00	250.00

(R . lakhs)

	1980-81 Annual Plan Outlay as Budgetted	1981-82 Annual Plan Proposed Outlay
8. Bennithora	20.00	75.00
9. Hippargi Barrage	50.00	50.00
10. Varahi	50.00	75.00
Total (i)	6500.00	6584.00

(ii) Medium Project:

1. Hagari Bommanahalli	10.00	20.00
2. Chandrampalli	2.00	20.00
3. Taraka	30.00	50.00
4. Harinala	1.00	1.00
5. Rajolibanda	2.00	-
6. Tunga Anicut	1.00	-
7. Dharma	1.00	-
8. Sagare Doeddakere	2.00	2.00
9. Manchanabale	100.00	100.00
10. Bijjur	1.00	2.00
11. Narihalla	10.00	15.00
12. Chikhole(reconstruction)	20.00	5.00
13. Amerja	80.00	80.00
14. Upper Hulamari	50.00	50.00
15. Lower Hulamari	50.00	50.00
16. Chulkinala	10.00	10.00
17. Saudagar	60.00	5.00
18. Maskinala	10.00	10.00
19. Teetha	60.00	5.00
20. Votehole	100.00	100.00
21. Feeder Channel to Ranikere	80.00	100.00
22. Hirehalla	5.00	20.00
23. New Projects	4.00	-
24. Mangala	1.00	-
Total (ii)	690.00	645.00

(Rs. Lakhs)		
	1980-81 Annual Plan Outlay as Budgetted	1981-82 Annual Plan Proposed Outlay
<u>New Schemes of Sixth Plan:</u>		
<u>Major Projects:</u>		
Dudhganga	1.00	1.00
Total :	1.00	1.00
 <u>Modernisation</u>		
<u>Pre-VI-Plan Projects:</u>		
1. Major Projects	50.00	50.00
 <u>New Schemes of VI-Plan:</u>		
1. Major Projects	-	4.00
Direction and Administration including T.B. Share	59.00	30.00
Flood Control	50.00	36.00
Total Irrigation Projects-II	7350.00	7350.00
Total Water/Development and Irrigation Projects I + II	7375.00	7375.00
 III. <u>Projects Pending Approval</u>		
<u>Pre-Sixth Plan Projects</u>		
<u>i. Major Projects:</u>		
1. Kabini	700.00	700.00
2. Harangi	560.00	560.00
3. Hemavathy	1060.00	1060.00
4. KRS Right Bank (Varuna) Canal	80.00	80.00
Total (i)	2400.00	2400.00

(Rs. Lakhs)

	1980-81 Annual Plan Outlay as Budgetted	1981-82 Annual Plan Proposed Outlay
<u>II. Medium Projects:</u>		
1. Suvarnavathy	5.00	-
2. Arkavathy	40.00	40.00
3. Nallur Amanikere	30.00	10.00
4. Iggalur Anicut	40.00	40.00
5. Chickhole	25.00	50.00
6. Uduthorehalla	10.00	10.00
Total (ii)	150.00	150.00
Total projects pending approval	2550.00	2550.00
Total Water Development including projects pending approval (I+II+III)	9925.00	9925.00
IV Minor Irrigation	1740.23	2040.23
Grand Total (I to IV)	11665.23	11965.23

INDUSTRIES

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

In the Large and medium industries group, the Government Soap Factory, Government Sandalwood Oil Factories, Karnataka Implements and Machinery Company, Chitradurga Copper Company, New Government Electric Factory, Visweshwaraya Iron and Steel Limited, Mysore Chrome Tanning Company, the Karnataka State Forest Industries Corporation, Mysore Paper Mills, Karnataka Leather Industries Development Corporation have to be assisted in their expansion programmes. The Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation has taken up several joint sector projects like High Modulus Polymeric Fibre and Linter Pulp-slurry, Safety Razor and Industrial Blade, Fibre Glass Gellatine Ossein which are under various stages of implementation. It has drawn up programmes for promotion of mini-cement plants, Pharmaceutical Units, Alcohol based chemicals etc. It has to be assisted adequately by providing equity capital. It has also assisted projects coming in the Private Sector. The Karnataka State Financial Corporation has to meet the demands from prospective entrepreneurs in Metallurgical and Engineering Sectors and industries such as steel, textile, cement and paper. The requirements of the District Industries Centres will also have to be met. It is also anticipated that the demands for industrial subsidy from small units

in backward areas are likely to show steep increase in the coming years. The Karnataka Industrial Areas - Development Board has to meet the spill-over expenditure in respect of their programmes of acquisition and development of Industrial Areas throughout the state especially in the selected pockets where there is high potential for industrial growth.

The Karnataka Electronic Development Corporation for promotion of electronic industries in the State has taken up a project to house 265 small, medium and large scale electronic industries. It has also established a material centre for providing assistance to small electronic industries in respect of imported/indigenous raw materials and components. The Corporation will shortly manufacture T.V. Receivers. Apart from these schemes, the Corporation has also made applications to establish new undertakings to manufacture electronic exchanges, telephone instruments, railway communication equipment, computer peripherals etc.

The total outlay proposed for large and medium industries during the year 1981-82 is Rs.18.24 crores.

To achieve the objectives of full or near full employment by 1990 it is necessary to establish employment-intensive small scale and village and tiny industries in a very big way. Programmes taken up in the sector are oriented towards assisting the establishment of mini industrial sheds, entrepreneurs with package of incentives and providing technical guidance and organising programmes for the promotion of industries to back the rural resources in the Tiny Sectors. The Handlooms, Small Scale Industries, Industrial Estates, Handicrafts, Coir and Khadi and Village Industries Board Programme have to be provided with adequate funds. The Industrial Estates Programme has suffered due to paucity of funds and the increase in demand for these areas has to be met by providing mini-sheds and allotting them on rental basis. The leather based industries, Bee-Keeping Industries

Centre, assistance to beedi workers, supply of raw-materials and special scheme for Tiny-sector and some of the other programmes which cannot be allowed at a low-key for want of funds. It is therefore proposed to have an outlay of Rs.6.54 crores during 1981-82 on village and small scale and Tiny Sector Industries as against Rs.5.76 crores during 1980-81.

Sericulture has become one of the most important agro-based industry, it helps to improve rural incomes, employment and also foreign exchange earnings. During 1979-80, a record high of Rs.48.83 crores has been earned as foreign exchange.

The area under Mulbery has been substantially increased. To produce more of Mysore Race Cocoons, more number of farms have been established in Mysore Seed Area and also more Bivoltine Seed Cocoon farms have been established to meet the increasing demand. Cocoon markets have been re-organised. Tassar Development and Sericulture Plans have been formulated. The Silk Reelers Industrial Co-operative Societies and Sericulturists Co-operative Societies are being assisted. The Silk Weaving Factory has been fully equipped and additional spindles are being installed.

In addition to this, the Sericultural Development Project with the assistance of World Bank is being implemented from 1980-81 with the total outlay of Rs.79.85 crores spread over 5 years.

During 1981-82, in addition to the development works, the schemes like establishing of Grainages, Chawki Rearing Centres, Model Chakwi Rearing Centres, Technical Service Centres, Training Schools, Cocoon Markets, and Small Filatures will be taken up under World Bank assisted Sericultural Development Project. Under training programmes, departmental officers will be sent to Japan and the services of Japanese experts will be obtained.

The total outlay proposed for 1981-82 is Rs.900 lakhs.

MINING

In order to fully exploit the mineral resources in the State, more Regional Surveys and drilling operations have been taken up. Field investigation will be taken up for the schemes like iron ore, lime-stone, sulphade, laterite, refractory etc., For this purpose, the total outlay proposed in Rs.24 lakhs during 1981-82.

ROADS

During the Annual Plan 1981-82, the amount provided for rural roads is Rs.1000.00 lakhs and it accounts for more than 62 per cent of the total provision for roads during 1981-82. More emphasis is laid on the construction of roads in the rural areas especially in the command areas of the major river projects. The basic objective is to provide the basic amenities like, village roads in the rural areas and also to create employment opportunities for the rural unskilled labourers.

The total amount provided for the roads programme is Rs.1600.00 lakhs for the formation of new roads as also the improvement and maintenance of the existing roads. The road construction is a labour intensive activity and quite a substantial outlay is utilised on the direct employment of labour for the construction activities under state plan schemes.

