



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

510

# ECONOMIC SURVEY

## 1995 - 96

PLANNING, INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE AND STATISTICS AND  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT

MARCH 1996

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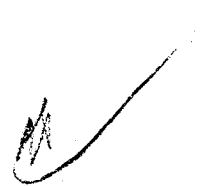
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# ECONOMIC SITUATION



**ECONOMIC SITUATION**

The overall performance of the State's economy during the current year appears to be much better. It is anticipated that the growth of output during 1995-96 in the State may be about 5.3 per cent as against 4.8 percent in 1994-95. The performance of industrial and infrastructural sectors appears to be normal this year despite persisting power shortages which have been accentuated in the current year due to a steep fall in hydel power generation caused by deficiency of monsoons. With regard to the foodgrains production, although a marginal improvement is anticipated during this year compared to that of 1994-95. The overall production in agriculture may still be marginally less compared to 1993-94 level. This is because of not so favourable seasonal conditions and ill-distributed rainfall in the State compared to the good monsoon for the eighth consecutive year in the country as a whole. The level of plan investment in the State continues to be high. A larger flow of institutional finance and private investment is also expected. Although the progress under special employment programmes is impressive the overall employment situation is still a cause for concern with increasing number of job seekers in the employment exchanges. Inflation rate as reflected in the Wholesale prices has significantly declined during the current year. But the same is not reflected in the consumer prices and relatively higher rate of increase in consumer prices during the year is still a matter of concern.

**Growth of Income**

During 1980's both the National economy as well as Karnataka State economy registered a significantly higher growth compared to earlier decades. The annual average growth in Karnataka (real income) was 4.7 per cent during the decade of 1980's as against 5.4 per cent in the country as a whole. However, the performance of Karnataka's economy during the current decade so far has registered a further improvement. The annual average growth rate in Karnataka's economy during the period from 1990-91 to 1995-96 is placed at about 5.6 per cent. The corresponding growth rate in the national economy is placed at 4.5 per cent. In the year 1991-92, the year which witnessed a serious crisis in external balances and internal economic difficulties the growth in the national economy was only 1.1 per cent with severe recessionary conditions in industry. But there was a quick recovery in subsequent years and the economy has registered a growth rate of 4.3 per cent in each of the two years 1992-93 and 1993-94. In 1994-95 the growth

was as high as 6.3 per cent in the country's economy. During the current year, the growth is anticipated to be about 6.2 per cent. In contrast, the Karnataka State's economy does not appear to have been much affected by the recessionary trends observed elsewhere in the country. Indeed during the year 1991-92 when the national economy has registered only a very marginal growth of 1.1 per cent, Karnataka's economy has registered nearly 12.6 per cent growth, although part of this high growth during that year in the State is due to relatively lower base in the previous year. As per the partially revised estimates of State income, the year 1993-94 was also a good year growth-wise for the State with about 7.9 per cent growth achieved. During the year 1994-95 the State is anticipated to have achieved about 4.8 per cent growth in the economy as per the quick estimates of State income. In other words, the growth during 1994-95 is expected to be higher than anticipated in the last year's Survey. During the current year the growth of output is anticipated to be 5.3 per cent. During 1990's so far, the growth in the State's economy comes to about 5.6 per cent on an average per annum. That the State could achieve such a high growth rate in recent years, despite not so favourable seasonal conditions and power supply compared to the country as a whole indicates that the secondary and tertiary sectors in the State have performed well and also the State has realised substantial value added in agricultural output.

### **Prices**

The wholesale price situation during the current year has significantly improved exhibiting definite trends of decline in the rate of inflation as measured by Wholesale Price Index (WPI). But still, the prices situation continues to be a cause for concern in as much as the consumer prices continued to increase at a higher rate than the rate of increase in Wholesale Prices. The annual rate of inflation on point to point basis as measured by the Wholesale Price Index in the country stood at 5 per cent for the week ending 20th Jan.1996, touching the lowest level during the last six years. This is as against 11.1 per cent during the corresponding period of last year. The inflation computed on the basis of the consumer price index for industrial workers for the first eight months of 1995-96 stood at 10.4 per cent as against 9 per cent during the corresponding period of the previous year. The WPI at 298.1 during the week ending January 20, 1996 marks an increase of 4.6 per cent during the first nine-and-a-half months of the current year. The variations in the prices of major groups upto Nov.1995 indicate that during the current year, the increase in the prices of 'primary articles' which include food articles, non -

food articles and minerals has been relatively higher at 6.1 per cent between March and November 1995. It was 5.3 per cent for 'manufactured products' and the index for 'fuel, power and lubricants' has very marginally declined by 0.15 per cent. During the first 8 months of the current year, although the index of Primary articles has gone up by 4.8 per cent, the price rise was higher for food articles (17.1%). The prices of pulses have gone up by 6.9 per cent over and above an increase of about 8.4 per cent during 1994-95. Under non-food articles, while the prices of fibres have declined considerably, during the current year, the prices of oilseeds which have gone up steeply during previous year, have further risen significantly during the current year. The prices of oilseeds as obtained at the end of Dec.95 are higher by more than 10 per cent compared to Dec.94. During the year under reference the oilseeds prices have gone up by about 3.8 per cent between March and Dec.1995. Thus if the prices of oilseeds were to follow the same trends as last year, during the last quarter of the current year the prices of oilseeds may further go up substantially. While the higher rate of increase in the prices of pulses and other food articles and oilseeds is a matter for concern, the declining prices of fibres particularly cotton is equally disadvantageous to Karnataka, because the State produces surplus of cotton. Among the manufactured products, the prices upto October 1995 show that during the current year, the prices of 'paper and paper products' have gone up steeply (11.6%) the prices of 'Sugar, Kandasari and Gur', 'Rubber and plastic products' and textiles have gone up by 7 to 8 per cent during the current year upto Oct. 1995. However, the price increase in respect of edible oils, 'chemicals and chemical products' have been relatively lower (2%). As per the All India WPI during the first eight months of the current year the price increases among the commonly consumed commodities have been Chillies (58%) Jowar (50%), Tea (24%), Bajra (12%), Moong (18%), Tobacco (31%). In contrast, a significant decline is seen in the prices of Gram and Coffee.

There is no comprehensive Wholesale Price Index for Karnataka comparable to that of All India. There is only a Wholesale Price Index for Agricultural commodities for Karnataka. The Wholesale Price Index of agricultural commodities in Karnataka shows that the prices of agricultural commodities in general have declined marginally during the current year upto November 1995. While the prices of cereals have marginally gone up during the period by 1.9 per cent, the prices of pulses as in the entire country have gone up by about 12.3 per cent during the first eight months. This is over and above the increase of nearly 25 per cent in the prices of pulses during 1994-95. The prices

of 'condiments and spices' group have registered a high increase of about 41 per cent. The prices of oilseeds in Karnataka have declined during the period by about six per cent compared to an increase of 5.6 per cent during the corresponding period of last year. The index of miscellaneous group has come down by nearly 11.6 per cent. This is largely due to a fall in the prices of coffee, which had gone up abnormally during the previous year. Two more commodities of common consumption whose prices have gone up significantly during the first eight months of the current year are Ragi (11.5%) and Gur (13.4%). The prices of Jowar which have marginally risen at the All India level have also declined in Karnataka by about 4 per cent during the period.

As per the available consumer price indices the prices at the consumer level (retail prices) particularly of the commodities consumed by common people continued to increase during the current year. The Consumer Price Index for Industrial workers (CPI) has gone up from 293 in March 1995 to 321 by November 1995, thereby increasing by nearly 9.6 per cent in eight months. The Consumer Price Index had also gone up by about 9 per cent in the previous year. Trends in consumer prices in Karnataka are more or less the same as at the All India level. The CPI of Karnataka has gone up by 7.3 per cent during the first eight months of the current year compared to 9.6 per cent at All India level. ie. in Karnataka the Consumer Prices in general have registered a lower rate of increase during the current year compared to All India. Similar trends are observed in respect of CPI for Agricultural Labourers which reflect the trends in prices of articles consumed by agricultural labourers. The CPI for Agricultural Labourers in Karnataka has gone up by 6.5 per cent as against an increase of 8.5 per cent at the National level during the first eight months of the current year. It may also be noted in this context that the consumer prices have gone up on an average by more than 9 per cent per annum during the last 10 years both in the country and also in Karnataka.

### **Budgetary Trends**

The State Budget for 1995-96 envisaged a total expenditure of Rs.10859.58 crores which is about Rs.1583.50 crores higher (17.07%) than 1994-95 (RE). The aggregate receipts are placed at Rs.10607.95 crores, which is about 14.2% higher over the receipts of 1994-95. The overall deficit anticipated during the current year is Rs.327.84 crores taking into account the negative opening balance of Rs.76.22 crores. However, this gap is anticipated to be reduced by about Rs.244.85 crores through additional resource mobilisation. It is

also anticipated that this deficit may be further reduced by the end of the year through buoyancy expected in tax collection and greater efficiency in tax administration.

Under Receipts, the aggregate receipts during the current year are anticipated to go up by about Rs.1304.33 crores or by 14.02% over those of the previous year. Own tax revenues of the State are expected to go up by 16% and the growth in the share in Central taxes is 26.72% during the current year. The non - tax revenues are anticipated to go up by 21.04% over the previous year's level, out of which the grants from the centre are expected to increase by nearly 32.73% . The capital receipts are anticipated to be less by Rs.110.77 crores (-6.1%) compared to 1994-95. The low growth in capital receipts is largely due to a negative growth in recoveries of loans and advances and net Public Account, Contingency Fund and Inter State Settlement. Capital receipts through internal debt are also expected to register only a moderate growth of about 17.23%. It is to be observed in this context that the tax revenues as a proportion of total receipts is about 61.80% in the budget estimates for 1995-96. The per capita own tax revenue of the State is expected to go up to Rs.1052.66 compared to Rs.920.36 during 1994-96. The tax effort of Karnataka as measured by per capita State's own tax revenue as percentage of per capita State income was 17.2 in 1993-94 (BE) which is highest among all States.

On the expenditure side, the capital expenditure is envisaged to increase by about 8.72% during the current year, whereas the revenue expenditure is expected to go up by about 18.84 over 1994-95.

The aggregate expenditure envisaged in the budget for 1995-96 is Rs.10859.58 crores which consists of development expenditure (70.50%) and non - development expenditure (29.50%). The development expenditure is anticipated to go up during the current year by 17.6 per cent over that of 1994-95 and the non-development expenditure by 15.9 per cent. Within the development expenditure, among Economic Services, the budget envisaged a higher rate of increase in expenditure on Agriculture and Allied Services (47.67%) followed by Industries and Minerals (17.76%) and Rural Development (15.58%). Under Social and Community Services, expenditure is envisaged to go up on Housing and Urban Development (65.75%) followed by Medical and Public Health (26.14%) and Education, Sports etc. (15.06%) over 1994-95. The plan and non plan classification of expenditure shows a higher growth of 27.91% in the plan expenditure on Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes over the previous year. The State plan outlay



is expected to increase by about 34% in the current year and increase in respect of irrigation projects pending approval is 20% during 1995-96 compared to 1994-95. The Non - plan expenditure is projected to increase by 12.8 per cent in 1995-96 over the level of 1994-95.

### **Plans**

The outlay approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan of Karnataka 1992-97 is Rs.12300 crores at 1991-92 prices and a big step - up in State plan investment is envisaged to be more than double in real terms over that of Seventh plan.

The Eighth Five Year Plan was launched in an environment of Economic Policy changes undertaken by Government of India. The Eighth Plan aims at achieving an annual growth of 5.6 per cent in the State's economy as against 5.2 per cent during the Seventh Plan. The plan accords highest priority to development of crucial infrastructure like irrigation, power etc. At the same time the plan aims at improving the well - being of people by intensifying the poverty - alleviation programmes and Minimum Needs Programme both in urban and rural areas.

The approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1995-96 is Rs.3575 crores which constitutes 20.3% of the Eighth Five Year Plan in real terms. Out of which Rs 620 crores (17.31%) is earmarked for the Zilla Panchayat Sector. However, the budgetted outlay for current year is Rs.3758.28 crores, 34% higher than the previous year's Revised Estimates. The Annual Plan 1995-96 gives high priority to the development of core infrastructural sectors viz., irrigation & power. It also aims at maximisation of growth, poverty alleviation, improvement in the quality of life of people through intensifying the rural development programmes.

With regard to intersectoral allocations, about 68% of the budgetted outlay is allocated to Economic Services. The core sectors viz., Irrigation and Energy account for about 42 percent of the total Annual Plan outlay for 1995-96. The total investment envisaged in the Annual Plan 1995-96 for Irrigation is Rs.882.62 crores and for Energy sector Rs.689 crores.

The Budgetted outlay for 1995-96 towards Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes (Government of India's share) is Rs.890 crores which is higher than the previous year's revised estimates by 27.87%. During the current year 47.5% of the total Central plan outlay is earmarked for Social Services and the rest for Economic Services. Among Economic Services, Rural Development received higher share of 35.41% of the total outlay during 1995-96.

The State has managed to obtain substantial external assistance for a number of development projects. The aggregate expenditure of all these projects by the end of 1994-95 was Rs.1770.66 crores. During the current year as much as Rs.912.57 crores is provided for these projects. During 1995-96, the State Level Coordination Committee has cleared Five Projects involving a total cost of Rs.3224.08 crores, out of which Rs.544.31 crores (16.88%) is the State Share.

The outlay for the District Sector in the Annual Plan 1995-96 is Rs.620 crores. In addition to this, Zilla Panchayats receive Rs.480.31 crores as share from Government of India for Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The District Sector outlay is distributed among the various districts of the State on a set of objective criteria. The sector - wise allocations within each District are done in such a way that the local needs of the people are reflected in the District Plan. Later the District Plans are integrated into the State plan.

## **Agriculture**

Agricultural production is anticipated to decline marginally during the current year, especially production in Kharif season due to unfavourable seasonal conditions and uneven distribution of rainfall. During 1995 Kharif season, the State received 873 mm rainfall against normal rainfall of 932 mm in 47 talukas mainly in Belgaum, Dharwad, Chitradurga and Shimoga experienced deficit rains. The agricultural production in Rabi season is anticipated to be normal but during summer it is anticipated to decline due to water stress.

The production of foodgrains is anticipated to be around 83.42 lakh tonnes in the current year which is marginally higher than previous year's achievement of 81.53 lakh tonnes but lower than the production of 1993-94 (86.59 lakh tonnes). Similar trends are anticipated with regard to cereals and pulses productions also. The other important crops in which significant fall in production is anticipated during the current year are oilseeds, sugarcane etc. During the last 10 to 15 years larger fluctuations in agricultural production are observed in the State, particularly foodgrains. Because the agricultural sector in the State is more susceptible to vagaries of monsoon compared to all India situation. This is mainly due to low percentage of assured irrigation (20%) in the State compared to the national average of 30 per cent and more than 75 per cent of the cropped area in the State is rainfed. Therefore any deficiency in the quantum as well as distribution of rainfall results in substantial decline in agricultural output. The growth achieved in agriculture and allied activities in the State was significantly lower compared to All India in the earlier decades. For 1980-90 the overall growth recorded in agriculture and allied sector in Karnataka was about 2.7 per cent per annum as against 4.5 per cent in All India as reflected in the estimates of State / National income. However during 1990s inspite of not so favourable seasonal conditions, the growth of agricultural production in Karnataka appears to have been significantly improved and average yields of some crops viz., rice and maize are higher in the State compared to All India. However from 1994-95 there is again a set back to agriculture in the State. During 1994-95 as per the provisional figures the annual targets in respect of many crops were not realised except cotton where the achievement is 16 per cent higher than the target. During the current year, as already stated, the growth of agricultural output is likely to be moderate in the State compared to anticipated bumper output in the country as a whole. However, an interesting feature of the State's agricultural sector is that more remunerative/commercial crops are grown in the State in a greater proportion compared to many other States. This has resulted in obtaining relatively higher agricultural income per unit of land / investment in the State. For instance the per capita income of agriculture in the State during the triennium ending 1989-90 was Rs.1740 compared to Rs.1522 for All India.

Horticultural crops and plantation crops like arecanut and coffee are extensively grown in Karnataka and production of almost all the horticultural crops is expected to be marginally higher during the current year over the previous year. The State has made good progress in Dairy Development in recent decades. The

production of milk has gone up by about 8 per cent per annum on an average during the decade 1981-91. During the current year also production of milk is anticipated to go up by about 7.6% over the previous year. Similarly egg and wool production are also anticipated to go up during 1995-96. However the production of fish which declined substantially in the two years i.e. 1987-88 and 1988-89 has picked up since 1989-90 onwards. During 1995-96 the anticipated fish production is placed at 2.6 lakh tones as against 2.4 lakh tones during 1994-95.

Recently, an Agricultural Policy has been formulated by the Government of Karnataka. The main thrust of this Policy is to formulate a strategy that can give a rate of growth in agriculture to the tune of 4.5 per cent per annum closer to a rate which was achieved during the first-half or 1980's. This new Agricultural Policy aims at giving industrial approach to Agriculture in the State. Towards this, the Policy contemplates a strategy which would be one of giving incentives and safeguards of the type given to industry. This Policy Resolution also envisages creation of economic and social infrastructures, to encourage the private sector investment in agriculture, strengthening of institutional credit facilities along with restructuring of the existing credit institutions. The other important measures contemplated in the Agricultural Policy are : Starting of a new Apex Institution known as Karnataka Agricultural Finance Corporation with equity participation of Government of Karnataka, private and public sector commercial banks, reforms in irrigation sector through top - down to bottom - up approach, development of dryland farming on watershed basis, price and marketing reforms, development of markets, revitalising research, technology, and extension, policy towards improvement of horticulture, floriculture, aquaculture, dairying and animal husbandry and animal health, agricultural export policy, formulation of district agricultural plan, based on agro - climatic regional planning approach, institutional framework for peoples' participation and safeguarding the interest of the poor.

### **Industry**

Nearly a quarter of the State Income in Karnataka comes from Secondary Sector of which more than 75 per cent is accounted for by manufacturing. - The Liberalisation Policies introduced during 1991 and New Industrial Policy of Karnataka introduced in 1993 have given a fillip to the industrial growth in the State. As a consequence there has been a significant progress in the development of Industry in recent years including infrastructure and institutional framework for

industrial development. In the State the average growth rate of industrial production over the period 1981-82 to 1993-94 was about 6.5% as against 7.9% in the country. However during 1992-93 and 1993-94 the industrial output has registered an increase of 6.69% and 7.22% respectively. 1993-94 is the latest year for which indices of industrial production in the state are available. These indices reveal that the growth of output in manufacturing was almost stable from 1990-91, 6.4% in 1990-91, 6.4% in 1991-92, 6.7% in 1992-93 and a marginally higher growth during 1993-94. During 1993-94 the growth in basic metals and alloys industry is higher at about 13.57% followed by non - metallic mineral products 12.5%, transport equipment and exports and paper and paper products 11% and electrical machinery and appliances 7.57%. The data on production of selected industries reveal mixed trends during the current year upto November. While there has been a substantial increase in production of sugar, cigarettes, soap, urea, wrist - watches, paper and steel ingots, the production is anticipated to have declined in silk fabrics, saleable steel, cement, sandalwood oil and alluminium.

During the current year a significant improvement is observed in development of smallscale industry, particularly investment in small scale industrial sector during the first eight months is anticipated to have gone up by 32.8% compared to last year. There were 4763 industrial sheds in the State in 124 industrial estates at the end of 1994-95, 827 acres of land has been developed and allotted to 596 units, 277 new industrial units have been registered. Sericulture industry produced 77.6 thousand tonnes of cocoons and marketed 56 thousand tonnes during 1994-95. Silk industry in Karnataka earned foreign exchange worth of Rs.18642 lakhs during 1994-95, in value terms, the share of the State in All India Exports of silk products is about 19.9% (20%).

### **Economic Infrastructure**

The development of Economic Infrastructure in the field of Irrigation, Power, Transport and Communications in the State is encouraging during the current year. The cumulative irrigation potential to be created by the end of 1995-96 under Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation (Surface water only) is anticipated at 25.19 hectares against an ultimate irrigation potential of 45 lakh hectares. As per "Bachawat Award" if the State has to fully utilise its share of Krishna water by 2000 A.D. the tempo of works requires to be increased enormously in the years to come. During the year 1995-96 the additional potential likely to be created from major and

medium irrigation projects is about 67 thousand hectares. The additional potential from Upper Krishna Project is about 36 thousand hectares and about 8 thousand hectares from Hemavathy project. In respect of Minor Irrigation (Surface Water) an additional potential of nine thousand hectares is expected. The major portion of investment on major and medium irrigation have gone for construction of storage dams and initial reaches of canals, particularly in Upper Krishna Project. These investments will yield benefits in later years.

The installed capacity of power generation in the State during 1995-96 is likely to be 3524.14 MW, comprising 2554.19 MW of hydel power, 967.92 MW of thermal and diesel power and 2.03 MW of wind power. But still the achievement forms only about 45 per cent of the State's ultimate hydel potential of 7750 MW. The energy generation during 1995-96 is expected to decline by 10 per cent over the level of 1994-95. The decline in hydel generation is anticipated to be 25.2 per cent this year as compared to last year. This is on account of less flow of water into the hydel reservoirs of the State. Whereas, in thermal generation significant increase of 37.5 per cent is anticipated. This increase is from Raichur Thermal Power Station, Unit IV which was commissioned during the second half of 1994-95. The power generation during 1995-96 at 19157 MUs (including 4005 MUs from Central Generating Stations and imports from other States) is expected to fall short of the unrestricted requirement of 21757 MUs by 12 per cent. An additional installed capacity of 31.43 MW will be added to the State grid during the current year. Powercuts have been imposed on industries to tide over the shortage of power.

Private Sector participation is permitted in power sector. A number of Foreign and Indian private companies have shown interest to set up large power plants in the State. For the first time in Karnataka, an installed capacity of 18 MW has been added by private companies. The percentage of transmission and distribution losses which was as high as 20.5 per cent during 1989-90 is expected to come down to 18.40 per cent during 1995-96. Transmission and distribution losses for the country as a whole is estimated to be 21.8 per cent in 1992-93. 400 KV Davangere - Nelamangala D/C 500 CKMs line and Nelamangala - Hoody D/c-70 CKMs line were completed and commissioned during March 1995. The work on 220 KV Shimoga - Davangere D/c line 150 KMs. work is completed and the line has been charged during 1995.

There is a change in the pattern of power consumption in the State in recent years. Consumption

of electricity in agriculture has increased from 41.6 per cent in 1992-93 to 46.2 per cent of the total consumption in the State during 1994-95. In respect of domestic lighting and AEH, LT Industries and water works and commercial lighting the change is negligible. The changing pattern of electricity consumption coupled with low tariff rates charged for power consumption in sectors like agriculture has seriously affected the viability of power sector and calls for an immediate review of the policy.

The total number of motor vehicles (cumulative) at the end of 1994-95 stood at 20.14 lakhs. The number of motor vehicles during 1994-95 increased by more than 1.38 lakhs in the State. The progress is anticipated to be satisfactory during the current year.

### **Employment**

Additional employment anticipated to be generated during the current year is estimated to be 4.5 lakhs. The employment in the organised sector at the end of November 1995 is 17.14 lakhs, of which, women employment constituted a little more than a quarter. In the organised sector employment, public sector accounted for about 3/4ths and private sector 1/4th during 1994-95. During the current year upto September, employment in public sector has slightly come down whereas the employment in private sector has gone up by more than 26 per cent during the first half of 1995-96 over 1994-95 level. It is redeeming to note that the women employment has been going up at a significantly higher rate in the organised sector. According to the Employment Exchanges data, the total registrants at the end of November 1995 stood at 17.4 lakhs as against 16.5 lakhs at the end of March 1995. That is the total registrants have increased by 5.4 per cent in eight months during the current year. The number of vacancies notified between April and November 1995 was 21,675 and placements effected 8574.

Sustained efforts are being made to generate wage employment, particularly in the rural area through State sponsored wage employment programmes. The wage employment generated under various special employment programmes is estimated at 8.18 crore mandays during the first eight months of the current year, of which 6.72 crores is under the targetted programmes like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and other departmental schemes and the remaining 1.46 mandays of employment is generated in the non - targetted demand - driven programmes of Employment Assurance Scheme and the State sponsored Nemmadi Programmes. Financial assistance is channelised through different State agencies to take up employment, besides offering training facilities under entrepreneur

development programmes. Despite these continued efforts, the increasing number of job seekers as reflected in the registrations in Employment Exchanges, particularly among the matriculates and below is causing serious concern. This calls for concerted efforts to ensure that the problem of unemployment does not aggravate in the years to come and more and more workforce is absorbed in productive employment.

### **Credit and Banking**

Karnataka has made great strides in developing a better network of banking and other credit institutions and also in mobilising larger institutional finances. The total number of bank branches in the State which was 755 in 1969 has gone up to 4395 by the end of March 1995, including those of Regional Rural Banks. During the current year, yet another 153 branches are anticipated to be added. It is noteworthy that the share of rural bank branches in the State is 54% in March 1995 as compared to 25% before nationalisation of banks. There has been a marked expansion in deposits and advances of commercial banks in the State. The deposits are anticipated to be Rs.24250 crores by the end of current year showing an increase of 25% over the level of last year. Similarly, advances are anticipated to be of the order of Rs.16290 crores, an increase of 26%. The credit -deposit ratio works out to 67% of the total advances. Rs.6042.51 crores are expected to go to the priority sectors during the current year which works out to 47% of the total advances. This is against 40% norm stipulated by the Government of India. The direct advances to agriculture in the State also are higher than the stipulated 18% of the total advances. The advances to the weaker sections (including SCs/STs) formed about 27% in the priority sector advances and they are expected to increase in the current year by about 6% over the level of last year.

Integrated Rural Development Programme is the most important institutional credit - linked programme for poverty - alleviation. During the current year, as many as 1.15 lakh families are anticipated to be provided assistance under the scheme and the total assistance is placed at Rs.57 crores compared to Rs.48.16 crores in 1994-95. Nearly 31% of the total assistance under IRDP goes to SCs and STs. The two State term-lending institutions viz., KSFC and KSIIDC extend considerable credit to industrial sector. The credit disbursed by the two institutions was Rs.593 crores during 1994-95 and this is expected to go up to Rs.757 crores during the current year, marking an increase of 28%. All India term - lending institutions also extend substantial financial assistance for various development programmes both in public and private sectors. The total



disbursals of All India Financial Institutions in Karnataka during 1994-95 is placed at about Rs.2062 crores.

The State has also an extensive network of cooperative credit institutions. There are 4374 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (P.A.C.S) at village level which provided short and medium term credit and 177 PCARD Banks at taluk level extending long term credit to agriculture. In addition, there are 229 urban cooperative banks, 1698 credit cooperative societies which cater to the needs of members in urban and semi urban areas.

During 1994-95, cooperative credit institutions have extended to agriculture Rs.435.11 crores, of which Rs.303.54 crores was short - term credit. During the first nine months of the current year, the total advances by PACs was of the order of Rs.483.72 crores, and in respect of short - term loans, the year's target has already been exceeded. During 1994-95, the rate of recovery of short - term loans was 81% and that of medium and long - term loans was about 60% and 46% respectively. The recovery during the first nine months of the current year indicates that the recovery rate is not encouraging.

### **Social Infrastructure**

The development of social infrastructure viz., education, health care, nutrition, drinking water, housing, social security, environment, roads etc., has been given top priority in our plans. The role of the State Government in providing social infrastructure is very essential, as it ensures basic minimum needs of life and seeks to promote a greater degree of social justice and equality in the society.

Education is given high priority and sufficient funds are provided both under plan and non - plan. A large number of programmes are being implemented to achieve universalisation of primary education by 2000 A.D. Under Education Sector, Primary Education is very crucial. In the State, though provision has been made for free and compulsory primary education to all children of 6 to 14 years age group, this goal has still not been reached. New strategies are being adopted for achieving the objective of universalisation of primary education by 2000 A.D. by providing a primary school at a walkable distance to all children; all eligible children to be enrolled in schools and participate in all school activities and should achieve atleast 80% of the learning competencies prescribed at that stage. There are about 43000 primary schools with 1.68 lakh teachers in them. The enrolment in classes I to VII

during the current year is anticipated to be a little more than 79 lakhs. To reduce the drop - out ratio in schools various schemes like distribution of free text books, distribution of free uniforms, distribution of 'Ahara' to all children studying in Standard I to IV in Government Primary Schools etc. are implemented. From 15th August 1995, the programme of 'Ahara' has been discontinued in rural areas of 119 EAS Blocks in the State as the Central Government's Nutritional Programme is being implemented. Under Central Government's Programme, rice / wheat is being given at the rate of 3 Kgs per child per month. In 2 taluks cooked food is being given on an experimental basis. In the remaining blocks and urban areas State Government's programme is being continued. Under this, processed food at the rate of 1Kg per child per month subject to 8 Kgs in a year is being given. 29.50 lakh children under Central Government's programme and 10.50 lakh children under State Government's programme are being benefitted. In order to achieve the aim of providing one teacher to one class by 2000 A.D, Government have sanctioned 5000 additional posts of teachers every year from 1993-94 to 1996-97. To provide one room for each class by 2000 AD, it is targetted to construct 12000 rooms every year. Plan provisions are made during the current year and amount released to Zilla Panchayats for repairs of Government primary school buildings; for providing basic teaching, learning materials and furniture and for providing water and sanitary facilities to Government Higher Primary Schools. The 'Operation Black Board' Scheme is implemented in the State since 1987-88. Totally 456 blocks have been covered under the scheme covering nearly 24000 schools for supplying teaching and learning materials. There are 6778 high schools in the State in which 15 lakh children are studying.

To reduce illiteracy and to provide continuing education for neo - literates, 1175 'Jana Shikshana Nilayas' were established in the State in rural areas, in addition to 333 established under 'Akshara Deepa Programme'. Total Literacy Campaign is implemented in all the districts. All the districts (except Bangalore Urban District) have opted for eradication of illiteracy in the age group of 15 to 35 years. During the current year, nearly 1.95 lakhs are anticipated to be enrolled under Mass Campaign. Under Vocational Education, enrolment of students is anticipated to be of the order of 31000 in 751 institutions.

The State is following the national pattern of three - tier health infrastructure in rendering primary health care through Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Sub - Centres and Community Health Centres. By the end of 1995-96 it is anticipated that there would be 1509 PHCs

and 8003 Sub - Centres in the State. Crude Birth Rate is expected to decline marginally from 24.9 in 1994-95 to 24.0 in 1995-96. Life expectancy, however, remains stable at 65.3 for females and 64.15 for males. The proportion of couples protected is anticipated to increase from 54.8% to 56.5% in 1995-96. The Nutrition Programme in the State consists of Supplementary Nutrition Programme and supply of foodgrains to the poor at subsidised rates. The beneficiaries under SNP are selected children below 6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers of weaker sections. More than 32 lakhs are anticipated to be benefitted under the scheme during the current year. Essential foodgrains are supplied to the poor at subsidised rates and this scheme is extended to the declared slums in the urban areas also. Foodgrains are also supplied to the tribal population at subsidised rates.

The State has taken up a massive housing programme, particularly for the poorer sections. The programme consists of distribution of house sites and construction assistance to rural landless workers and artisans. As many as 18.8 lakh sites were distributed by November 1995. The aim is to eliminate the houselessness by the turn of the century. From 1991-92 to 1994-95 (Upto November 1995) nearly 88,688 houses were constructed under Ashraya Scheme. Under Neralina Bhagya Scheme assistance is provided to replace thatched roofs with tiled roofs and during the current year it is targetted to provide 10,000 tiled roof houses.

Under rural water supply programme 9161 piped water supply schemes and 8569 miniwater supply schemes were completed by March 1995, besides sinking 1.36 lakh borewells with hand-pumps. During the current year upto November, 3613 borewells with hand-pumps and another 853 with power pumps have been sunk and 506 pipedwater supply schemes were completed.

During 1994-95, as many as 25,886 individual sanitary latrines were constructed in rural areas. During 1995-96 it is targetted to construct 1.50 lakh individual latrines, out of which 13,941 latrines were constructed upto the end of November 1995. During the current year upto November 1995 two towns were covered under urban water supply with an expenditure of Rs.26.26 crores.

There are about 1532 identified slum areas in the State with an estimated population of 11 lakhs. Slum improvement is another important MNP which has three components viz., Slum Improvement, slum clearance (construction of EWS houses) and sites and services. Under slum improvement basic amenities like roads, drainage, street lights, community halls, drinking water

supply etc., are provided. 1155 EWS houses have been constructed by the end of December 1995 to rehabilitate the slum dwellers. In addition, sites and infrastructural facilities are provided to the slum dwellers and 'Sulabha Showchalyas' are also constructed.

Significant progress has been achieved in the State in development of rural roads. The total road length in the State which was about 84000 KMS in 1970-71 has increased to 1.35 lakhs KMS in addition to upgradation of all types of roads. While 2040 villages were not connected by any road during 1980-81 this number has now come down to 171. In other words, 99.4% of the villages in the State are connected by roads, out of which nearly half of the villages are connected by all - weather roads.

Several social security programmes are implemented in the State for the destitute widows, the aged and the physically handicapped by way of providing monthly financial assistance. Further, sarees and dhotis are supplied at subsidised rates to the green card holders. This programme is also extended to slum dwellers in urban areas. During the current year nearly 21 lakh beneficiaries are covered under the scheme.

TABLE 1.1

## SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator	Unit	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (Anticipated)
<b>1. Net State Domestic Product</b>								
a) At current Prices	Rs. crores	5611	20595	26487	29198	33514 *	38-20 **	43084
b) At constant (1980-81) prices	"	5611	9160	10241	10520	11349 *	11592 **	12524
<b>2. Per Capita State Income</b>								
a) At Current Prices	Rupees	1527	4608	5633	6329	7155 *	8082 **	8934
b) At Constant (1980-81) Prices	Rupees	1527	2049	2255	2280	2423 *	2501 **	2597
<b>3. Foodgrains production</b>								
	Lakh							
	Tonnes	62.02	62.44	79.01	84.98	86.59	81.53 (P)	83.42
<b>4. Production of cotton (Lint)</b>								
	Lakh							
	Bales	5.97	6.40	9.54	8.65	7.73	9.46 (P)	9.00
<b>5. Sugarcane production</b>								
	Lakh							
	Tonnes	121.27	207.5	240.62	224.80	266.03	196.55 (P)	228.34
<b>6. Oilseed production</b>								
	Tonnes	6.50	13.39	18.12	17.55	18.89	16.92 (P)	16.44
<b>7. Irrigation potential created (cum)</b>								
(Excluding Ground water)	Lakh Hectares	18.56	22.29	22.77	23.27	24.04	24.43	25.19
<b>8. Installed capacity of Power Generation</b>								
	MW	1470	2985	3013	3109	3283	3493	3524
<b>9. Price Indices (Annual Average)</b>								
a) Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural commodities in Karnataka	81-82=100	-	202	245	259	268	346	376 a
b) Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers in Karnataka (Average of 10 Centres)	1960=100	433	1013	1221	1335	1411	1558	1715 a
c) Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers in Karnataka	1960-61=100	374	781	953	1143	1093	1223	1434 #
* Partially Revised Estimates      ** Quick Estimates								
P Provisional      a April to November 1995								
# April to October 1995								

# AGRICULTURE



**AGRICULTURE****Seasonal Conditions and Crop Prospects During 1995****a. Kharif**

In Karnataka the Kharif season commences from April and extends upto September, thereby covering pre-monsoon rains (April-May) and South-West monsoon rains (June to September). The pre-monsoon rains help for taking up land preparation and sowing of early kharif crops while south-west monsoon rains help for the sowing of regular kharif crops. The foodgrain production during kharif accounts around 75% of annual foodgrains produced in the State and it mainly depends upon timely onset and well distributed south-west monsoon rainfall which in turn contributes 71% of normal average annual rainfall.