ROAD TRANSPORT

The proposed outlay is Rs.807.00 lakhs. The main stress is on the replacement of old vehicles and augmentation and consolidation of the existing services. Adequate provision are to be made for replacement of vehicles which have completed their economic life and to provide adequate passenger amenities. Provision

has been made for completion of the various operational and amenity structures which are under various stages of construction. The programmes for road transport during 1981-82 include among others purchase of plant, machinery and other equipments.

Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation proposes to purchase 378 vehicles during 1981-82. Out of this, 150 buses will be for augmentation. It is also intending to strengthen the existing depots, divisional and regional workshops. The proposed outlay is inadequate. Due to resource constraints, it is restricted to Rs.807.00 lakhs.

PORTS

The state has a coastal belt of 287 kms. and has 20 ports in the districts of Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada. The major harbour at Mangalore is under the control of the Government of India and the old port of Mangalore is administered by the Mangalore Port Trust and the remaining ports are under the control of the State Government. The ports of Karwar, Belkeri, Tadri, Honnavar, Bhatkal, Coondapur, Hangarkatta and Malpe have been taken up for intensive development in view of their relative importance and traffic potential.

The outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs.128.00 lakhs. Most of this outlay will be on Karwar port which has to be developed quickly as an all weather port. Provision is also made to further develop Honnavar, Coondapur, Belkeri, Tadri, Bhatkal, Malpe, Hangarkatta and Old Mangalore Ports.

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

Modernisation of navigation services is motivated towards providing safety measures and also to improve the communication facilities. The Government of India had constituted a Committee on Inland Water Transport and the policy adopted in Karnataka is on the lines

recommended by the Committee.

In all, 49 navigation services were brought under the control of the Inland Water Transport Department. During the year 1981-82 an outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs is provided.

TOURISM

The Annual Plan aims at consolidating the efforts of both Tourist Department and the Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation in an integrated manner. The approach is towards consolidation of efforts in improving the infrastructural facilities in important places of tourist interest. The proposals are aimed at planned publicity, improvement of accommodation and transport facilities. Two major schemes namely the Re-doing of illumination at Brindavan Gardens and the Aerial Ropeway to Chamundi and Nandi Hills are proposed to be taken up with Central assistance. At Bijapur, Badani, Hospet, Hassan and Mysore, transport vehicles will be stationed in stages. The services of the trained tourism promoters will be continued and also training will be imparted to them. An outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs is proposed for Tourism Development including share capital towards Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation.

EDUCATION

In the approach to education, more emphasis has to be laid on elementary (pre-primary and primary) and Secondary Education keeping in view the maladjustment that obtains in higher education and also the commitments of last three years which need to be continued in 1981-82. All the 650 posts of Nursery school Teachers and 650 posts of part-time Ayahs created during 1978-79 and 1979-80 and 740 posts of additional teachers sanctioned during 1978-79 and 1979-80 under both general and tribal sub-plan have to be continued, besides supply of free text books, stationery, uniforms, equipments and providing library facilities. It is also proposed to continue 31 High-Schools started during 1978-79 and 35 High Schools started during 1980-81 and provide grant-in-aid to 46 schools which are eligible for grant-in-aid during 1981-82 in addition to 150 schools which have already been admitted during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81, besides providing other facilities such as library books, equipments and furniture. Teacher education at primary and secondary levels has to be provided with adequate funds for improving the quality of education. Under Pre-University education, it is proposed to strengthen pre-university education, book banks, training of teachers, revision of curriculum, take construction of college buildings at Chicknayakanahally and Hoskote and conduct of State Level annual athletic meet of junior colleges. Provision has been made to continue the programmes of vocationalisation of education started during 1979-80. It is also proposed to organise orientation training programmes for educational officers and teachers of High Schools, Middle Schools and Elementary Schools and also to conduct workshops on diagnostic tests, refinement of text materials, development of unit plans and unit tests and starting of an institution for important training in self defence to girls under educational research and training.

The total allocation given to various sectors coming under the Commissioner for Public Instruction during the year 1981-82 is Rs. 3,375.00 lakhs.

Under collegiate education, it is proposed to strengthen the Directorate for proper working of the collegiate education, bifurcation of the university colleges, buildings expansion and improvement, salary grant, providing student amenities and deputation of teachers for work shop for better teaching. The total outlay proposed during the year 1981-82 is Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

A massive programme for adult library is proposed to be continued as centrally sponsored scheme as was done during the previous years because of the national character of the programme. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided as state plan funds during the year 1981-82 to take nearly 2.5 lakhs illiterate persons literate.

The Youth Services in the State are implementing various schemes in order to make the student and non-student youths of rural and urban areas to realise the problem of our societies so that those areas can be developed. During the year 1981-82 it is proposed to organise youth clubs, conduct tours of youth leaders, student welfare, youth leadership, Youth Hostel, Construction of Stadium, Publication of youth literatures etc. The total outlay proposed is Rs. 36.66 lakhs for the implementation of the Youth Services Programmes.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The degree courses are offered in 15 Engineering colleges and one Institute of Textile Technology. The post graduate courses are offered in four colleges. The Diploma Courses are offered in 26 Government Institutions. There are 6 Junior Technical Schools and all of them are Government Institutions. The part time Diploma Courses are offered in the Polytechnics in Mechanical, Electrical and Electronics Branches. Under the diversification programmes, several new courses have been started at degree and diploma levels to cater to the man power requirements of industries in specialised fields. Many short term courses have also been started to train the youth for useful vocations. During the year 1981-82 it is proposed to further strengthen the existing institutions and the newly started diversified courses by providing necessary equipments and buildings, quality improvement programmes, modernisation of workshops and laboratories, student amenities, staff quarters etc. The total outlay proposed in the Annual Plan is Rs.120.00 lakhs, out of which Rs.20.00 lakhs is meant for post graduate centre for technical students at Handihalli and Rs.1.00 lakh is for Department of Mining Education.

Expenditure on University Education has been somewhat on the highside when judged in the context of the maladjustment between the demand for the degree holders and their supply. The problems of inadequate hostels and library facilities are still continuing. All these will have to be tackled within the overall allocation of Rs.601.00 lakhs for general education covering primary, secondary collegiate and university education.

ART AND CULTURE

During the year 1981-82, it is proposed to continue the schemes of Numismatic and Library, epigraphical survey, conservation of monuments, watching of protected

monuments under Archaeology and strengthening Venkatappa Art Gallery. Under Museums, on going schemes undertaken during 1980-81 will be continued during 1981-82.

In the areas of State Archives it is proposed to translate old materials and providing facilities for catalogue of records organisation of Archival Exhibitions, acquisition of rare manuscripts and books, establishment of full fledged reprography unit and preservation of old records etc.

Under Gazetter, it is proposed to publish state gazetter volume, complete district gazettors on hand and take up completion and publication of two more gazettors namely Mysore and Belgaum.

So far the Department of Public Libraries had opened 19 district central libraries, 10 city central libraries 193 branch libraries, 112 book delivery stations and one mobile library service in Mysore, besides covering 1926 villages centres and 175 taluk centres under intensive library services of Raja Raja Mohan Roy Library foundation scheme. The Department proposes to open 25 branch libraries and 100 book delivery stations during the year 1981-82.

The total outlay for Archaeology, Museums Archives, gazettors and the public libraries for 1981-82 is Rs. 43.00 lakhs.

DEVELOPMENT OF KANNADA

As Kannada is declared as the official language at all levels, more attention should be given to the development of Kannada. It is therefore proposed to take up training programme, production of literature on administrative kannada, scheme of incentive nature, payment of awards and prizes and publicity and propaganda for

the development of Kannada during the year 1981-82 at the total outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

It is the bounden duty of every state to provide comprehensive medical and public health services to its people and hence this sector forms the major thrust in planning in the State. During 1981-82 under Medical Education it is proposed to strengthen administration, hospitals, medical education, research and training for which a provision of Rs.118.00 lakhs is made. Under Public Health, more funds are necessary for minimum needs programme, prevention and control of disease besides providing training, laboratory equipments, living accommodation for paramedical personnel in rural areas and other health schemes for general and tribal areas. A provision of Rs.576.50 lakhs has been made for 1981-82 for Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services. Hence the total outlay proposed in the State plan during the year 1981-82 for Directorate of Medical Education and Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services is Rs.694.50 lakhs.

The Indian Systems of Medicine namely Ayurveda, Unani Siddha, Yoga and Naturapathy besides Homeopathy are important and useful for improving the health conditions of the people and such a sum of Rs.34.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the year 1981-82 for strengthening these systems. The programme covers publication cell, drugs licensing unit, development of various Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Colleges and construction of Administrative block for the Directorate.

Under drugs control, the following on-going schemes namely training of Pharmacists, grant-in-aid to the private pharmacy institutions, expansion of the drugs testing laboratory, Bangalore, and strengthening of the

Drugs Control Organisation are to be continued during the year 1981-82. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is allocated for this programme.

SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY

The programmes to be taken up under this scheme for the year 1981-82 include open wells, borewells and hand pumps and piped water supply scheme. The outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 for taking up open wells is Rs.80.00 lakhs. This is being taken up particularly in the coastal areas. Of this Rs.10.00 lakhs will be used for taking up open wells under Tribal sub-plan.

Regarding borewells Rs.490.00 lakhs are required for taking up 1300 schemes under the usual programme. Provision has also been made for the failed bore wells.

The amount proposed for the piped water supply programme is Rs.540.00 crores. Under the immediate relief programme, 80 schemes will be taken up in 75 villages. In 25 villages 26 schemes will be taken up in villages having population of more than 5000. In the villages where the population is more than 2000 but less than 5000, 160 schemes will be taken up in 160 villages. Provision has also been made for spill over works.

An amount of Rs.212.00 lakhs is proposed for rural sanitation, research and development and training. 90 villages will be covered under sullage disposal 522 villages will be provided with latrines. An amount of Rs.150.00 lakhs is earmarked for maintenance and Rs.45.00 lakhs is for research and development including training programmes.

It is feared that Bangalore City will face a Water Crisis by 1981-82. In view of this the State has decided to expedite the implementation of the Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage -II to augment water supply to

Bangalore City by another 155 million litres per day (30.M.G.D.). This scheme is expected to be completed by the end of 1982.

The Board has proposed to take up the Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage-III during 1981-82 and a provision of Rs.350.00 lakhs is proposed towards preliminary works.

The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board is allotted Rs.690.00 lakhs during the year 1981-82 to take up piped water supply, urban water supply and drainage schemes.

The requirements of water supply and sewerage are more. But, due to resource constraints, the following outlays are proposed in the 1981-82 plan.

	<u>Rs.in lakhs</u>
Cauvery Water Supply Scheme. (Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage)	420.00
Piped water supply	320.00
Borewells and Hand pumps	600.00
Urban water supply	690.00
Open wells	80.00
	<u>2110.00</u>

HOUSING

The massive housing programme which was first introduced during the year 1973-74 will be continued during the year 1981-82. An outlay of Rs.1950.00 lakhs has been provided during the year 1981-82 for peoples housing scheme, house sites to landless labourers in rural areas, housing for urban poor, housesites to weaker sections in urban areas, residential quarters for village level functionaries and construction of houses in tribal areas under the peoples housing scheme.

During the year 1981-82, a total number of 55000 are proposed to be constructed under the peoples housing scheme.

It is proposed to construct about 5300 houses in the municipal areas of the State during 1981-82 by giving financial assistance of Rs.4000/- per house per family consisting of loan and subsidy of Rs.2500/- and Rs.1500/- per house respectively.

The Karnataka Housing Board has been constructing houses under several housing schemes of which the major ones are Integrated Housing Schemes for industrial workers and economically weaker sections of the community, Low Income Housing Scheme, Middle Income Housing Scheme, Rental Housing Scheme and Rural Housing Scheme. The total outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs has been provided during the year 1981-82 for this purpose.

It is proposed to allocate Rs.110.00 lakhs under the State Plan during the year 1981-82 for construction of quarters for police personnel.

It is proposed to purchase 96 houses constructed by the Karnataka Housing Board at Shaktinagar, Mangalore for 17.00 lakhs besides a proposal for purchase of 15 E.W.S. flats at Domlur layout Bangalore at a cost of Rs.2.26 lakhs from B.D.A., and a purchase of 145 houses for Rs.35.29 lakhs at Tumkur from K.H.B.

An amount of Rs.45.00 lakhs has been proposed during the year 1981-82 for the construction of Jail buildings and Staff quarters.

Thus the total outlay for all housing schemes is Rs.2501.00 lakhs.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The primary functions of the Department of Town Planning is the preparation of physical plans to achieve co-ordinated development at the Regional, Urban and Rural levels. It is therefore proposed to strengthen the planning machinery at the State level, Regional level, District level and in the Command area where rapid development is experienced and is expected. A sum of Rs.25.25 lakhs has been entrusted during the year 1981-82 for this purpose.

The Bangalore Development Authority which is the premier organisation for planning and development of city requires some support for its programmes. For the year 1981-82, there is a programme, to spend Rs.1035.00 lakhs, of which Rs.910.00 lakhs are proposed for formation of layouts, Rs.75.00 lakhs for construction of Ring roads and Rs.50.00 lakhs for improvement of slums. As per allocation of funds in the proposed Annual Plan for 1981-82, Rs. 3 crores are allotted to B.D.A.

Under Urban Land Ceiling a sum of Rs.37.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1981-82 towards establishment charges and payment of compensation charges.

SLUM CLEARANCE

The slums are posing a great challenge to civilised living. In Karnataka State 790 slums have been identified and there are 290 slums in Bangalore City alone. Majority of the slums are highly congested and unfit for human habitation, with the result that the people living in these slum areas are in a very miserable condition as far as their health condition is concerned. Hence these slums are proposed to be cleared by forming new layouts with proper developed plan. On these layouts construction of houses with all civic amenities will be provided.

During the year 1981-82 it is proposed to take up 252 schemes including 182 on-going schemes with an outlay of Rs.130.00 lakhs.

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

The foremost function of Labour Department is to attend to the strenuous task of conciliation in respect of industrial disputes on top priority basis. It is therefore proposed to strengthen the administrative machinery at the State level to handle the industrial relations which are becoming a more and more complex. It is also proposed to set up a legal cell for effective implementation of labour laws. In order to strengthen the conciliation machinery, it is proposed to create additional number of posts of labour officers and labour inspectors. In addition, the regional level machinery will also be strengthened. It is also proposed to set up a separate cell to look after the welfare of women and child labour.

In view of the steep increase in the number of factories during the last five years, the work load in the factory wing of the department has increased enormously rendering the enforcement work most unwieldy. It is therefore proposed to strengthen the enforcement machinery by creating some additional posts and setting up of the safety museum as well as Hygiene Laboratory.

Employment exchanges have to be strengthened. Training facilities should be provided to the craftsmen. Evening classes will have to be conducted. For the purpose of guidance and advise to the University students on the choice of a career University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau have to be strengthened. Provision should also be made under the Tribal Sub Plan.

Effective measures has also been taken for implementation of the minimum wages for agricultural workers apart from intending financial assistance for housing scheme for plantation workers.

A total sum of Rs.45.00 lakhs is provided for this sector during the year 1981-82.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

For involving the people in the process of development, it is necessary to organise the information and publicity services specially in the rural areas on a sound basis. The priorities of scheme during the year 1980-81 are exhibitions, publications, film purchases and production, film unit (subsidy) tribal sub-plan, tours of journalists, buildings, field publicity through mobile units, songs and dramas, information centres, mass communication at block level, press advertisements, rural broadcasting and television, research and training in mass communications, talks, seminars and symposia and development of film industry. The total allocation proposed for the year 1981-82 under the various plan schemes of this department is Rs.130.00 lakhs including the Karnataka Film Industry Development Corporation for which an allotment of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been made.

WELFARE OF SCs, STs AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The planning strategy in the State has kept the poor at the centre of planning and various measures are being implemented for their welfare, especially of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. Several schemes have been formulated for the welfare of different categories of backward classes like SCs and STs, denotified tribes and nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes. These schemes are to be given higher priority and have to be intensified for carrying the benefits to the target persons especially in the rural sector. The government have set up a separate scheduled castes and scheduled tribes development corporation for encouraging the adoption of viable self-employment programme by the SCs and STs. The corporation has stood guarantee for bank loans given to SCs and STs and have also arranged training in ancilliary units. Margin money is also provided.