Keeping in view the production performance of preceeding 3-4 years and anticipating favorable seasonal conditions during South-West monsoon and North-East monsoon periods, it is targeted to produce 86.01 lakh tonnes of foodgrains, (79.26 lakh tonnes of Cereals and 6.75 lakh tonnes of Pulses), 19.00 lakh tonnes of Oilseed. For annual crops ie. Cotton, Sugarcane and Tobacco, the production targets are in the order of 9.00 lakh bales, 225.00 lakh tonnes and 0.53 lakh tonnes respectively.

During Kharif season, it is targeted to produce 57.62 lakh tonnes of Cereals 5.09 lakh tonnes of Pulses and 12.54 lakh tonnes of Oilseeds.

During April 1995, the rainfall was deficit/scanty except Bangalore (Rural), Tumkur, Mandya, Chikmagalur, Gulbarga and Bidar districts where it was normal. The State received 27 mm. rainfall against normal of 38 mm.

During May 1995, good rains were received between 6-8th due to depression over Bay of Bengal. The rainfall was deficit/scanty over major parts of the State during 2nd fortnight of the month. Only Malnad, Bangalore (Urban) and Bangalore (Rural), Kolar, Dakshina Kannada, Belgaum, Bijapur, Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar districts received normal/excess rainfall during the month. In other districts, it was deficit. The actual rainfall was 73 mm. against a normal of 87 mm.



Thus, the pre-monsoon rainfall was deficit over the State and its distribution was uneven.

The onset of South-West monsoon was delayed by about 10 days in the State. The rainfall during June 1995 was 123 mm. against a normal rainfall of 182 mm. indicating a deficiency of 32% and it was not widespread/well distributed, Bangalore(Rural), Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga, Chitradurga, Kodagu, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad, Uttara Kannada, Belgaum and Gulbarga experienced deficit/scanty rainfall.

During July, the South-West monsoon was active over major parts of the State except in parts of Chitradurga, Dharwad, Belgaum and in few taluks of Gulbarga, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Tumkur and Bellary districts which hindered sowing operations to some extent in these parts. The monthly actual average rainfall of the State was 308 mm. against a normal rainfall of 285 mm.

During the month of August many taluks of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Mandya, Chikmagalur, Uttara Kannada, Bellary and Bidar experienced widespread rains. The actual average rainfall during the month was 195 mm. against the normal rainfall of 190 mm.

During September many parts of coastal, malnad, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Mysore Districts received normal/excess rainfall. In major parts of other districts it was deficit/scanty. The actual average rainfall during the month was 139 mm. as against the normal rainfall of 150 mm.

The State received 873 mm. rainfall against a normal rainfall of 932 mm. during kharif 1995 (April-September). However, 47 taluks experienced deficit rains during the South-West monsoon period (June-September), mainly in Belgaum, Dharwad, Chitradurga and Shimoga Districts.

The delayed onset of South-West monsoon and its uneven/erratic distribution during June in major parts of the State had adversely affected sowing of kharif crops. However, due to wide-spread rains during July-August the sowing operations were taken up briskly. Inter culture operations, weeding, plant protection measures, water management, top dressing, planting of sugarcane were in progress. Harvest of early sown crops like jowar, blackgram, greengram, sesamum, sunflower has commenced in parts of Mysore, Mandya, Bidar, Gulbarga and Hassan districts.

## **Crop Stand**

The early sown rainfed crops like Jowar, Maize, Ragi, Pulses (Greengram, Cowpea), Sesamum, Groundnut, Sunflower, Cotton etc., which were sown in the month of April, May and 1st fortnight of June faced acute moisture stress at the early stages of crop growth and as a result the growth was very much stunted in parts of Mysore, Hassan, Tumkur, Bellary, Chitradurga, Chikmagalur and Mandya districts. Though rains received in the month of July 1995 did help for revival of the crops to some extent it is estimated that yields of these crops will be less than the normal. In other parts, the crops are reported to be normal.

Contingent cropping plan for those districts which received deficit/scanty rainfall was drawn up anticipating normal rainfall during August. The crops advocated were Sunflower, Navane, Spreading variety of Groundnut, Horsegram, Castor, Niger, short duration varieties of Paddy and Ragi and to take up early sowing of Desi Cotton variety in Black soil areas.

## **Area Coverage**

The total area sown upto end of September 1995 as reported is 68.35 lakh hectares (Provisional) against a normal kharif area of 71.60 lakh hectares, accounting for 95.5%. The coverage during corresponding period of last year was 60.03 lakh hectares.

The coverage under Jowar, Greengram and Sesamum received a set back due to insufficient and erratic rainfall during pre-monsoon period and during June 1995. There has been more coverage under Ragi, Maize, Bajra, Tur, Blackgram and Avare than the targets due to favorable rainfall during July and August 1995.

## **b. Rabi**

The success of the Rabi season in the State depends upon September rains and North-East monsoon (October-December). Anticipating favourable and timely rains, it is targeted to produce 15.92 lakh tonnes of cereals, 2.22 lakh tonnes of pulses and 2.76 lakh tonnes of oilseeds with probable area coverage of 19.00 lakh hectares, 5.15 lakh hectares, and 6.16 lakh hectares respectively. During the last week of September major parts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Mysore received fairly good rains. During October major parts of Rabi districts ie. Belgaum, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary, Dharwad and Bidar received good rains upto 3rd week. During first fortnight of November dry weather prevailed in major parts of the State. Due to deep depression over South-East Bay of Bengal, moderate rains

were received in many parts of North-Interior Karnataka, Coastal/Malnad districts and some parts of South-Interior Karnataka between 22nd and 25th. During December, dry weather prevailed in the State.

#### Area Coverage & Crop Condition

The total area sown under various Rabi crops is 30.34 lakh hectares, against a target of 30.51 lakh hectares, accounting for 99.44%. The condition of all the crops is reported to be normal, in general except some parts of Chitradurga, Tumkur and Mysore districts.

#### c. Summer

It is targeted to cover 5.81 lakh hectares, under summer crops and to produce 7.01 lakh tonnes of cereals, 0.14 lakh tonnes of pulses and 3.70 lakh tonnes of oilseeds.

## 2. Crop Production

Targets and achievements of production of important agricultural crops in the State from 1993-94 to 1995-96 are given in Table 2.1.

**TABLE- 2.1**  
**Production of Important Agricultural Crops in Karnataka**  
Lakh Tonnes

Particulars	1993-94		1994-95(P)		1995-96 (A)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Cereals	76.70	80.29	76.50	74.94	79.26	76.61
Pulses	8.30	6.30	5.50	6.59	6.75	6.81
Foodgrains	85.00	86.59	82.00	81.53	86.01	83.42
Total (1+2)						
Oilseeds	22.16	18.89	18.99	16.92	19.00	16.44
Sugarcane	216.12	266.03	215.00	196.65	225.00	228.34
Cotton (lakh bales)	9.40	7.73	9.00	9.46	9.00	9.00
Tobacco	0.55	0.46	0.47	0.45	0.53	0.53

P: Provisional                      A: Anticipated

Source: Department of Agriculture and Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

### 3. AGRICULTURAL INPUTS

#### a. Seeds

"Seed" is the basic pivotal input in the agricultural production. The timely supply of quality seeds to the farming communities is the task assigned to everyone indulged in the process of production, distribution and maintenance of quality seed. The seed requirement is computed cropwise/varietywise taking into consideration the projected area under different crops and seed replacement norms. The seed planning in the State is done on long term perspective basis well in advance, the requirement of certified seed of different crops for the VIII Five Year Plan has been assessed. The seed replacement norms fixed by the State for different crops from the year 1990-91 to 1995-96 is as under:

Cereals	- 12 Percent
Pulses	- 2.5 to 16 Percent
Oilseeds	- 3 to 11 Percent
Cotton	- 11 Percent
All hybrids	- 100 Percent

The State Agricultural Universities are basically responsible for production and supply of breeder seeds of different crops. In addition to this, the ICAR institutions also produce and supply the breeder seed based on the demand/indent placed by the Department of Agriculture for the national improved varieties. Seed Association of India is the nodal supplying Agency of Breeder Seeds to the Private Seed Producing Agencies from 1993 kharif season onwards (as per new policy of Government of India).

The institutional agencies viz. Karnataka State Seeds Corporation Ltd., Karnataka Co-operative Oilseeds Growers Federation, Department Seed Farms and National Seeds Corporation are being involved in production and distribution of foundation and certified seeds of notified varieties. Besides these, the Private Seed Producers are also organising the production distribution of foundation/certified seed; in addition to the production/distribution of their own/preparatory variety seed (which are not covered under the purview of SEED certification) as truthfully labeled. About 25-30% of the seed requirement is distributed by the institutional seed producing agencies whereas, the balance requirement of seed is being met out by the private seed producers and farmers to farmer exchange.

The concerned seed producing and distributing agencies above are fixing both procurement and selling rates of seeds as there is no specific provision on policy pertaining to fixing the seed price, the agencies will follow their own procedures by taking various aspects like production cost, procurement rate and overhead charges.

The production and distribution of certified quality seeds in the State from the year 1993-94 to 1995-96 and the target for the year 1995-96 is as follows:

TABLE-2.2

Production & Distribution of Certified/Qualified Seeds  
Quintals

Item	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Production	366801	343853	464205
Distribution	441726	461749	498990

Source: Directorate of Agriculture.

**b. Consumption of Chemical Fertilizers**

There has been rapid increase in the consumption of fertilizers in the State. The consumption which was just about 3960 tonnes of nutrients during 1956-57 has reached a record 9.05 lakh tonnes during 1991-92. However, after decontrol of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers during 1992-93, the prices of these fertilizers have gone up and consequently, the consumption has declined. During the year 1995-96, it is programmed to achieve a consumption target around 8.40 lakh tonnes of NPK consisting of 5.25 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen, 2.40 lakh tonnes of phosphorus and 1.15 lakh tonnes of potash.

During the months of September and October 1995-96, there was severe shortage of Urea in the State. This was mainly due to stoppage of dispatches by Mangalore Chemicals and Fertiliser Ltd, the State's lead fertilizer supplier due to labour problem and inadequate availability of railway wagons to other manufacturers for timely movement. The availability of complex fertilizers was also not very comfortable due to movement problem on account of wagon shortage. However, the availability of MOP was comfortable. During Rabi/Summer season of 1995-96, so far (upto end of December 1995) the availability position of all fertilizers was satisfactory.

The fertilizer concessional price scheme introduced for the first time during Rabi 1992-93 has been continued during 1995-96 also. The scheme provides for a concession of Rs.340 to Rs.1000 per ton of decontrolled fertilizers depending upon P and K content in them. During kharif 1995, 6.28 lakh tons of decontrolled fertilizers were distributed under the scheme utilizing a concessional amount of Rs.4345.47 lakhs. Consumption of fertilizers in terms of nutrients is given in Table 2.3 and trends over two decades are furnished in Appendix 2.5.

TABLE-2.3

Consumption of Fertilizers

Year	Lakh Tonnes			
	N	P	K	Total (N+P+K)
1993-94	4.73	2.16	1.16	8.05
1994-95	4.95	2.12	1.26	8.33
1995-96				
T	5.25	2.40	1.15	8.80
AA	5.33	2.34	1.38	9.05

T - Target    AA - Anticipated Achievement  
Source: Directorate of Agriculture.

**c. Plant Protection**

Progress achieved under plant protection is furnished in Table 2.4

**4. Programmes for Increased Production of Foodgrains, Pulses and Oil seeds**

**a) High Yielding Varieties Programme**

High Yielding Varieties of cereals were introduced during the year 1965-66 with a view to increase the production and productivity of cereals to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains. The main aim is to replace the traditional varieties with the HYV/Hybrids. The yearwise details for the years from 1992-93 to 1995-96 are as shown in Table 2.5.

TABLE - 2.4

## Plant Protection

Year	Area covered (Lakh Hectares)		Technical Grade Material (Tonnes)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1992-93	62.50	62.25	43.50	42.95
1993-94	63.50	60.75	44.50	41.65
1994-95	64.00	58.20	44.00	37.05
1995-96	60.00	58.00*	40.00	38.00

\* Anticipated

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

TABLE-2.5

Area under High Yielding Varieties  
(Lakh Hectares)

Year	Target	Achievement
1992-93	36.64	30.55
1993-94	35.42	31.64
1994-95	39.90	30.93
1995-96 (Anticipated)	39.50	35.63

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

## b) Integrated Cereals Development Programme (Coarse Cereals)

The Government of India have merged the Integrated programme for Rice Development and special food graining production for Maize and millets schemes into integrated Cereals Development Programme in Coarse Cereals based on cropping systems areas (ICDP - Coarse Cereals). This new scheme was implemented in State during 1994-95 with central assistance to the extent of 75%. The main objective of the scheme is to increase production and productivity of cereal crops through balanced development of cropping systems as a whole in different areas. Development of rice, wheat, maize, jowar, ragi and other minor millets came under the purview of the scheme.

### c) Pulses

Pulses form an important source of protein in the diet of people. It contains about 25% protein and other nutrients. The average requirement of pulses per individual per day is about 80 grams, but the present availability is only 40 grams. The requirement of pulses is about 13.00 lakh tonnes every year. In addition to this, the pulses are used as cattle feed and also enriches the soil fertility. Therefore it is very important to increase the production of pulses to meet the growing demand of the state.

The main objective of National Pulses Development Project is to increase the yield per unit area by intensive cultivation with all modern technologies. In this regard the important strategies adopted for increasing pulses production are given below:

1. Use of certified and high yielding varieties of seeds.
2. Introduction of pure and multi cropping systems.
3. Adoption of improved cultivation practices.
4. Utilization of fallow land in kharif season for growing short duration varieties of Moong followed by Rabi Jowar.
5. Judicious use of inputs like Seeds, Fertilizers, Plant Protection, Chemicals etc.
6. Introduction of Short duration Redgram varieties in irrigated cropping system in the command areas.
7. Introduction of Summer Pulses (Urd, Moong, Cowpea) in irrigated area after the harvest of Rabi crops.
8. Diverting the upland crops like rice, jowar, maize, bajra to areas under short duration pulses.
9. Introduction of Rabi pulses in rice fallow areas in Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada districts with residual moisture.
10. Inter cropping of Redgram, Moong and Urd with Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Cotton, Groundnut Soyabean etc.
11. Introduction of pulse crops in Achkut in place of rice wherever shortage of water as noticed in the tanks, and
12. Introduction of redgram as mixed crop with cereals.

Area and production of pulses during recent years is given in Table 2.6.



**TABLE-2.6**  
**Area and Production of Pulses**

Year	Area (Lakh ha.)		Production (Lakh Tonnes)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1992-93	17.00	16.60	7.57	6.73
1993-94	17.04	14.85	8.30	5.85
1994-95	15.00	16.61	5.50	6.59
1995-96(P)	17.64	16.68	6.75	6.81

P: Provisional.

Source: Directorate of Agriculture & Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

**d) Oil Seeds**

Karnataka is one of the major Oilseed Producing States in the Country. There has been gradual increase in area and production of oilseeds since last four years and there is great demand for edible oilseed production in our State. The main oilseed crops grown in the State are Groundnut, Sunflower, Sesamum, Niger, Caster, Soyabean, Safflower, Linseed and Mustard. The details of area and production targets and achievement for the last four years is furnished below:

**TABLE-2.7**  
**Area and Production of Oilseeds**

Year	Area(Lakh ha.)		Production (Lakh Tonnes)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1992-93	23.60	27.72	20.35	17.55
1993-94	23.96	30.78	22.16	18.89
1994-95	29.00	25.68	19.00	16.92
1995-96(A)	28.48	28.52	19.00	16.44

A: Anticipated

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

Oilseeds Production Programme is being implemented in all the districts of the State except Kodagu from 1990-91 on the basis of Central and State share on 75:25 ratio.

The use of certified seeds alone contribute 20 to 30% increase in the yield. Availability of certified/quality oilseeds is a big constraint in oilseeds production programme. There is considerable shortfall in supply of certified/quality oilseeds for the farmers. The actual seeds supplied was less than 45% of the total requirement.

The seed supplying agencies have not raised to the expected level in meeting the demands of the farmers though the Government has provided enough facilities and funds at their disposal.

### **Technology Mission For Oilseeds Production**

In order to augment oilseeds production and to meet the demand for edible oil and to reduce the cost of import of edible oil, Technology Mission for Oilseeds Production was constituted in our State during the year 1987.

An action plan to cover 28.48 lakh hectares with production target of 19 lakh tonnes has been programmed with the assistance of University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore and Dharwad, and different institutions like Karnataka State Seed Corporation Limited, Karnataka Co-operative Oilseeds Growers Federation Limited, Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation, Karnataka State Marketing Federation Limited, National Seeds Corporation Limited, and other input supplying agencies supplying the needy inputs which help for increased Oilseeds Production during the year 1995-96.

### **c) Dry Land Development Programme**

Karnataka is predominantly a dry farming State. About 80% of the cultivable area lies mostly in rain shadow region, making it susceptible to droughts. During recent years emphasis is laid on Dry Land Development on Watershed Basis in order to minimise risks in rainfed farming. This is to induce investments in the use of inputs such as improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc., either from run-off ponds or ground water exploitation leading to significant increase in the yield levels which in turn support higher investment required. To achieve this objective, Dry Land Development Boards have been constituted in each of the four Revenue Divisions of the State. Further District Watersheds have been identified and Development in the areas of crop production and the soil conservation, dry land horticulture and forestry have been taken up in an integrated manner.

TABLE-2.8

**Area Covered under Soil Conservation**  
Lakh Hectares

Year	During the Year	Cumulative
1992-93	1.22	37.69
1993-94	1.65	39.34
1994-95	1.71	41.05
1995-96 (A)	0.30	41.35

A: Anticipated

Source: Directorate of Agriculture (Soil Conservation)

**f) Externally Aided Projects**

Under Crop Husbandry Sector, only DANIDA assisted project relating to Women and Youth Training and Employment Programme is being implemented (WYTEP). The programme was taken up during July, 1989 and it was upto June 1995. The project has been further extended by two more years to complete the works contemplated. The farmers are being trained about the latest technology in agricultural activities. Under Soil Conservation, the World Bank assisted project relating to Kalyanakere and Mavathurkere Watersheds as also four more additional watersheds have come to a close and with a view to complete the spill over works, the programmes have been taken up under State Sector. The Karnataka Watershed Development Programme is being implemented with DANIDA assistance. This programme has been extended by one more year during 1995-96. In addition, there is also a proposal to take up Indo Swiss Participative Watershed Development with Swiss assistance, and also Integrated Watershed Management Project with assistance from K.F.W., Germany. The proposals in respect of these two projects have been sent to the Government of India and the approval is awaited.

**g) Agricultural Prices**

The Food and Civil Supplies Department is responsible for procurement of foodgrains under the provisions of Karnataka Rice Procurement (Levy) Order 1984. For the crop year 1995-96, the millers/dealers have to surrender 33% in the form of Rice from out of Paddy hulled on their own account at the prices fixed by the Government of India in the year 1995-96.

Bona fide agriculturists/growers and agricultural labourers are exempted from paying levy to an extent of five and one quintal of Paddy respectively per month from the purview of the provisions of the Karnataka Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1984.

Every person who transports paddy outside the State will sell to the State Government in the form of rice 25% quantity proposed to be transported.

The target for levy rice is 1.00 lakh metric tonnes for the year 1995-96 at the levy procurement prices fixed by Government of India. This will be collected both for kharif and Rabi crop seasons. Department will fix target for each District taking into consideration the area under Paddy cultivation, estimated production and the number of rice mills existing in the respective districts.

Government have imposed ban on the free movement of rice and paddy outside the State of Karnataka for a period of two months from 10.12.1995.

The procurement prices of paddy, rice and coarse grains for the year 1995-96 marketing seasons fixed by the Government of India are as in Table 2.8a.

The State Government has decided to sanction production incentives on certain coarse grains, at the rate of Rs.60.00 per quintal over and above the support prices fixed by the Government of India. The prices of paddy and coarsegrains with the state incentive are given below.

	Minimum support price by Govt. of India	Production incentive by the State	Incentive price to be offered by the State
	Rs.		Rs.
<b>PADDY</b>			
Common	360.00	Nil	360.00
Fine	375.00	Nil	375.00
Superfine	395.00	Nil	395.00
<b>COARSEGRAINS</b>			
Ragi, Jowar & Bajra	300.00	60.00	360.00
Maize	310.00	Nil	310.00

Table 2.8a

**Procurement/Minimum Support Prices Fixed By  
Govt of India For 1995-96**

Varieties	Rs. Per Quintal		
	Paddy	Rice	
		Raw	Paraboiled
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Common Variety	360.00	580.20	583.55
Fine Variety	375.00	603.10	606.05
Superfine Variety	395.00	633.50	636.05
Coarsegrains			
		Rs.	
Jowar, Bajra and Ragi		300.00	
Maize		310.00	
Pulses, Tur, Moong & Urad		800.00	
Groundnut-in-shell (FAQ)		900.00	
Sunflower seeds		950.00	
Soyabean Yellow		680.00	
Soyabean Black		600.00	
Cotton F414/H-777		1150.00	
Cotton H-4		1350.00	
Sesamum (FAQ)		850.00	
Nigerseed (FAD)		700.00	

Government of India have designated the Food Corporation of India as the 'Nodal Agency' for providing price support in respect of coarsegrains in the Kharif Marketing Season and the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) has been designated as Nodal Agency to undertake price support operations in respect of oil seed and pulses.

The Food Corporation of India is the sole agent of the state Government for procurement of levy rice and coarsegrains under price support operations. The Karnataka Food and Civil supplies corporation and the Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation will under take support price operations as Sub-agents of Food Corporation of India in respect of Paddy and Coarsegrains viz., Jowar, Ragi, Bajra, Maize and the Karnataka Co-operative Marketing Federation (MARKFED) and Karnataka Oil Federation (KOL) will undertake support price operations in respect of pulses and oil seeds respectively. The purchase of these commodities will be made only if and when they are of FAQ standards and the open market prices fall below the support prices fixed by Government of India.

## h) Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme

The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme is in operation in the State from kharif 1985. The main objectives of the scheme are: 1) to provide a measure of financial support to farmers in the event of crop failure as a result of drought, flood and other natural calamities 2) to restore credit eligibility of the farmers for the next crop season 3) to support and stimulate production of cereals, pulses and oilseeds. The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme is being implemented in the State through the General Insurance Corporation of India.

The Government of Karnataka and Government of India are participating in the scheme in the ratio of 1:2. The State Government is monitoring the implementation of the scheme in the State and is undertaking propaganda and publicity measures.

### Salient features of the Scheme

1. **Crops to be Covered:** Paddy, Ragi, Jowar, Wheat, Maize, Bajra, Groundnut, Sunflower, Safflower, Bengalgram and Tur.

2. **Farmers to be covered:** All farmers availing crop loans in the defined areas (Taluk) from Co-operatives, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks are compulsorily covered under this scheme.

3. **Sum Insured:** The sum insured will be 100% of the crop loan taken by the farmer. However, the sum insured per farmer is limited to Rs. 10,000/-.

4. **Premium:** The charges are 2% of sum insured for cereals and 1% of sum insured for pulses and oilseeds. Fifty per cent of premium paid by small and marginal farmers is subsidised and it is equally shared by Government of Karnataka and Government of India.

**Basis for determining claims:** In the defined area (taluk) if the actual average yield of the selected crop is less than threshold yield, then the insured farmer will be eligible for getting claims. The claims are calculated as per the following formula.

$$\text{* Claims} = \frac{\text{Shortfall in Yield}}{\text{Threshold Yield}} \times \text{sum insured by the farmer}$$

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\* Threshold yield (80% of five years average yield of the selected crop of the Taluk) minus the actual average yield, (assessed on the basis of crop cutting experiments).

Progress achieved under Crop Insurance since 1992-93 is given in Table 2.9. However the progress for 1995-96 is not available because this scheme is connected with crop loans. Hence the progress is still to be received from the nodal banks through GK.

**TABLE-2.9**

**Progress achieved under Crop Insurance**

Year	Farmers covered (lakhs)	Area covered (lakh ha.)	Sum insured (Rs. lakhs)	Premium collected (Rs. lakhs)	Claims paid (Rs. lakhs)	Farmers benefited (lakhs)
1992-93	1.93	3.46	6261.58	94.56	178.06	0.249
1993-94	1.94	3.25	6802.18	107.08	273.36	0.194
1994-95	2.28	4.04	9278.15	137.64	94.73*	NA
1995-96	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA - Not Available.

\* - Claims for only Kharif 1994.

Source: Directorate of Agriculture.

**B. HORTICULTURE**

The agro-climatic conditions and the rich and abundant natural resources in the State are very suitable for horticulture development in the State. A wide range of crops are grown and especially in recent years there is an increasing trend both in respect of area and production of horticultural crops in the State. A number of schemes are also being implemented with the financial assistance of the Government of India. Steps are taken to provide equipments and technical guidance by supplying plant protection chemicals and improved varieties of seeds. Training is also imparted to the farmers and the field staff of the department.

A number of schemes have been taken up and the important ones are highlighted below:

**1. Production of Quality Planting Materials**

The Department has established 397 Horticulture Farms and nurseries all over the State, with a total area of 7,010.82 ha. Out of 397 farms, 236 are under State sector and 161 under district sector. In these

farms and nurseries, genuine planting material like grafts, buddlings, layers, seedlings and vegetable seeds are produced and distributed to the farmers at no loss no profit basis. During 1993-94, 6.8 lakh grafts and seedlings were produced. Similarly, during 1994-95, 4.63 lakhs grafts and seedlings were produced. During 1995-96 it is proposed to produce 11.86 lakhs of plants and grafts to meet the requirement of the farmers in the State.

## **2. Central Sector Scheme for use of Plastics in Agriculture**

The various plasticulture techniques like drip irrigation, mulching, green house and drip demonstrations are aimed to achieve higher productivity with minimum utilisation of available water resources, whereas the techniques of green house is used to raise crops during off season and at extreme climatic conditions. Subsidy is given and the maximum is Rs.15,000/- per ha. During 1993-94 an amount of Rs.232.17 lakhs was spent and 2,197 ha. was covered. Similarly during 1994-95, a sum of Rs.441.80 lakhs was utilised and the physical achievement was 3,030 ha. The outlay for the year 1995-96 is Rs.925-00 lakhs.

## **3. Central Sector Scheme for Production and Supply of Vegetable Seeds**

There is enormous demand for good quality seeds which are not available in the market. As a result of this the productivity of vegetable crops is depleting every day. Hence, in order to provide good quality seeds to the farmers, the Department has proposed to produce quality seeds in the Departmental farms and nurseries and distribute the same to the farmers at subsidised rates. Moreover vegetable minikits consisting of 4 types of high yielding vegetable seeds, plant protection measures and fertilizers are distributed to Small and Marginal farmers so as to bring awareness in farmers about the hi-tech cultivation. During 1993-94, the expenditure was Rs.10.24 lakhs. Similarly during 1994-95 a sum of Rs.11.28 lakhs was utilised. During 1995-96 programmes are drawn for Rs.13.00 lakhs.

## **4. Distribution of Plant Protection Chemicals to Farmers at 50% Subsidy**

Most of the farmers in Karnataka belong to Small and Marginal category. Due to their low financial status, the farmers are unable to take up timely plant protection measures on Horticulture crops. As a result, the production and productivity of Horticultural crops has been considerably reduced. Hence, in order to



assist the farmers the Department is supplying plant protection chemicals at 50% subsidy. During 1993-94, Rs.26.56 lakhs has been utilised. During 1994-95, Rs. 31.09 lakhs has been utilised and during the past two years benefits have been extended to 51,056 farmers.

#### **5. Oil Palm Cultivation in Potential States**

Among the perennial oil yielding crops, oil palm has the highest content of oil yielding capacity. Because of encouraging results obtain from the Pilot Project Programme, Government of India has come forward to take up Area Expansion Programme in Karnataka State (1991-92). To increase more and more area under Oil Palm cultivation in Bhadra Command Area, Cauvery Basin, Upper Krishna Project, the department has taken up Area Expansion Programme in these regions. This programme was taken up in Bhadra Command area an experimental basis and 1114 ha. was developed in the farmers fields. About 4000 ha. has been developed in Chitradurga, Mysore and Raichur. Seed Development Centre has been set up in HD Kote. Pilot project has been established in Bheemanakolli. Leaf analysis laboratory has been set up at Shimoga.

Steps have been taken to start the processing unit at HD Kote with FAO assistance.

During 1993-94, Rs.292.92 lakhs has been utilised. Similarly during 1994-95 a sum of Rs.400.00 lakhs has been utilised for development of 1,925 ha.

This programme is taken up the recommendation from Technology Mission on Oil Palm and pulses as per the Technical Committee Report. About 2.5 lakh Ha. is found to be suitable for cultivation of Oil Palm crop in the State.

#### **6. Tribal Sub-Plan**

This is a special programme envisaged for the overall upliftment of Tribal people in rural areas. Farmers will be given financial assistance for establishment of half acre Coconut garden and one acre of fruit garden. In addition, financial assistance will also be given for maintenance of these gardens for 3 years. Similarly Horticulture Training will be imparted to the children of Tribal people for a period of 10 months. During this period stipend at the rate of Rs.300/- per month will be given to each trainee. During 1993-94, 803 gardens were established. During 1994-95, 419 gardens were started. The programme for 1995-96 is to develop 1500 gardens.

## **7. Special Component Plan**

This is a special programme drawn for the upliftment of socio-economic status of Scheduled Caste farmers in the State. The objective of this scheme is to establish Coconut-cum-fruit gardens which are perennial in nature and which will form a regular source of income to Scheduled Caste farmers. It is also envisaged to extend financial benefits and maintenance charges for 3 years. During 1993-94 and 1994-95, 8715 gardens were established. For 1995-96 there is a programme to develop 5,333 gardens.

## **8. Central Sector Scheme for Development of Spices**

There is large scope for increasing the production and productivity of spices in the State. The agro-climatic conditions in Karnataka is highly diversified, wherein some of the regions are very well suited for these spice crops. Hence, in order to increase the production and productivity of these crops, financial assistance is extended to farmers to take up demonstrations, area expansion programme and distribution of minikits. The major spice crop envisaged in this scheme are pepper, ginger, turmeric, chillies, tree spices and coriander.

During 1993-94, Rs.29.56 lakhs was utilised and during 1994-95, Rs.140.16 lakhs were utilised respectively. During 1995-96 it is programmed to implement the scheme at a total cost of Rs.242.5 lakhs.

## **9. Mushroom Development Scheme**

In recent years the consumption of Mushrooms in the daily diet of people is increasing day by day. The mushrooms are highly nutritious and rich in proteins, vitamins and are free from fat contents. In order to popularise this crop the Department has established two major Mushroom Laboratories one each in Bangalore and Belgaum district. It is proposed to set up laboratories at Gulbarga and Mysore. These laboratories will produce the spawn bottles required to cultivate mushroom and will be distributed to the farmers and enterprenuers at subsidised rates. During 1993-94, Rs.8.17 lakhs, during 1994-95 Rs.13.4 lakhs was utilised respectively. During these two years 1.18 lakh spawn bottles were produced and distributed.

## **10. Regional Centre for Floriculture**

Floriculture is one of the most flourishing industry in the State. Hence, in order to bring awareness and to popularise Floriculture, the Department of Horticulture has established Regional Floriculture Centres in Narayanpura, Hidkal, Basavavana, Munirabad

and Nagarur. These regional centres will produce plants and seeds and distribute them to the farmers in that Region. During 1993-94 a sum of Rs.19.35 lakhs and during 1994-95 Rs.15.13 lakhs was utilised respectively.

#### 11. Procurement of Seed Coconut

There is a large demand for quality coconut seedlings in the State. It is the responsibility of the Department to supply these seedlings to meet their requirement. Every year approximately about 15 lakhs seed coconut are procured and sown in the Departmental farms and nurseries and thereafter will be distributed to the farmers.

During 1993-94, Rs.66.35 lakhs and during 1995-96, Rs.79.54 lakhs was utilised respectively.

#### 12. Development of Horticulture in Line with Maharashtra State (Hombally)

In order to develop the fallow lands and to make them productive the Department has drawn this programme. There are vast stretches of fallow lands both in private and Government sectors. Under this scheme subsidy is given to farmers to take up cultivation of fruit plants like Mango, Citrus, Banana, Guava, Sapota, Lime, Jack, Tamarind, Pomogranate etc. From 1994-95 onwards over a period of six years it is proposed to develop 50,000 ha. of fallow land. The material component is met by the Department, where as the labour component is met by the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana funds.

During 1994-95, Rs.68.82 lakhs was spent. During 1995-96 the proposed programme is under implementation of Rs.100.00 lakhs and to cover 5000 ha.

Area under important horticultural crops and distribution of Seedlings are given in tables 2.10 and 2.11 respectively.

**TABLE - 2.10**  
**Area under important Horticulture Crops in Karnataka**  
Area in Lakh hectares

Item	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (Anti.)
Fruit Crops	52.25	2.42	2.59	2.67
Coconut	3.70	4.01	4.14	4.25
Spice Crops	8.41	8.53	4.46	4.54
Vegetable	1.99	2.15	2.40	2.54
Cashew	0.66	0.67	0.63	0.64
Flowers	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17

Source: Directorate of Horticulture.

TABLE - 2.11

## Development of Horticulture - Distribution of Seedlings

Item	Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (Anti.)
Fruit Crops/ Plants	Lakh Nos.	2.40	90.85	105.96	120.00
Coconut	"	13.87	15.11	19.00	21.00
Spice Crops (Cardamom & Pepper)	"	4.30	0.79	2.50	25.00
Veg. Seeds	Kgs.	69.27	282.00	416.00	458.00
Cashew Plants	Lakh Nos.	0.50	0.31	1.58	7.00
Flower Plants	"	2.15	1.30	17.00	22.00

Source: Directorate of Horticulture.