The Department of Social Welfare which now completely look after the interest of SCs and STs needs to be reorganised to strengthen the administration in order to ensure better implementation of various schemes. A sum of Rs.250.00 lakhs is provided during the year 1981-82

for implementing the various schemes for the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Eversince the acceptance of the Karnataka State Backward Classes commission Report by the State Government, much attention is being given towards the amelioration of backward classes and minorities. Several measures have already been taken by the State Government for the educational and economic advancement of the backward classes. The amelioration programmes are mainly aimed at circulating the spirit of self-reliance amongst the weaker sections of the society by providing various facilities and for this purpose a backward classes development corporation has been established. It is proposed to strengthen this corporation by providing more funds towards the share capital.

Several schemes of awarding scholarships, maintenance of hostels, book banks, etc., were transferred to this department from social welfare department.

An outlay of Rs.220.00 lakhs has been provided during the year 1981-82 for this purpose.

SOCIAL WELFARE

For various reasons like enormous growth of population, industrialisation, urbanisation, unemployment, etc., problems like delinquency, beggary, women and girls involving in moral danger, children orphaned, destitution, old and infirm physically handicapped, etc., cropped up. To tackle such problems, it is necessary that both preventive, corrective and developmental measures are adopted. The Department of Women and Children Welfare which was established in 1975 has taken up many programmes for the welfare of children, women and physically handicapped, aged and infirm and also measures towards 'social defence'.

An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs has been provided during the year 1981-82 for implementing various programmes under this scheme.

NUTRITION

1981-82 annual plan continues to attach very high priority for the nutrition programme in so far as it strives to secure the future generation by providing nutritious food to the school children. The nutrition programme has three components, namely mid-day meals programme, special nutrition programme and applied nutrition programme.

During the year 1981-82, it is proposed to feed 2.4 lakh children (including primary and pre-primary children) through out the State under mid-day meals programme. A total provision of Rs.215.00 lakhs has been provided for this purpose.

Under applied nutrition programme, a sum of Rs.21.75 lakhs is provided during the year 1981-82 to continue the on-going ANP programmes.

The remaining amount of Rs.142.00 lakhs out of the total outlay of Rs.378.75 lakhs set apart for Special Nutrition Programme for the year 1981-82.

EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES

1. Stipendiary Employment Scheme :

A stipendiary employment scheme was introduced in 1977-78 in order to utilise the services of unemployed graduates, post-graduates, and diploma holders in programmes that would effectively strengthen the infrastructure in rural areas. The programmes include Adult Literacy, Public Distribution System, Rural Electrical Repairs, Management of Co-operatives, Extension Services in slum areas, housing programme for the poor, etc. During the current year about 14,000 people have been provided employment under the scheme out of about 33,000 persons identified. During 1980-81 a budget allocation of Rs.225 lakhs have been provided and the anticipated expenditure is Rs. lakhs. In view of the on-going nature of the scheme and a large number of eligible persons seeking appointment, the expenditure is likely to exceed the outlay and proposals are sent for augmentation of outlays. Unless the outlays are raised it may be difficult to achieve the objective of providing employment to all the eligible educated persons under the scheme. An outlay of Rs.225 lakhs is proposed in 1981-82 annual plan.

2. Employment Affirmation Scheme :

Despite substantial employment opportunities created under the development plans, seasonal unemployment among the landless agricultural labourers is widespread, particularly during the slack agricultural season. The State, therefore, introduced an Employment Affirmation Scheme from 1st March 1979 for rural unskilled workers. Guarantee of 100 days of employment at a wage rate of Rs.5/- a day is provided under the scheme during the slack season.

The scheme was implemented in 45 taluks during March - June 1979 and was extended to another 54 taluks during the slack season of 1980. Detailed planning is done to ensure that within a period of 3 to 5 years, the surplus labour would be able to get gainful employment under the normal programmes of development in the public and private sectors dispensing with the Special Employment Programmes.

The scheme is welcomed by the people as a great relief during the slack season. Productive community assets have been created. The labourers who were migrating to project sites 100 to 150 miles away from their villages and to neighbouring states are now staying back in their villages with the assurance of work and income under the scheme. The scheme has considerably improved the nutritional standards of the rural poor.

An outlay of Rs.959 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan for 1981-82 towards the cash expenditure of the scheme which is proposed to be extended to another 40 or 45 taluks during the next season of March - June 1981 taking the total coverage to 144 taluks out of 175 taluks in the State.

ECONOMIC AND GENERAL SERVICES

Planning machinery, computer services, improvement of the quality of the statistical information and the data base, strengthening of the department of weights

and measures for providing protection to the consumers, stationery and printing come under the economic and general services.

The Government Computer Centre has to be strengthened. Hence it is proposed to install 3 Automatic Robotson Card punches and 2 Automobile Robotson card verifiers at an approximate cost of Rs.2.00 lakhs for strengthening the Data Recording unit of the centre. It is also proposed to increase the system utilisation upto 500 meter hours (740 clock hours) per month in a phased manner.

Computerisation is proposed to be extended to Motor vehicles, tax accounts, payment of pension through money orders, recording of employment exchange information and selection of candidates. In addition, computerised data banks are expected to be established in different fields, which may be used frequently for the retrieval of information.

In view of heavy rush of work in the government press, it is proposed to strengthen the government and printing press by establishing a sub-urban press at Kenchanahally near Bangalore and starting of a branch text book press at Gulbarga during the year 1981-82.

The Department of Weights and Measures is essentially a service rendering department in protecting the interest of consumers, farmers and plantation labourers, etc. To render service more efficiently, this department is also being assisted further during the year 1981-82.

The Bureau of Economics and Statistics which is collecting, compiling and analysing the various basic data is also being given necessary assistance for the improvement of the quality of the statistical information.

The total outlay of Rs.49.00 lakhs has been provided during the year 1981-82 under Economic and General Services.

A summary of physical targets for selected programmes of 1981-82 is given in Table - 2.11.

PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR SELECTED PROGRAMMES 1981-82

Sl. No.	Item / Unit	1980-81 Anticipated Achievement	1981-82 Target
A. <u>AGRICULTURE</u>			
1. Production :			
a)	Foodgrains (lakh tonnes)	81.40	84.65
b)	Sugarcane (lakh tonnes)	120.96	127.00
c)	Oilseeds (lakh tonnes)	11.55	12.25
d)	Cotton (lakh bales of 170 kgs. each)	9.06	9.52
2.	Area under High Yielding Varieties (lakh hecets.,)	26.68	30.25
B. <u>FORESTRY</u>			
3.	Plantation of quick growing species including Farm Forestry and energy plantation as at the end of the year ('000 hecets.,)	328.85	339.50
4.	Economic Plantations as at the end of the year ('000 hecets.,)	191.15	193.99
C. <u>CO-OPERATION</u>			
5. Co-operative Agricultural Credit during the year (Rs. in crores)			
a)	Short Term	70.00	120.00
b)	Medium Term	5.00	5.00
c)	Long Term	30.00	30.00
D. <u>IRRIGATION</u>			
6.	Area irrigated as at the end of the year (lakh hecets.,)	20.41	20.98
7.	Net cropped area (lakh hecets.,)	103.75	103.95
8.	Net area irrigated as proportion of net cropped area (percent)	19.67	20.98
E. <u>POWER</u>			
9.	Installed capacity as at the end of the year (MW)	1445.6	1715.6
10.	Villages electrified during the year (No.)	650	650
11.	Pumpsets energised during the year (No. in lakhs)	20000	20000

Sl. No.	Item / Unit	1980-81 Anticipated Achievement	1981-82 target
<u>F. INDUSTRIES</u>			
12.	Industrial Sheds as at the end of the year (Nos.)	2000	2500
13.	New Small Industrial Units as at the end of the year (No.)	26650	28650
14.	Silk Production (lakh kgs.)	28.00	30.00
<u>G. EDUCATION</u>			
15.	Enrolment (No. in lakhs)		
	a) Classes I to IV	37.08	37.36
	b) Classes V to VII	11.98	12.25
<u>H. ROADS</u>			
	(as at the end of the year)		
16.	Surfaced road length ('000 Kms.)	48.90	49.60
17.	Unsurfaced road length('000 Kms)	17.70	18.20
<u>I. HEALTH</u>			
	(as at the end of the year)		
18.	Minimum needs programme		
	a) Primary Health Centres (No.)	300	300
	b) Sub-Centre (No.)	3345	3345
<u>J. RURAL WATER SUPPLY</u>			
19.	Villages covered by piped water supply during the year	150	270
20.	Villages covered by bore-wells (including Hamlets, Janata Housing Colonies, Harijan Colonies , etc.,) as at the end of the year	27697	32597
<u>K. HOUSING</u>			
21.	House sites distributed as at the end of the year (lakh Nos.)	9.08	9.33
22.	Houses for the poor during the year (No.)	1,00,000	1,00,000

FINANCING THE PLAN:

The efforts of the State to achieve a growth rate of around 7 per cent during 1980-81 look like getting somewhat thwarted due to some of the unforeseen developments like erosion in the plan resources due to inevitable need for giving relief to the farmers, tackling the problem of the flood and drought in a large number of taluks in the State, rising prices which have compelled the State to give additional Dearness Allowance to its employees following the announcement of the Central Government, cost escalations of on-going projects, etc. For 1981-82 Annual Plan, although outlays proposed namely Rs.424.5 crores (excluding Rs.25.5 crores investment on non-plan side on irrigation projects pending approval) is higher than 1980-81 outlays, the cost escalations are such that a growth rate of around 7 per cent is not likely to materialise. It is felt that the State might have to reconcile to a growth rate of about 6.5 per cent during 1981-82.

Even then, these outlays call for all out efforts for resource mobilisation if the plan is to be implemented successfully.

It is not possible at this stage to give a clear picture as to how the resources could be raised. There are several reasons for this. It is difficult to proceed even on the assumptions that may be valid taking into consideration the award of the Seventh Finance Commission. The expenditure growth rates permitted by the Seventh Finance Commission on items like education, police, etc., on the non-Plan side have been extremely low and unrealistic. As against the admitted rates of 6 per cent for education, the actual growth rate seems to be something like 15 per cent. The matter is still worse in the case of police expenditure. Karnataka was not given any finances for improving facilities for the police force. Yet, it has become imperative for spending more on the police in order to ensure that there is no breakdown of law and order and that the police personnel get a reasonably fair deal. This has resulted in higher expenditure on the police. The Seventh Finance Commission had not visualised a higher growth rate on the police expenditure on the non-plan side.

As stated in the Chapter on Financing the Plan in the 1980-85 Plan document, there have been certain other new developments in the State which are not of our own making. As the farmers find the prices for their products not remunerative, there are agitations for various types of reliefs. The State had to concede some of the legitimate demands which have again led to erosion of plan resources. Further, unfortunately during 1980-81, which is the first year of the new Sixth Five Year Plan, large areas in the State have been affected by floods and drought. The State has already submitted to the Government of India that expenditure on drought and floods may even touch about Rs.40 crores during 1980-81. Central assistance has been sought for meeting the expenditure for tackling the problems of drought and floods. As for Central assistance for the State Plan, the State has been somewhat unfortunate. The Central assistance under the normal Gadgil formula has been going down from year to year. For 1978-79 Annual Plan, central assistance was Rs.88 crores. For 1979-80 Annual Plan it was Rs.66 crores. For 1980-81, it is about Rs.66 crores which is practically the same as for 1980-81. Thus instead of the Central assistance increasing progressively, it has declined and become stagnant.

The State has special problems which are posed by areas which are affected by floods and drought repeatedly and these do not very much differ from the problems faced in desert areas. Yet, the State has not been given proper or fair consideration in the matter of weightage for special problems under Gadgil formula.

It is also not known how much of total central assistance will become available for the States during 1981-82. At the last meeting of the National Development Council, there was some reference to the possibility of revising the Gadgil formula for the distribution of Central assistance to State Plans. The nature of the revision and its implications are not known; but, they have their own impact on the financing of the State Plans. This state would urge that it should not get penalised for better financial management and determined development efforts and nothing should

be done to affect adversely resource devolution to the State for the plan.

The Central Government has taken credit for larger borrowings. But it is also not clear as to what proportion of it would go to the States. The State, however, expects that a substantial increase in the market borrowings would become available for financing the 1981-82 Annual Plan.

The State has taken a policy decision to ensure that assets created are properly maintained. Even to incur the expenditures as per law the norms permitted by the Finance Commission will not lead to a satisfactory maintenance of assets, because of the steep escalation in prices in the intervening period. It is, therefore, feared that there will be grossly inadequate maintenance of assets because the norms prescribed by the Finance Commission have been adopted by the State. It is, therefore, of utmost importance that the assets are properly maintained. This again has its repercussions on the resources that may become available for financing the plan.

The resource discussions relating to 1981-82 Annual Plan have not yet been held by the Planning Commission. Along with this, there is also some uncertainty surrounding the Gadgil formula itself. It is, therefore, impossible to make any precise estimates of the resources for financing 1981-82 Annual Plan outlays.

The resources available for financing the plan have also been very much affected by additional instalments of D.A. given to the Government employees. Since the Central Government employees have been getting additional instalments of D.A., the State Government employees insist upon similar benefits being given to them without any time-lag. During 1980-81, the State Government has already given two additional instalments following the announcement of additional instalment of D.A. for Central Government Employees. Even then, the State D.A. is one step below the level of Central Government D.A. The State Government employees were already pressing that the instalment due should be given. In the

meanwhile, Central Government have now announced another instalment of D.A. due to rising prices. This means that the State Government will have to face a situation where two additional instalments of D.A. would become due to their employees in 1980-81. The net consequence is that there will be further erosion into the resources which would have otherwise become available to finance the new plan.

The State has introduced an Employment Affirmation Scheme to supplement employment generated by the plan programmes. By 1980-81, 99 taluks of the State out of 175 taluks have been covered. Government are likely to extend this scheme to another 45 taluks during 1981-82 and the remaining taluks are to be covered during 1982-83. This is in conformity with the National Rural Employment Scheme indicated in the National Plan framework. In spite of the fact that the Employment Affirmation Scheme is confined only to the slack agricultural season (about 100 days in a year) the total labour force which is likely to look for employment under the scheme during 1981-82 is estimated to reach about 10 lakhs. This imposes additional demands on resources.

There are, however, some encouraging features which should be noted in the context of finding resources to finance an outlay of Rs.424.5 crores. The power situation in the State has now improved. Two units of Kalinadi Project (135 MW each) have now been commissioned and the remaining four units are expected to be commissioned without much delay. With the strengthening of the inter-state transmission lines between Kerala and Karnataka, between Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, etc., the State hopes to be able to supply adequate power to sustain a higher rate of industrial and other sectoral development. As a result, one can expect larger revenues from increased production. A new Tariff Committee has been appointed now to make appropriate recommendations about the further revisions in the power tariff. Some of the old agreements for

supply of very large quantities of power for units like those making aluminium products are now coming in for renewal and the State expects to avail this opportunity for fixing the tariff which would bring about a better alignment between costs and prices and in a manner which would reduce the losses of the Electricity Board. Surpluses are expected to be generated to finance the 1981-82 Annual Plan outlays.

The State is endeavouring its best to improve road transport facilities both in the metropolitan cities and in rural areas. With improved facilities, it should be possible for the Road Transport Corporation to revise further the bus fares. It will be appreciated that with inadequate transport facilities, any attempt to increase bus fares would provoke the masses resulting in adverse reactions and resistance to higher fares. It is somewhat unfortunate that the need for adequate investment in road transport is not getting proper attention in the determination of outlays and priorities when suggestions are made to raise more resources by revision of the bus fares.

Central assistance should be at a higher level during 1981-82. Similarly, there should be a substantial increase in the share of small savings, market borrowings, provident fund and also negotiated loans.

It shall be the endeavour of the State to make its public undertakings work to optimal capacity, bring down the costs and adopt appropriate pricing policies and generate adequate surpluses for financing the 1981-82 Annual Plan.

The State also will have to explore further possibilities of raising resources from areas where luxury consumption prevails. The State Government is contemplating the setting up of an expert committee for recommending the scope for resource mobilisation for development.

Karnataka has tried to bring about a closer alignment between costs and prices in the matter of supply of water for irrigation from major, medium and minor irrigation projects. Unfortunately, the inflationary syndrome made the farming community feel that the prices which they are getting for their products are not remunerative in relation to their costs and therefore, they are expressing certain difficulties for accepting higher irrigation charges than what are presently prevalent. The price fluctuations experienced by the farmers in the case of items like long staple cotton grown in irrigated tracts have landed the farming community into serious difficulties. Against this background, reliefs are being sought by them. While genuine difficulties have to be looked into and reliefs given were justified, it is to be noted that larger collections from irrigation charges like the water rate and the betterment levy would be easier only when more realistic and more remunerative prices are given to the farm products. It is hoped that the minimum prices which are going to be announced by the Agricultural Prices Commission would be helpful in the realisation of more resources from the farm sector.