**C. FORESTRY**

Karnataka State has a geographical area of 1,90,494 Sq.Km. of which 38,284 Sq. Km. (Approx.20%) is under the control of the Forest Department. Though 20% of the land area is legally classified as forests (3.86% M.Hect.) only 11% is well wooded, and the remaining area is degraded. The main objectives are maintenance of ecological balance and environment stability and meeting the economic and social needs of the people. The State is facing shortage of fuel wood, fodder and timber as the demand has increased considerably due to the increase in population, of both Human and Cattle. The development programmes to meet the rural and urban needs of forest products like fuelwood, fodder, minor forest produce, timber and the needs of industries, more particularly of cottage Industries have to receive utmost priority. More importance was given to the development of Waste lands and degraded forest lands, Conservation, Protection and development of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries. A record afforestation work has been achieved in over 64.878 Ha. during the year and 3.00 crores of seedlings are distributed to the Farmers. Government has transferred 2.58 lakh Ha. of C&D land from the Revenue Department to the Forest Department for afforestation for the constitution of the Land Bank.

The Social Forestry Scheme is being implemented as a State Plan Scheme from 1992-93 and is being continued year after year. The Scheme is being implemented mostly in the District Sector i.e., by the Social Forestry divisions under the control of Zilla Panchayats and

partly by the Territorial divisions under the control of the Forest Department.

The Department has continued the scheme Afforestation and Rehabilitation of degraded forest, wasteland under various programmes mainly C.S.S Area oriented Fuel and Fodder, CSS-Minor Forest Produce, Development of Degraded Forest with the object of greening the State. 27944 Hectares of plantations were raised during 1993-94 and 1994-95. 6683 hectares of plantations have been raised during the year 1995-96.

With the object of maintaining pollution free environment and making cities and roads aesthetic, two schemes ie., Road-side plantation and Greening of urban Areas are being implemented. About 5298 Km. avenue plantations and Development of Bangalore City Tanks during 1993-94 and 1994-95 and 2060 Kms/Ha. of plantations during 1995-96 have been raised. To ensure participatory forest management, Village Forest Committees scheme is under implementation since 1993-94. 330 Village Forest Committees have already been set-up during 1993-94 and 1994-95. During 1995-96, 245 Village Forest Committees and training the Village Forest Committee members and staff of the Department will be taken up. A new scheme titled "ECO-TOURISM" is being implemented since 1993-94. Under this scheme basic amenities for camping and nature tourism in and around the forest area will be provided.

Beneficiary oriented programmes like Special Component Plan, Tribal Sub-Plan, Support for planting in private holdings, Raising of Seedling for public distribution and tree patta scheme are under implementation. Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plans are being implemented. Under this programme Social security Plantations, Bamboos, Canes, housing materials, and Chullas are given. General public, including SC and ST is given seedlings at subsidised rate for planting in their own land under the scheme for raising of seedlings for public distribution. 326, 573 lakhs seedlings have been distributed during 1995-96. In order to motivate the farmers to takeup planting in their land incentive at the rate of Rs. 2.00 per plant are provided for the surviving plants for the maximum of 300 plants for a period of three years which is to be extended for five years. Association of Scheduled Tribes and Rural Poor in regeneration of degraded forest on usufruct sharing basis scheme has started during 1995-96 under Central sector with the object of benefiting ST and other rural poor people.

Afforestation efforts require research support for quality planting material. Forest management needs research support for silvicultural studies. Forest

research has not received due attention as compared to the agricultural research and there is much left to be done in the field of Agro-Forestry Research. Seed Development along with improvement of planting material in case of vegetatively propagated plants will increase productivity of plantations substantially.

The Western Ghats Forestry and Environment Project is implemented with financial assistance from the Overseas Development Administration of the United Kingdom. It aims to protect and develop the degraded forests by natural regeneration supplemented by gap planting, involving local people through a process of Joint Forest Planning and Management, Research experiments, establishment of geographical information system and Management Information System are envisaged to be set-up under this project. Under this scheme 24835 ha. of plantations were raised from 1992-93 to 1994-95. For the year 1995-96, 9093 ha. will be raised at a cost of Rs.1500.00 lakhs.

In order to conserve and preserve tree growth, Government had banned felling of green trees till 31.10.1995 which is further extended.

To protect the wildlife and its environment a network of well connected sanctuaries and National Parks covering an area of 6350 Kms. which constitutes about 20% of forest area have been formed. There are five National Parks and 21 Sanctuaries to conserve rare and endangered species of plants and animals. Recently, Daroji Bear Sanctuary for the exclusive protection of bears has been formed in Bellary District.

Under CSS, to conserve medicinal plants, Forest Department has associated with FRIHT (A Non Governmental Organisation) and DANIDA, 17 medicinal plant conservation areas in forests have been identified and managed in addition to raising and distributing medicinal plants.

The State Government had sought the concurrence of the Central Government to regularise the encroachment and resolve this problem. The Central Government has agreed to consider in principal regularisation of encroachments in 16,740 Ha. of forest land, benefiting about 21569 families.

The Forest Department is playing a very active role in the protection of lakes in and around Bangalore City, 81 lakes have been transferred to the Department which are being developed in a phased manner. Fencing around the lakes for protection, eviction of encroachment, silt removal, prevention of entry of sewage, planting in the foreshore and formation of parks are being done. Lake

Protection Committees have been constituted and the local people are also extending full support to the Department for the protection of lakes.

The Karnataka Forest Development Corporation has also engaged themselves along with the Forest Department in the afforestation of several projects to grow fuel wood and small timber, urban fuel wood, hunse, teak, bamboo, kathale and pulpwood trees in about 22600 acres of land over a period of three years. KFDC has made a profit of over Rs.7.00 Crores during 1994-95 and paid a dividend of over Rs.1.00 crore to the Government.

Due to the extensive afforestation and protection activities, there has been an increase of 144 Sq. Kms. of forest cover in the State between 1991 to 1993.

Tables 2.12 and 2.13 presents respectively the revenue realised and expenditure incurred on forestry programme and the additional area brought under forestry. Appendix 2.7 gives the details of additional area brought under forestry over a period of two decades.

**TABLE-2.12**  
**Revenue realised and expenditure under forestry**  
Rs. Crores

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1993-94	90.94	135.20
1994-95	94.78	117.98
1995-96	110.92	90.62

Source: Forest Department.

**TABLE-2.13**  
**Additional area brought under forestry**  
Area: in Hectares

ITEM	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (A)
Eucalyptus Plantations	18	1200	-
Teak Plantations	265	478	-
Miscellaneous Plantations	41513	52700	61326
Canal and Avenue Plantations (Kms.)	3560	5063	2048

Source: Forest Department.

#### D. FISHERIES

Karnataka State is endowed with rich aquatic resources for Fisheries Development. A continental shelf of 25000 Sq. Kms. along with 300 Kms. of coast line and about 6.31 lakh ha. of Inland water area offers immense scope for fisheries development. Apart from this, brackishwater area to an extent of 8000 ha. offers good scope for shrimp farming.

The objectives are to utilise the available resources to increase fish production in order to improve nutritional standards of the people, to alleviate poverty, uplift rural poor by providing adequate employment opportunities and ultimately boost up the State economy. Fish Seed production and fish production from Inland Fisheries are propagated effectively and the existing area in fish farms will be expanded. Besides, new fish seed rearing centres are set up by encouraging entrepreneurs to take up fish seed production and rearing. The reservoir fisheries development is given more thrust.

In the marine sector, it is proposed to take up construction of fish landing centres/minor fishing harbours in the coastal districts in the selected centres with the aid of providing landing and berthing facilities to small boats and country crafts. Emphasis is laid on the off-shore and deep sea fishing. Second stage of Malpe Fishing Harbour will be developed and more emphasis is laid on training and extension programmes.

During 1993-94, the total fish production in Karnataka was 2.50 lakh metric tonnes comprising of 1.75 lakh metric tonnes of marine and 0.75 lakh metric tonnes of Inland fish and during 1994-95, the Marine Fish production was 1.74 lakh and inland Fish production was 0.70 lakh metric tonnes, the total fish production being 2.44 lakh metric tonnes. It is anticipated to achieve total fish production of 2.60 lakh metric tonnes, comprising of 1.80 lakh and 0.80 lakh tonnes of marine and inland fish production respectively during 1995-96.

Lakh tonnes			
Year	Marine Fish	Inland Fish	Total
1993-94	1.75	0.75	2.50
1994-95	1.74	0.70	2.44
1995-96 (Anticipated)	1.80	0.80	2.60



Export of fish was of the order of 8127 tonnes and 9099 tonnes during 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively which has earned a foreign exchange of Rs.76.01 crores and Rs.113.12 crores respectively.

The Department of Fisheries is implementing several schemes to increase the fish production following scientific method. The beneficiary oriented programmes and infrastructure development programmes are also implemented so that the potential wealth in both marine and inland fisheries sector is fully tapped.

Integrated Fisheries Development Programme was in operation at Tadri, Uttara Kannada District in collaboration with DANIDA. The fishermen of 65 villages of Kumta and Ankola Talukas are benefitted from this project. The II Phase of the project which has commenced from 29.4.1993 was completed by 31.7.1995 at a total cost of Rs.4.25 crores. So far upto the end of March 1995 total expenditure of Rs.334.46 lakhs has been incurred for the implementation of the various programmes under the II phase project.

Among the infrastructure development programmes, important are the Fishing Harbour Project and the N.C.D.C. supported Reservoir Fisheries Development Project in Mysore District. A hatchery is being constructed at Gundal Fish Farm in Kollegal Taluk under the later programme. There are five minor fishing harbours at Karwar, Honnavar, Tadri, Malpe and Mangalore. In addition to these harbours, there are 24 fish landing centres in the State.

Assistance is being given to fishermen to market the fish in hygienic condition by providing subsidy for the purchase of insulated boxes and cycles where as the fisherwomen are also assisted under these schemes for the purchase of insulated boxes.

Major scheme under the production oriented programmes are National Fish Seed Programme and Fish Seed Production, rearing and distribution scheme. Area Development Programmes like the D.P.A.P and Western Ghats Development Programmes are also under implementation. Under the programmes of National Fish Seed Programme a fish seed farm of 10 ha. has been constructed at B.R. Project at a cost of Rs.52.00 lakhs, 56 ponds have already been constructed and Rs.60.62 lakhs expenditure is incurred since inception.

In addition, the Department is implementing beneficiary oriented programmes like the Fish Farmers' Development Agency, Brackishwater Fish Farmers

Development Agency. Housing facilities under Fishermen Welfare Scheme, Group Insurance Scheme, Tribal Sub-Plan, Special Component Plan, Distress Relief Fund, N.C.D.C. supported Inland Fisheries Development Schemes etc. With the object of promoting brackishwater shrimp farming in the available areas of the State, under C.S.S. Brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agencies are set up at Karwar in 1987 and at Brahmavar (D.K District) in 1995. So far the agency has conducted micro level survey and identified 1261.36 ha. of private owned brackishwater areas as suitable for shrimp farming and 108 farmers have registered with the Agency for technical and financial assistance to take up shrimp farming. During 1993-94, 79 and during 1994-95, 238 candidates have been trained in shrimp farming.

During 1995-96 it is targeted to produce 22.00 crores of fish fry and anticipated to develop 1859 major tanks and 1429 minor tanks by stocking 736.50 lakhs and 131 lakhs of fingerlings respectively. Further it is proposed to stock 200 lakhs of fingerlings under Reservoir Fisheries Development Scheme and upto November, 1995, during the current year 105 lakhs fish seed have been stocked in the reservoir. Under the scheme of Fish Farmers Development Agency it is proposed to bring 1650 ha. of inland water spread area under fish culture by stocking 75 lakhs of fish fingerlings and to train 900 farmers in fish culture practices. It is proposed to assist 20 private farmers for establishing fish seed production/rearing farms. Under the scheme of fish seed production in private sector four units have been established by the end of November, 1995. It is proposed to motorise 150 traditional crafts and implement Marine Fishing Regulation Act more effectively. It is also proposed to assist 2500 fishermen under the scheme of C.S.S. of Remission of Central Excise Duty on HSD. 60000 fishermen have been insured under Group Accident Insurance Scheme. 130 Tribals will be trained and assisted under the Tribal Sub-Plan Scheme. Under the special Component Plan it is proposed to assist 1445 Scheduled Caste fishermen. Under Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan one month training will be given to the candidates. For purchase of fish seeds and fishery requisites to the beneficiaries respectively. Under the C.S.S. of National Fishermen Welfare Fund it is proposed to construct 650 houses for the houseless fishermen. 500 fisherwomen will be provided 30% subsidy (Rs.300/-) for purchase of insulated boxes, 500 women entrepreneurs will be trained in various fisheries activities like fish seed production, rearing, fish culture, fish processing and marketing for a period of about 9 days. 500 Fishermen will be assisted by providing 30% subsidy (Rs.750/-) for purchase bicycles and insulated boxes. Under C.S.S. 8 beneficiaries will be provided with a

subsidy of Rs.2.00 lakh for purchase of FRP boats. Provision is made to assist the off-shore fishing vessels to acquire the electronic equipments for identification of fish shoals in the deeper waters. During 1995-96 a new scheme 'JALASIRI' is being introduced to develop tanks in Urban and Rural areas.

Construction of fishing harbour at Mangalore is nearing completion and an expenditure of Rs.1.56 crores is incurred. The sanction of Government of India is awaited to take up the construction of second phase of Malpe Fishing Harbour at an estimated cost of Rs.10.60 crores.

**TABLE 2.14**  
**Development of Fisheries**

Item	Numbers		
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96(A)
<b>MECHANISED BOATS</b>			
Purse Seines	378	378	378
Gill Netters	1043	1189	1189
Shrimp Trawlers	2032	2098	2098
Others	797	1179	1179
Total Mechanised Boats	4250	4844	4844
Purse Seine nets	470	350	350
Capacity of Ice Plants per day(Tons)	1701	1741.5	1741.5
Capacity of Cold Storage (Tons)	1982	1911.5	1911.5

A:Anticipated

Source: Directorate of Fisheries.

Government have accorded administrative approval to take up construction of fish landing centres at Kodibengere-Hungarcutta at a total cost of Rs.55.50 lakhs. A revised estimate amounting to Rs.72 lakhs have been submitted to Government of India for approval. Government of India sanctioned Rs.95.00 lakhs to take up the work at Hejmadi Kodi.

The Very High Frequency (VHF) towers have been installed at Malpe and Honnavar Fishing Harbour and Walkie-talkies have been distributed to the fishermen having mechanised fishing boats for receiving information about the potential fishing grounds, weather forecast and distress message.

Highlights of the achievements in fisheries development are presented in Table 2.14.

## **E. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES**

The entire Livestock and Poultry Population of about 4.1 Crores spread over the entire State. The other major activities are Livestock Development and other infrastructural development. The services under the Department are rendered free of cost to the Livestock and Poultry rearers in the State.

### **1. Animal Health and Veterinary Services**

This is the most important activity of Department. The Department is providing Health Care and breeding facilities to Livestock and Poultry Population through a net work of 3174 Veterinary Institutions (Position as on 31-3-95 including Artificial Insemination Centres) comprising of 240 Veterinary Hospitals, 697 Veterinary Dispensaries, 1622 Primary Veterinary Centres, 442 Artificial Insemination Centres and 173 Mobile Veterinary Clinics.

During the year 1993-94 and 1994-95 a total of 78.83 lakhs and 89.05 lakhs Cases were treated respectively. During the same period, a total of 246.28 lakhs and 268.86 lakhs Vaccinations were done.

### **2. Cattle Development**

Cattle Development is carried out mainly through Artificial Insemination Technique. In the Department at present, there are 2575 Veterinary Institutions providing Artificial Insemination facility to the animals. The Frozen Semen required for the purpose is being produced at Hessaraghatta, Bangalore and supplied to the Veterinary Institutions in the State.

During the year 1993-94 and 1994-95 13.79 lakhs and 14.65 lakhs Artificial Inseminations were done, 5.20 lakhs and 5.13 lakhs Castrations were performed and 2.72 and 2.75 lakhs Calves were born respectively.

### **3. Sheep and Wool Development**

There are 6 (Six) Sheep Breeding farms functioning in the State under the control of the Department. The largest farm is located at Challakere where crossbred rams are produced. Deccani and Bandur breeds of Sheep are crossed with Corriedale and Rambullet rams in this Farm.

During the year 1993-94 and 1994-95, 644 and 682 stud rams were distributed to farmers.

#### **4. Poultry Development**

Poultry Development is one of the major activities of the department. Under the technical control of the department there are 31 Poultry Establishments functioning in the State comprising of one State Poultry Breeding and Training Centre, 3 Regional Poultry Breeding and Training Centres, 8 District Poultry rearing and Training Centres, 13 Poultry rearing Centres, 5 Intensive Poultry Production and Egg Marketing Centres and one Poultry and Livestock Quality Control Cell to control the Quality of Poultry Feeds.

During the years 1993-94 and 1994-95 2.32 lakhs and 1.71 lakhs Chicks were produced and 3953 and 4512 number of persons were trained respectively in Poultry rearing activities.

#### **5. Piggery Development**

At present, there are 3 (three) Pig Breeding Stations functioning in the State under the control of the Department for Development of Piggery activities. The Swine breeding policy aims at usage of exotic breeds of Pigs like Landrace and Vorkshire. The Pork Marketing Centre at Bangalore is supplying clean and hygienic Pork to the consumers at reasonable price.

#### **6. Rabbit Development**

This Programme was started in the State with the starting of the first breeding programme and now it is carried out through 12 Rabbit Breeding Centres in the State for meeting the growing demand for Rabbit meat. The main function of these Centres is to produce the Rabbits for being supplied to the farmers and the necessary training is imparted to the interested farmers in Rabbit rearing.

#### **7. Socio Economic Programmes**

The Department has continued the implementation of Socio-Economic Programme, such as Special Component Plan, Tribal Sub Plan and Special Livestock Breeding Programme for the upliftment of weaker sections of the society viz., Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.

During the years 1993-94 and 1994-95, 2500 and 2552 families were benefited respectively.

## 8. Feed and Fodder Development

Fodder Development is a must in order to combat the demand of feed and fodder due to the frequent drought conditions occurring in the State. Intensive Fodder cultivation has been taken up in all the Livestock Farms. These farms produce and supply root slips and fodder seeds to the needy farmers at nominal prices. Fodder Minikits demonstration programmes are held in farmers fields in order to train them in the fodder development programmes.

During the years 1993-94 and 1994-95, 34.93 and 17.57 lakhs of rootslips, 231.10 and 400.00 quintals of fodder seeds, 2791 and 3550 minikits were supplied respectively to the farmers.

Development of Animal Husbandary and Veterinary Services are presented in table 2.15.

TABLE 2.15

### Development of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services

Item	Unit	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (A)
1. Veterinary Institutions (including Mobile Vety. (Cum) Clinics & A.I. Centres)	No.	2934	3174	3437
2. Mobile Vety. Clinics	No.	173	173	176
3. Livestock Farms	No.	13	12	12
4. Poultry Farms	No.	31	31	31
5. Artificial Insemina- tions done	Lakhs	13.79	14.65	NA
6. No. of Cases treated	Lakhs	78.83	89.65	NA
7. Area brought under Fodder Prodn. by Farms	Ha.	950	950	1120
8. Fodder Produced	Tonnes	14571	16923.70	18600
9. Milk Produced	000 Tonnes	2736	3003	3232
10. Egg Produced	Millions	1417	1467	1733
11. Wool Produced	Lakh Kgs.	39.78	40.46	49.53

Note: Information pertaining to Item No.1 to 11 for the years 1994-95 and 1995-96 is cumulative.

A: Anticipated

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services

## 9. Integrated Sample Survey

The Chief aim of this survey is to estimate the production of Major Livestock and Poultry Products such as Milk, Meat, Wool and Eggs in the State. The Department is regularly conducting Sample Survey since

1976-77 and estimated production of Milk is 3003 thousand tonnes, 1417 Million Eggs and 39.7 lakhs Kgs. of Wool for the year 1994-95.

#### F. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The main objective of the dairy development programme under Operation Flood is to provide hygienic milk to the consumers and to have guaranteed market to the rural milk producers. The activities are being implemented by the Karnataka Milk Federation. The progress achieved during the last three years is presented in table 2.16.

During the year 1995-96, it is programmed to register 347 Dairy Co-operative Societies and to make 458 societies functional. The expected number of enrollment of members is 79,586. The milk procurement is expected to reach 4.33 lakh tonnes. Under the animal health programme, 5294 societies are covered. 2158 Dairy Co-operative Societies are provided artificial insemination facility by the end of November, 1995.

At present, 13 milk unions are covering the dairy activities in the entire state. 15 dairies, 2 product dairies are working. Three cattle feed plants, one bull breeding farm and frozen semen bank, three diagnostic laboratories, three liquid nitrogen plants and four training centres are catering to various technical input requirements.

**TABLE - 2.16**  
**Dairy Development**

Item	Unit	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96(A)
DCS Registered	No.	333	276	347
DCS Made Functional	No.	368	364	458
Members enrolled	No.	76248	66446	79586
Milk Procured	Lakh Tonnes	4.30	4.14	4.33
DCS under Animal Health Progms.	No.	174	328	180
Animals Treated	Lakhs	9.72	5.31	3.06
Animals Inseminated	Lakhs	6.83	6.28	7.30
Animals Examined for Pregnancy	No.	2.53	1.69	1.82

Note : DCS :Dairy Co-operative Societies.

Source: Karnataka Milk Producers Federation Limited.

INDUSTRY





## INDUSTRY

The industrial scenario in the country has been changing on introduction of new economic policy in 1991. The industrial sector witnessed a substantial revival in activity and the liberalisation measures started yielding results only after the recessionary trends noticed until the first half of 1993-94. However, the industrial sector is expected to record a growth of over 10 percent in 1995-96.

In the annals of Industrial Development of the country, Karnataka enjoys a unique position. The liberalisation policies have given a boost to the industrial growth in the State. The New Industrial Policy of Karnataka introduced in 1993 which aims at promotion of tiny, small, medium and large scale industries and strengthening the Single Window Agency (SWA). Emphasis has also been laid on improving the infrastructural facilities. In order to achieve the desired goals, a package of incentives and concessions are restructured suitably to ensure that the entrepreneurs of the State are well placed and also oriented towards development of backward areas in the State. Further, with regard to institutional network, KSFC, KSIIDC, KIADB, KSSIDC, KSSIMC, TECSOK, FKCCI and Industries and Commerce Department are providing wide variety of assistance to industrial development in the State.

During the year under review, in furtherance of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Singapore Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Singapore and FKCCI Bangalore in January 1994, the deed of declaration was signed to provide focus on the areas of priority such as development of infrastructure, power generation and distribution, highways, group housing, tourism and trading. Similarly, MOU was signed between FKCCI Bangalore and Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Indian Chamber of Commerce in Honkong, for mutual trade co-operation. The investments are likely to be made in the sectors like power, software, telecommunications and tourism. Bordeaux - the French State, that is famous for its wine world over and which has an excellent industrial base, is targetting Karnataka for major investments in the field of aeronautics, ship building, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, high technology electronics including wines coordinating with KSIIDC. The Marketing launch of India's first fully integrated world class Information Technology Park, promoted by a Singapore-India venture company was flagged off at

Bangalore during January 1996. Information Technology Park Limited (ITPL) had attracted world-wide attention from Information Technology Companies as it offered a one stop facility for them to operate. Six companies have already signed MOU for space in the park and the companies actively interacting with ITPL include AT&T, TATA Information Systems Limited, Deutsche Software, Fisher Rosemont, Motorola, Reuters, Afro-Asian Satellite Communications Limited, Sony, Citicorp Cantech Information Systems, Quantum Corp and Maxpage. Besides a two million tonne Rs. 505 crore cement plant in Bijapur district was approved by the State Government. KSIIDC had signed a MOU with a consortium of companies headed by Tata Industries Limited for building a world class International Airport at Devanahalli near Bangalore.

In Karnataka, the secondary sector accounts for about a quarter of the State income in real terms or total output in the economy. Within the secondary sector, manufacturing alone registers for more than 75 percent of the output. The average annual growth-rate of industrial production over the period 1981-82 to 1993-94 in the State is about 6.5%. However, during 1992-93 and 1993-94, the industrial output has registered an increase of 6.69% and 7.22% respectively.

During the first eight months of the current year April to November 1995, out of the selected 15 industrial products (including minerals) in the State, 7 industrial products (Table 3.4) viz., Sugar, cigarettes, soap, fertilisers (urea), wrist-watches, paper and steel ingots have shown an increasing trend while the remaining industrial products namely silk fabrics, saleable steel, cement; sandalwood oil and aluminium have shown declining trend, over the corresponding period of previous year.

A significant increase is observed, during the current year (April to Nov.95) in the investment and employment of small scale industrial units registered. A considerable decrease is observed in the new industrial units registered. The number of joint stock companies registered has shown a remarkable increase over the previous year. Significant progress has also been made by the Karnataka State Financial Corporation and Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation in respect of loans sanctioned and disbursed while the number of cases and number of industrial units have declined. In the sericulture

industry, while there is an increase in the area under mulberry, the production of cocoons and raw silk has shown a slight decline. Ready made garments exported from Karnataka has increased considerably. The silk goods exported also has shown a remarkable increase over the previous year. There has also been significant increase in the areas allotted by the industrial Area Development Board. Industrial relations were not satisfactory, since there were more number of strikes and lockouts during the year. The labour absenteeism in industries as well as plantation has increased during the year (upto Nov.95) when compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

### 1) Trends in industrial production

#### a) Index of Industrial Production

Industrial sector covering both registered and un-registered sectors contributes about one seventh of the State Income. The latest index-numbers available for Karnataka is for the year 1993-94 with base 1980-81 = 100. The Index of industrial production is confined to mining, manufacturing and electricity (generation) sectors. The sectorwise indices for the period from 1991-92 to 1993-94 are presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1

#### Index of Industrial Production of Karnataka 1991-92 to 1993-94

Base: 1980-81 = 100

Sector	Weight	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
01 Mining	1.41	153.61 (3.07)	144.44 (-5.97)	154.84 (7.20)
02 Manufacturing	95.85	279.31 (6.39)	298.01 (6.69)	319.53 (7.22)
03 Electricity	2.74	195.87 (3.93)	199.22 (1.71)	225.52 (13.20)
General Index	100.00	275.25 (6.32)	293.14 (6.50)	314.63 (7.33)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over the previous year.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bangalore





Annual average growth of industrial production in Karnataka was about 6.47 percent between 1981-82 to 1993-94 (Appendix - 3.1). Manufacturing sector has recorded the highest annual growth rate of 6.50% followed by Electricity sector (6.32%) and Mining sector (4.04%) during the period. The index for Karnataka State which stood at 293.14 in 1992-93 moved upto 314.63 in 1993-94 registering an increase of 7.33 percent. During the same year, the index of manufacturing sector showed a growth of 7.22% followed by a considerable increase in electricity generation (13.20%). In case of mining sector also, the index showed an increase of 7.20 percent. These indicate that all the three sectors are responsible for the increase in the index of industrial production in the State during 1993-94.

#### **i) Manufacturing Sector.**

The indices of 10 major industry groups in the Manufacturing sector for the year 1993-94 in comparison with those of previous two years are presented in Table 3.2.

The index of industrial production in the Manufacturing sector registered a growth of 7.22 percent in 1993-94 as against 6.69 percent growth in 1992-93. Among the major groups in manufacturing sector, basic metals and alloy industry has recorded the highest increase of 13.57 percent in 1993-94 followed by non-metallic mineral products (12.47%), Transport equipments and parts (11.55%) and paper and paper products (11.41%). The increase was modest in the group of electrical machinery and appliances (7.57%), cotton textiles (6.13%) and machinery and machine tools (5.27%). The beverages, tobacco and tobacco products group registered the lowest growth of (0.42%) over that of 1992-93. Details are given in Table - 3.2.

#### **ii) Production of Use-Based groups of manufacturing industries.**

Use-Based groups is a part of index of industrial production, clubbed into four major groups, classified as, basic goods industries, capital goods industries, intermediate goods industries and consumer goods industries. The indices of industrial production by use based groups for the years from 1981-82 to 1993-94 are presented in Appendix 3.3. During the above period, the average annual growth rate was about 6.47%. The capital goods industry registered an annual average growth rate of 9.56% as compared to 5.82% in consumer goods

industry and 6.08% in basic goods industries during the same period. Within the consumer goods industry group, the industries producing durable consumer goods have registered an average growth rate of 7.62% per annum as against 5.77% in the production of non-durable consumer goods.

Table - 3.2

Index of Industrial production in the Manufacturing Sector by major industry groups 1991-92 to 1993-94

Base = 1980-81 = 100

Sl. No.	Major Industry Group	Weight in the total	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
01.	Food Products (20-21)	12.23	318.57 (7.67)	351.79 (10.43)	366.93 (4.30)
02.	Beverages, Tobacco & Tobacco Products (22)	5.30	264.85 (12.61)	300.13 (13.32)	301.39 (0.42)
03.	Cotton Textiles (23)	39.21	173.27 (6.67)	185.50 (7.06)	196.87 (6.13)
04.	Paper & Paper Products (28)	3.24	293.35 (7.27)	307.04 (4.67)	342.06 (11.41)
05.	Chemical & Chemical Products (31)	6.60	232.76 (12.50)	250.30 (7.54)	262.80 (4.99)
06.	Non-metallic mineral products (32)	4.36	300.42 (-0.58)	301.03 (0.20)	338.56 (12.47)
07.	Basic metals & alloy industry (33)	9.57	368.14 (7.10)	385.71 (4.77)	438.06 (13.57)
08.	Machinery & Machine Tools (35)	4.12	388.58 (7.43)	423.85 (9.08)	446.17 (5.27)
09.	Electrical Machinery & appliances (36)	6.31	475.08 (-0.08)	487.08 (2.53)	523.96 (7.57)
10.	Transport Equipments & Parts (37)	0.34	402.46 (16.91)	471.49 (17.15)	525.94 (11.55)
Total (Manufacturing)		95.85	279.31 (6.39)	298.01 (6.69)	319.53 (7.22)

Note : 1. Figures in brackets under industry group indicate the NIC codes.  
2. Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over the previous year.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bangalore.



From the Table 3.3 it can be seen that the overall growth in these industrial groups was 7.16% during 1993-94 as against 6.42% in 1992-93. During 1993-94, also intermediate goods recorded the highest growth of about 12.27% followed by basic goods industry (11.82%) and capital goods industry (6.61%), whereas consumer durables industry occupied the last place with only 1.70% increase over the previous year.

Table - 3.3

**Index of Industrial Production in the Manufacturing Sector in Karnataka by Use-Based groups, 1991-92 to 1993-94**

Base : 1980-81 = 100

No.	Industrial Group	Weight	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
01	Basic goods	14.91	343.12 (8.34)	351.43 (2.42)	392.96 (11.82)
02	Capital goods	10.70	484.17 (2.74)	508.98 (5.12)	542.63 (6.61)
03	Intermediate goods	4.56	342.37 (4.00)	374.61 (9.42)	420.59 (12.27)
04	Consumer goods	69.83	231.33 (7.65)	249.28 (7.76)	262.94 (5.48)
	a) Consumer durables	2.10	413.23 (2.53)	412.44 (-0.19)	419.45 (1.70)
	b) Consumer non-durables	67.73	225.69 (7.95)	244.22 (8.21)	258.09 (5.68)
	General Index	100.00	280.12 (6.63)	298.10 (6.42)	319.44 (7.16)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over the previous year

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bangalore.

**b) Production of Selected Industries**

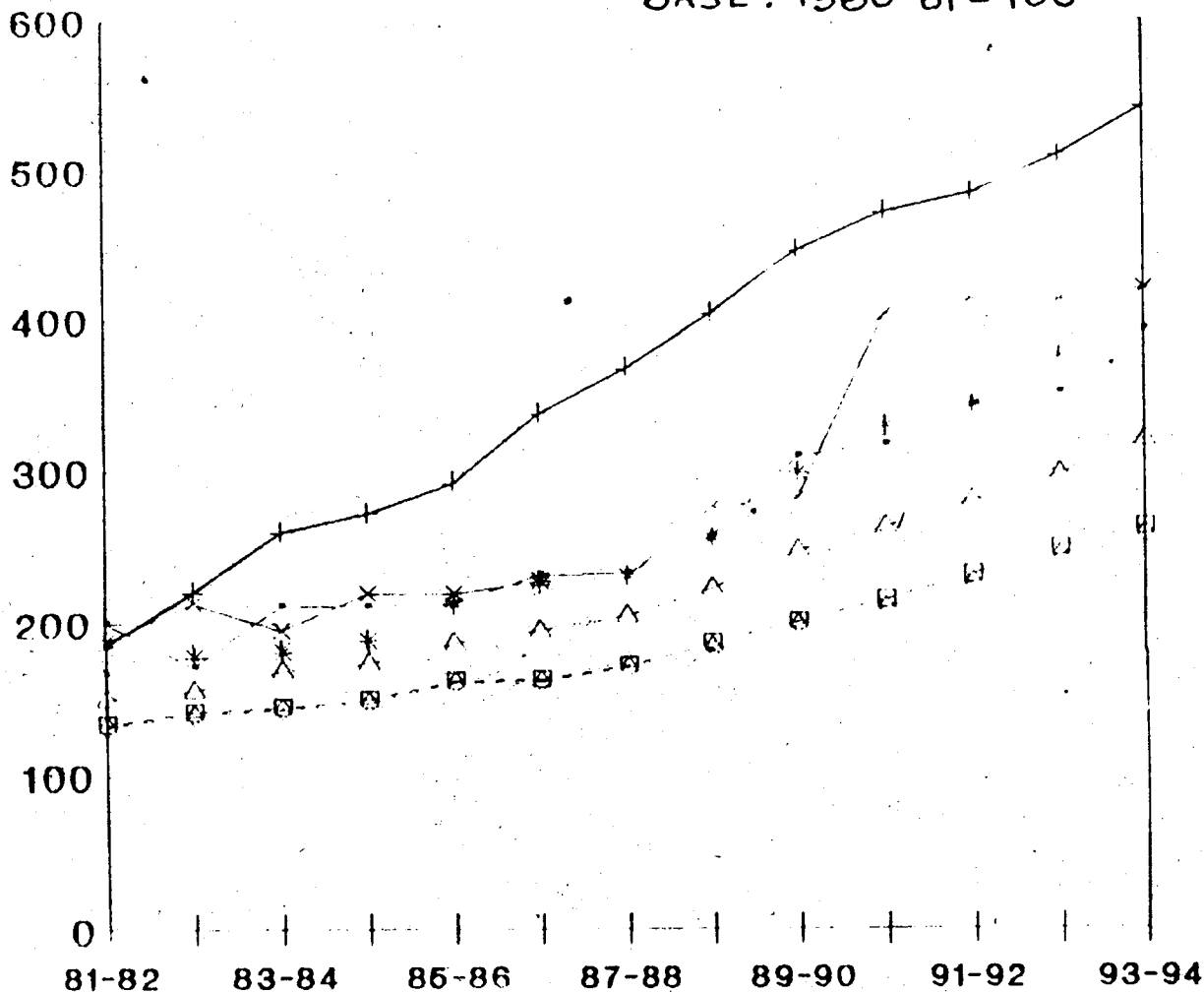
Nine out of twelve selected industries exhibited an increasing trend in the production during 1994-95, compared to the previous year, whereas the production has declined in other industries. During the same period, among minerals, the output of gold and silver has increased. However, the imposition of powercut during the second half of 1995-96 has affected the industrial production to some extent.