During 1981-82 there are certain commitments which relate to the projects which are assisted by the World Bank and other countries. In this connection, special mention should be made of Karnataka Irrigation Project, Agricultural Extension Service Project, Agricultural Seeds Project, the Sericulture Project, Cashew Development Project, Industrial Estates Project, etc. The Central Government is now passing on only 70% of the assistance received from the external financing agencies. It is very difficult for the State to raise the required resources to fulfil its commitments towards externally aided projects.

The State Government would therefore request the Central Government to pass on the full assistance received from the external agencies like the World Bank and other outside countries.

The Planning Commission have been asking the States to raise more and more of additional resources to finance its Annual Plan outlay. During 1980-81, the State was asked to raise nearly Rs.58 crores by way of additional resources. In this connection, it may be noted that between 1974-80, Rs.400 crores of additional resources mobilisation has been made by the State.

The State's resource mobilisation effort measured in terms of the ratio of per capita tax revenue to per capita income is one of the highest in the whole country. The per capita tax revenue in Karnataka in 1979-80 was Rs.153 as against Rs.47 in 1970-71. The average per capita tax revenue for all-India in 1979-80 was Rs.131. Having done so much for additional resource mobilisation, it would appear that there is little scope for further tax effort. However, in principle, incremental incomes generated from development activities have to be siphoned out for financing the plan. It is, therefore, felt that while fixing additional resource mobilisation for the State, the level of tax effort already reached in the State should be kept in view and the State be given further incentive by way of special assistance. Notwithstanding this, if the State is asked to go in for further additional resource mobilisation, it is likely that a point of no return may be very soon reached and the initiative for increased production may get blunted.

During 1981-82, to fulfil a target of Rs.1300 crores of additional resource mobilisation envisaged as the central share for 1980-85 plan, the Centre has to introduce necessary measures. The State expects that it will get a substantial amount as its share out of central additional taxation. The State also expects larger reimbursements during 1981-82 towards externally assisted projects in so far as the work on these projects has gained momentum and has been progressing according to schedule.

At a recent meeting of the National Development Council, we were told that the amendment pending before the Parliament relating to inter-state consignment tax will be passed without

further delay. The State, therefore, expects that during 1981-82, it will get a substantial amount by way of inter-state consignment tax proceeds.

During 1980-81, under the IATP formula Karnataka was given Rs.22.11 crores. For 4 years from 1979-83 Karnataka's share was indicated as 96 crores. During 1979-80, about Rs.19 crores had been given. The State expects that there will be a reasonable and a progressive increase in the funds which would be available to the State under the IATP formula during 1981-82.

More and more resources will have to be released for financing the plan by reducing unproductive expenditures and by showing maximum economies in non-plan expenditures. The State would endeavour to exercise utmost restraint in the matter of non-plan expenditures so that more resources may become available for financing 1981-82 Annual Plan.

The State finds it difficult to finance massive irrigation and power projects under the normal pattern of Central assistance to State Plans. To the extent possible, for power projects, innovations like involving private investments for joint sector power projects may have to be considered. Also, wherever irrigation or power projects involve very large outlays, the Central Government may have to consider providing special weightage for such projects or alternatively take them up for direct financing.

It appears inevitable for the State to depend upon extra special assistance from the Centre to meet the gap in resources to finance an outlay of Rs.424.5 crores during 1981-82.

Against this background, the State visualises the following

financing table for the Annual Plan for 1981-82:

1. State's own resources at 79-80 level of taxation including larger market borrowings and a higher share in the central taxes.	Rs. 180 crores*
2. Normal Central assistance under Gadgil formula	Rs. 80 "
3. Finances towards externally assisted projects	Rs. 25 "
4. Share in additional central taxation	Rs. 10 "
5. Receipts due to Inter-State Consignment Tax	Rs. 8 "
6. State's share under IATP formula	Rs. 30 "
7. Additional resource mobilisation/economies in non-plan expenditures	Rs. 10 "
Total:	Rs. 343 Crores

* This excludes Rs. 25.5 crores which are provided on the non-plan side for financing irrigation projects pending approval.

There is likely to be resource gap of Rs. 81.5 crores. The State expects that the Central Government will give special assistance to cover this resource gap in order to enable the State to maintain a reasonable tempo of development during 1981-82.

The major thrusts which will form a continuum of the resource mobilisation effort during 1981-82 within the new Sixth Plan period will, inter-alia, include the following:

- 1) Enforcing strict check on non-plan expenditures and achieving about 3% economy in irrigation and power investment without affecting efficiency and targets;
- 2) Collecting all tax arrears;
- 3) Given reasonable and remunerative procurement prices for the farm products, initiating measures to get a fair return on irrigation investment;

- 4) Reducing or eliminating the budgetary subvention to Corporations/Electricity Board so that budgetary surpluses are generated for investment;
- 5) Getting better returns from the forest produce by effecting a better cost-price alignment and also making efforts for raising resources through revision of electricity charges, bus fares, water supply rates, etc.;
- 6) Vigorously pursuing the redistributive effect in resource mobilisation;
- 7) Resisting any upward revision of emoluments of state functionaries; and
- 8) Supplementing in a big way budgetary resources by institutional finances by posing as many development projects as possible for institutional sources in so far as the projects are of an economically viable nature.

Resources constraints are likely to be very severe for financing an outlay of Rs.424.5 crores for 1981-82 Annual Plan. There are no soft options if the developmental objectives like achieving a higher growth rate, generating more employment and bringing about income redistribution are to be achieved. Maximum efforts are required on the resource mobilisation front both at the Centre and the State for finding resources for financing the proposed outlays.

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EMPLOYMENT

The problem of unemployment is increasing in Karnataka as elsewhere in the country, despite the employment orientation given to the Plan Programmes in the state. Substantial employment opportunities have been generated under the Five Year Plans. Employment has been closely interwoven with the development objective. To tackle the problem of under-employment a number of special programmes were implemented to improve the productivity of the small farmers and the marginal farmers. Cheap credit was also made available to the artisans so that they can be gainfully employed for longer period. An Employment Affirmation Scheme to provide employment in manual work for hundred days in an year to all the able bodied adults who are prepared to do manual work but cannot find work in the area under existing activities, during the slack season is under implementation. A stipendiary Employment Scheme is in operation to utilise the services of unemployed graduates, post-graduates and diploma holders on indirectly productive schemes. Special attention is given for not only creation of wage employment but also for self - employment, mainly for the sectors like agriculture, industry, medicine, engineering and other vocational trades.

A proper assessment of the trends in employment and unemployment is difficult due to lack of precise data apart from conceptual difficulties in measuring employment and unemployment. However, attempts have been made in the various rounds of National Sample Survey, notably in 27th and 32nd rounds to have an idea about the magnitude of unemployment. Chronic unemployment is a small portion of the whole employment problem, because very few workers remain unemployed through out the year. Many of them find some work for some days, some weeks or months and are forced into idleness in the absence of productive work. The data thrown up by the 32nd round shows that 5.21 lakh persons were unemployed.

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Though the data maintained by the Employment Exchanges have got certain limitations like double registration, registration by the employed, non-registration by the unemployed etc., still they give an idea of the trend of unemployment. Between June 1979 and June 1980, the number of the Live Register of Employment Exchanges has increased from 5.53 lakhs to 5.70 lakhs, registering an increase of about 3.0 percent.

The highest increase was in the case of diploma holders (28.4%) and the lowest was in case of post-graduates (-5.1%).

Some of the recent studies have revealed that many of the registrants in the Live Register, normally 40 to 50% are already in some job or the other but are seeking better opportunities. Applying this correction factor to the live register data the probable number of unemployed would be in the range of 2.85 to 3.42 lakhs as on June '80. The details of the live register data are given below.

Number of Registrants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in Karnataka during, June 79 and June 80.

(in 000"s)

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Registrants on the Live Register as on		Growth Rate (Percent)
		30th June 1979	30th June 1980	
1.	Post-graduates	5.87	5.57	-5.1
2.	Graduates	69.54	70.41	+1.3
3.	Diploma holders	4.61	5.92	+28.4
4.	ITI/Apprentices and other Certificate holders	9.30	11.14	+19.8
5.	Matriculates	258.30	280.20	+8.5
6.	Below Matriculates including illiterates	205.74	196.95	-4.3
Total		553.36	570.19	+3.0

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training.