The industries which have shown a significant growth in production during the first eight months period of the current year 1995-96 are sugar (35.14%), cigarettes (26.83%), soap (19.70%), fertilisers (urea) (14.23%) and wrist watches (13.92%). The increase was modest in the case of paper (8.28%) and steel ingots (3.67%). On the contrary, silk fabrics (16.67%), saleable steel (13.22%), cement (13.06%), sandalwood oil,

# INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR BY USE BASED CLASSIFICATION

1981-82 TO 1993-94

BASE : 1980-81 = 100



- BASIC GOODS
- + CAPITAL GOODS
- \* INTERMEDIATE GOODS
- CONSUMER GOODS
- /— CONSUMER DURABLES
- /— CONSUMER NON-DURABLE
- /— GENERAL INDEX



(12.38%) and aluminium (11.67%) have shown negative growth. The details are presented in Table 3.4.

Table - 3.4

Production of selected Industries and Minerals in Karnataka

Products	Unit	1993-94	1994-95	April to Nov.		% variation over 94 (April to Nov.)
				1994	1995	
1. Aluminium	'000 Tonnes	11.7 (-38.7)	8.5 (-27.4)	6.0	5.3	-11.67
2. Iron and Steel						
a) Pig iron	"	0.2 (-98.8)	4.9 (235.0)	Nil	91.9	-
b) Saleable Steel	"	63.7 (11.9)	63.3 -	46.9	40.7	13.2
c) Steel Ingots	"	75.8 (7.8)	82.4 (8.7)	62.6	64.9	3.6
3. Paper	"	207.3 (12.0)	217.3 (4.8)	143.7	155.6	8.1
4. Sugar	"	760.5 (-18.4)	1011.8 (33.0)	338.1	456.9	35.14
5. Soap	"	9.5 (20.3)	10.1 (6.3)	6.6	7.9	19.70
6. Vanaspathi	"	7.1 (2.9)	4.2 (-40.8)	1.2	NA	-
7. Fertilisers (Urea)	"	189.4 (-8.8)	250.6 (32.3)	191.8	219.1	14.1
8. Cement	Lakh Tonnes	36.6 (-1.6)	40.4 (10.1)	26.8	23.3	-13.1
9. Sandalwood Oil	Tonnes	10.2 (34.2)	15.5 (51.9)	10.5	9.2	-12.1
10. Cigarettes	Million Nos.	11471 (0.9)	12996 (13.3)	8579	10881	26.1
11. Wrist watches	'000' Nos.	1033.4 (-32.2)	1174.0 (13.6)	711.9	811.0	13.1
12. Silk Fabrics	'000' Mts.	530.2 (-17.8)	509.3 (-3.9)	366.0	305.0	-16.1
13. Iron Ore	'000 Tonnes	8814 *	8676 *	7728	NA	
14. Gold	Kgs	1639 (5.8)	1892 (15.4)	1128	963	-14.63
15. Silver	Kgs	129 (1.6)	149 (15.5)	86	72	-16.28

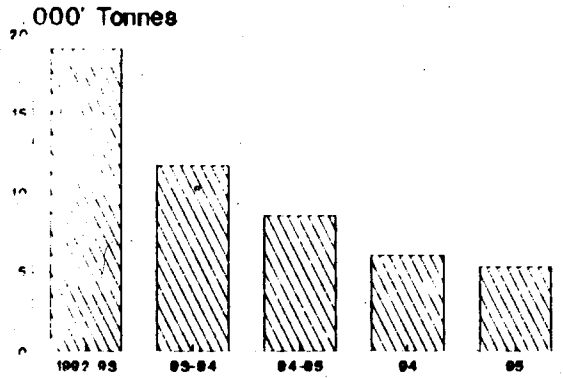
\* April to December only

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over the previous year.

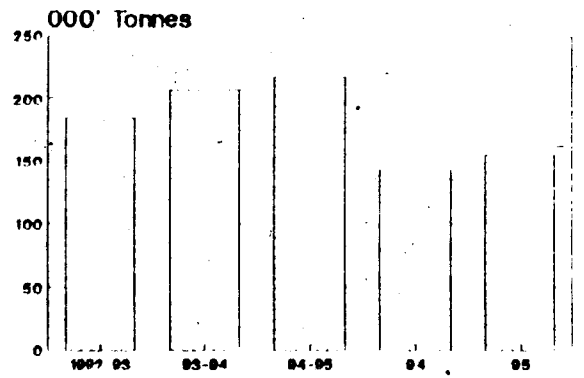
Source : Concerned Industrial units in the State and Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur.

# PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN KARNATAKA 1992-93 TO 1994-95

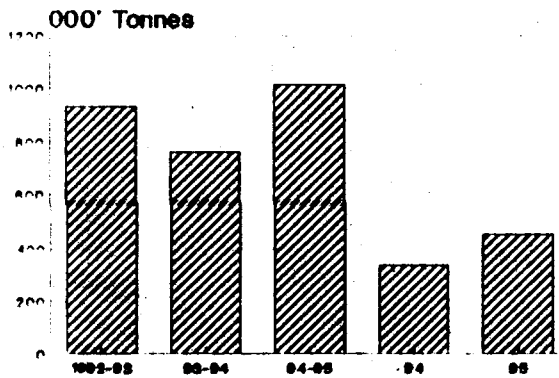
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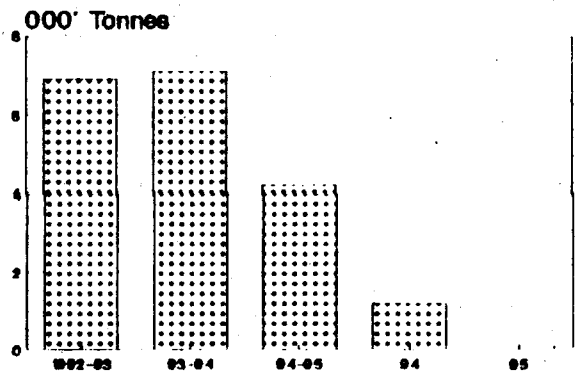
## PAPER



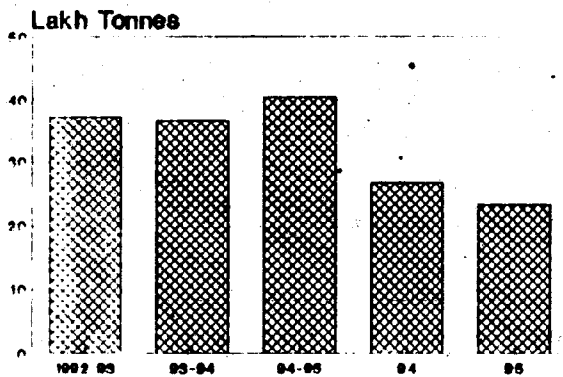
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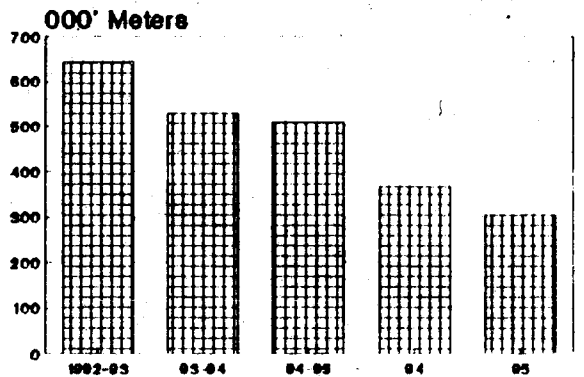
## VANASPATHI



## CEMENT



## SILK FABRICS





## 2. Development of Small Scale Industries:

The Small Scale Industries (SSI) sector plays an important role in the Industrial Economy of the State. It contributes substantially to the industrial production and more so in generating employment.

Due to the New Industrial Policy, there has been considerable increase in the number of SSI units set-up. A Computer-Data Bank has been created at the State and district levels in respect of all the small scale industrial units in the State. At the district level, the District Industries Centre is functioning as the 'Nodal Agency' to assist in the starting of tiny and small scale industrial units.

During the year 1994-95, 13503 Small Scale Industries (SSIs) have been registered in the State, with an investment of Rs. 264.63 crores providing employment to 73999 persons. In the first eight months of the current year, 6840 units have been registered with an investment of Rs. 205.25 crores and an employment potential of 44436. Details are shown in Table 3.5.

**Table 3.5**

### Registration of Small Scale Industrial Units in Karnataka

Item	1993-94	1994-95	April to Nov.		% variation in 95 over 94 (Apr. to Nov.)
			1994	1995	
1. SSI registered (No.)	12614 (11.0)	13503 (7.0)	7630	6840	(-)10.4
2. Investment (Rupees lakhs)	19890.56 (0.6)	26463.26 (33.0)	15458.19	20525.37	32.8
3. Employment (Number)	69563 (10.6)	73999 (6.4)	44190	44436	0.6

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over the previous year.

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Bangalore.

**a) Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation.**

Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation (KSSIDC) is playing an important role in promoting the development of small scale sector by providing services like construction of industrial sheds, procurement and distribution of raw materials and management guidance to SSI entrepreneurs. It has a network of 24 depots for the distribution of raw materials. The KSSIDC supplied raw materials worth Rs. 53.42 crores to the SSI units during the year 1994-95 as against Rs. 35.38 crores supplied during 1993-94. During the year 1994-95, KSSIDC has made a net profit of Rs. 28.33 lakhs after providing for taxes as against the previous year's net profit of Rs. 47.75 lakhs. KSSIDC has set up an unique Industrial Estate exclusively for SC/ST entrepreneurs at Jigani, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore and 17.07 acres of land has been used for the construction of 100 industrial sheds and formation of 94 industrial plots. Under 'VISHWA' Programme, it is proposed to construct 810 sheds. Out of this, 792 sheds have been completed and the balance sheds are nearing completion.

Under Industrial Estate Programme, KSSIDC has set up 124 Industrial Estates throughout the State and has constructed 4763 Industrial sheds, inclusive of 126 industrial flats constructed in KEONICS Complex and formed 1425 Industrial plots.

One of the important functions of KSSIDC is marketing of manufactured products of the Small Scale Industrial Sector. Karnataka Small Industries Marketing Corporation Ltd., which is a subsidiary unit of KSSIDC has achieved a turnover of Rs. 60.97 crores during 1994-95 by marketing the produce manufactured by SSI units and earned a profit of Rs. 55.67 lakhs. Details are given in Table - 3.6.

**(b) Industrial Area Development:**

Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board is the main agency to develop industrial areas declared by the State Government for acquiring the land and allotting the same to the entrepreneurs after developing infrastructural facilities. In the year 1994-95, 827 acres of land was allotted to 596 units and the expenditure incurred for the development of infrastructural facilities was of the order of Rs. 1097.03 lakhs. During the current year (upto Nov. 95), 323 acres of land was allotted and an amount of Rs. 1138.49 lakhs was spent towards development expenditure.



**Table 3.6**

Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation  
selected Indicators of Progress 1993-94 & 1994-95

Particulars	Unit	1993-94	1994-95
1. Depots for distribution of raw materials	Number	23	24
2. Raw materials sold	Rs. lakhs	3537.85 (-21.93)	5341.60 (50.98)
3. Industrial shed constructed (cumulative)	Number	4666 (3.39)	4763 (2.08)
4. Sheds under construction	Number	234	275
5. Marketing Corporation's turnover	Rs. lakhs	5020 (30.12)	6097 (21.45)
6. Marketing Corporation's profit	"	21.71 (-30.88)	55.67 (156.43)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over the previous year.

Source : Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation and Karnataka Small Industries Marketing Corporation, Bangalore.

### 3. Registration of New Industrial Units in Karnataka

**Table 3.7**

Registration of New Industrial Units in Karnataka

Industries	1993-94	1994-95	Numbers	
			April to Nov. 1994	1995
1. Food Products	56	48	30	10
2. Paper & Paper Products	15	23	15	5
3. Metals and alloys	16	48	41	12
4. Chemicals	32	14	9	11
5. Transport & Equipment	13	3	3	5
6. Textiles	166	161	116	103
7. Wood & Wood products	14	6	5	2
8. Others	244	268	159	129
<b>Total</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>277</b>

Source: Chief Inspector of Factories & Boilers in Karnataka, Bangalore.

During 1994-95, 571 new industrial units were registered when compared to 556 units registered in the year 1993-94. In the eight months period from April to November 95, 277 new industrial units were registered, as against 378 units registered during 1993-94 showing a decline of 26.72 percent. The details are presented in Table 3.7.

#### **4. Joint Stock Companies:**

During 1994-95, 2068 new Joint Stock Companies were registered with an authorised capital of Rs. 4603 crores. Besides, 103 Joint Stock Companies were liquidated and struck off.

During the first eight months period of 1995-96, 1765 joint stock companies were registered as against 1180 companies registered in the preceding year, thereby showing an increase of 49.58 percent. During the year under review, the authorised capital stood at Rs. 689 crores.

The private and public companies that are liquidated or struck off by the end of Nov. 1995 are 22 and 2 respectively. Details are furnished in Table 3.8.

#### **5. Industrial/Foreign Collaboration Approvals**

Registration under the Directorate General of Technical Development (DGTD) was discontinued from August 1991 and the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals (SIA) registration was replaced by Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM) scheme. During the year 1994-95, only 22 letters of intent and 10 industrial licences were issued. But in the current year (April to Sept. 95) 10 letters of intent and 2 industrial licences were issued. The details are given in Table 3.9.

Number of Foreign Collaboration approvals was higher during the year 1994-95 as compared to the previous year. The relevant details are given in Table - 3.10.

**Table 3.8**

Joint Stock Companies Registered and Liquidated  
or Struck Off

Item	1993- 94	1994- 95	April to Nov.	
			1994	1995
1. Joint Stock Companies Registered (Number)				
a) Private	1161	1770	1028	1540
b) Public	122	298	152	225
<b>Total</b>	<b>1283</b>	<b>2068</b>	<b>1180</b>	<b>1765</b>
2. Authorised capital (Rupees crores)				
a) Private	202.05	1181.18	217.58	321.98
b) Public	137.27	3421.92*	3231.81*	367.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>339.32</b>	<b>4603.10</b>	<b>3449.39</b>	<b>689.20</b>
3. Joint Stock Cos., liquidated or struck-off (Number)				
a) Private	26	90	90	22
b) Public	8	13	13	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>24</b>

Note: \* Includes 'Krishna Bhagya Jalanigam Limited' with an authorised capital of Rs. 3000 crores registered on 19.8.94.

Source: Registrar of Companies in Karnataka, Government of India, Bangalore.

**Table 3.9**

Industrial Approvals in Karnataka

Item	1993-94	1994-95	April to Nov.	
			1994	1995
1. Letters of intent issued (No.)	39	22	15	10 *
2. Industrial licences issued (No.)	6	10	6	2 *

Note: \* April to September 95.

Source: Technical Consultancy Services Organisation of Karnataka (TECSOK), Bangalore.

Table - 3.10

Foreign Collaboration in Karnataka

Item	1993-94	1994-95	% variation in 94-95 over 93-94
1. Financial (No.)	62	77	24.2
2. Technical (No.)	42	71	69.1
Total	104	148	42.3

Source : Technical Consultancy Services Organisation of Karnataka (TECSOK), Bangalore.

### 6. New Industrial Policy

The New Industrial Policy enunciated in 1993 is an attempt of the State Government to improve its position in the industrial map of the country and become one of the foremost industrialised State by the turn of the century. However, the same policy is being continued during 1995-96 also.

During the current year, as in the previous years, the policy strengthens the Single Window Agency (SWA) for clearances, Karnataka Udyoga Mitra (KUM) to act as the Secretariat for Single Window Agency and high level committee to assist projects of above Rs. 50 crore investment. Special attention is given for promotion of Mega Projects with an investment of Rs. 100 crores and above. Nodal authority has been set up to manage and maintain industrial areas/estates. In addition, concessions such as exemption of sales tax, stamp duty etc. are also offered. Only non-polluting hi-tech units like electronics, tele-communications, ready made garments etc. are encouraged in Bangalore Urban Area and North and South taluks. Additional investment/subsidy at 5% is provided to special category entrepreneurs viz. SC/ST, Minorities, Women, Physically handicapped and Ex-servicemen. Export oriented units, which are exporting a minimum of 50% of their turnover will be given incentives used to be available to thrust sector industries like electronics, tele-communications etc.

Training, in crafts like carpentry, bakery etc. have been imparted. The expenditure incurred for the year 1995-96 (up to Nov. 95) is Rs. 5.07 lakhs. Bee keeping industry which is enlisted in the department's developmental activity has been given prominence and a

State Designated Agency (SDA) has been created. For the year 1994-95, against the allotment of Rs. 37.75 lakhs an expenditure Rs. 30.69 lakhs was incurred. During the year 1995-96 (upto Nov. 95), it was Rs. 31.50 lakhs and Rs. 3.05 lakhs respectively. Apart from this, 21 Artisan Training Institutes and 9 district industrial centres have been set up in the State. Under a special programme for youths belonging to SC/ST community, an amount of Rs. 1.21 crores was spent to train 559 candidates during 1994-95.

#### 7 (a) Vishwa

Vishwa - a unique rural productive employment programme - is structured to strengthen the economic base of rural areas by providing continuous rural employment by supply of raw materials and sale of products.

Under "Vishwa" a Rural Artisan Survey in Karnataka, was completed by Directorate of Economics and Statistics to assess the socio economic conditions of the artisans and the difficulties experienced by them and the report is under finalisation.

During the year 1995-96, a sum of Rs. 1535 lakhs has been provided for 71458 beneficiaries under training, production and service sectors. In this scheme, a mini-growth centre has been set up at Tumkur to provide infrastructure.

#### b) Prime Minister Rozagar yojana (PMRY)

During 1994-95, this scheme provided employment to more than a million persons by setting up self employment for Educated Youths. During 1995-96 (upto Dec. 95) Government of India have earmarked 17,000 beneficiaries for sanction of loans as the target to this State. As against this target, 9312 beneficiaries have been sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 4118.67 lakhs.

#### 8. Other Schemes/Activities

Under Special Component Plan (SCP), skill development i.e., by giving training in industrial crafts, supply of tool kits and machineries and construction of living cum worksheds are included. The expenditure incurred for the year 1994-95 (upto November 95) was Rs. 36.64 lakhs. Under Tribal sub-plan (TSP) four districts viz., Mysore, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu and Chitradurga are covered.

## 9. Industrial Finance

There are two premier institutions viz., Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC) and Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation (KSIIDC) in the State which played major role in extending financial assistance to industries.

### a) Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC)

The KSFC is extending financial assistance to various industries under different schemes. During the year 1994-95, it sanctioned Rs. 52018 lakhs covering 14089 cases as against Rs. 35477 lakhs sanctioned for 13224 cases in 1993-94 thereby registering a rise of 6.54 percent in terms of number of cases and 46.62 percent increase in terms of amount. Disbursements during the year 1994-95 were to the tune of Rs. 43209 lakhs as against Rs. 31901 lakhs in the previous year, registering an increase of 39.38 percent.

During the first eight months of 1995-96, 7919 new sanctions were made as against 8253 sanctions during the same period of the previous year. The amount involved was Rs. 35031 lakhs and Rs. 25640 lakhs respectively, registering an increase of 36.63 percent.

During the period April to Nov. 95, the number of cases sanctioned under Technicians scheme, decreased by 9.68 percent but the amount involved thereon increased by 58.23 percent, when compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Under the Special Capital Scheme, the number of cases sanctioned and the amount disbursed rose by 79.31 and 125.00 percent respectively.

The KSFC provides special concessions to SC/ST/BC entrepreneurs. Under this scheme, during the first eight months of 1995-96 sanction was accorded to 2115 cases providing financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 1910 lakhs, compared to 3104 cases with financial assistance of Rs. 2344 lakhs, during the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Corporation has launched a scheme called Composite Loan Scheme to provide equipment, finance and working capital for artisans and village/cottage industries. Under this scheme, during the period April to November 1995, 710 cases were approved and financial

assistance of Rs. 239 lakhs was provided compared to 1147 cases approved and financial assistance of Rs. 287 lakhs given during the same period of the preceding year. The details in regard to the performance of KSFPC are given in Table - 3.11.

Table 3.11

Performance of Karnataka State Financial Corporation during 1993-94 and 1994-95

Sl.No	Items	Rs. lakhs									
		1993-94		1994-95		April to November 1994		1995		% variation in 95 over 94 (April to Nov.)	
		No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount
1	Sanctions	13224	35477	14089	52018	8253	25640	7919	35031	(-) 4.05	36.63
2	Disbursement	-	31001	-	43209	-	18251	-	24633	-	34.97
3	Assistance sanctioned under selected schemes										
i)	Technicians scheme	69	229	70	211	31	79	28	125	(-) 9.68	58.23
ii)	Special capital schemes	406	256	457	195	87	60	156	135	79.31	125.00
iii)	SC/ST/BC Entrepreneurs	4800	3582	5000	4140	3104	2344	2115	1910	(-)31.86	-18.52
iv)	Composite loan scheme	1130	321	1356	529	1147	287	710	239	(-)38.10	-16.72

Source : Karnataka State Financial Corporation, Bangalore.

**(b) Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Limited, (KSIIDC)**

The main objective of KSIIDC, a premier industrial development corporation established during 1964 is to promote industrial growth in the State, especially in the medium and large sectors. KSIIDC acts as a catalytic agent to ensure that investments of larger magnitude takes place in the State. It has also entered into new area of activities like signing of MOUs with Ozcot Agro Development & Consultancies, becoming a category I Merchant Banker, opening Financial Services Division, aiding Mega projects like modern airport of International standards at Bangalore, Southern Gas Grid at Kerala, Naptha Cracker project at Mangalore and Zindal Vijayanagar Steel Ltd. KSIIDC is a Nodal agency for all major steel projects in the State.

The Corporation has sanctioned term loan assistance of Rs. 170.64 crores to 157 units and provided equity assistance to the tune of Rs. 43.65 crores to 32 units during the year 1994-95. During the first eight months of the current year (April to November 95), the Corporation has sanctioned loans of Rs.111.28 crores to 81 units and provided equity assistance of Rs. 3.28 crores to 14 units. Details are given in Table - 3.12.

Table - 3.12

Performance of Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Limited, during 1993-94 and 1994-95.

Assistance sanctioned	Unit	1993-94	1994-95	April to November 1994 - 1995		% variation in 95 over 94
<b>1. Loans</b>						
a) Amount	Rs. crores	92.95	170.64	77.99	111.28	42.68
b) Indl. Units	Number	106	157	90	81	(-)10.00
<b>2. Equity Assistance</b>						
a) Investment	Rs. Crores	7.32	43.65	9.18	3.28	(-)64.27
b) Indl. Units	Number	10	32	13	14	7.69

Source : Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation, Bangalore.

#### 10. Electronics Industry in Karnataka

Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Limited (KEONICS) is a wholly owned State Government undertaking established in 1976 for the promotion and development of electronics in the State of Karnataka. The authorised share capital of the company is Rs.10 crores and the paid up capital is Rs. 7037 crores. The company continued to pursue vigorously its promotional programmes in the field of electronics through direct departmental activities, joint ventures with private sector and undertaken development works at Electronic cities. The turnover of the company is Rs. 384.05 lakhs with a total income of. Rs. 1070.09 lakhs. The marketing of the products manufactured by Small Scale units and other entrepreneurs are undertaken through the Marketing Division.



The company proposes to set up Archana Technology Resource Park aimed at research and production in the field of electronics and a Software Technology Park at Dharwad. This project is proposed to be set up at a cost of Rs. 150.50 lakhs. Valuable Foreign Exchange can be earned through Software Exports and this will help in the area development and provide employment to software engineers and other people in the area. Karnataka Government had allocated fund of Rs. 50 lakhs to Keonics during 1994-95 for Software/export promotion development activity and Rs. 120 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1995-96.

#### 11. a) Sericulture:

Sericulture is an important agro-based industry, providing gainful employment mainly to the weaker section of the society. It is a highly remunerative occupation, requiring very little capital investment. On account of its economic importance and employment generation nature, special emphasis has been given to the development of Sericulture Industry in the State. Prior to 1975, Sericulture Industry was only in 5 districts of southern Karnataka, but now it has been extended to all the districts in the State. The area covered under mulberry in the State is about 1.7 lakh hectares providing employment to about 22 lakh persons. Production of raw silk in the State was about 8865 tonnes in 1994-95 as against 8250 tonnes produced during 1993-94.

During the first eight months of 1995-96 (April to November 1995), the production of cocoons and the quantum of cocoons marketed have been of the order of 48534 tonnes and 28693 tonnes respectively. Both the production of cocoons and quantum of cocoons marketed have fallen by 3 and 5 percent respectively. The details are presented in Table 3.13.

#### b) Karnataka Silk Marketing Board.

The Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Limited, is rendering service in marketing silk yarn of all kinds and specifications and sale of fabrics of all kinds. The Board strives towards stabilisation of prices of silk yarn. It ensures that the reeler gets a satisfactory return for his produce through direct purchases when there is a slump in the market.

The quantum of purchase and sales significantly reflects the turn-over during the year 1994-95, as compared to the previous year. In the year 1994-95, 386 tonnes of silk valued at Rs. 3985 lakhs was purchased, as against 221 tonnes valued at Rs. 1868 lakhs purchased during the previous year, showing an increase of 75 percent in quantity and 113 percent in value. The sales achieved during the year 1994-95 was 308 tonnes valued at Rs. 3432 lakhs as compared to 304 tonnes valued at Rs. 2665 lakhs during the previous year thus registering an increase in value of sales by 29 percent.

The Board had to face the limitations, in its operation because of poor fabric market conditions, less arrivals of silk at silk exchange, unsteady market conditions, imposition of sales tax on silk yarn in Tamilnadu and the imported silk menace through both legal and other channels. However, inspite of all these problems, the Board has achieved a profit of Rs. 155 lakhs during 1994-95 when compared to the losses sustained in the previous two years. Details are presented in Table - 3.14.

Table 3.13

Sericulture Industry in Karnataka

Item	Units	1993-94	1994-95	Apl. to Nov.		% variation in 95 over 94
				1994	1995	
1. Area under mulberry	'000 hect.	161	168	166	169	1.81
2. Production of cocoons	'000 tonnes	70.2	77.6	50.0	48.5	(-)3.00
3. Quantum of cocoons marketed	'000 tonnes	59.0	53.6	30.2	28.7	(-)4.97
4. Raw silk production	'000 tonnes	8.3	8.9	5.8	5.6	(-)3.45
5. Employment in sericulture	No. in lakhs	20.9	21.8	21.6	22.0	1.85

Source: Department of Sericulture, Bangalore.

**Table 3.14****Performance of Karnataka Silk Marketing Board**

Item	1993-94	1994-95
1. Turnover (Rs. lakhs)	3053.61	3551.91
2. Profit/loss after tax	(-) 132.28	154.90

Source : Karnataka Silk Marketing Board, Bangalore.

Silk industry in Karnataka has earned foreign exchange worth Rs. 18642.50 lakhs during 1994-95. The share of Karnataka Silk industry in All India exports in terms of value is about 19.9 percent. The details are presented in Table 3.15.

**Table - 3.15****Value of Export of Silk goods certified from Karnataka and All India - 1993-94 and 1994-95.**

Particulars	1993-94	1994-95
1. Karnataka (Rs. lakhs)	14870.50*	18642.50*
2. All India - " -	78910.43*	93753.87*
3. Share of Karnataka In all India percentage	18.90	19.90

Note : \* Data includes Silk yarn/Silk Waste Exports

Source : Central Silk Board, Bangalore.

**12 Garment Industry:**

Readymade garment industry is one of the major industries earning foreign exchange, During the year 1995 (Upto Nov. 1995) 1388 readymade garments exporters were registered with Apparel Export Promotion Council in Karnataka. Bangalore is the main exporting centre which has a lot of potential for exports of readymade garments. The export of readymade garments from Bangalore is reported to be Rs. 845 crores in the year 1994 as against Rs.663 crores exported in the year 1993.

### 13. Industrial Relations:

The data on Industrial Relations during the first eight months (April to November) of 1995-96 shows an increase in the number of strikes and lockouts when compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. There is also increase in the number of workers involved and mandays lost. This increase in labour unrest is attributed to increase in the demands of the workmen demanding higher wages and better facilities. During the year 1994, a total of 1163 Industrial disputes ended in failure and a total of 595 settlements have been arrived at. Thus in all 1758 disputes have been sorted during the year under report. The details of industrial relations are presented in Table 3.16.

Table - 3.16

#### Industrial Relations in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1993-94	1994-95	April to Nov. 1994	April to Nov. 1995	% Va 19
I.	Strikes :						
	a) Strikes	No.	9	3	3	9	2
	b) Workers involved	No.	4597	765	765	2245	1
	c) Mandays lost	No.	171130	42165	42165	73253	
II.	Lockouts :						
	a) Lockouts	No.	11	8	6	8	
	b) Workers involved	No.	3959	2466	1437	1346	
	c) Mandays lost	No.	187989	239679	206807	170047	-

Source : Department of Labour, Bangalore.

### 14. Labour Absenteeism :

During the first eight months of 1995-96 labour absenteeism was about 16.4 percent, compared to 11.5 percent reported during the corresponding period of 1994-95, whereas, plantation labour absenteeism was 22.9 percent, as against 21.8 percent in the previous year. The details are presented in Table 3.17.

Table - 3.17

## Labour Absenteesim in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1993-	1994-	April to Nov.	
			-94	-95	1994	1995
<b>I. Industrial Workers:</b>						
a)	Mandays scheduled to work	'000s	9700	8880	6490	3876
b)	Mandays absent		1331	1067	746	635
c)	Proportion of absenteeism	Percent	13.7	12.0	11.5	16.4
<b>II. Plantation labour</b>						
a)	Mandays scheduled to work	'000s	1000	877	620	459
b)	Mandays absent		166	186	135	105
c)	Proportion of absenteeism	Percent	16.6	21.2	21.8	22.9

Source : Department of Labour, Bangalore.

### 15. Performance of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)

One of the objectives of the Karnataka State Bureau of Public Enterprises (KSBPE) is to monitor the performance of the State Public Sector Enterprises on a selective basis through commissioning in depth studies. Besides, training programmes for the middle and senior level officers of public sector enterprises are also organised. The total turnover of public sector undertakings during the year 1994-95 was Rs. 5854.05 crores as against the turnover of Rs. 5110.79 crores in 1993-94. The details are presented in Table 3.18.

The top five profit making PSUs for 1994-95 with the quantum of profit earned by them and top five undertakings which incurred losses along with the quantum of losses during the year are given in Table 3.19 and 3.20 respectively.

**Table 3.18**

Performance of Public Sector Undertakings 1993-94 & 1994-95

Item	Unit	(Provisional)	
		1993-94	1994-95
1. Public Sector Units	No.	70	71
2. Capital employed	Rs. lakhs	571819	669945
3. Total investment	Rs. crores	6949 (R)	8246
4. Employment	Lakhs	1.62	1.62
5. Turnover	Rs. crores	5111	5854
6. Net profit after tax	Rs. lakhs	-3277	2385
7. Ratio of turnover to total investment	-	0.74	0.71

Note : R - Revised.

Source: Karnataka State Bureau of Public Enterprises, Bangalore.

**Table 3.19**

Performance of Top Five Profit Making PSUs - 1994-95

Sl. No.	Unit	Profit in Rupees lakhs
		1994-95
1.	Karnataka Power Corporation	4893.46
2.	Karnataka Electricity Board	4632.00
3.	Karnataka State Financial Corporation	1256.35
4.	Hutti Gold Mines Ltd.	744.87
5.	Karnataka Forest Development Corporation	740.26

Source: Karnataka State Bureau of Public Enterprises, Bangalore.

**Table 3.20**

**Top Five FSUs incurring losses, 1994-95**

		Losses in Rupees lakhs
Sl. No.	Unit	1994-95
1.	KSRTC	6965.16
2.	N.G.E.F.Ltd.,	3820.60
3.	Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation	326.07
4.	Mysore Minerals Ltd.	302.15
5.	Karnataka Telecom Ltd.	277.63

Source: Karnataka State Bureau of Public Enterprises, Bangalore.

# ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE





## ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The crucial areas of economic infrastructure reviewed are irrigation, power, transport and communication. The cumulative irrigation potential likely to be created under major, medium and minor irrigation (only surface water) upto the end of 1995-96 is expected to be 25.19 lakh hectares, as against an ultimate irrigation potential of 35 lakh hectares for major and medium irrigation and 10 lakh hectares for minor irrigation (surface water). If the State has to fully utilise its share of water by 2000 AD (as per the Bachawat Award), it has to increase its tempo of work in this area enormously in the years to come. The installed capacity of power by the end of the current year is expected to be 3524.14 MW, comprising 2554.19 MW of hydel power and 967.92 MW of thermal and diesel power and 2.03 MW of Wind Power. The State has to still go a long way in order to fully harness the ultimate hydel potential of 7750 MW.

An additional irrigation potential of about 67 thousand hectares is anticipated to be created during the current year from major and medium irrigation projects. The additional potential likely to be created is 36 thousand hectares under Upper Krishna Project and about 8 thousand hectares under Hemavathy Project. In respect of Minor Irrigation, (Surface Water), an additional potential of about 9 thousand hectares would be created during the year. Thus, in all, an additional irrigation potential of 0.76 lakh hectares is anticipated to be created from major, medium and minor irrigation (Surface Water). The executing of Upper Krishna Project has been entrusted to Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam (KBJL). The company has raised Rs.180.00 crores through a private placement of bonds in September 1995.

The major portion of the outlays on major & medium irrigation have gone for construction of storage dams and initial reaches of canals, particularly in Upper Krishna Project Stage-I. As such, the achievement in terms of creation of irrigation potential under major and medium irrigation appears to be not commensurate with the investment. These investments will yield benefits in later years.

It is anticipated that during 1995-96 the area likely to be brought under field irrigation channels would be about 48 thousand hectares. The work on completion of field irrigation channels has relatively lagged behind. These works are to be given the required focus in the coming years in order to derive full benefit from the irrigation potential created at huge costs.

The energy generation during 1995-96 is expected to show a significant decline of 10.1% over the level of 16854 MUs during 1994-95. The fall of this magnitude is due to hydel generation during the current year, as compared to last year. The decline in hydel generation is anticipated to be 25.2% this year as compared to last year. This is on account of less inflow of water into the hydel reservoirs of the State. Whereas, the increase in thermal generation is anticipated to be significantly higher at 37.5%. This significant increase in thermal generation is on account of generation from Raichur Thermal Power Station, Unit-4 which was commissioned during the second half of 1994-95. The generation of power during 1995-96 at 19157 MUs (including 4005 MUs from central generating stations and imports from other States) is expected to fall short of the unrestricted requirement of 21757 MUs by 12.0%. The deficit in power is lower on account of import of energy from central generating stations and other States. Among all the major States, the power shortage in Karnataka is one of the highest. An additional installed capacity of 31.43 MW will be added to the State grid during the current year. Power cuts have been imposed on industries to tide over the shortage of power.

In response to the policy framework of Government to encourage greater private sector participation in electricity generation, a number of Foreign and Indian Private Companies have shown interest to set up large power plants in the State. For the first time in Karnataka, an installed capacity of 18 MW has been added by Private Companies.

At Davangere one 315 MVA /220 KV substation is anticipated to be completed by March 1996. At Sedum, Basavana Bagewadi and Humnabad additional 100 MVA transformers have been commissioned during the year. Erection of a number of major transmission lines and sub-stations has been taken up under assistance from Asian Development Bank. Several 220 KV, 110 KV and 66 KV transmission lines and sub-stations will be commissioned to reinforce the transmission network in Karnataka.

The number of motor vehicles in the State went up by more than 1.38 lakhs during 1994-95. The number of motor vehicles as at the end of 1994-95 stood at 20.14 lakhs. The highest number was in the category of motor cycles at 14.30 lakhs. The revenue realisation from the Motor Vehicles Department is expected to be Rs.310.00 crores during the current year. An increase in traffic handled at Karnataka's ports is expected and the telecommunication sector is expected to perform satisfactorily.

A detailed review of progress of economic infrastructure is presented below.

#### **A. IRRIGATION**

The cumulative irrigation potential under Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation (Surface Water) is anticipated to go up to 25.19 lakh hectares (excluding groundwater) during 1995-96 from 24.43 lakh hectares at the end of 1994-95, that is, an additional potential of 0.76 lakh hectares is anticipated to be created during this year (See Table 4.1)

The projects, both major and medium which have been completed have contributed for the creation of an irrigation potential of 4.64 lakh hectares. Twenty major projects and Twenty one medium projects are under implementation.

The progress of work on selected major projects is given below:

##### **1. Investments in irrigation and progress of projects**

The expenditure on major and medium irrigation projects (including irrigation projects pending approval) was Rs.658.13 crores during 1994-95 and the anticipated expenditure for 1995-96 is Rs.770.50 crores for plan projects and Rs.300.00 crores for projects pending approval. The expenditure incurred up to the end of November 1995 was Rs.281.41 crores for Plan Projects and Rs.118.05 crores for Projects Pending Approval. The anticipated expenditure on Flood Control and Anti-Sea Erosion projects during 1995-96 is Rs.9.72 crores.

TABLE - 4.1

**Irrigation Potential Created by Source:  
1993-94 to 1995-96**

Source	Lakh Hectares (Cumulative)		
	1993-94	1994-95	1995 - 96 (Anticipated)
1. Major & Medium Irrigation projects	14.93	15.27	15.94
2. Minor Irrigation (Surface Water)	9.11	9.16	9.25
<b>Total(1+2)</b>	<b>24.04</b>	<b>24.43</b>	<b>25.19</b>

Source: Irrigation Department. Government of Karnataka

**a) Plan Projects**

As against an estimated cost of Rs.3427.32 crores for the Upper Krishna Project, Stage-I, the expenditure up to the end of March 1995 was Rs.1353.53 crores. Out of a total of Rs.770.50 crores of anticipated expenditure on Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in the Plan sector during 1995-96, the Upper Krishna Project alone accounts for Rs.200.00 crores, excluding the investment made on Command Area Development. Additional expenditure of Rs.300.00 crores is anticipated on the project through Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigama. The first phase consists of construction of Almatti Dam with spill way up to a partial height of 500 metres (1640 feet) and allied works and Narayanpur Left Bank flow canal including the Shahapur Branch Canal to irrigate an extent of 1.05 lakh hectares. It also includes advance action for embedment of six pen-stocks for proposed power generation.

As against a total irrigation potential of 4.25 lakh hectares under Upper Krishna Project, Stage-I, the anticipated creation of irrigation potential by the end of March 1996 is 2.18 lakh hectares. Narayanpur dam is completed. The construction of Narayanpur left bank canal and its branches have been completed. The construction of Shahapur branch canal has also been completed.

The work on execution of the second phase of Upper Krishna Project with World Bank Assistance is being carried out at an estimated cost of Rs.792.00 crores. The assistance is to the extent of about Rs.475.00 crores. The World Bank has suspended aid from September 1995.

The project comprises of :

- (a) raising of Almatti Dam,
- (b) Construction of Indi Branch Canal from 0 to 62 km,
- (c) Construction of Mudbal Branch Canal from 0 to 49 km,
- (d) Completion of distribution system of Shahapur Branch Canal,
- (e) Construction of Ayacut Roads,
- (f) Relocation of Bagalkot Town,
- (g) Rehabilitation and resettlement of project affected families,
- (h) connected CADA works, and
- (i) Strengthening of WALMI.

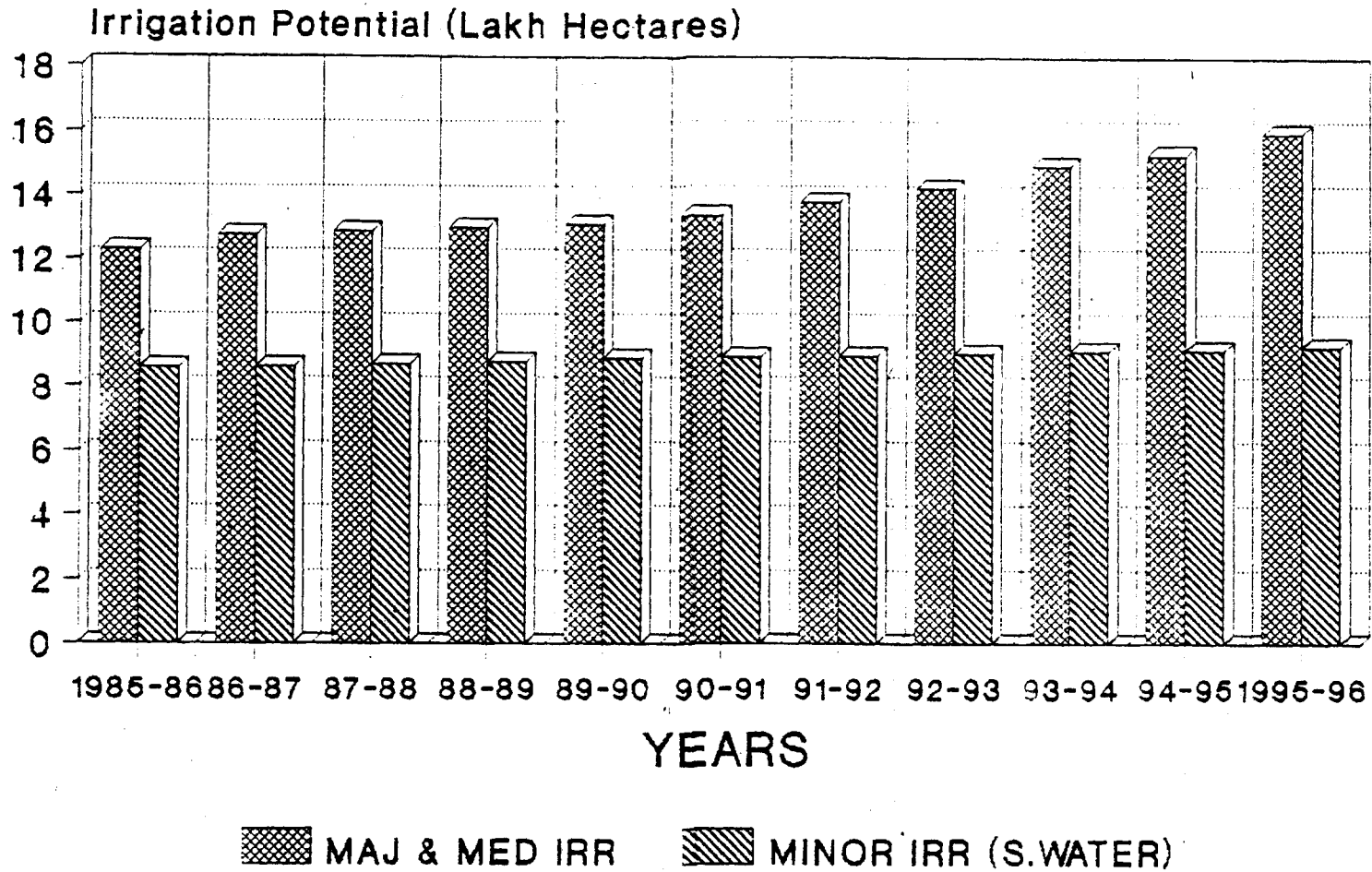
The estimated cost of Upper Krishna Project Stage-II is Rs.2546.60 crores. During November 1995 the Narayanpur right bank canal works are taken up with direct entrustment by Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam.

As against an estimated cost of Rs.738.15 crores for Ghataprabha project, Stage-III, the total expenditure on this project was Rs.211.73 crores by the end of 1994-95. During 1995-96, the anticipated expenditure is Rs.43.00 crores. As against the total potential of 1.78 lakh hectares under Ghataprabha, Stage-III, the anticipated creation of irrigation potential upto the end of March 1996 is 0.36 lakh hectares.

Out of the total estimated cost of Rs.528.73 crores for the Malaprabha Project, the expenditure upto the end of March 1995 was Rs.357.91 crores. During 1995-96, the anticipated expenditure is Rs.43.00 crores. Under the Malaprabha project, as against the total irrigation potential of 2.18 lakh hectares, 1.56 lakh hectares was created by the end of 1994-95. This is anticipated to go upto 1.64 lakh hectares by the end of the current year.



# IRRIGATION POTENTIAL 1985-86 TO 1995-96





## **National Water Management Project**

The NWMP Phase-I programme which commenced during 1986-87 with the World Bank Assistance has come to an end by March 1995. Out of 30 approved sub-projects, 9 sub-projects are completed and remaining 21 sub-projects have spilled over to 1995-96. The grant of Rs.15.35 crores provided for 1995-96 is not being utilised since the World Bank and Government of India are yet to clear the NWMP Phase-II programme under which it is proposed to complete the spillover works and also to take up some fresh works. The proposal under Phase-II programme is being appraised with Government of India and the matter is being pursued.

### **NABARD Assistance**

A loan assistance of Rs.87.10 crores is being availed from NABARD under Rural Infrastructures Development Fund, for completing five medium irrigation projects by March 1997 viz. Votehole, Lower MullaMari, Amarja, Maskinala and Chulkinala. Under this assistance it is proposed to utilise Rs.27.06 crores during 1995-96 and Rs.61.04 crores during 1996-97 for completing the balance works and creating full irrigation potential of 21353 hectares under these five projects.

### **b) Projects Pending Approval**

On Harangi project, the total expenditure upto 1994-95 was Rs.180.17 crores, as against an estimated project cost of Rs.310.00 crores. The total expenditure on the Hemavathy project upto March 1995 was Rs.786.53 crores, as against an estimated cost of Rs.1263.35 crores. The total expenditure on Kabini project was Rs.240.79 crores upto March 1995, as against an estimated cost of Rs.1251.00 crores.

Under the Harangi project, as against the total irrigation potential of 0.54 lakh hectares, the creation of irrigation potential up to the end of March 1995 was 0.42 lakh hectares, which is anticipated to go upto 0.43 lakh hectares, by 1995-96.

Under the Hemavathy project, as against the total irrigation potential of 2.84 lakh hectares, the potential created upto the end of March 1995 was 1.68 lakh hectares, which is anticipated to go upto 1.76 lakh hectares by March 1996.

Under the Kabini Irrigation Project, as against the envisaged creation of irrigation potential of 0.88 lakh hectares, the potential created by March 1995 was 0.41 lakh hectares by March 1996.

On the Cauvery basin projects (pending approval), as against a budget provision of Rs.300.00 crores for the current year, the expenditure up to the end of November 1995 was Rs.118.05 crores.

The investments on irrigation have been receiving high priority within the overall constraints. The emphasis has been on quick creation of irrigation potential and improving the level of utilisation of irrigation potential created at huge costs.

## **2. MINOR IRRIGATION (SURFACE WATER)**

All irrigation works having an atchkat area upto 2000 hectares are classified as Minor Irrigation works. Minor Irrigation schemes have the advantage of providing immediate benefits from potential created. All Minor Irrigation works having an atchkat upto 40 hectares come under the control of the respective Zilla Parishads and works of more than 40 hectares come under the control of the Minor Irrigation Department. Tank Irrigation Projects were taken up with World Bank Aid and 1994-95, an expenditure of Rs.315.21 lakhs was incurred, mostly for settlement of claims out of State Plan Funds, as World Bank Credit Assistance was closed by the end of March 1989.

During 1995-96 an allocation of Rs.59.00 lakhs has been made for incomplete works taken up under World Bank Assistance. An allocation of Rs.165.00 lakhs has been made for Ganga Kalyana Scheme which is intended to benefit the downtrodden people of the society, specially the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Minorities. Under Minor Irrigation works, it is programmed to create a potential of 9000 hectares. An allocation of Rs.1073.24 lakhs and Rs.272.50 lakhs is provided respectively, under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan. The development of surface irrigation from Seventh Plan onwards is summarised in Table 4.2.

TABLE - 4.2

Development of Minor Irrigation from Surface Water:  
1985 - 86 to 1994 - 95

Year	Expenditure (Rs.lakhs)	Potential Created (in hectares)
1985-86	2865.04	5700
1986-87	4120.95	6073
1987-88	2635.78	5602
1988-89	3176.58	10930
1989-90	2958.36	10263
1990-91	3240.00	3026
1991-92	2548.00	4653
1992-93	4376.00	6096
1993-94	5995.16	9965
1994-95 (P)	6396.26	5310
1995-96 (A)	6753.88	9000

(P) Provisional, (A) Anticipated

Source: Irrigation Department, Government of Karnataka

The Karnataka Tank Irrigation Project with World Bank Assistance was commenced during the year 1981-82. In all, 78 tank irrigation projects were taken up. The total contemplated irrigation potential is 24135 hectares. 77 tank irrigation projects were completed, creating a potential of 23355 hectares. The entire World Bank Credit Assistance of 54 million U.S. dollars, has been availed of by the end of March 1989 itself.

It is proposed to complete 77 minor irrigation tank works by March 1997, by availing a loan assistance of Rs.26.52 crores from NABARD under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund. Under this assistance it is proposed to utilise Rs.16.87 crores during 1995-96 for completing the balance works and to create full irrigation potential contemplated under each scheme.

### 3. COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

The Command Area Development (CAD) programme which started functioning from the Fifth Five Year Plan under the major and medium irrigation projects is intended to tackle the problem of non-utilisation of irrigation potential created in the major and medium irrigation projects and to reduce the gap between the potential created and utilised. In 1995-96 the anticipated expenditure is Rs.30.62 crores, as against an expenditure of Rs.21.17 crores during 1994-95. The progress of CAD is presented in Table - 4.3.

TABLE - 4.3

Command Area Development Programme in Karnataka  
1993-94 to 1995-96

('000 hectares)

Item of work	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (Anticipated)
1. Construction of field irrigation channels	42.74	48.03	48.66
2. Land levelling	25.58	39.12	33.00
3. Construction of field drains	1.11	15.38	5.65
4. Warabandi	10.68	39.23	25.02

Source: Irrigation Department (CAD), Govt. of Karnataka.

During 1994-95 the potential created was 34147 hectares under major and medium irrigation projects and the area brought under field irrigation channels was 22948 hectares. It is anticipated that during 1995-96 the area likely to be brought under field irrigation channels would be 48657 hectares. The area brought under On-farm Development works was 24267 hectares during 1994-95. Under the Warabandi system, the coverage of area was 19557 hectares during 1994-95 and the anticipated coverage during 1995-96 is 25018 hectares.

## B. POWER

In the country during the first seven months (April-October 1995) of 1995-96, the overall power generation was higher by 10.1% compared to the corresponding period of last year. Thermal and nuclear generation was more by 16.9% while hydel generation declined significantly by 9.2% compared to April-October 1994. The average plant-load factor at 60.1% was higher during April-October 1995 than 56.2% achieved during April-October 1994. The growth in power generation has been on a decline since July 1995. This was on account of declining hydel generation and declining growth in generation from thermal power plants. Given the current high cost for capacity addition and in the face of financial constraints, the Government is encouraging private parties to invest in power sector. The Centre has constituted a high power committee to examine tariff structure to be offered to the private sector and various related issues so as to formulate comprehensive guidelines for private power projects. The Centre has also decided not to offer any further counter guarantees in the private sector other than eight projects initially approved.

In Karnataka, the anticipated energy generation in 1995-96 is now placed at 15152 MUs. The thermal generation is anticipated to be 5212 MUs as against 3696 MUs in 1994-95. The higher generation from the thermal source is on account of generation from RTPS, Unit-4 which was commissioned during the second half of 1994-95. The hydel generation is anticipated to be significantly lower at 8614 MUs as against 11852 MUs in 1994-95. The lower generation is on account of less inflow of water into the hydel reservoirs of the State. Generation from Yelahanka Diesel Plant is expected to be 372 MUs. The overall generation is likely to be lower by 10.1% in 1995-96 compared with the generation during 1994-95. During the first nine months of the current year, the gross generation from the State power plants is estimated at 11215 MUs (excluding the generation from the KEB maintained stations). The generation of power during the first nine months of 1994-95 was 11249 MUs. The estimated demand requirement of electricity, as per the 15th Power Survey Report, was placed at 20398 MUs in 1994-95, as against 19042 MUs in 1993-94. This is projected to increase to 21757 MUs during 1995-96. Excluding imports, the shortfall in generation as compared to unrestricted demand is expected to increase to 30.36% during 1995-96 as compared with 17.37% in 1994-95.

The water level in Linganamakki stood at 543 mtrs. as on 31.12.1995 as compared to 550 mtrs as on 31.12.1994. The water level in Supa stood at 530 mtrs. as on 31.12.1995, compared to 557 mtrs as on 31.12.1994. The maximum and minimum water levels at Linganamakki and Supa reservoirs are summarised in Table 4.4. The maximum water levels recorded in these two reservoirs during the current year is the lowest during the last three years as could be seen from the table.

The plant load factor (capacity utilisation) of selected hydel and thermal stations is presented in Table - 4.5. The unit cost of power for selected major stations is also presented in the table. The plant load factor in the first nine months of 1995-96 has shown a considerable decline for all hydel stations and also for RTPS Unit-1 and 2. Only in respect of RTPS, Unit-3 the plant load factor has shown an improvement during the current year, as compared to 1994-95.

TABLE - 4.4

Water Levels:Linganamakki and Supa

Year	Meters			
	Linganamakki		Supa	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
1993-94	553 (11.09.93)	540 (30.06.93)	557 (13.09.93)	531 (15.06.93)
1994-95	554 (22.08.94)	536 (04.06.94)	564 (22.08.94)	531 (12.06.94)
1995-96 (Upto Dec. 1995)	548 (16.09.95)	544 (31.12.95)	539 (09.09.95)	530 (31.12.95)

Source:Karnataka Power Corporation.

TABLE - 4.5

**Plant Load Factor and Unit cost of Power  
Selected Power Stations:1993-94 to 1995-96**

Power Station	Plant Load Factor (Percentage)			Unit Cost*
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (upto Dec.95)	1995-96 Paise/Kwh
1. Sharavathy	54.77	63.21	52.08	12.60
2. Nagjhari	36.80	52.24	51.14	35.60
3. Supa	57.25	73.55	66.45	35.60
4. Varahi	60.34	66.52	62.01	56.00
5. RTPS Unit-1 and 2	67.91	66.87	58.18	93.74
6. RTPS Unit 3	65.18	60.89	66.95	115.00
7. RTPS Unit-4	-	-	55.93	270.00

\*Before accounting for T&D Losses.

Source: Karnataka Power Corporation,

Total imports during 1995-96 are likely to be 4005 MUs. This is made up of imports of 3845 MUs from Central Projects and 160 MUs from neighbouring States. The imports during 1994-95 were 3427 MUs. Due to less inflow of water in the hydel reservoirs during the year, energy cuts and demand cuts have been imposed on various categories of consumers, with effect from 3.11.1995. Domestic lighting and all electric homes have been exempted from the energy cut and demand cut. Low Tension commercial, industrial and non-industrial installations have been subjected to the energy cut of 30%. This category is exempted from demand cut. HT installations have been imposed a power cut of 50% and demand cut of 25%. Newsprint/paper and fertiliser high tension industries have been imposed the energy cut of 35% and a demand cut of 15%. Certain categories of low tension and high tension installations have been exempted from the energy cut and demand cut. Load shedding has been effected in morning and evening.

TABLE - 4.6

## Progress in Power Sector:1993-94 to 1995-96

Item	Unit	1993-94	1994-95	1995 - 96 (Anticipated)
1. Installed Capacity (Cumulative)				
a)Hydel				
KEB Plants	MW	220.60	220.60	220.60
KPC Plants	MW	2286.15	2286.19	2315.59
Private Plants	MW	18.00	18.00	18.00
b)Wind Energy	MW	-	-	2.03
c)Thermal(KPC)	MW	630.00	840.00	840.00
d)Diesel(KEB)	MW	127.92	127.92	127.92
Total-1		3282.67	3492.71	3524.14
2. Electricity Generation				
a)Hydel				
KPC Generation	MU	9766	11852	8614
KEB Generation	MU	805	827	840
Private Generation	MU	-	114	114
b)Thermal(KPC)	MU	3538	3696	5212
c)Diesel(KEB)	MU	147	365	372
Total-2		14256	16854	15152
3. Electricity Imported from				
a)Central Project				
	MU	3502	3395	3845
b)Other States				
	MU	28	32	160
Total - 3		3530	3427	4005
4. Pumpsets Electrified (cumulative)				
	Lakhs	9.14	9.70	10.15
5. Hamlets Electrified				
	No	207	302	400

Source:Karnataka Power Corporation.  
Karnataka Electricity Board.



During 1995-96 the addition to the installed capacity from KPC Plants will be 31.43 MW. The additional installed capacity is made up of 14.40 MW from Sharavathy Generating Station Renovation, 15.00 MW from Nagjhari Power House Renovation and 2.03 MW from Non-Conventional Source of Energy, taking the total installed capacity to 3524.14 MW by the end of 1995-96.

The tempo has been accelerated in the construction of all major works of transmission lines and substations and also system improvement works have been intensified for bringing down the percentage of transmission and distribution losses to 18.40% during 1995-96. A sophisticated computerised system has been acquired for analysing the system on HT distribution lines and finding out an optimum solution for reinforcement on techno-economic considerations. Our State is one of the few States in the country to have such a facility. The Indian Electricity Act, 1910, has also been amended to make theft of energy a cognizable offence and more stringent punishment is provided. The Vigilance Cell has been strengthened and surprise raids have yielded good results. Tamper-proof plastic seals have been provided for suspect installations in addition to systematic checking of installations.

## **I. POWER GENERATION**

### **Investment and Implementation of Projects**

The expenditure on Power Generation was Rs.272.98 crores in 1994-95 and it is anticipated to go upto Rs.376.00 crores during 1995-96. The expenditure incurred in the first nine months of the current year was Rs.81.04 crores. The progress is expected to increase substantially in the coming months when the payments are made for the equipments purchased. A substantial allocation of Rs.202.30 crores is provided for the Raichur Thermal Power Station (Unit 4, 5 and 6). The allocation provided to Kalinadi Hydro Electric project, Stage-II is Rs.84.00 crores and Gerusoppa Hydel Projects has been provided Rs.35.00 crores. In fact, these four projects alone account for nearly 85% of the anticipated expenditure during the current year.

The Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project, Stage-II consists of three units of 40 MW each and three units of 50 MW each. Works of Kadra Dam on three units of 50 MW each are under financial assistance under KFAED (Kuwait Fund). One unit of 50 MW is programmed to be commissioned during March 1997 and the other two Units will be commissioned during early part of Ninth Plan.

The work on the Kodasalli Dam and Power House is under progress. It is programmed to complete the dam work by March 1997. All the three units of 40 MW each are expected to be commissioned during 1997-98.

The Gerusoppa Hydel project consists of four units of 60 MW each. After receiving the revised environmental clearance from central authorities, the work on both dam and Power House area started during Nov.1993. Main batching plant was commissioned on 1.11.1995 and the concrete works are going in a slow pace as the quarry operation is delayed due to non clearance of forest. All the four units of this project is expected to yield benefits by the middle of Ninth Plan.

An outlay of Rs.12.41 crores has been earmarked for Brindavan Small Hydel Scheme for the year 1995-96. The project consists of two units of 6 MW each. The project is under financial assistance of Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund (OECF) through Rural Electrification Corporation(REC). Tenders have been called for both Civil and Electrical works. Evaluation report of the bids for civil works is received from Rural Electrification Corporation(REC) and the same is in process. Concurrence from REC for electrical bids are yet to be received. It is programmed to commission both the units of the power house during 1998-99.

High priority has been accorded for renovation and modernisation and uprating of existing hydel power plants for increased generation and peaking benefits and also for minimising technical losses and operational costs.

Unit No.2 of Nagjhari Power House has been renovated during May 1995, and after observing the performance of Unit-2, the other two units 1 and 3 will be taken up for renovation. Sharavathy Generation Station (SGS) unit 10 is expected to be renovated during January 1996 and Unit 9 by April 1996.

An additional units of 6 MW capacity on Bhadra Right Bank Canal has been taken up with extension of civil works. Irrigation Department has agreed to carry out the tail race works. Tenders have been called for civil works. Orders for supply of electrical equipments have been placed on BHEL on 19.8.1995. It is expected to yield benefits during middle of Ninth Plan.

#### **NEW PROJECTS:**

##### **1. Raichur Thermal Power Station Units 5 & 6**

The Techno-Economic Clearance for Unit 5 & 6 each of 210 MW has been received from Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and it is programmed to commence the work from March 1996. It is anticipated to commission unit 5 by 1998-99 and Unit-6 by 1999-2000. An amount of Rs.87.00 crores is allocated for 1995-96 as advance for Boiler Turbine Generator and civil works.

##### **2. Bidadi Combined Cycle Plant**

A Gas/Naptha based combined cycle power plant of has been proposed at Bidadi near Bangalore with an ultimate capacity of 1200 MW. In the first phase, power plant of 300 MW will be taken up. The plant will be near Bidadi about 30 kms from Bangalore and site has been chosen considering the availability of land and proximity to the proposed gas line, easy accessibility by Road/Rail, proximity to its major load centres and availability of other infrastructural facilities. The first phase of the project will yield an energy of 1746 MU per year.

##### **3. Bedthi Hydro Electric Project**

The Bedthi Hydro Electric Project envisages development of Hydro potential in Bedthi river in Karnataka. The original scheme which was with FRL 1570 feet was cleared by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) during 1977. Subsequently this was reviewed taking into account the possibility of reduction of height and hence the submersion area and the number of affected families. After examining the various alternatives, it is proposed to adopt a run of the river scheme involving a dam with a minimum submersion area and generating 867 MU annually with an installed capacity of two units of 200 MW each.

## **Sarpadi Hydro Electric Project**

The Sarpadi multi purpose project across river Nethravathi in Dakshina Kannada District envisages construction of a barrage for the purpose of supply of water to Mangalore city, Mangalore Refineries and Petrochemicals and other industries downstream of the barrage. It is proposed to have a power house with 3 units of 30 MW each. The total generation is 215 MU. This project is cleared from environmental and forest aspects.

## **Dandeli Dam Power House**

This project envisages construction of a dam near Dandeli and a power house with an installed capacity of two units of 30 MW each. This project will yield an energy of 212 MU annually. Fresh clearance from CEA is awaited for this project.

## **Mahadayi Project**

This is a major hydro electric project with a total installed capacity of 345 MW. The scheme comprises of a main dam near Kotni on Mahadayi river in Belgaum District, which forms the storage reservoir, a pickup dam and a underground power house. The project is awaiting clearance from Central Electricity Authority. Revised Draft Project Report is prepared and sent to Government for approval by CEA. Forest clearance is awaited.

## **7. Shivasamudram Scheme**

This is a scheme on the river Cauvery which harnesses the seasonal river flows as a run of the river scheme with an underground power house. The CEA clearance for the project and forest clearance are yet to be received. It is proposed to take up two units of 135 MW each.

## **Joint Sector Projects**

Jurala Hydel Project with a capacity of 221.40 MW and Singur Hydel Project with a capacity of 15 MW are proposed to be taken up as Joint Sector Projects between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh with an agreement to share the cost and energy on 50:50 basis.

The Andhra Pradesh Government has already submitted Draft Project Report to Central Electricity Authority on the above projects. CEA has sought concurrence from the Government of Karnataka for the proposal of the Andhra Pradesh Government. The Government of Karnataka has to communicate acceptance of the Draft Project Report to the Government of India to enable CEA to clear the projects from the techno-economic angle. The construction activities are expected to commence on these projects during the 1995-96 and would yield benefit during Ninth Plan. An outlay of 150.00 lakhs for Jurala and 20.00 lakhs for Singur are provided for the year 1995-96 which the Government of Karnataka have to deposit with the Government of Andhra Pradesh as a part of Government of Karnataka's contribution.

### **Private Participation in Power**

Keeping in view the ever growing demand for power in agricultural and industrial sector, State Government felt that the installed capacity of 9000 MW would be necessary to keep up with the pace of growth and this target will be achieved between ninth and tenth plan. Thus it has become necessary to take urgent steps to ensure additional generation capacity of atleast 4000 MW of power. Considering the magnitude of this proposition costing about atleast Rs.15000 to 17000 crores, it will not be possible to achieve this with State's resources in view of financial constraints. Hence private sector participation is permitted by State Government in various areas of power development covering Thermal, Hydro, Solar, Wind etc. As on today, one hydro project operated by private sector of 18 MW capacity is generating power in the State.

The Nuclear Power Board has taken up for execution the Kaiga Nuclear Power Project in Karnataka at an estimated cost of Rs.726.00 crores. Forest clearance and environment clearance for the projects have been received. Necessary infrastructural facilities have been provided by the State Government. The work on the project is progressing satisfactorily. The first two units of 220.MW each are scheduled for commissioning during 1996-97.

## **2. TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION**

### **a) Rural Electrification Programme**

It is programmed to energise 45000 I.P.Sets during 1995-96 besides electrification of 520 harijan basthies 400 hamlets and 60 tribal colonies. By the end of November 1995, 27384 pumpsets, 172 harijan basthies and 76 hamlets have been energised. During 1994-95, 56000 I.P.Sets and 903 harijan basthies and 302 hamlets were electrified.

### **b) Pattern of Power Consumption and Tariff Rates**

The Irrigation sector consumed maximum power at 46.22%, followed by Industries at 24.23%. The increase in consumption of rural sector has increased the load on the transmission and distribution system, thereby making it difficult to reduce transmission and distribution losses at a faster rate. The pattern of power consumption by various categories of consumers during 1992-93 to 1994-95 is indicated in Table 4.7.

It could be seen from Table - 4.7 that power is being supplied at a highly subsidised rate of about 2 paise per unit for irrigation pumpsets. The highest tariff is charged for commercial lighting followed by H.T.industries.

### **c) Transmission Lines and Sub-stations**

400 KV Davangere - Nelamangala D/C 500 CKMs line and Nelamangala - Hoody D/C 70 CKMS line were completed and commissioned during March 1995. Sirsi - Davangere DC 210 CKMs Survey work has been completed and the work is given to S.A.E., India.

At Davangere work on one 315 MVA 400/220 KV Substation is in progress. Transformers have been received at site. The station is expected to be commissioned during March 1996. At Hoody one 500 MVA - 400/220 KV substation was commissioned in March 1995.

The works on 220 KV Kadra - Kaiga - Kodasalli D/C - line 56 CKMS and 220 KV Kodasalli Nagjhari D/C line 68 CKMS are under progress and the line works are expected to be completed by December 1996. The work on 220 KV Shimoga - Davangere D/C line 150 CKMS work is completed and the line has been charged in February 1995.