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Despite massive investments made in the previous plans the share of total work force is about 10%. During the period between March '79 and March '80 organised employment has increased from 10.94 lakhs to 11.15 lakhs. The share of women employment in the organised sector has remained stagnant at 12%. During the above period it increased from 1.35 lakhs to 1.42 lakhs. Details are given below.

Organised Employment During March 1979 and March 1980.
(in 000's)

Sectors.	March 1979			March 1980		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Public	673.2	79.9	753.1	691.1	85.5	776.6
Private	285.6	55.3	340.9	281.8	56.3	338.1
Total	958.8	135.2	1094.0	972.9	141.8	1114.7

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training.

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

Small Farmers Development Programmes have been in operation in the entire state. Since inception of this programme up to the end of March '80, the number of persons who have benefitted by this programme comes to about 3.70 lakhs. The expenditure incurred was Rs.1021.378 lakhs.

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Drought Prone Area Programme is in operation in 19 districts of the state and has created employment opportunities to an extent of 1.09 lakh Man Years since inception up to end of March '80.

Employment opportunities are also being created through financial assistance given by the Public and Private Sector Banks under differential rate of interest scheme and employment promotion programme.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation has sanctioned margin money loan for self employment, for irrigation wells, irrigation pumpsets, land reclamation, horticulture, sericulture, fisheries, sheep units, bullock carts, dairy units, goat units, poultry units, piggery units and artisans in collaboration with commercial banks and other financial institutions. From March '80 to June '80 the state share released was Rs. 3.55 lakhs and the number benefitted under the scheme was about 800 families.

Law graduates belonging to Scheduled Castes are given assistance to enroll themselves as Members of Bar Council and to take up legal profession by sanctioning Rs.500*00 as enrolment fee and Rs.500=00 for purchase of Law books. In 1979-80 about 11 graduates benefitted from this Scheme.

To help educated unemployed interest subsidy is being sanctioned to Engineering degree and Diploma holders (3 years) who have set up an industry and have taken loan from any of the financial institutions recognised by the Government of India. Maximum interest subsidy is being given for 3 years in industrially forward districts and 5 years in industrially backward districts, from the date of commencement of repayment. Interest subsidy allowed is the difference between 7 per cent and the bank rate. Up to M_{arch} '80 the amount sanctioned as interest subsidy was Rs.10.9 lakhs and the number of units benefitted was 142.

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Under the scheme to provide seed money the amount sanctioned was Rs.2.5 crores (since inception up to March '80) and the number of units benefitted was 2500.

Employment content of the Annual Plan 1981-82 has been estimated by making use of the sector wise employment- norms, which have been developed by using the available meagre data. During 1981-82 an outlay of Rs.450 crores is likely to generate about 13.84 lakhs employment opportunities including both continuing and new employment. Of this 13.84 lakhs employment opportunities 45.61 thousand may be new employment. Sector - wise details are given below.

Estimated Employment Generation During 1981-82.

Sl. No.	Sectors	Employment generated (in 000's)
1.	Agriculture and Soil Conservation	166.70
2.	Animal Husbandry	4.27
3.	Forestry	25.41
4.	Fisheries	3.38
5.	Co-operation	8.69
6.	Community Development	0.29
7.	Major and Medium Irrigation*	778.12
8.	Minor Irrigation	34.60
9.	Power	116.89
10.	Roads	60.08
11.	Ports and Harbours	0.76
12.	Industries	30.38
13.	Education	5.88
14.	Health	8.18
15.	Housing	49.19
16.	Others	92.10
Total		1384.92

* Including outlay of Rs.25.50 crores for Irrigation Projects pending approval.

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Although our plan schemes have created substantial employment opportunities the number of job seekers has been increasing and it is more so among the educated unemployed. A major education reform is necessary to tackle this problem. However in an attempt to absorb them in productive works, Government of Karnataka is implementing a Stipendiary Employment Scheme for utilising the services of post-graduates, graduates, and diploma holders who are on the live register of Employment Exchanges. The scheme covers those persons from among the families which have not got adequate income with less than Rs.3,600 per year and no earning member in the family. The persons are being employed on a fixed stipend of Rs.150 per month in developmental programmes located as near as possible to their place of residence within the taluka. Under the scheme, up to the end of June '80, 13,791 persons have been employed. It will be continued during 1981-82.

To give the programme a direction and purpose, the idea of giving these graduates/post-graduates/diploma holders, vocational training in certain crafts either to become self employed or to get jobs has been considered. The objective of the scheme is not only one of utilisation of the services of these people for developmental activities, but also to help those who are willing to have their own means of living by giving them training in vocational skills to become self employed. It is necessary to dovetail the training aspects of the programme with that of giving benefit to remove the feeling among the beneficiaries, being utilised for purposes of routine work instead of giving them training to get a job in the normal activities of the society. A careful examination of various activities has led to identification of the following areas on which plans are being further formulated.

- a) Training in correspondence, maintenance of files and elementary knowledge in accounts etc.,
- b) Training in promotion of Family Welfare.
- c) Training in Salesmanship.
- d) Training in Sericulture as demonstrators,

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- e) Shop Floor training for Diploma holders,
- f) Adult Education Programme for Supervisors' jobs.

Under the Employment Affirmation Scheme which is to be extended during 1981 March-June season to another 28 talukas taking the total number of talukas under the scheme to 137. It is estimated that about eight lakh landless agricultural labourers are likely to register for wage employment during the slack agricultural season. Judging on the turnover for work during 1980 March-June season it is estimated that not less than five lakh landless agricultural labourers are likely to turn out and will get wage employment at Rs.5=00 per day under this scheme during 1981 March-June season. This is a substantial step in alleviating the misery of the poor landless agricultural labourers in providing them employment and by giving wages partly in cash and partly food grains.

Karnataka's experience with Employment Affirmation Scheme shows that the decision to restrict this programme to the slack agricultural season has resulted in an easier combination of programmes and effective flow of benefits without affecting the supply of labour during the busy agricultural season. Measures are also being initiated to organise functional literacy classes and training programmes in certain crafts like Carpentry, Masonry work etc., at the work spots. This should help them to take to self employment at a later stage. Efforts are made to absorb as many of the landless agricultural labourers as possible who seek work under Employment Affirmation Schemes which are in operation under special programmes like the Small Farmers Development Agency and the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT & BLOCK PLANNING

The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) which was initiated during 1978-79 in 2300 selected blocks all over the country is a synthesis of the strategies tested and found effective from the experience of implementing special programmes like SFDA, DPAP and CAD. The main objectives of IRDP are to raise rural families of identified target group above the 'Poverty Line' and to create substantial additional opportunities of employment in the rural areas. The programme has focussed on target groups comprising of small/marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers, rural artisans, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to provide full employment and a better standard of living through productive programmes with definite time-frame.

In the past, the rural development programmes were often executed individually and in isolation without taking the family as the unit and the attainment of economic viability as the objective. The IRDP now being taken in selected blocks aim at making the family economically viable and self-sufficient with maximum emphasis on utilisation of local resources. All those who are engaged in the administration of this programme must be fully aware of the enormous responsibility of correctly identifying thousands of rural families, drawing up a package of investment activities for each of them, providing inputs (including institutional finance), technical advice and services, forging linkages with other programmes both horizontally and vertically and creating necessary facilities for marketing and other follow-up action. It may not be practicable for the poor people to draw up schemes for their own advancement and therefore, the beneficiaries are to be fully involved in the selection of schemes for them. It would be totally pointless to impose a scheme on an unwilling or reluctant beneficiary. The beneficiary himself should be convinced of the usefulness of the scheme for himself and his family. His motivation and morale are to be always kept in view so that he takes care of the investment with unflagging interest. The success of the programme will create the climate for

further progress and this will have snow-balling effect over a period of time. The rush to achieve the targets in the short run, without due regard to the basic objectives of the programme should be resisted.

The existing special beneficiary oriented programmes viz., SFDA, DPAP and CAD which largely help for uplifting the weaker sections will be utilised depending upon their relevance in particular areas to achieve the object of full employment and increasing production. It is proposed to bring about this by developing primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. In the primary sector, programmes like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forestry Development will be intensified. In the secondary sector, programmes for village and cottage industries, small scale industries, skill formation and supporting services will be substantially strengthened. Tertiary sector will be developed by creating facilities for organisation of marketing, processing and allied activities so as to absorb increasing number of local people.