# ENERGISATION OF I.P.SETS 1985-86 TO 1995-96

Pumpsets Energised (Lakhs - Cumulative)

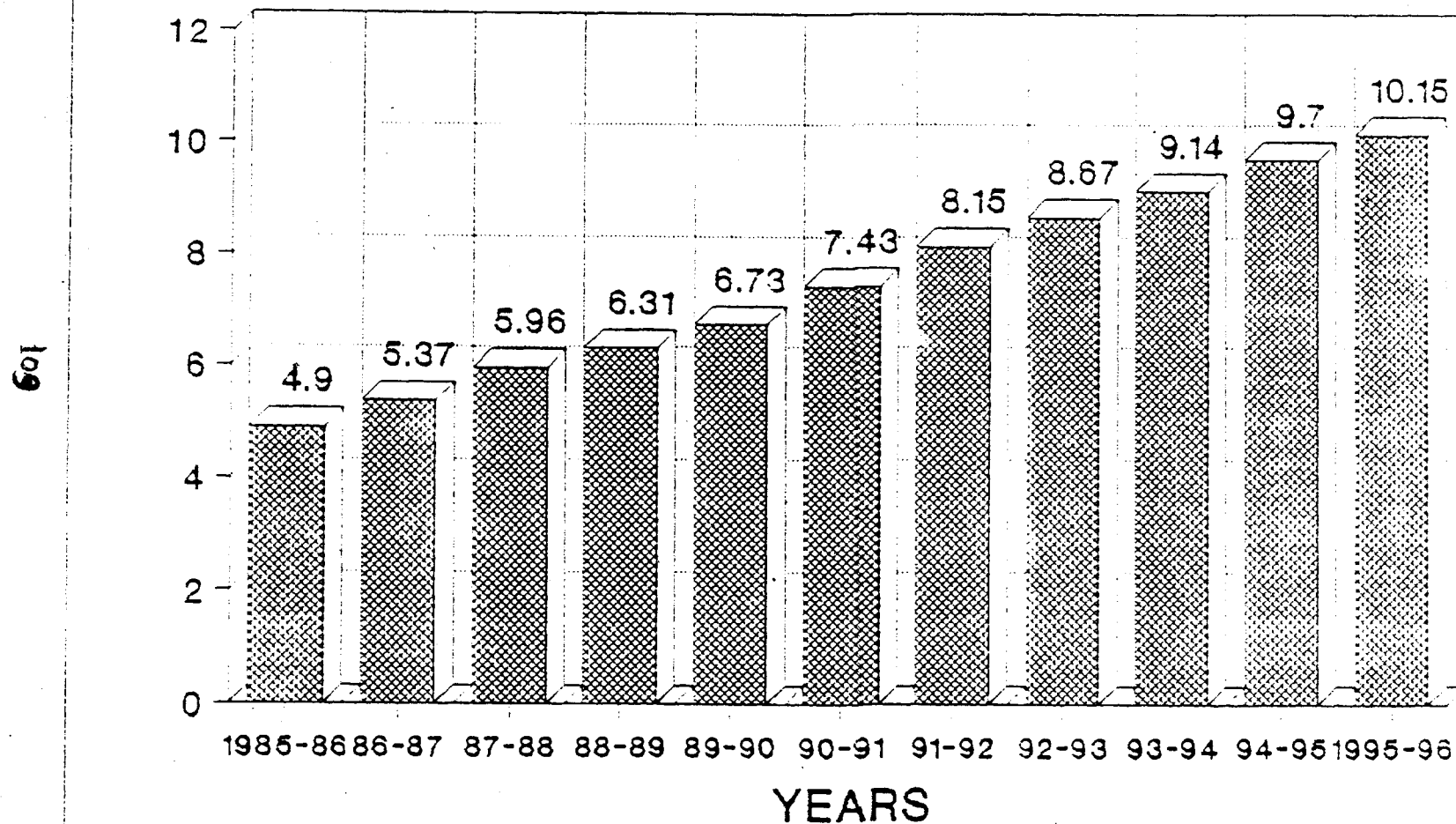




TABLE - 4.7

Categorywise consumption of Power and Average Tariff  
Rates 1992-93 to 1994-95

Category of Consumer	Consumption (MUs)			Average Rate (Paise/KWh -Sold) 1994-95
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
1. Industries	3687 (28.44)	3646 (25.96)	3855 (24.23)	233.82
2. I.P. Sets	5390 (41.58)	6131 (43.65)	7352 (46.22)	2.09
3. Domestic Lighting & AEH	2054 (15.85)	2262 (16.11)	2502 (15.73)	106.84
4. LT Industries & Water works	1298 (10.01)	1415 (10.07)	1559 (9.80)	199.29
5. Commercial Lighting	307 (2.37)	374 (2.66)	387 (2.43)	396.72
6. Public Lighting	153 (1.18)	155 (1.10)	157 (0.99)	103.31
7. Others	74 (0.57)	62 (0.45)	95 (0.60)	118.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>12963 (100.00)</b>	<b>14045 (100.00)</b>	<b>15907 (100.00)</b>	<b>105.35</b>

Figures in brackets indicate the percentage consumption of the category in the total consumption.

Source: Karnataka Electricity Board,

At Sedum, works on two 100 MVA transformers have been completed. The first transformer has been commissioned by February 1995 and the second transformer has been charged in April 1995. At Humnabad, additional 100 MVA transformer was commissioned during April 1995. At Ambewadi, additional 55 MVA transformer was commissioned during April 1995. At Basavana - Bagewadi two 100 MVA 220/110 KV Transformers have been charged during March 1995 and June 1995 respectively.

LILO of Davangere - Munirabad and Sharavathi Davangere S/C line through 400 KV Davangere station(Guttur) D/c 82 CKMS work is under progress and a portion of line(15 CKMS) is expected to be completed during March 1996.

In respect of LILO to Hassan 220/66 KV station D/c 40 CKMS line contract is awarded to M/s.S.A.E. India.

Under Asian Development Bank the following important works are taken up during 1995-96.

a) Work on LILO of Hubli - Belgaum D/C line to 200 KV Hubli II Station at Narendra D/C 20 CKMS has been taken up and contract is awarded to Larsen and Toubro and the line is likely to be completed by March 1996.

b) Work on LILO of Belgaum - Chikodi D/C line to Chikodi 220 KV station D/C 80 ckms is taken up and contract is awarded to Larsen and Toubro.

c) Work on LILO to Munirabad - Gooty D/C line to Bellary 220 KV station D/C 40 ckms is taken up and contract is awarded to M/s.Larsen and Toubro.

Errection of 100 MVA sub-stations at Yarrandahally, Doddaballapur, Itagi, Chikkodi, Hubli and Bellary has also been taken up under Assistance from Asian Development Bank.

During 1994-95, 3.03 lakhs of new installations of various categories viz. domestic, commercial, AEH, LT, HT etc. were serviced. During 1995-96, it is anticipated to provide service connections to 3 lakh installations.

To achieve an efficient and reliable transmission and distribution system, the existing network is strengthened by constructing new transmission lines and substations at load centres. Other works carried out are: extension and improvement to distribution system, conservation of energy, reduction of system losses, installation of capacitors at sub-stations and on Rural Feeders etc. The overall transmission and distribution losses in the system are proposed to be reduced to 18.40% by the end of 1995-96.

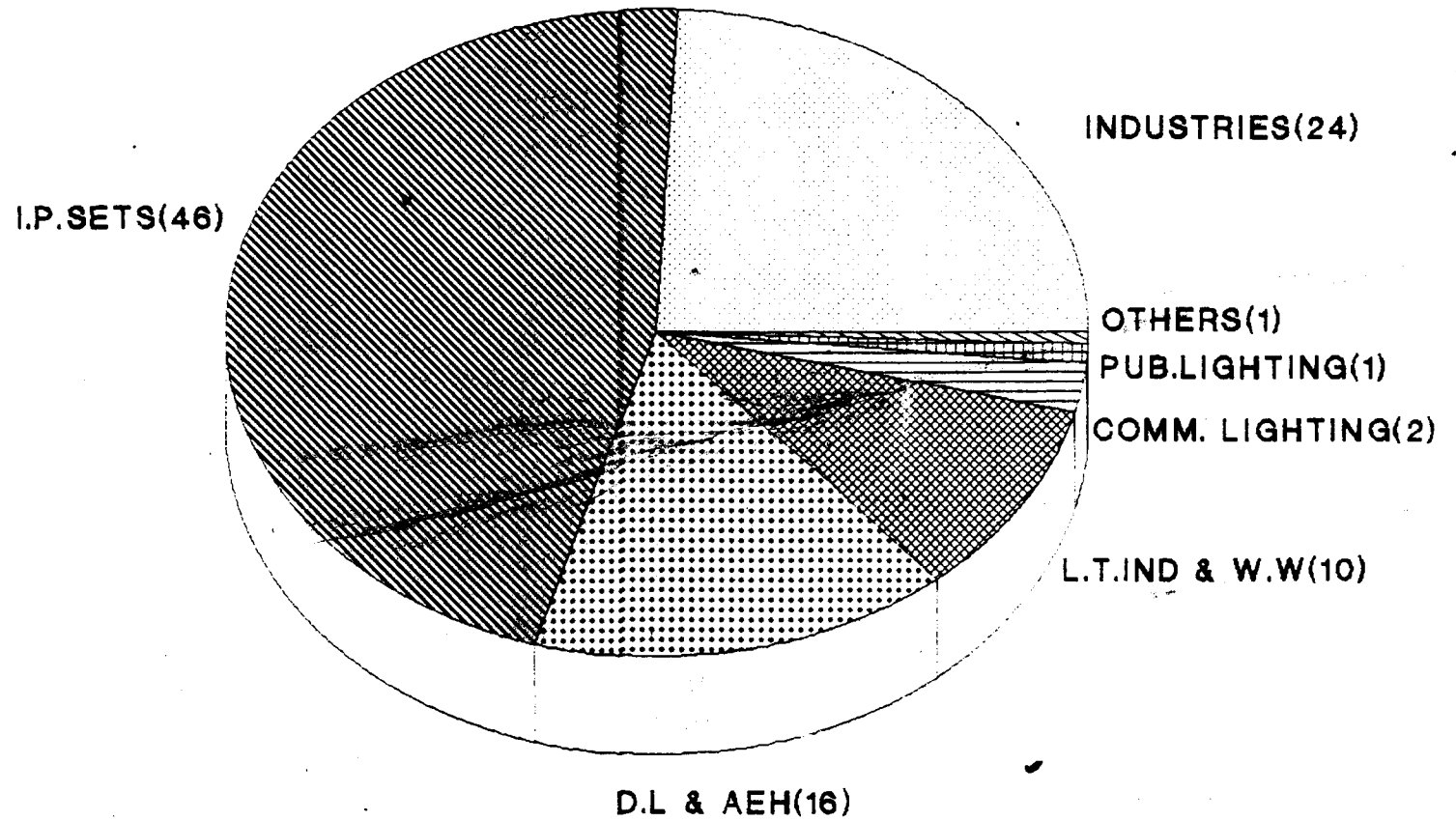
#### **d)Conservation of Energy**

- 1) Policy of Government towards conservation in demand and supply:-



# POWER CONSUMPTION 1994-95

## Categorywise (Percent)



- a) Consumers are being asked to switch in their captive sets during peak load hours
  - b) Peak load restrictions for two hours during 6.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. in the morning and two hours from 2.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. in the evening have been imposed.
  - c) Consumers are being advised to shift this peak demand to off-peak load hours, resulting in improvement of voltage
  - d) consumers are being advised to shift their holidays to other than Sundays and work in houses.
  - e) Regular load shedding is being done in urban and rural areas to meet this peak demand.
- 2) System improvement schemes executed are:
- a) The system improvement is proposed by enhancing the voltage levels on substation, by increasing the capacities of power transformers, by reconductioning, by installing capacitors both at substation and on feeders, shifting the transformers to the load centres, by providing link lines and express feeders.
  - b) Educating the people to procure appliances of standard make and quality, preferably those certified by ISI only.

### **3. Policy towards Power Intensive Industries**

Since there is a large gap between demand and supply of electricity, KEB is not in a position to arrange power supply to power intensive units requiring bulk power supply. Power intensive units can have their own captive generation and they can tie up with the private firms who are putting up power plants in the coming years.

## KEB measures including propoganda

Through T.V. advertisement people are educated regarding the benefits of conservation of energy, slogans to conserve electricity, like 'Save Energy', 'One Unit saved is 2 units generated' etc., are given through press media and also printed on the bills to make people conserve energy. Energy conservation work is being observed every year by arranging technical lectures and demonstrating the equipment which conserve energy, like electronic chokes etc.

The State has planned for a substantial step up in outlays for the power sector during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The State Power Corporation and State Electricity Board are likely to supplement these outlays with resources from financial institutions. Under the liberalisation process, privatisation is encouraged by the Central and State Governments in a large number of fields, notably in power generation. The State Government has set up a high-powered committee to clear all foreign investment proposals in Karnataka, on the lines of Foreign Investment Promotion Board of the Union Government.

## C.COAL & OIL

Industry-wise distribution of coal and coke in Karnataka from 1992-93 to 1994-95 is given in Table - 4.8. Consumption of coal and coke is more in heavy industries like cement and power.

T A B L E - 4.8

### Industrywise Distribution of Coal and Coke in Karnataka 1992-93 to 1994-95

Industry	('000 Tonnes)		
	1992 - 93	1993 - 94	1994 - 95
1. Cement	1333	1534	1558
2. Cotton	34	21	8
3. Paper	522	390	406
4. Power	2033	2724	3001
5. Others	185	151	96
Total	4107	4820	5113

Source: Statistics of the Coal Controller,  
Government of India, Calcutta.

The sale of various petroleum products in Karnataka during the period 1992-93 to 1994-95 is presented in Table 4.9. The sales of the products have increased steadily over the period. The highest sale during 1994-95 was in respect of High Speed Diesel, followed by Kerosene and furnace oil. The sale of furnace oil has increased considerably in 1994-95 as compared to sale during the previous two years.

**TABLE 4.9**

**Sale of Petroleum Products in Karnataka  
1991-92 to 1995-96**

Products	Thousand Tonnes.			
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (April-Sept 1995)
1. Liquified Petroleum Gas	135	150	155	89
2. Motor Spirit	232	252	276	153
3. Kerosene	452	453	462	237
4. High Speed Diesel	1275	1388	1521	809
5. Light Diesel Oil	21	22	20	11
6. Furnace oil	262	251	359	184
7. Lubricants	33	32	NA	N.A.
8. Bitumen	85	99	NA	N.A.

NA: Not Available

Note: The figures relate to:

- (i) Indian Oil Corporation
- (ii) Bharath Petroleum Corporation
- (iii) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation
- (iv) Indo-Burma Petroleum Corporation

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

#### D. Non-Conventional Sources of Energy

There are three components in the Rural Energy Programme viz.

- i) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)
- ii) National Project for Bio-gas Development (NPRD)
- iii) National Project on Improved Chulhas (NPIC)

IREP was started in the State during 1983-84. During 1994-95 under NPIC, 4057 improved kerosene stoves 264 solar cookers, 224 Solar Heaters were distributed and 10 windmills were installed.

The demand for fuel-wood has grown faster than the supply. The appliances like traditional wood-stove (Chulha) used for cooking by burning firewood, agricultural wastes and cow-dung are extremely inefficient. The traditional wood-stoves have very low efficiency, ranging from 2% to 10%. At present, over 133 million tonnes of firewood are burnt in the existing inefficient wood stoves. The National Programme on Improved Chulhas (NPIC) was launched in the year 1983-84 to encourage the usage of efficient wood-stoves. Under this programme during 1994-95, a total of 118782 wood-burning stoves were distributed.

The progress of non-conventional sources of energy during 1993-94 to 1995-96 is presented in Table - 4.10.

TABLE - 4.10

#### Progress of Non-Conventional Sources of Energy in Karnataka 1993-94 and 1995-96

Item	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (Anticipated)
1. Improved Wood Burning Stoves (Smokeless Chulhas)	138866	118782	150000
2. Improved Kerosene Stoves	8517	4057	16236
3. Bio-gas Plants	34474*	29360	20000
4. Solar Cookers	213*	264	609
5. Solar Heaters	377*	224	561
6. Wind Mills	22*	10	-

\* : Revised. Source: Rural Energy Cell, RD& PR Dept.



## F. TRANSPORT

### 1. Road Transport

KSRTC has an action plan of operating 9556 schedules by the end of March 1996 and to purchase 1500 chassis. The anticipated volume of operation is about 10348.00 lakh effective kms during the year. Upto the end of November 1995 the corporation has built 857 vehicles.

The services are provided by 19 operating divisions and 100 depots located in different parts of the state and it has on its roll 63000 employees. The details of fleet strength and utilisation are presented in Table-4.11.

TABLE - 4.11

**KSRTC Fleet Strength and Schedules Operated  
1993-94 to 1995-96**

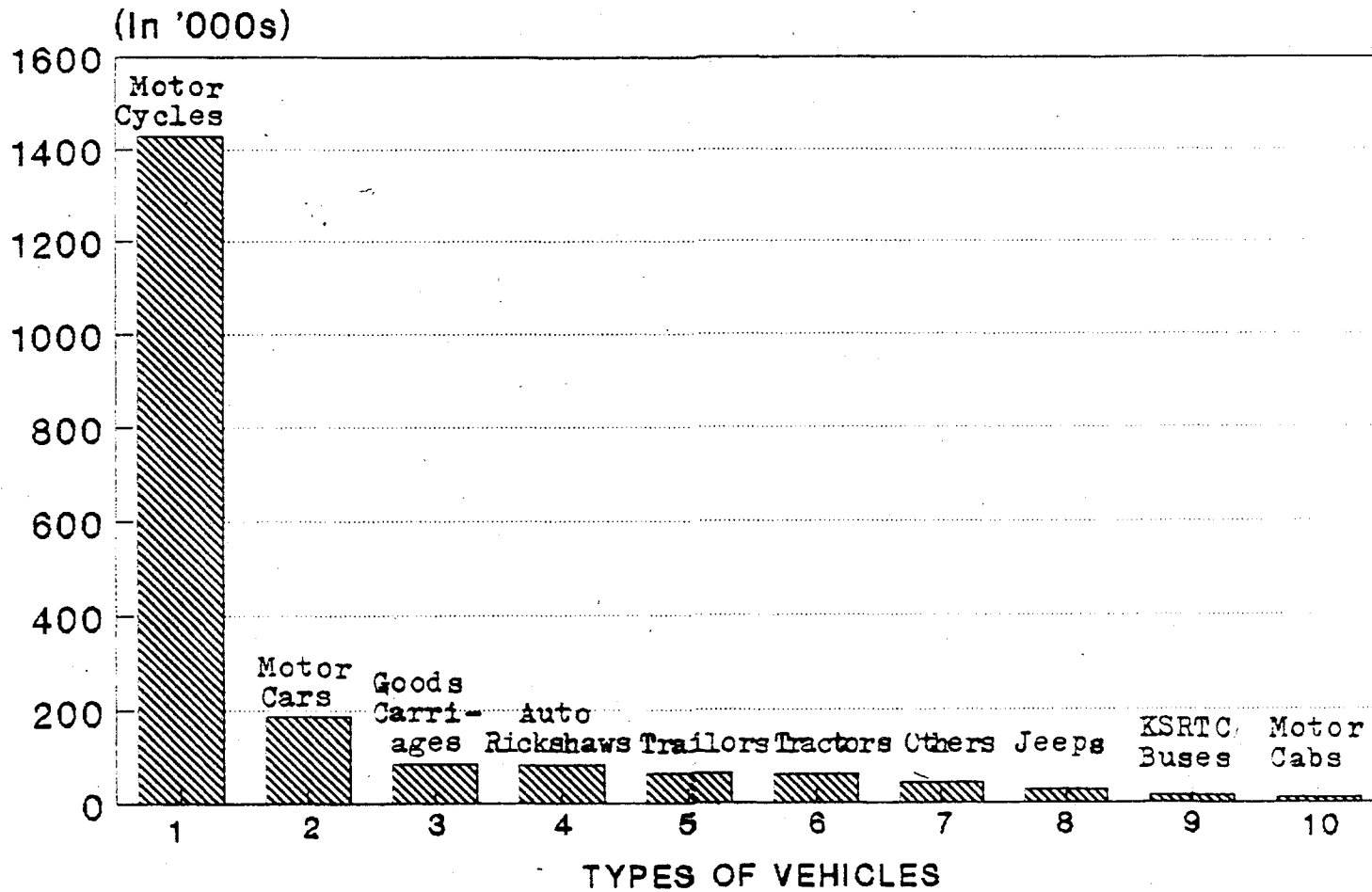
Item	1993-94	1994-95	1995 - 96 (Anticipated)
1. No. of buses at the end of the year	9957	10053	10181
2. Percentage of Overaged buses to the fleet	18.4	20.6	21.9
3. Fleet utilisation (Percentage)	88.2	89.0	91.0

Source: Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation  
Bangalore.

### 2. Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicles Department in Karnataka is one of the major revenue earning Departments in the State. The Revenue collected during 1994-95 was Rs.291.00 crores. It is estimated that the revenue earnings will increase to Rs.310.00 crores during 1995-96. The strength of vehicles in the State went up by more than 1.38 lakh during 1994-95. As on 31st March 1995, the strength of vehicles was 20.14 lakh in numbers. The highest number of vehicles is in the category of motor cycles/scooters with a registered figure of 14.30 lakh numbers during 1994-95. Motor cars come next with 1.88 lakh numbers.

# NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES UNDER DIFFERENT CATEGORIES 1994-95





The details of motor vehicles under different categories during the period 1992-93 to 1994-95 are presented in Table-4.12.

TABLE - 4.12

Number of Motor Vehicles under different categories  
1992-93 to 1994-95

Thousand Numbers

Item	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1.Motor Cycles	1230.2	1348.5	1430.2
2.Motor Cars	159.9	167.2	187.6
3.Jeeps	25.6	24.8	28.7
4.Auto Rickshaw	65.6	73.8	81.9
5.Omni Busses	6.4	9.8	8.6
6.Motor Cabs	11.3	11.6	11.2
7.KSRTC Buses	15.0	16.2	17.2
8.Private Buses	3.7	4.0	4.9
9.Goods Carriages	74.8	81.9	85.1
10.Tractor	52.6	57.2	63.1
11.Trailors	54.6	59.2	64.8
12.Others	18.7	21.4	30.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1718.4</b>	<b>1875.6</b>	<b>2014.1</b>

Source: Motor Vehicles Department

During 1994-95, 24506 accidents were reported with 4825 persons killed and 47861 persons injured.

### 3. PORTS

The cargo handled at various ports under the control of the State Government during the period 1993-94 to 1995-96 is presented in Table 4.13. The traffic handled during 1994-95 was 4.70 lakh tonnes. It is anticipated that the cargo handling during 1995-96 will be higher at 4.94 lakh tonnes.

### E.Railways and Telecommunications

The performance of the telecommunications sector in Karnataka had been satisfactory during 1994-95. As many as 61 new telephone exchanges and 3 post offices were opened during 1994-95. The number of telephone connections provided went upto 6.44 lakh numbers in 1994-95 from 5.08 lakh numbers in 1993-94. The progress is presented in Table - 4.14.

TABLE - 4.13

Portwise Traffic Handled 1993-94 to 1995-96  
Thousand Tonnes

Port	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (Anticipated)
1. Karwar	321	316	300
2. Belekeri	0	0	0
3. Tadri	5	6	6
4. Honnavar	1	2	2
5. Kundapur	2	2	3
6. Hangarakatta	0	0	1
7. Malpe	26	29	32
8. Mangalore (Old)	55	115	150
Total	410	470	494

Source: Planning Department, Draft Annual Plan 1995-96

TABLE - 4.14

Railways and Telecommunications: Key Indicators  
1992-93 to 1993-94  
(Cumulative)

Item	Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1. Railways				
	Length			
i) Broadgauge	in Kms	834	1195	N.A.
ii) Metergauge	-do-	2106	1735	N.A.
iii) Narrowgauge	-do-	149*	149*	N.A.
2. Post Offices				
	Nos.	9762	9781	9784
3. Telephone connections provided (Direct Exchange lines)				
	000s	434	508	644
4. Telephone Exchanges				
	Number	1799	1866	1927

N.A. = Not available

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics,  
Bangalore.

# INCOME AND PRICES



## INCOME AND PRICES

## I State Income:

## 1. State Income and Growth in the Economy

The Estimates of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) also known as State Income measures the value of goods and services produced within the State in the year of reference. The estimates of NSDP at current prices reflect the value of output at the prices prevailing during the year, while at constant prices, it reflects the real growth in output over a period eliminating the effects of price changes. The estimates of NSDP at constant prices also serve as a tool for measuring the economic growth of a region/state. The NSDP in per capita terms is another measure of the level of development of the economy of a State. The estimates of NSDP have undergone changes from 1980-81 onwards due to revisions in the consumption of fixed capital supplied by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) since the publication of existing series of estimates. In addition, revisions in the estimates for the years 1990-91 and onwards are also made due to availability of latest/fresh data in many of the sectors. The latest estimates of NSDP and per capita NSDP at current and constant (1980-81) prices from 1980-81 to 1995-96 are presented in table 5.1

The State Income at constant prices reflects the growth of real income in the economy. It can be seen that the State Income at constant (1980-81) prices is anticipated to go up from Rs.11892 crores in 1994-95 to Rs.12524 crores, during 1995-96, thereby the anticipated growth during the current year is placed at 5.3 per cent. This growth rate registered in Karnataka would have been higher but for the expected decline in production in some of the agricultural crops and lower growth rate in secondary sector. Agricultural production in the state has been adversely affected due to scanty and untimely rainfall in some of the districts. The crops which are mainly affected are Maize, Gram, Sugarcane and Cotton. In secondary sector, manufacturing (both registered and un-registered) and Electricity, Gas and Water Supply sectors registered lower growth rate compared to previous year. One of the important factors responsible for this is shortage of power in Karnataka during the current year. The State Income at current prices is anticipated to reach Rs.43084 crores in the current year from Rs. 38420 crores in 1994-95 showing an increase of 12.1 per cent.



Table 5.1

Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income  
of Karnataka at Factor cost, 1980-81 to 1995-96

Year	At Current Prices		At Constant (1980-81) Prices	
	Total Income (Rupees Crores)	Per Capita Income (Rupees)	Total Income (Rupees Crores)	Per Capita Income (Rupees)
1980-81	5587	1520	5587	1520
1981-82	6425	1708	5954	1582
1982-83	7137	1855	6102	1586
1983-84	8619	2193	6537	1663
1984-85	9693	2416	7027	1751
1985-86	10217	2495	6734	1644
1986-87	11733	2810	7365	1764
1987-88	13434	3158	7833	1853
1988-89	15671	3620	8564	1978
1989-90	17796	4044	9047	2056
1990-91	20580	4604	9122	2041
1991-92	26685	5877	10273	2262
1992-93	29198	6329	10520	2280
1993-94 *	33514	7155	11349	2423
1994-95 **	38420	8082	11892	2501
1995-96 \$	43084	8934	12524	2597

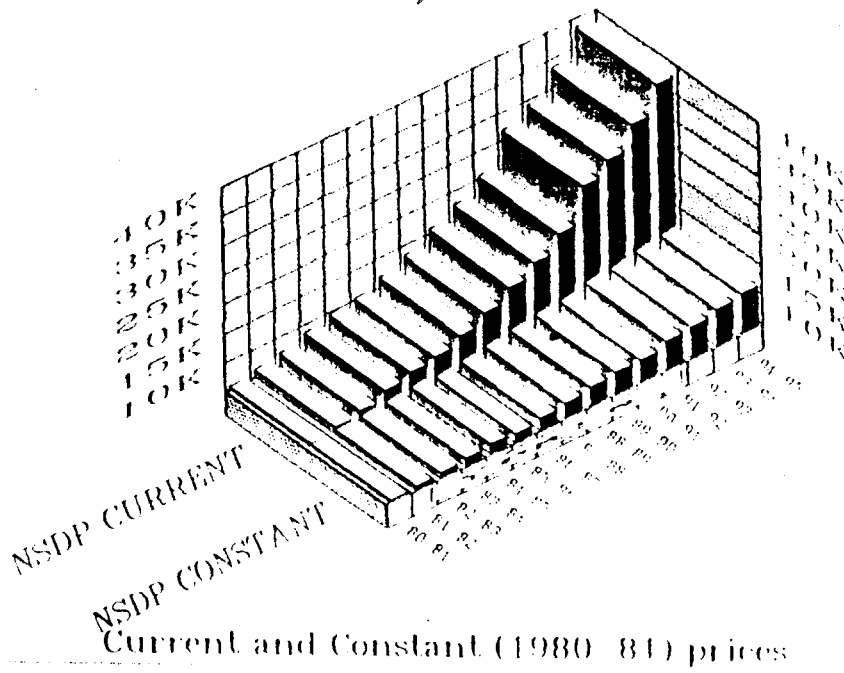
\* : Partially Revised estimates.

\*\* : Quick estimates.

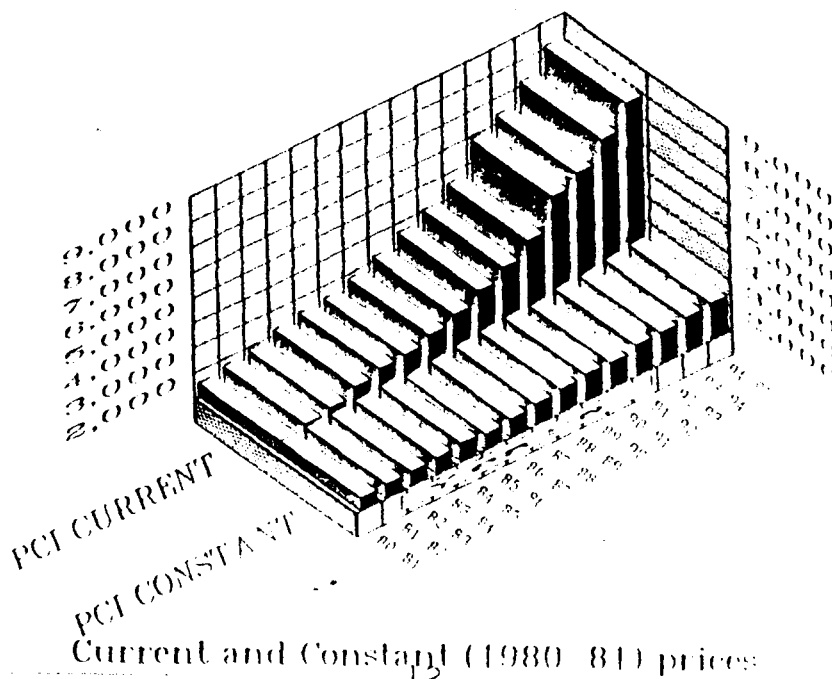
\$ : Anticipated estimates.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics,  
Bangalore

# NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF KARNATAKA (Rs.in Crores)



# PER CAPITA INCOME OF KARNATAKA (in Rs.)





The State Income of Karnataka at constant (1980-81) prices is anticipated to increase from Rs. 5587 crores in 1980-81 to Rs.12524 crores in 1995-96. That is to say the State Income in real terms is expected to go up by 124.2 percent during the period of 16 years. The per capita income of the State at constant (1980-81) prices is estimated to rise to Rs.2597 during the current year (1995-96) from Rs.1520 during 1980-81 thereby showing an increase of 70.9 percent.

## **2. Sectoral shares of State Income**

The sectoral shares of NSDP at current and constant (1980-81) prices from 1980-81 to 1994-95 for primary sector consisting of Agriculture, Forestry and Logging, Fishing and Mining and Quarrying, Secondary Sector consisting of Manufacturing (Registered and Un-registered), Construction and Electricity, Gas and Water Supply and Tertiary sector consisting of rest of the industries/services are presented in table 5.2.

It can be seen from Table 5.2 that during 1980-81, the contribution of primary sector to Karnataka's total income was the highest (46.0 per cent) followed by Tertiary (33.2 percent) and Secondary (20.8 percent). But, over the period, the prominence of primary sector in Karnataka's economy has started gradually declining and that of secondary and tertiary sectors increasing. During 1994-95, at current prices the share of primary sector declined to 39.7 percent while that of secondary and tertiary sectors increased to 21.7 percent and 38.6 per cent respectively. At constant (1980-81) prices, the corresponding shares were 36.1 percent, 23.0 per cent and 40.9 per cent respectively.

## **3. Sectoral Performance of NSDP of Karnataka during 1994-95**

The estimates of NSDP of Karnataka by industry of origin at current and constant prices for the year 1994-95 in comparison with those of 1993-94 are given in table 5.3.

It can be seen from table 5.3 that during 1994-95 the real growth in State's economy was 4.8 percent as against 3.5 percent anticipated last year. This slightly higher growth rate could be achieved during 1994-95 due to better performance of secondary and tertiary sectors. During the same period, growth rate of 7.7 per cent was registered in secondary sector and 6.4 per cent in tertiary sector. The primary sector registered a meagre growth of 1.3 percent which is mainly due to considerable decline in the production of

Table - 5.2

## Sectoral Origin of Net State Domestic Product (State Income) of Karnataka at Factor Cost

Rs. Crores											
Sector	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
										*	**
<b>A. At Current Prices</b>											
1. Primary	2573 (46.0)	4005 (39.2)	4818 (41.1)	5302 (39.5)	6179 (39.4)	6649 (37.4)	7626 (37.1)	10581 (39.7)	11435 (39.3)	13339 (39.8)	15261 (39.7)
2. Secondary	1160 (20.8)	2405 (23.5)	2572 (21.9)	2833 (21.1)	3428 (21.9)	4257 (23.9)	4733 (23.0)	6039 (22.6)	6649 (22.8)	7277 (21.7)	8352 (21.7)
3. Tertiary	1854 (33.2)	3807 (37.3)	4343 (37.0)	5299 (39.4)	6064 (38.7)	6890 (38.0)	8221 (39.9)	10065 (37.7)	11114 (38.0)	12898 (38.5)	14807 (38.5)
<b>Total A</b>	<b>5587 (100.0)</b>	<b>10217 (100.0)</b>	<b>11733 (100.0)</b>	<b>13434 (100.0)</b>	<b>15671 (100.0)</b>	<b>17796 (100.0)</b>	<b>20580 (100.0)</b>	<b>26685 (100.0)</b>	<b>29198 (100.0)</b>	<b>33514 (100.0)</b>	<b>38420 (100.0)</b>
<b>B. At 1980-81 Prices</b>											
1. Primary	2573 (46.0)	2734 (40.6)	3157 (42.9)	3134 (39.3)	3313 (38.7)	3390 (37.5)	3171 (34.8)	3766 (36.7)	3897 (37.0)	4232 (37.3)	4289 (36.1)
2. Secondary	1160 (20.8)	1456 (21.6)	1477 (20.0)	1664 (21.1)	1932 (22.5)	2074 (22.9)	2168 (23.8)	2409 (23.4)	2414 (23.0)	2545 (22.4)	2740 (23.0)
3. Tertiary	1854 (33.2)	2544 (37.8)	2731 (37.1)	3085 (39.1)	3319 (38.8)	3583 (39.6)	3782 (41.4)	4098 (39.9)	4209 (40.0)	4572 (40.3)	4863 (40.9)
<b>Total B</b>	<b>5587 (100.0)</b>	<b>6734 (100.0)</b>	<b>7365 (100.0)</b>	<b>7883 (100.0)</b>	<b>8564 (100.0)</b>	<b>9047 (100.0)</b>	<b>9121 (100.0)</b>	<b>10273 (100.0)</b>	<b>10520 (100.0)</b>	<b>11349 (100.0)</b>	<b>11892 (100.0)</b>

\* Partially revised estimates

\*\* Quick estimates

Note: Figures in brackets indicate the percentages to total.

Source: Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics, Bangalore

Table-5.3

## Net State Domestic Product of Karnataka at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin

Rs. crores

Industry	At Current Prices			At Constant (1980-81) Prices		
	1993-94	1994-95	Variation	1993-94	1994-95	Variation
	PRE	QE	(%)	PRE	QE	(%)
<b>I. Primary Sector</b>						
1. Agriculture	12216	13959	14.3	4090	4144	1.3
2. Forestry & Logging	798	911	14.2	82	86	4.9
3. Fishing	149	208	39.6	43	41	-4.7
4. Mining & Quarrying	176	183	4.0	17	18	5.9
Sub Total: Primary	13339	15261	14.4	4232	4289	1.3
<b>II. Secondary Sector</b>						
5. Manufacturing	4835	5598	14.0	1946	2120	8.9
5.1 Registered	3400	3734	9.8	1488	1618	8.7
5.2 Un-registered	1435	1864	29.9	458	502	9.6
6. Construction	2065	2285	10.7	466	469	0.6
7. Electricity, Gas & Water Supp	378	469	24.1	133	151	13.5
Sub Total: Secondary	7278	8352	14.8	2545	2740	7.7
<b>III. Tertiary Sector</b>						
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	1904	2198	15.4	468	483	3.2
8.1 Railways	92	106	15.2	12	12	0.0
8.2 Transport by other means	1321	1497	13.3	385	394	2.3
8.3 Storage	15	17	13.3	5	6	20.0
8.4 Communication	476	578	21.4	66	71	7.6
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	4792	5398	12.6	1778	1871	5.2
10. Banking & Insurance	1760	2014	14.4	739	813	10.0
11. Real Estate, Ownership of Buildings & Business Services	1059	1180	11.4	508	528	3.9
12. Public Administration	1377	1626	18.1	434	464	6.9
13. Other Services	2007	2391	19.1	645	704	9.2
Sub Total: Tertiary	12899	14807	14.8	4572	4863	6.4
NSDP(I+II+III)	33516	38420	14.6	11349	11892	4.8
PER CAPITA INCOME (Rs.)	7155	8082	13.0	2423	2501	3.2

PRE: Partially revised estimates      QE: Quick estimates

SOURCE: DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS, BANGALORE

Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Wheat, Tur, Blackgram, Greengram, Horsegram and other pulses and oil seeds particularly Groundnut and Sunflower. However, due to better performance of livestock, the overall Agriculture sector registered a growth of 1.3 percent. A negative growth of 4.7 per cent in Fisheries sector was observed which was due to fall in fish production, particularly of Marine fish.

#### 4. District Income

The estimates of total income and per capita income at current prices for different districts of Karnataka for the years 1980-81 and 1993-94 are presented in table 5.4.

Table 5.4

#### District Income in Karnataka at Current Prices (Provisional)

District	Total Income (Rs. Lakhs)		Per Capita Income (Rs.)	
	1980- 81	1993- 94	1980- 81	1993- 94
1	2	3	4	5
1. Bangalore	102810 *	585129	2100 *	11609
2. Bangalore R		137832		7910
3. Belgaum	41271	272805	1399	7307
4. Bellary	23277	124739	1579	6340
5. Bidar	13090	64168	1329	4910
6. Bijapur	23088	179609	971	5890
7. Chikmagalur	16795	104267	1858	9850
8. Chitradurga	28546	147123	1622	6476
9. D. Kannada	39996	228868	1701	8157
10. Dharwad	37378	219052	1283	6003
11. Gulbarga	28427	162317	1381	6037
12. Hassan	18521	96700	1381	5915
13. Kodagu	13985	66713	3069	13066
14. Kolar	16075	114571	853	4961
15. Mandya	22354	108524	1592	6347
16. Mysore	37474	238330	1459	7227
17. Raichur	25528	125903	1447	5239
18. Shimoga	29510	153771	1800	7724
19. Tumkur	22961	132559	1172	5516
20. U. Kannada	17650	88418	1662	6965
<b>STATE</b>	<b>558736</b>	<b>3351398</b>	<b>1520</b>	<b>7155</b>

\*: Break-up not available.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics,  
Bangalore.

It can be seen from the table that during 1993-94 Bangalore district continued to have the highest total income and Kodagu highest per capita income while Bidar occupied the last place in total as well as per capita income.

## II. PRICES

The year 1995-96 began on an optimistic note on the price front and the inflation rate as measured by the wholesale price index in the country showed a declining trend, continuously during the year. After introduction of liberalisation policy in the country, the general price level exhibited almost a continuous upward trend and double digit inflation continued during 1990-91 to 1992-93. The prices had shown declining trend touching a single digit in 1993-94 and again moved upward and attained double digit during 1994-95. During the current year, the decline in the annual rate of inflation touched 5.08 percent on point to point basis, as measured by the provisional wholesale price index. Wholesale prices more or less have been fairly steady during the year. In fact, the rate of inflation has been below 10 percent i.e., single digit for 10 months during the year under review. The annual average rate of inflation has been of the order of 9.4 percent during the year 1995 as compared to 10.4 percent during 1994. This is due to tight money policy followed by Reserve Bank of India and also due to strict control of administered prices. The annual growth in broad money has been targetted at 15.5 percent for 1995-96 as against the growth of 21.4 percent in 1994-95. No doubt, the good harvests contributed for the moderation in price rise. The food procurement policy of Government of India which extended to some more additional commodities than the previous year has resulted in the rise of prices of certain agricultural commodities. Added to this, higher cost of fertilisers has led to all round cost increase in agriculture.

The high level of prices at the retail level inspite of decline in the wholesale prices is a paradox. The retail prices behaved in a very sticky manner in following the wholesale prices on the downward path. The full impact of the decline in wholesale prices has not been felt in retail prices.

The trend in CPI prices in Karnataka as well as the country as a whole was more or less similar. However, during the current financial year upto November 95, the price rise in Karnataka both in respect of wholesale agricultural prices and consumer prices in rural as well as urban areas, have been lower compared to All India.



## 1. Trends in Wholesale Prices All India

The wholesale price of most commodities moved steadily upwards during the first eight months of the current year 1995-96. However the extent of price rise during the current year has been significantly lower compared to last year. Whole sale price index (base 1981-82 = 100) which stood at 284.9 in March 1995 has risen continuously to reach 297.4 in October 1995, thereby registering an increase of about 4.38 percent as compared to an increase of 6.63 percent during the corresponding period of 1994. Substantial increase in the prices of pulses, oilseeds, edible oils, paper and paper products, sugar, khandasari and gur and textiles were responsible for rise in the wholesale price index.

The index of primary articles which include all the agricultural (food and non-food) commodities recorded a lower increase of 4.78 percent between March to October 95 as against 8.98 percent increase recorded in the previous year. The index of manufactured products has registered a rise of 5.06 percent in the current year between March and October 95 which is slightly lower compared to 6.39 percent increase during the corresponding period of previous year. Within the manufactured products, prices of paper and paper products have gone up by nearly 12 percent and those of rubber and plastic products by nearly 8 percent. The group of fuel, power, light and lubricants decreased by 1.4 percent as against a meagre rise of 1.0 percent a year ago (Table 5.5).

An analysis of variations in the wholesale prices during seven months under reference also reveals the following trend.

The wholesale prices of primary articles showed a continuous upward trend from month to month and tended to decline in June (0.23%) and October (1.63%). Within the primary articles, the prices of food articles have gone up steeply by about 7.15 percent, whereas the prices of non-food articles rose marginally by 0.80 percent. Within the food articles, the price rise of pulses was 6.91 percent and that of cereals was only 2.38 percent during the current period from March to October 95. Among cereals, ragi prices have shot up by as much as 15.80 percent and with respect to rise in prices of rice it was 6.17 percent followed by Jowar (4.14%). In the miscellaneous group, the prices of coffee registered a fall of 21.65 percent (But it is to be noted that during 1994-95 the prices of coffee have registered an unprecedented increase of more than one 150 percent). In contrast, an abnormal hike in prices was observed in case of onion - 124.18 percent, potato

TABLE - 5.5

## Index Numbers of Wholesale prices in India 1994 and 1995

Base: 1981-82=100

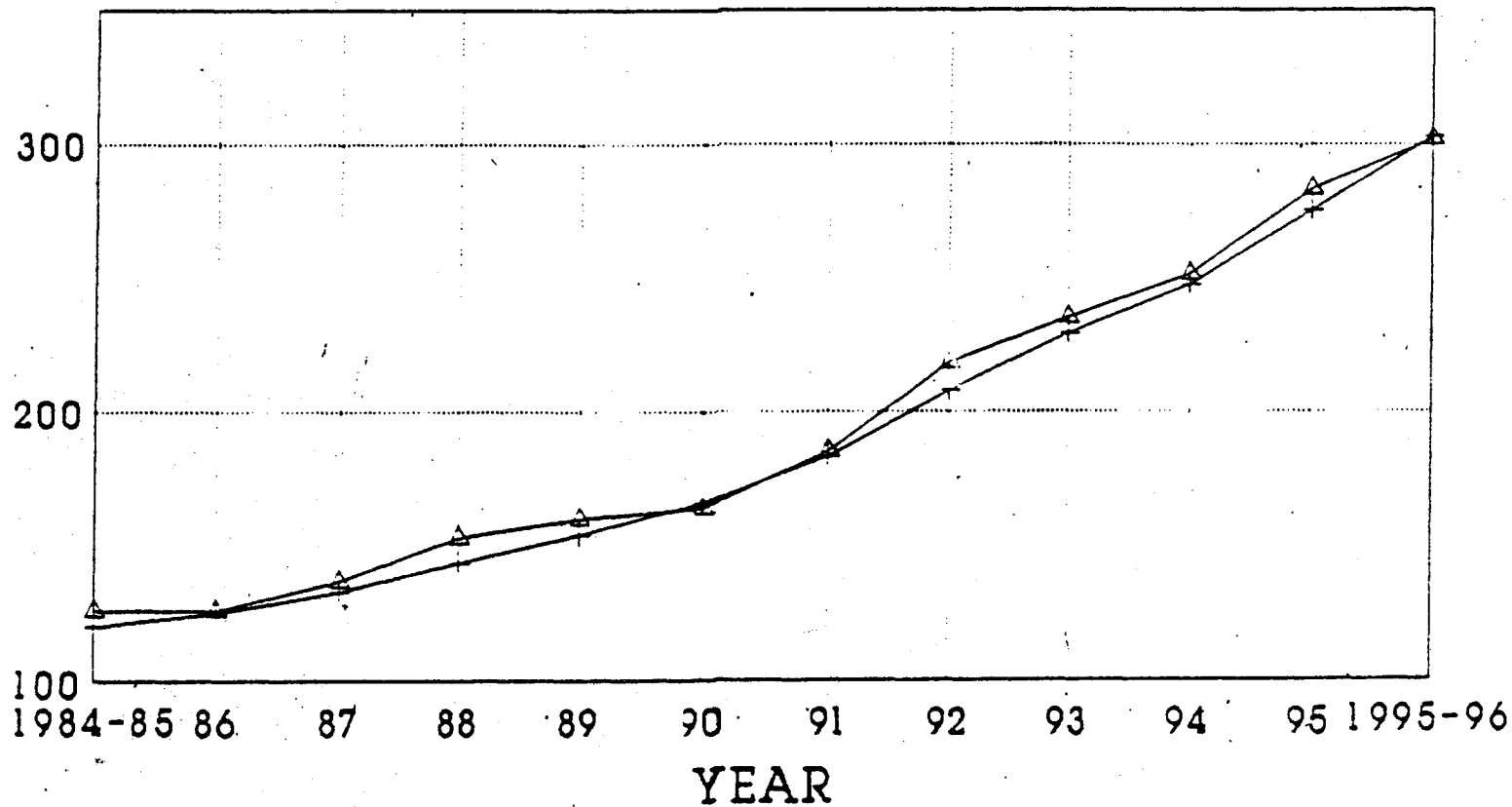
Item	Weight	1994		1995		Percentage change Oct. over March	
		March	Oct.	March	Oct.	1994	1995
		I. Primary Articles	32.30	258.3	285.1	292.3	306.3
a) Food articles of which	17.39	280.9	316.4	314.6	337.1	12.63	7.15
1. Cereals	6.83	272.0	279.8	293.8	300.8	2.86	2.38
2. Pulses	1.09	337.3	387.0	365.7	391.0	14.73	6.91
b) Non-Food articles of which	10.08	276.9	288.0	323.4	326.0	4.00	0.80
i) Oilseeds	3.86	229.1	258.5	285.2	297.6	12.83	4.34
ii) Fibres	1.79	363.3	344.4	413.9	377.0	-5.20	-8.91
II. Fuel, Power Light & Lubricants	10.66	278.0	280.8	284.7	284.3	1.00	-0.14
III. Manufactured Products of which	57.04	253.5	269.7	280.6	294.8	6.39	5.06
a) Edible oils	2.45	251.7	277.9	299.0	306.1	10.40	2.37
b) Sugar, Khandasari & Gur	4.06	240.8	265.9	234.9	253.5	10.42	7.91
c) Textiles	11.54	241.3	253.6	277.4	297.6	5.09	7.28
d) Paper and paper products	1.99	334.5	331.6	339.4	379.0	0.86	11.66
e) Chemical and chemical products	7.36	215.9	236.5	243.4	248.5	9.54	2.09
f) Rubber and plastic products	1.59	190.9	198.8	218.9	236.4	4.13	7.99
All commodities	100.00	257.6	274.7	284.9	297.4	6.63	4.38

Source: Office of the Economic Advisor, Ministry of Industries, Govt. of India.



# ALL INDIA WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS 1984-85 TO 1995-96

(BASE 1981-82 = 100)



—△— PRIMARY ARTICLES      —+— ALL COMMODITIES

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147.41 percent and coconut 21.57 percent. However, a substantial increase in prices was found in case of tobacco - 8.78 percent and declining trend was found in case of turmeric (7.75%). The index of oilseeds in October 95 marked an increase of 4.34 percent over that of March 95. Thus, by and large, the wholesale prices of commodities of common consumption have exhibited a rising trends but a lesser rate compared to last and wide variations among the price rise of different groups.

## 2. Trends in wholesale prices in Karnataka

In Karnataka, the wholesale price index is computed only for agricultural commodities, whereas, at the All India level, it is broad based and covers both agricultural and industrial products besides fuel and power. Hence, wholesale price index computed in the State is not strictly comparable with that of All-India. As such, any comparison of price trends in respect of agricultural commodities in Karnataka with those at the All India level is to be made in relation to the respective commodities or groups in the national index. The wholesale price indices of Agricultural commodities (base 1981-82 = 100) of Karnataka for 1994-95 and 1995-96 by major groups are presented in Table - 5.6. It can be seen that during the first eight months of the current year, all commodities index (agricultural commodities only) has come down from 373 in March 95 to 367 by November 95, there by registering a marginal fall of 1.61 percent as compared to a steep rise of 25.71 percent during the same period of 1994-95.

Analysis of price trends during the first eight months of the current year reveals that the wholesale prices of all groups of agricultural commodities in Karnataka have gone up significantly except in case of oil seeds and miscellaneous groups which have registered a substantial decline in the prices by 5.98 percent and 11.55 percent respectively. It is interesting to note that the prices of all commodities have gone down by 1.61 percent during the current year upto November 1995. The prices of cereals have risen by nearly 1.9 percent in Karnataka which is significantly low as compared to the same period last year (8.8%) and also compared to rise in cereal prices at All India level upto October 95 (2.38%). The prices of pulses have gone up in the State by 12.26 percent. Coming, as it does over and above an increase of 16.7 percent during 1994-95, the price rise in respect of pulses adds upto nearly 40 percent in 20 months. It is noteworthy that the prices of pulses have registered a very steep increase during the current year at the national level also. Similarly, the prices of

Table 5.6

Index Numbers of wholesale prices of Agricultural commodities in  
Karnataka 1994 and 1995

Base:- 1981-82 = 100

Commodity group	Weight	1994		1995		Percentage change Nov. over March	
		March	Nov.	March	Nov.	1994	1995
1. Cereals	29.890	273	297	320	326	8.79	1.88
2. Pulses	4.920	287	335	359	403	16.72	12.26
3. Oilseeds	17.310	250	264	301	283	5.60	- 5.98
4. Gur and Sugar	14.560	243	226	221	233	-7.00	5.43
5. Fibre	9.640	302	240	406	442	-20.53	8.87
6. Condiments and spices	2.270	242	303	291	409	25.21	40.55
7. Miscellaneous*	21.410	334	643	606	536	92.51	-11.55
All commodities	100.000	280	352	373	367	25.71	- 1.61

\* = Miscellaneous items include Coffee, Onion, Potato, Tobacco,  
Tamarind, coconut & arecanut.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Table 5.7

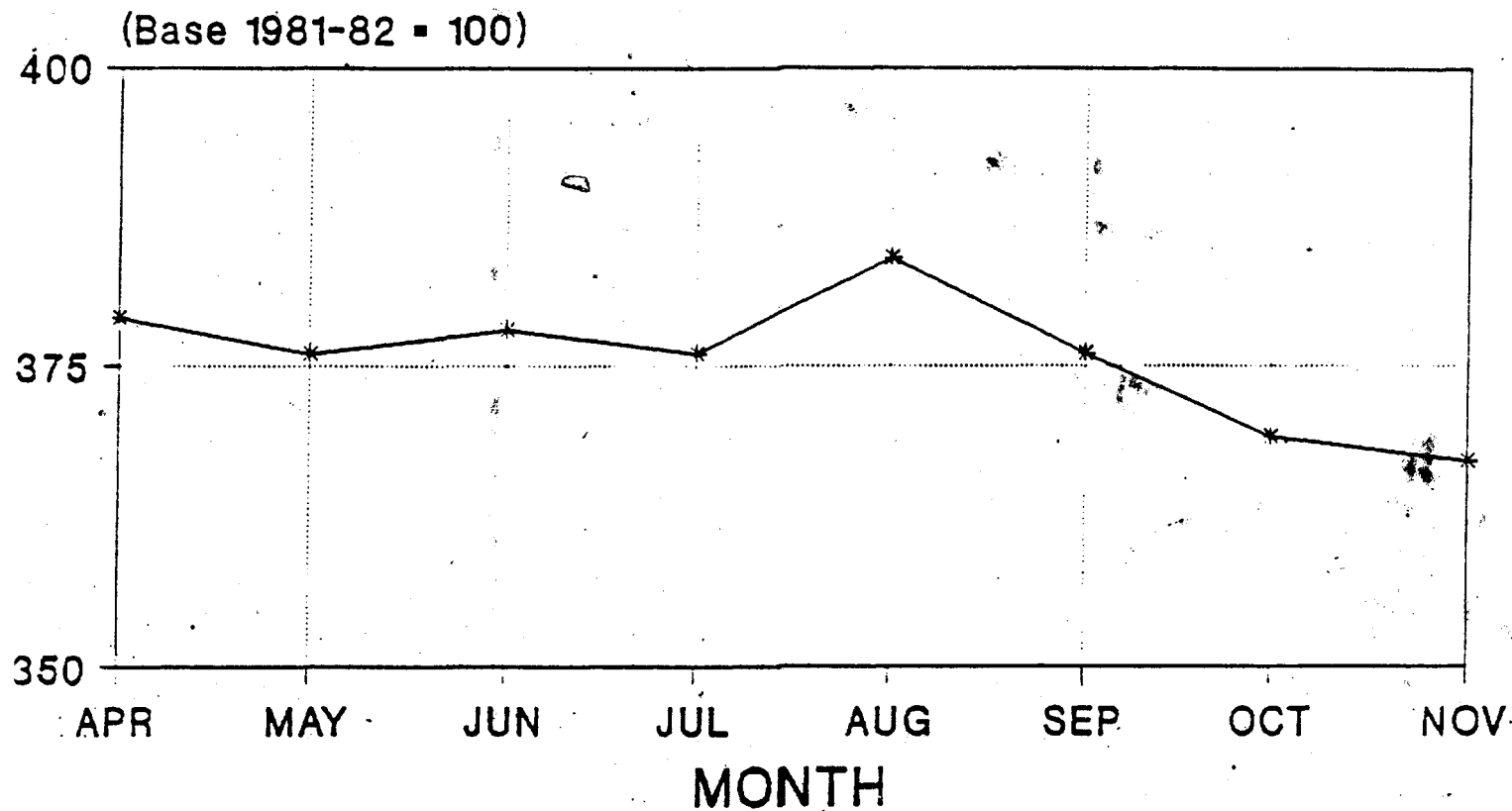
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices & Percentage variation  
All-India & Karnataka.

Commodity group	Monthly Average All India		Percentage Variation Oct over March 95	
	March 95	Oct. 95	All India *	Karnataka**
1. Cereals	293.8	300.8	2.38	2.81
a) Rice	301.4	320.0	6.17	6.83
b) Jowar	313.6	300.6	4.14	-4.07
c) Ragi	244.3	282.9	15.80	11.46
& Gur				
a) Sugar	219.8	226.8	3.18	7.04
b) Gur	257.1	290.4	12.95	13.37
a) Coffee	911.0	713.7	-21.65	-25.31
b) Onion	155.9	349.5	124.18	107.87
c) Potato	217.0	536.9	147.41	72.04
d) Tobacco	307.4	334.4	8.78	35.97
e) Turmaric	457.8	422.3	-7.75	-
f) Coconut	197.0	239.5	21.57	1.35

Source: \* 1) Office of the Economic Adviser,  
Ministry of Industry, Govt. of India.

\*\* 2) Directorate of Economics and  
Statistics, Bangalore.

# INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN KARNATAKA APRIL 1995 TO NOVEMBER 1995



\* ALL COMMODITIES

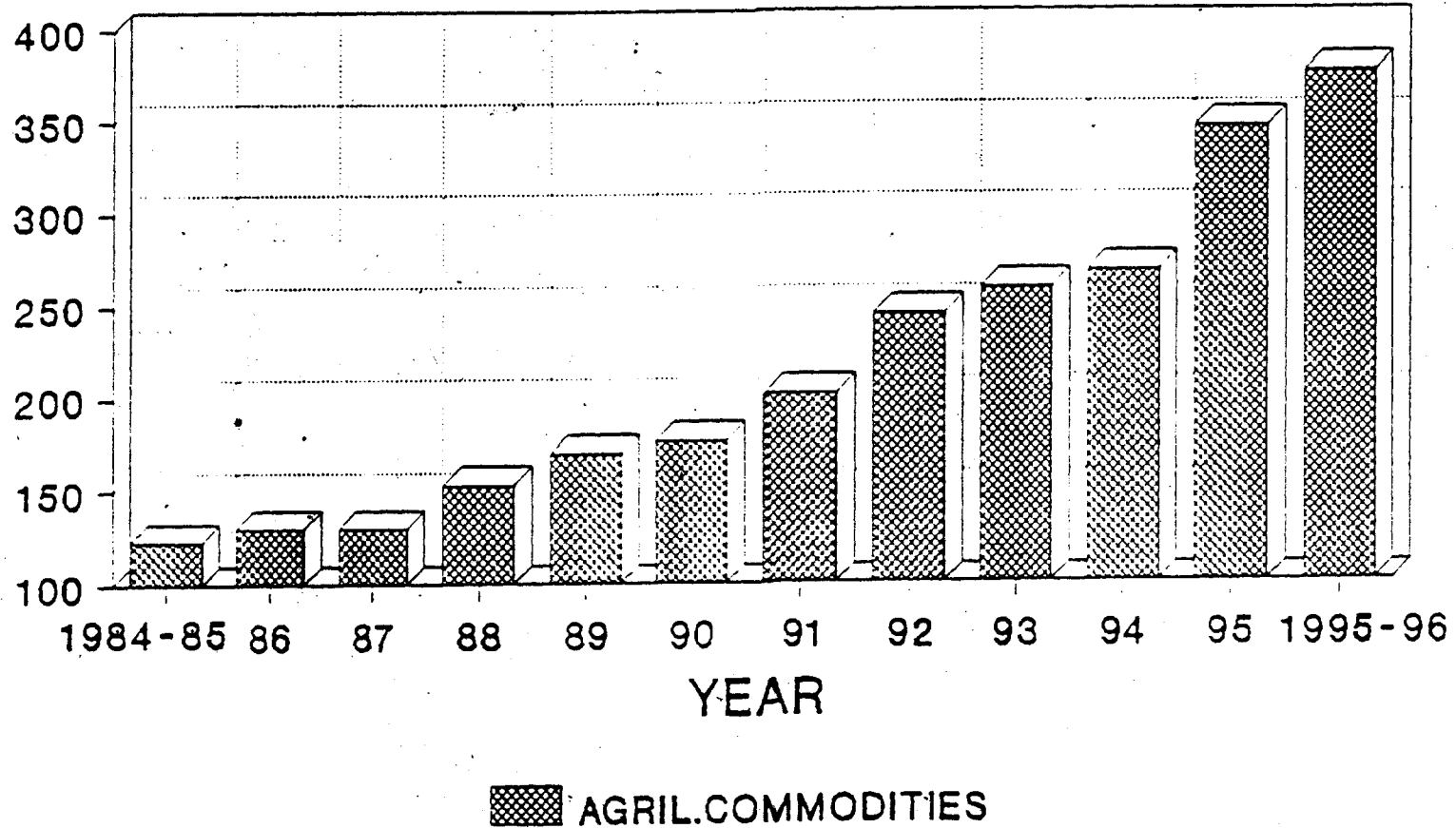




# WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN KARNATAKA 1984-85 TO 1995-96

(BASE 1981-82 = 100)

143





onions and potatoes have registered a marked increase both in Karnataka and at All India level. As already stated, the rise in prices of cereals in Karnataka has been a little higher compared to All India, though the increase in prices of rice appears to be more or less the same in Karnataka as well as in the country, as a whole. The prices of oilseeds in Karnataka declined by 5.98 percent between March and November 95 compared to an increase of 5.6 percent during the same period last year.

### 3. Trends in Consumer Prices-India and Karnataka

The annual average increase in the consumer price index (CPI) for Industrial workers was about 9.21 percent at All India level in the decade 1985-95 and it was 9.43 percent in Karnataka. In the current year, the All-India CPI moved up without respite from month to month. In Karnataka, the CPI in March 1995 was 192 which increased to 205 points in August 1995 and slightly decreased during September 95 to 204 points and further increased to reach 206 points in November 1995. Between March and November 1995, the rate of inflation in Karnataka as measured in terms of CPI for industrial workers on point to point basis was about 7.29 percent as against 9.56 percent at All India level. It shows that the inflation rate was lower in Karnataka when compared to All India. Further the rise in CPI in Karnataka has been lower (7.29%) during the first eight months of the current year compared to the corresponding period of previous year (8.77%). In contrast at All India level this increase is 9.56 percent during the first eight months of the current year compared to an increase of 8.99 percent in the corresponding period of the previous year. Thus, the inflation rate as measured in terms of consumer prices was higher during the period March-November 1995 compared to wholesale prices in the country as a whole. Centrewise analysis of the CPI in Karnataka shows that Madikeri and Bellary both have registered the high increase of 10.76 percent and 10.75 percent respectively, (Between March and November 1995) followed by Raichur 10.55 percent, Hassan 10.25 percent, Mandya 9.95 percent, Dandeli 9.79 percent and Belgaum 9.65 percent. All the centres have recorded higher increases in the current year than that in the previous year. Table 5.8 presents the trends in CPI for Karnataka and All India during 1994-95 and 1995-96.

The CPI for urban non-manual employees (Base 1984-85=100) in Karnataka recorded an increase of 2.23 percent between March and May 1995 as against 2.25 percent of All India level. In Karnataka, the index is computed for Bangalore, Gulbarga, Hubli-Dharwad and Mangalore centres. Between April and May 1995, the

Table - 5.8

## Consumer Price Indices - India and Karnataka 1994 and 1995

Index	1994		1995		Percentage Change Nov. over March	
	March	Nov.	March	Nov.	1994	1995
<b>I CPI for Industrial Workers (General)</b>						
a) Karnataka *(1987-88=100)	171	186	192	206	8.77	7.29
b) All India (1982=100)	267	291	293	321	8.99	9.56
<b>II CPI for Urban Non-manual Employees (1984-85=100)</b>						
a. Karnataka (Average of 4 centres)	224	May 229	247	May 252	2.23	2.02
b. All-India	222	227	244	249	2.25	2.04
<b>III CPI for Agricultural Labourers (1960-61=100)</b>						
a) Karnataka						
i) Food	1168	Oct 1263	1500	Oct 1602	8.13	6.80
ii) General	1120	1199	1393	1483	7.05	6.46
b) All-India						
i) Food	1283	1384	1415	1542	7.87	8.98
ii) General	1175	1265	1300	1411	7.66	8.54

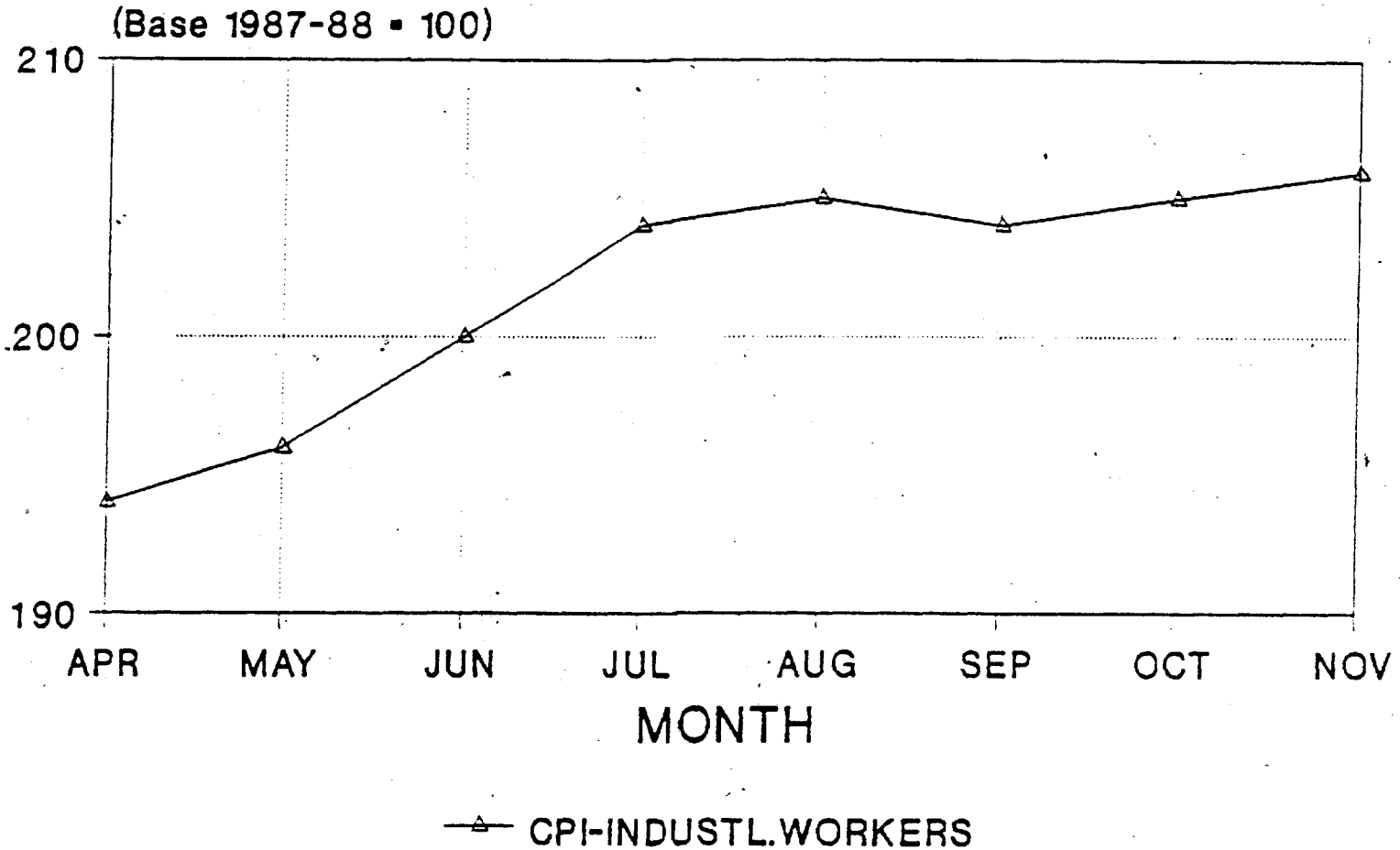
\* - Average of 16 centres (12 State series + 4 Central series).

Source: i) CPI for Industrial workers All-India and  
Agricultural Labourers - Labour Bureau, Simla.

ii) CPI for Urban Non-Manual Employees :  
Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

# CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN KARNATAKA APRIL 1995 TO NOVEMBER 1995

147

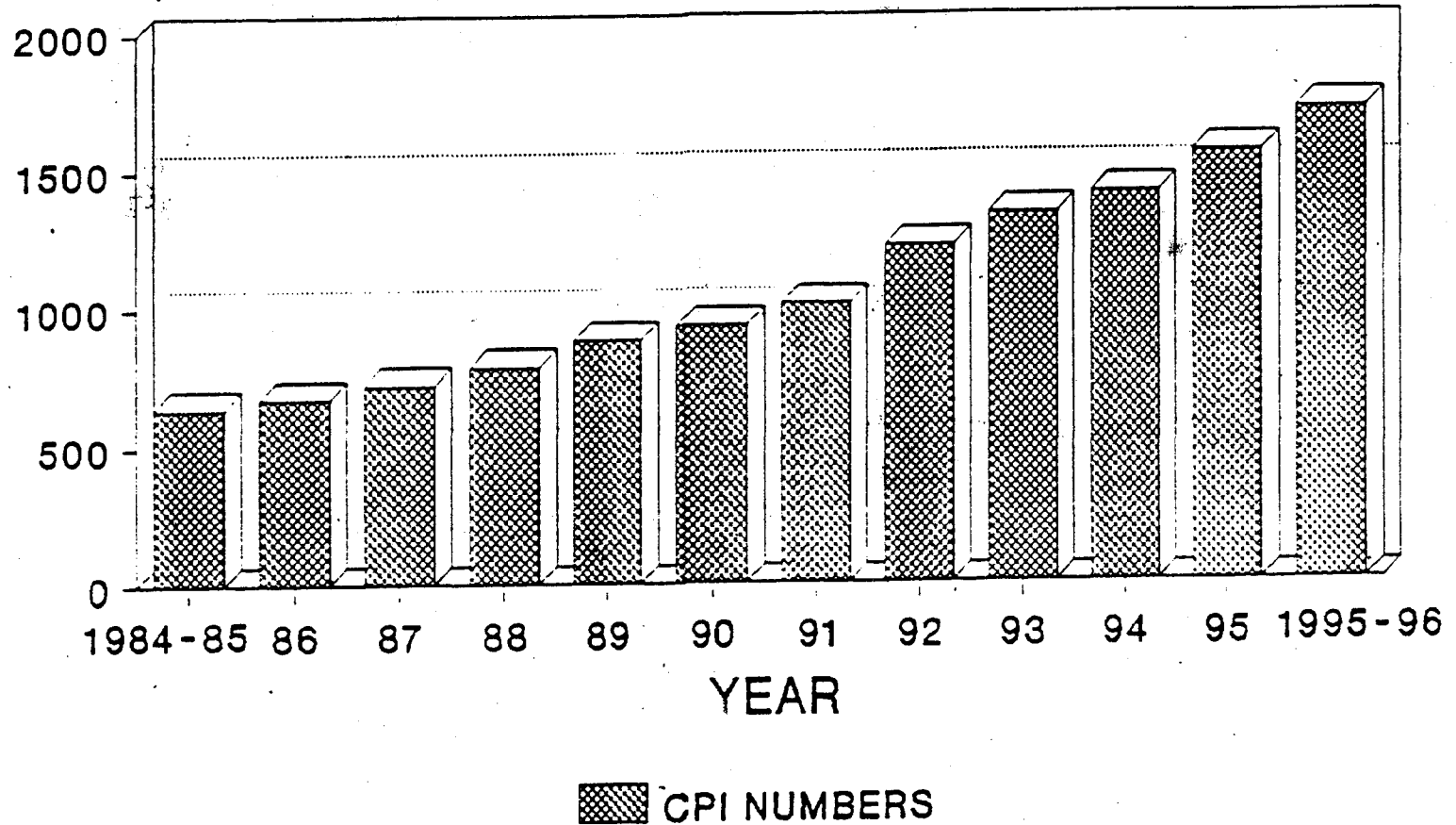




# CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN KARNATAKA 1984-85 TO 1995-96

(BASE 1960 = 100)

149







highest increase was observed in Gulbarga (5 points) followed by Mangalore (4 points) and Bangalore (3 points) and Hubli-Dharwad (2 points). However, the rise in the index was higher during the current year upto May 95 compared to the previous year both for the State and All India.