Karnataka has been allotted 85 IRD Blocks (see Annex I to this Chapter) of which, 43 blocks are intensive blocks having an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs per year per block and 42 are normal blocks having an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs per year per block. Of these, 40 IRD Blocks (20 Intensive and 20 normal blocks) are located in SFDA areas, 25 IRD blocks (13 intensive and 12 normal blocks) are located in DPAP areas and 20 IRD blocks (10 intensive and 10 normal blocks) are located in CAD areas. The list of IRD blocks district-wise and programme-wise is indicated in annexe. The IRD Programme is being implemented by the District Rural Development Societies established in each district. The IRD programmes have received the highest priority in the State.

A base line survey of the situation in the block is an essential starting point for the formulation of a block level plan. This is essential for two reasons. In the first place, it provides a bench mark survey against which further progress made in the development of the block be measured. Secondly, a base line survey also facilitates an assessment of the prevailing situation and identification of the gaps and therefore facilitates the tasks of formulation of the developmental programmes and schemes to be included in the plan. The base line survey is already been taken up in State with a cluster approach consisting 5 or 6 villages in each block.

Under cluster approach the benefits could be provided to the identified persons in the cluster which has an advantage of effective supervision and infrastructure development for the beneficiary oriented programmes. It is proposed to conduct house hold survey to ascertain the present level of economic conditions of the families and other details like their skills, aptitudes, etc. and chalk out plan comprising of package of programmes required to raise the income level of the family above the poverty line. Considerable number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would be covered.

The programmes under TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment) are also being implemented in IRDP blocks.

The block-wise Banking Plans have been prepared by the Agriculture Refinance and Development Corporation, Bangalore for the smooth flow of credit for the implementation of beneficiary oriented programmes.

It is proposed to restructure the rural development hierarchy at different levels. At the village level, the Village Level Worker will function as a multipurpose

functionary and his jurisdiction will be defined keeping Panchayat Boundary as the unit. The norm of 400 and 600 families for coverage by a VLW in intensive irrigated/ malnad areas and in dry areas respectively is proposed to be followed. The VLW will be primarily responsible for planning keeping the family as unit. He would establish the necessary linkage in the plan between the economic programmes, institutional credit needed programmes and the social inputs programmes so that the planning for the family become meaningful. In the village though priority will be given to poorest among the poor that will not be to the exclusion of other population as they are likely to be those who have some wherewithal to stand on their own needing guidance and technical know-how. Planning for merely for the target groups to the exclusion of others will not lend itself to a meaningful comprehensive plan as resources which are limited will have to be fully utilised and the resources of those above the poverty line will certainly help the target groups in getting employment etc. At the block level, the BDO will co-ordinate the work of the VLWs and will be the one who looks after rural development. He is likely to be assisted by 6 or 7 extension officers of different disciplines. The jurisdiction of the Assistant Commissioners will also be reduced with a view to ensure better co-ordination of the rural development programmes at the block level. The village level worker will be responsible for preparation of individual beneficiary programmes.

It is also proposed to have a separate department for "Rural Development & Panchayat Raj" for the effective implementation of special economic programmes.

The voluntary organisations and other institutions including industrial enterprises could be involved in the process of rural development. These agencies could be associated in the preparation and implementation of block plans. They will also contribute in terms of cash and kind. At the State Level, it is proposed to have a co-ordinating Bureau.

Area Planning for full employment:

A part from the blocks selected for Integrated Rural Development, Government of India have sanctioned IRD Programmes for the blocks not covered under special programmes like SFDA, DPAP and CADA for the implementation of the schemes under Area Planning for full employment. The selection of the blocks have been done on the basis of criteria indicated by the Government of India, so far 31 blocks have been selected for this programme and the district-wise break up of the blocks are as hereunder:

Sl. No.	District	Blocks selected during			Total No. of Blocks
		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	
1.	Bangalore	1. Bangalore South 2. Anekal	3. Doddaballa- pur 4. Nelamangala	5. Devana- halli 6. Hosakote 7. Ramanagaram 8. Magadi	8
2.	Bijapur	1. Indi	-	-	1
3.	Chickmagalur	1. Mudigere	-	2. Tarikere 3. Chickma- galur 4. Sringeri 5. Koppa	5
4.	Chitradurga	1. Holalkere	2. Hiriyur 3. Molakal- muru		3
5.	Dakshina Kanna-da	1. Belthangadi	2. Sullia	3. Puttur	3
6.	Kodagu	-	1. Virajpet	2. Somwarpet 3. Madikeri	3
7.	Kolar	-	1. Chikkaballa- pur 2. Gauribidanur 3. Malur	-	3
8.	Shimoga	-	1. Sagar 2. Thirthahalli	-	2
9.	Tumkur	-	1. Chikkanaya- kanahalli		1
10.	Mandya	-	-	1. K.R. Pet	1
11.	Raichur	-	-	1. Yelburga	1
				Total	31

The blocks selected for this programme will have an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs per block for the first year and goes on increasing for the next four years at the rate of Rs.1.00 lakh more per block per year for the programme. In addition, for conducting base line surveys and preparation of perspective block plans an amount of Rs.0.60 lakh is provided to each block.

The research organisations like Asian Institute for Rural Development, Bangalore, Institute of Public Opinion, New Delhi, Institute of Development Studies, Mysore etc. are involved in conducting house hold surveys and preparation of perspective block plans for the blocks selected under this programme. These surveys will identify the target groups in all the villages in the block and suggest suitable beneficiary oriented programmes. Besides, the surveys also contain the analysis of resource inventory and programmes for fuller exploitation of resources, both human and natural.

Detailed guidelines have been prepared in the Planning Department for effective local level planning for blocks. These are intended to integrate all plan schemes, special schemes of rural development, Employment Affirmation Scheme, and all other programmes in a block under area approach, introducing within it the clustre of villages approach. New proposals for evolving an appropriate planning and implementation machinery at the district level and at the block level are under active consideration of the Government.

ANNEXURE ILIST OF SELECTED TALUKS/BLOCKS FOR INTENSIVE, AND
NORMAL I.R.D. PROGRAMME (KARNATAKA)C.A.D.Raichur District:

1. Koppal*
2. Gangavathi*
3. Manvi*
4. Sindhanur*
5. Devadurga
6. Raichur*

Belgaum District:

7. Bailahangal
8. Chickodi*
9. Hukkeri

Mandya District:

10. Mandya*
11. Malavalli*
12. Maddur
13. Nagamangala
14. Pandavapura
15. Srirangapatna

Dharwar District:

16. Gadag
17. Navalgund
18. Nargund

Bijapur District:

19. Biligi*
20. Mudhol

S.F.D.A.Mysore District:

1. Chamarajanagar*
2. Heggadevanakote*
3. Kollegal*
4. Nanjangud*
5. T. Narasipura*
6. Yelandur*
7. Mysore
8. Gundlupet*
9. Periyapatna
10. K.R. Nagar
11. Hunsur.

Shimoga District:

12. Channagiri*
13. Shikaripura*
14. Honnali*
15. Bhadravathi
16. Shimoga

Bellary District:

17. H.B. Halli
18. Bellary
19. Hospet*
20. Siruguppa*
21. Kudlaji*
22. Sandur

Hassan District:

23. Alur
24. Belur
25. Sakaleshpur
26. C.R. Patna
27. Hassan
28. Arsikere

Bidar District:

29. Bidar
30. Santapur
31. Basavakalyana
32. Bhalki*

Gulbarga District:

33. Chincholi*
34. Afzalpur*
35. Gulbarga, 36. Chittapur
37. Sedam*
38. Jevargi*
39. Aland

North Kanara District:

40. Mundgod*

D.P.A.P.Tumkur District:

1. Koratagere*
2. Madhugiri*
3. Pavagada*

Chitradurga District:

4. Chitradurga
5. Challakere
6. Jagalur*

Kolar District:

7. Bangarpet
8. Bagepalli
9. Chintamani
10. Gudibanda*
11. Kolar
12. Mulbegal
13. Sidlaghatta*
14. Srinivasapura*

Belgaum District:

15. Soundatti*
16. Ramadurga*
17. Gokak

Dharwad District:

18. Ron*
19. Ranebennur
20. Kundagol*
21. Haveri*

Bellary District:

22. Hadagali*

Raichur District:

23. Kustagi
24. Lingasugur

Chickmagalur District:

25. Kadur.

*Blocks selected for intensification.