The CPI for Agricultural labourers in the country registered a meagre increase of about 9 percent during the period March to October 95. The food index has registered a rise of 8.98 percent and the general index 8.54 percent as against 7.87 percent and 7.66 percent respectively in the previous year. The CPI for Agricultural labourers in Karnataka, the percentage increase in food index - 6.81 while it was 6.46 percent for general index during the current year upto October 95 as against an increase of 8.13 percent in the previous year.

#### 4. Price Policy

The price policy is enunciated at the national level. The State has a limited, albeit important, role in implementing national price policy and in appropriate supply management towards ensuring suitability and control of prices in such a way that the prices protect the interests of both consumers and producers. The price policy of the Government of India during the current year mainly aims at bringing down inflation rate. Some of the measures undertaken by the Government of India to control inflation in the economy are increasing distribution of essential commodities through public distribution system, open market sales of coffee, releasing large quantities of sugar to the market and to curtail budget deficits. With a view to encourage farmers to grow more and to compensate escalation in the cost of cultivation, Government of India have made substantial increase in the minimum support prices during the current year. For kharif crops of 1995-96, the increase in the minimum support prices ranged between Rs. 20 for ragi, jowar and bajra to Rs. 150 for cotton. As regards other kharif crops, it observed that the open market prices were significantly higher than the support prices fixed for 1995-96. Over and above, the procurement prices prescribed by the Government of India, State Government pays production incentives for the foodgrains produced. The production incentives is of the order of Rs. 60 per quintal for ragi, jowar and bajra crops.

During October 1995 the Government of India announced a modest increase in the procurement and minimum support prices for kharif and rabi crops. The

announcement was made just before the starting of the rabi sowing.

The pace of procurement of paddy for the year 1995-96 marketing season was slow till December 1995. The Cabinet Committee on economic affairs defferred a decision on the hike of the central issue prices of foodgrains supplied through PDS till June 1996. The Union Civil Supplies Ministry has offered 50 percent subsidy and 50 percent loans to the State Governments to develop a grid of warehouses to ensure smooth and timely availability of foodgrains and other essential items for the public distribution system.

#### **5. Public Distribution System (PDS)**

The PDS was evolved essentially to protect the poorer sections of the society from hoarding instincts of unscrupulous market forces to make available some essential commodities of mass consumption at fare prices, through an organised network of distribution outlets. The PDS is implemented through a network of 19,359 Fair Price Shops, Co-operatives and associations. Essential commodities covered under this system are rice, wheat, sugar, kerosene oil and palmolein oil. In rural areas, the responsibility of implementation of public distribution system lies with Tahasildars of the taluk where as in urban areas, cities and towns with a population of 40,000 and above come under the purview of Informal Rationing System and the rest of the towns come under Public Distribution System.

Essential commodities are supplied at subsidised rates to the population whose annual income is less than Rs. 6,400/- and they are identified by green cards/tri-colour cards. Government has also conducted a fresh survey to identify the families residing both in rural areas and in declared slums in urban areas and who are eligible for green card/tri-colour cards. Accordingly as many as 51.92 lakh tri-colour cards have been issued which includes replacement of earlier green cards issued to those living in slum areas with income less than Rs. 6,400/-. The subsidised prices for green/tri-colour card holders are shown in Table - 5.9.

Table 5.0

## Subsidised Prices for Green Card Holders - 1995

Commodity	Variety/ specifi- cation	Prices inclu- ding subsidy (both DPAP/ ITDP Non DPAP/ ITDP)	In Rupees/Kgs			
			Extent of Subsidy			
			Rural		Urban	
			DPAP/ ITDP	Non- DPAP/ ITDP	DPAP/ ITDP	Non- DPAP/ ITDP
1. Rice	i) Fine	3.10	2.96	2.99	3.46	3.49
	ii) Super fine	3.20	3.12	3.20	3.68	3.70
	iii) Common	2.85	2.35	2.85	2.38	2.88
2. Wheat	-	2.00	1.82	1.82	2.32	2.32

Source: Food and Civil Supplies Department, Bangalore.

There are 99.10 lakh card holders in Karnataka who draw their rations from the fair price depots. Of these, 75.14 percent card holders are in rural areas and the rest in urban areas. Green card holders constitute 69.72 percent and saffron card holders constitute 30.28 percent out of the total ration card holders in rural areas. In urban areas, the card holders coming under the informal rationing system constituted 79.63 percent out of the total ration card holders, whereas the card holders coming under the Public Distribution in small town formed 20.37 percent.

Karnataka is one of the States where the system of doorstep delivery is in operation. As a measure of further improving the FDS, Government had constituted a 'Vigilance Committee' for each fair price shop. The committee supervises the distribution of essential commodities by the Fair Price Shops. Further 13 mobile Fair Price Shops have been set up which started functioning in 13 Integrated Tribal Areas. In these hilly places and backward areas mobile vans are being used for distribution of foodgrains. Appendix 5.14 gives the areas of deployment of mobile fair shops in the States.

As in November 1995, totally 19,359 fair price shops were functioning in the State, of which, 1349 fair price depots are located in urban areas and 3885 in Informal Rationing Areas and 14125 in rural areas. Most of them are run by Co-operatives, association and the K.F.C.S.C. (Table - 5.10)

Table - 5.10

**Fair price shops by Agency in Karnataka  
(as at the end of November 1995)**

Area	Number			
	KFCSC	Co-operatives	Private	Total
1. Informal Rationing	249	1633	2003	3885
2. Urban	9	742	598	1349
3. Rural	10	6588	7527	14125
<b>Total</b>	<b>268</b> (1.38)	<b>8963</b> (46.30)	<b>10128</b> (52.32)	<b>19359</b> (100)

Source : Food and Civil Supplies Department, Bangalore.

There are 263 wholesale nominees operating in the State as in November 1995, of which 135 belongs to the Co-operative Sector and 128 wholesale points are managed by the KFCSC.

The target was fixed at 300 for opening of additional fair price shops for 1995-96 against which 316 shops have been opened by the end of November 1995.

At present, the commodities covered under the PDS in Karnataka are Rice, Wheat, Sugar, Kerosene oil and Palmolein oil.

**Requirement of commodities for the month  
of November 1995**

Items	Unit	Quantity
1. Rice	(Mts)	1,20,260
2. Wheat	(Mts)	30,000
3. Sugar	(Mts)	18,683
4. Kerosene Oil	(Kls)	49,819

The allotment and off-take of foodgrains and other essential commodities are shown in Table - 5.11.

## Procurement, Stocks and Off-take

The Food Corporation of India, Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation and Marketing Federation are the nodal agencies appointed by the State Government to undertake the procurement operations at various places in the State.

The procurement prices and support prices which include production incentives announced by the State for the year 1995-96 are as under.

### Procurement/support prices of Foodgrains for 1995-96

In Rupees

Commodity	Procurement price fixed by GOI (1)	Production incentives by the State (2)	Support price (1 + 2)
<b>Paddy :</b>			
Common variety	360.00	-	360.00
Fine variety	375.00	-	375.00
Superfine variety	395.00	-	395.00
<b>Coarse-grains</b>			
Ragi, Jowar & Bajra	300.00	60.00	360.00
Maize	310.00	-	310.00

A target of 1.00 lakh tonnes has been fixed for procurement of levy rice for 1995-96. As against this, the procurement of rice between April and November 1995 was 43,588 tonnes.

The stock position of rice at the end of November 1995 was 44 thousand tonnes. The off-take of rice during the year upto the end of November 95, was 6.38 lakh tonnes. The off-take of wheat and sugar between April and November 95 was 1.45 lakh tonnes, and 11.46 lakh tonnes respectively as against 1.76 lakh tonnes of wheat and 1.45 lakh tonnes of sugar a year ago. During the year 1994-95, off take of 2.71 lakh tonnes of wheat and 2.16 lakh tonnes of sugar was reported. The off-take of Kerosene oil was 3.97 lakh kilo litres during the period 1995-96 (upto November 1995) as against 5.81 lakh kilolitres in 1994-95. Details are given in Table - 5.11.

Table - 5.11

Off-take of Essential Commodities in Karnataka  
1994-95 and 1995-96

Commodity	April 94 to March 95	April 94 to November 94	April 95 to November 95
Rice (tonnes)	700122.88	441695.1	638449.69
Wheat (tonnes)	270664.10	176121.7	145256.35
Kerosene oil (Kls)	580727.00	387221.0	396793.00
Sugar (tonnes)	215475.20	145482.7	1145572.80
Palmolein oil (tonnes)	92.40	92.4	654.60

Source : Food and Civil Supplies Department, Bangalore.

**Revamped Public Distribution System In Karnataka**

The proposal to sell foodgrains to the people living below the poverty line at half the open market price through the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) is a reassurance to the poor that the State will support them against the backdrop of economic liberalisation. The RDPS has been implemented in 94 blocks in the most backward areas identified in 14

districts. There are 71 blocks identified under Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and 23 blocks under Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP).

The criteria followed for allocation of commodities are to ensure a minimum quantity of 10 kgs. of foodgrains to green colour cards in RPDS areas at subsidised rate and to issue additional quantities over and above 10 kgs. at RPDS rates. Now the uniform supply of 18 kgs. rice and 2 kgs. wheat is being given to card holders in RPDS area. This comprises of 10 kgs. rice or wheat at the choice of the card holders at the rate applicable to green colour cards and balance at RPDS rates. The details are given in Appendix 5.15.

## **Implementation of Consumer Protection in Karnataka**

Government of Karnataka has constituted the consumer protection council for the State and has also established district forums in all the district head quarters in order to redress the grievances of the consumers. Complaints can be filed by the consumers in the district forum where the value of goods/services and the compensation if any to be claimed is less than Rs. 5 lakhs, where the value of claim is more than Rs. 5 lakhs upto Rs. 20 lakhs such complaints can be filed at State level. However, the cases in which the claim is worth more than Rs. 20 lakhs may approach the National Commission at New Delhi.





# THE STATE BUDGET



## CHAPTER 6

### THE STATE BUDGET

The State Budget for the year 1995-96 envisaged a total expenditure of Rs.10859.58 crores, out of which the revenue expenditure will be Rs.9093.63 crores and capital expenditure Rs.1765.95 crores. The aggregate expenditure is anticipated to go up by 17.07% over the level of 1994-95. On receipts side, Rs.10607.96 crores comprising of Rs.8879.97 crores of revenue receipts and Rs.1727.99 crores of capital receipts are expected during the current year. The receipts are anticipated to go up by 14.02% over the level of 1994-95. Taking into account the negative opening balance of Rs.76.22 crores, the overall deficit during the current year is likely to be Rs.327.84 crores. However, this gap is anticipated to be reduced by about Rs.244.85 crores through Additional Resource Mobilisation (ARM) from Motor Vehicle Tax, Sales Tax and Bangalore Mass Rapid Transit System Cess. Further, the buoyancy in tax collections and greater efficiency in tax administration are expected to yield additional resources and the deficit may be further reduced by the end of the year. The details of the overall budgetary position are presented in Table 6.1.

TABLE - 6.1

Over - all Budgetary Position, Karnataka.  
Rs.Crores

	1993-94 (Accounts)	1994-95 (R.E)	1995-96 (B.E)	Percent Variation 1995-96 over 1994-95
<b>Receipts /</b>				
<b>Disbursements</b>				
<b>A. RECEIPTS</b>				
1.Revenue Receipts	6324.65	7464.86	8879.96	18.96
2.Capital Receipts	1728.62	1838.76	1727.99	-6.02
Total A : (1+2)	8053.27	9303.62	10607.95	14.02
<b>B. DISBURSEMENTS</b>				
1.Revenue Expenditure	6208.25	7651.71	9093.63	18.84
2.Capital Expenditure	1855.79	1624.38	1765.95	8.72
Total B : (1+2)	8064.04	9276.09	10859.58	17.07
Surplus (+)/ Deficit(-)	-10.77	27.53	-251.63	-

R.E: Revised Estimates.      B.E: Budget Estimates.  
Source: Annual Financial Statement (Budget), 1995-96,

## Major Highlights of Budget

The Aggregate expenditure (Revenue + Capital disbursement) of the State during 1995-96 is anticipated to go up to Rs.10859.58 crores or 17% above the level of 1994-95. The revenue expenditure is envisaged to go up by about 19 per cent during the year and the capital expenditure by about 8 per cent. The aggregate expenditure during 1994-95 over the year 1993-94 was higher by about 15 per cent. Out of the total expenditure of the State, the development expenditure is about 70.50 per cent. On the receipts side the aggregate receipts (Revenue + Capital) during the year 1995-96 is Rs.10607.95 crores or about 14 per cent above the level 1994-95. There is significant increase in State plan during 1995-96 as compared to previous year. The Central Plan (including Centrally Sponsored Schemes) is also higher during the year. The increase in non-plan expenditure is marginal. The plan outlay (both State plan and Central plan) during 1995-96 marks an increase of 32.8 per cent over the level of 1994-95. Whereas the non-plan expenditure is envisaged to go up by 12.8 per cent only. The total development expenditure budgetted for 1995-96 is of the order of Rs.7656 crores as against Rs.6511 crores during 1994-95 (R.E.) showing an increase of 17.6 per cent. Whereas, the non-development expenditure is to go up by 15.9 per cent. Within the development expenditure, the increase in outlays for Housing and Urban Development, Agriculture and Allied Services, Social and Community Services Medical & Public Health, Industry and Minerals, Family Welfare and Rural Development is proportionately more than the increase in total development expenditure.

The total revenue receipts are expected to go up by 19 per cent during the current year. The tax revenues are expected to go up by 18.2 per cent. Within the tax revenues, the State's Own Tax Revenues are expected to increase by 16 per cent over that of previous year. The State's share in Central Taxes is expected to increase by 26.72 per cent. Karnataka continues to stand first in the country among all States in tax - effort.

The important budgetary indicators are presented in Table 6.2. It can be seen that the share of development expenditure in the State during the current year is almost the same as in the previous year, forming nearly 71 per cent of the total expenditure.

TABLE 6.2

Important Budgetary Indicators.  
1994-95 and 1995-96

Indicator	Unit	1994-95 (R.E)	1995-96 (B.E)
1. Aggregate Receipts (Revenue + Capital)	Rs. Crores	9303.62	10607.95
2. Total Revenue Receipts	Rs. Crores	7464.86	8879.96
3. State's Own Tax Revenue	Rs. Crores	4408.51	5115.95
4. Per Capita State's Own Tax Revenue	Rupees	920.36	1052.66
5. Total Sales Tax Collection	Rs. Crores	2632.00	3149.00
6. Share of Sales Tax in the State's Own Tax Revenue	Percent	59.70	61.55
7. Total Non-Tax Revenue including Grants from the centre	Rs. Crores	1920.42	2324.50
8. Share of Non-Tax Revenue in Total Revenue Receipts	Percent	25.73	26.18
9. Total Debt Receipts	Rs. Crores	1838.76	1727.99
10. Share of Debt Receipts in the Aggregate Receipts	Percent	19.76	16.29
11. Per Capita Receipts	Rupees	1942.30	2182.71
12. Aggregate Expenditure (Revenue + Capital disbursements)	Rs. Crores	9276.09	10859.58
13. Total Development Expenditure	Rs. Crores	6510.99	7656.20
14. Per Capita Development Expenditure	Rupees	1359.29	1575.35
15. Share of Development Expenditure in the Total Expenditure	Percent	70.19	70.50
16. Per Capita Expenditure - Social and Community Services	Rupees	632.00	752.42
17. Per Capita Expenditure on Health, Family Welfare, Water Supply & Sanitation	Rupees	146.01	181.52
18. Per Capita Expenditure on Education, Sports, Art & Culture.	Rupees	323.61	366.99

R.E : Revised Estimates.      B.E : Budget Estimates.  
Per Capita is based on Projected Population of 1995 and 1996.

#### A. Receipts

The aggregate receipts during 1995-96 are anticipated to go up by 14.02 per cent or by about Rs. 1305 crores over those of the previous year. The revenue receipts comprising 82.5 per cent of the total receipts would go up by 18.96 per cent or by Rs. 1415 crores over that of 1994-95. The capital receipts are anticipated to be less by Rs. 110 crores or less by 6 per cent compared to previous year. The details of receipts are given in Table 6.3.

TABLE 6.3  
Revenue and Capital Receipts, Karnataka.  
1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96

Category of Receipts	1993-94 (A/cs)	1994-95 (R.E)	1995-96 (B.E)	Percent Variation 1995-96 Over 1994-95
<b>I. Revenue Receipts</b>				
<b>A. State's Tax Revenue</b>				
(i) Taxes on Income, Expenditure, Property & Capital Transactions	343.91	480.00	559.00	16.44
(ii) Taxes on Commodities & Services of Which	3468.43	3928.51	4556.95	16.00
(a) Sales Tax	2277.90	2632.00	3149.00	19.64
(b) State Excise	639.07	710.00	830.00	16.90
(c) Taxes on Vehicles	259.78	317.24	310.00	-2.28
(d) Taxes on Goods & Passengers	132.68	110.00	110.00	
Total State's Own Tax Revenue (i)+(ii)	3812.34	4408.51	5115.95	16.05
(iii) Share in Central Taxes	1017.41	1135.93	1439.51	26.72
<b>TOTAL A: (i)+(ii)+(iii)</b>	<b>4829.75</b>	<b>5544.44</b>	<b>6555.46</b>	<b>18.23</b>
<b>B. Non-Tax Revenues (Of Which)</b>	<b>1494.90</b>	<b>1920.42</b>	<b>2324.50</b>	<b>21.04</b>
Grants from the Centre	761.33	905.59	1201.98	32.73
<b>Total I: Revenue Receipts (A+B)</b>	<b>6324.65</b>	<b>7464.86</b>	<b>8879.96</b>	<b>18.96</b>
<b>II. Capital Receipts</b>				
(i) Loans from Govt. of India	688.90	1214.94	1052.80	-13.35
(ii) Internal debt-open Market Loans (Net), Loans from LIC, RBI, GIC & NCDC	220.30	219.05	256.80	17.23
(iii) Recoveries of Loans & Advances	288.52	107.81	123.31	14.38
(iv) Net of Public Account, Contingency Fund and Inter-State Settlement	530.90	296.96	295.08	-0.63
<b>Total II : Capital Receipts (i) to (iv)</b>	<b>1728.62</b>	<b>1838.76</b>	<b>1727.99</b>	<b>-6.02</b>
<b>AGGREGATE RECEIPTS : I + II</b>	<b>8053.27</b>	<b>9303.62</b>	<b>10607.95</b>	<b>14.02</b>
Total Tax Revenue as Percent of Total Receipts	59.97	59.59	61.80	-
Per Capita of State's Own Tax Revenue (Rupees)	807.70	920.36	1052.66	

R.E : Revised Estimates.

B.E : Budget Estimates.

Note : Per Capita is based on the Projected Population of 1994, 1995 and 1996.  
Source : Annual Financial Statement (Budget), 1994-95, 1995 and 1996.

## 1. Revenue Receipts

The revenue receipts comprise of tax revenues and non-tax revenues. The tax and non-tax revenues are anticipated to go up by 18.23 and 21.04 per cent respectively in the current year over level of the previous year.

### (a) Tax Revenues

Tax revenues comprise of taxes on income, expenditure, property and capital transactions, taxes on commodities and services and State's share in central taxes. Among tax revenues the sales tax comprising about 61.6 per cent of State's Own Tax Revenue is expected to go up by 19.64 per cent (or by Rs. 517 crores) during 1995-96 over that of previous year. The tax revenue from State Excise is expected to go up by 16.90 per cent during the year. Taxes on Income, Expenditure, property and capital transactions would be 16.44 per cent more than the previous year. Taxes on Commodities and Services are also expected to increase by 16 per cent during 1995-96 compared to during 1994-95. The overall State's Own Tax Revenue would increase by 16.05 per cent during 1995-96 over that of 1994-95. The State's share in Central taxes is anticipated to go up to Rs.1439.51 crores from Rs.1135.93 crores during 1994-95 or 26.72 per cent increase over the previous year.

### (b) Non-Tax Revenues

The Non-Tax Revenues include receipts from Social Services, Economic Services, General Services and interest and dividends. The revenue from all the three Services together would be Rs.562.13 crores during 1995-96 as against Rs.473.73 crores during 1994-95 showing an increase of 18.6 per cent. Among these Services Social Services is the major contributor to the revenues, which would go up from Rs.57.24 crores during previous year to Rs.111.45 crores during the current year or by 94.7 per cent. This is on account of substantial contribution from Urban Development, Education, Sports, Art and Culture and Medical and Public Health. The revenue from interest and dividends would go up from Rs.541.10 crores during 1994-95 to Rs.560.40 crores during the current year. The grants from Government of India would rise from Rs.905.58 crores during the previous year to Rs.1201.97 crores during the current year accounting for a growth of 32.7 per cent. The State's share in Central Excise Duties would go up from Rs.714.10 crores during 1994-95 to Rs.919.82 crores during 1995-96 or by 28.8 per cent.



### **(c) Additional Resources Mobilisation**

The budget proposals for 1995-96 envisaged a net additional resources mobilisation of Rs.244.85 crores. Comprising net expected revenue Rs. 90.43 crores from Motor Vehicle Tax. Rs.45.00, crores from Stamps and Registration, Rs.32.42 crores from Commercial Taxes, Rs.22.00 crores from State excise and Rs.55.00 crores from Bangalore Mass Rapid Transit System cess. Brief highlights of the above taxation proposals are given in the following paragraphs.

#### **(1) Commercial Taxes**

The Commercial Taxes Department continues to be the principal revenue earner of the State Government, contributing over 2/3rd of the State's Tax revenues. Steps have been taken to improve the performance of the Department, to evolve a modern and progressive tax system and to evolve a tax rate regime in which there will be broad parity with southern / neighbouring States.

In the budget, reliefs and concessions on items which form part of common man's budget have been proposed. Likewise certain exemptions and reductions are also proposed.

#### **1. Sales Tax**

##### **Rationalisation Measures.**

(i) It was proposed to reduce the number of existing tax rates from 21 to 13 through rationalisation of tax rate.

(ii) It was proposed to abolish tax levied at the point of last sale on all goods except liquor and beer and integrate such tax with the first point tax.

(iii) In view of the proposal to abolish last sale point tax and integrate such tax with the first point tax and the proposal to reduce the number of tax rates.

(a) It was proposed to impose surcharge on toilet soaps, cements (excluding cement manufactured in mini-cement plants), aerated water and soft drinks and parts and accessories of motor vehicles.

(b) It was proposed to exempt surcharge on certain goods.

(c) Proposed to increase the rates of tax on leasing of goods from 5% to 6%.

iv) It was proposed to modify the rates of tax on certain works contracts.

v) During the year 1994-95 tax on diesel and furnace oil sold to industrial units for use by them in captive generation was reduced to 4% for a period of one year. This reduced rate of tax to continue for current year also.

vi) It is proposed to extend the concessional tax rate of 4% on diesel purchased by Karnataka Electricity Board for use by it in generation and distribution of electricity.

vii) It is proposed to withdraw the concessional tax rate of 10% extended to casurina and eucalyptus wood for use in the manufacture of pulp.

### **Reliefs and Concessions**

With a view to create an environment of voluntary tax compliance and to grant reliefs to goods in the common man's budget the following reliefs and concessions were proposed.

#### **Exemptions**

(i) Apart from certain cereals, certain handloom carpets, cattle - feed manufactured and sold by Co-operative bodies, (ii) the following items were proposed for exemption of sales tax.

(a) All kinds of footwear costing upto Rs.50 per pair.

(b) Un-branded tooth powder.

(c) AIDS diagnostic kits.

(d) Dialysis machine

(e) Biological control agents such as pathogens, predators, phermones and the like.

ii) Exemption of Turnover Tax was proposed on:

(a) Raw-bathi purchased from persons who are not dealers.

(b) Pulses covered under second schedule.

(c) Second and subsequent sales of superior kerosine oil with effect from 1.4.1992

(d) Power tillers

(e) Palmoein oil sold by wholesale nominees under the public distribution system, retrospectively.

III) It is proposed to exempt industries whose investment in fixed assets is not more than two lakh rupees in any year from payment of tax on the sale of polished shahabad stones processed by such industries.

#### Reductions

With a view to encourage trade and industry in the State, rate of Sales Tax has been reduced on as many as 27 commodities of common use, some of the commodities are:

- 1) Bicycles, landum cycles, cycle combinations cycle rickshaws, perambulators, children's tricycles and similar articles and parts and accessories including their tyres, tubes and flaps.
- 2) Diagnostic imaging and therapy equipments.
- 3) Cement sold by Mini Cements Plants (One year ,only).
- 4) P.V.C pipes used for other than water supply and irrigational purposes.
- 5) brass utensils
- 6) Gunny bags, bardans (including batters) and hessain cloth.
- 7) Groundnut and groundnut seeds, safflower and sunflower seeds
- 9) Kerosene sold under PDS
- 10) Edible oil including coconut oil
- 11) Fried gram and
- 12) Pulses

#### Additional Resources Mobilisation Measures.

##### New levies

It is proposed to impose tax on

- (a) atta, maida and soji and wheat at the rate of 4%
- (b) silk fabrics at the rate of 4%

- (c) carpets woven on handlooms costing Rs.500/- and above at the rate of 15%
- (d) distilled water and any other processed water sold in sealed containers and sachettes at the rate of 12%

#### **Increases**

It has been proposed to increase sales tax on 18 commodities some of the commodities are:

- (1) Motor vehicles i.e. cars, light commercial vehicles(diesel), heavy commercial vehicles, three wheelers, other vehicles, chassis of motor vehicles and truck - bus chassis with side body.
- (2) Blank cassettes (Audio and Video) and Recorded cassettes (Audio and Video)
- (3) Jewellery and articles of gold and silver
- (4) Diesel-engine parts accessories
- (5) Aerated water and soft drinks
- (6) Polished Granites
- (7) Petroleum products other than LPG, Lubricating oil, grease, furnace oil and transform oil.
- (8) Laminated impregnated or coated matting materials such as linoleum including PVC (Vinyl) materials generally used for floor covering (other than floortiles).
- (9) Articles used generally as parts and accessories of motor vehicles but excluding rubber and other tyres, tubes and flaps, batteries and diesel engine and its parts.

#### **Professions Tax**

It is proposed to exempt Profession Tax payable by persons running fair price shops and dealing exclusively in goods under Public Distribution System.

It is proposed to increase Professions Tax to Rs.150 per month for persons drawing salary of Rs.15,000 to Rs.20,000 per month and to Rs.200 per month for persons drawing salary of Rs.20,000 and more per month.

#### **Betting Tax**

It is proposed to increase the lumpsum totalisator tax from Rs.170 lakhs to Rs.190 lakhs for Bangalore Race club and from Rs.15.5 lakhs to Rs.16 lakhs for Mysore Race club.

## **Mass Rapid Transit System**

The number of vehicles registered in Bangalore have increased from 3.19 lakhs to 7.81 lakhs in the past one decade. It is hardly possible to widen the roads to make space for the ever increasing traffic. Further, the carrying capacity of the conventional modes of transport is also limited. The only way out is a Mass Rapid Transit System. The Government has initiated steps to set up an elevated light rail transit system by the private sector with necessary support from the Government. Global tenders inviting requests for proposal (R.F.P. for this project has already been floated). The Government will finalise the agency which will ultimately execute the project on build own and operate / build own and transfer basis.

It will be a huge project with an estimated cost of Rs.4000/- crores at current prices. While most of the funds will be brought by the private sector. The Government will have to provide some financial support either as one time support or as a recurring support. It will be in order if the potential users of the system are required to contribute. The Government, proposes to set up Mass Rapid Transit Fund. The receipts for this fund will be generated out of cess to be levied on various taxes collected in the city of Bangalore alone. During 1995-96 it is proposed to raise Rs.55 crores through this cess.

## **Motor Vehicle Tax**

It is proposed to introduce Life Time Tax on motor cars and jeeps other than those owned by Companies and imported cars of 1985 and later models on the basis of cubic capacity range of the vehicle. The additional revenue anticipated is Rs.74.00 crores.

It is proposed to introduce Life Time Tax on Autorickshaw cabs at Rs.1800/- at the time of initial registration of the vehicle. The additional revenue anticipated is Rs.4.8 crores.

It is proposed to enhance to Life Time Tax in respect of Scooters/ Motor Cycles and enhancement of C.C range with a view to help the middle class people by enlarging the upper limit of the lowest stands from 50 C.C to 75 C.C.

The additional revenue anticipated is Rs.4.075 crores.

Increase in tax in respect of stage carrying on company owned cars and cess towards Bangalore Mass Rapid Transit System an additional revenue of Rs.4 crores is anticipated.

## **Stamps and Registration**

Department of Registration and Stamps has emerged over the years as the third largest revenue earning department for the State Government.

It is proposed to provide for the levy of additional duty at five percent on the duty collected on an instrument of conveyance, gift, exchange, settlement and lease in perpetuity in respect of properties falling within Bangalore City Planning Area.

There has been a phenomenal increase in the number of motor vehicles on the roads and their second and subsequent sales are also increasing. Government therefore proposed to levy duty at a rate of two rupees for every hundred rupees or part thereof on second and subsequent transfer of ownership of motor vehicles. Motor vehicles of 75 C.C and below and autorickshaws are however exempted from levy of this duty. On industrial machinery of all kinds exceeding Rs.25000/- this levy is also proposed on second and subsequent sales.

The proposed measures are expected to yield additional resource mobilisation of Rs. 45 crores.

### **B. Expenditure**

The aggregate expenditure during the year 1995-96 is estimated at Rs.10859.58 crores i.e. Rs.1583.49 crores more than the expenditure during 1994-95. Development expenditure is about Rs.7656.20 crores or 70.50 per cent of the total expenditure during the year. The Non - development expenditure is about Rs.3203.38 crores or 29.50 per cent. Out of the total expenditure during the year revenue expenditure is about Rs.9093.63 crores or 84 per cent whereas the capital expenditure forms about Rs.1765.95 crores or 16 per cent. Revenue expenditure has marked an increase of about 18.84 per cent over the level of 1994-95. The details of expenditure with breakup of development expenditure and non - development expenditure are presented in Table 6.4 and the corresponding details of revenue, capital and loan accounts are given in Appendix 6.3.

#### **1. Development Expenditure**

Development expenditure comprises of Economic Services and Social and Community Services. The expenditure in respect of Social and Community Services is anticipated to mark an increase of 20.79 per cent or Rs.629.45 crores raising the expenditure from Rs.3027.30 crores during 1994-95 (R.E) to Rs.3656.75 crores during 1995-96. Whereas the expenditure on Economic Services

is likely to increase by 14.80 per cent or Rs.515.76 crores more than the level of 1994-95. The total development expenditure is anticipated to increase by 17.59 per cent raising from Rs.6510.99 crores during 1994-95 to Rs.7565.20 crores during 1995-96. This takes the per capita development expenditure from Rs.1359.29 during 1994-95 to Rs.1575.35 during 1995-96. It could be seen from Appendix 6.3 that the revenue component of the development expenditure has increased by 17% or by Rs.1057.18 crores during the current year over the level of previous year.

In Economic Services the development expenditure under Agriculture and Allied Services is anticipated to go up by 47.67% during the current year followed by Industries and Minerals 17.76 per cent and Rural Development by 15.58 per cent. Under Social and Community Services the highest increase of development expenditure is anticipated under Housing and Urban Development by 65.75 per cent during the current year followed by Family Welfare, Water Supply and Sanitation by 26.14 per cent, Education, Sports and Arts by 15.06 per cent and Social Security and Welfare including SC/ST/others by 12.78 per cent. The expenditure under Information and Publicity has declined.

## **2. Non - Development Expenditure**

The Non - development expenditure which includes Revenues Expenditure, Capital expenditure and Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions. The Non - Development expenditure in the current year has been expected to raise to Rs.3203.38 crores as against Rs.2765.10 crores during the previous year. This forms about 29.50 per cent of the aggregate expenditure. About 86 per cent of the Non - development expenditure is likely to be under General Services during the current year. Under Non - development Capital expenditure, repayment of loans to Government of India and discharge of internal debt would be Rs.227.36 crores during current year as compared to Rs.187.25 crores during the previous year. It can be seen that the repayment of loans to Government of India has increased during the year. The interest payment in the current year has also increased to Rs.1189.53 crores from Rs.975.46 crores during the previous year. The expenditure on Administrative Services is anticipated to increase by 17.72 per cent during the 1995-96. And the expenditure on pension and miscellaneous General Services would be higher by 16.33 per cent. The expenditure on organs of State has declined during the year. Details of non - development expenditure are presented in Table 6.4.

TABLE - 6.4 (Continued)

Development And Non - Development Expenditure, Karnataka, 1992-95  
Rs.Crores

Category of Expenditure	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	Percent
	(A/cs)	(R.E)	(B.E)	Variation 1995-96 Over 1994-95
<b>II. DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE</b>				
<b>IA. Economic Services (of Which)</b>	13246.02	13483.69	13999.45	14.80
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	625.67	680.16	1004.37	47.67
2. Rural Development	440.72	567.49	655.93	15.58
3. General Economic Services	50.90	60.11	62.49	3.96
4. Water and Power Development	322.71	393.53	292.67	-25.63
5. Industry and Minerals	265.98	307.93	362.62	17.76
6. Transport and Communication	265.85	295.52	289.12	2.17
<b>IB. Social And Community Services (of which)</b>	2558.35	3027.30	3656.75	20.79
7. Education, Sports, Art and Culture	1287.48	1550.08	1783.57	15.06
8. Medical & Public Health, Family Welfare, Water Supply and Sanitation	558.67	699.38	882.18	26.14
9. Social Security & Welfare including Sc/St/Others	407.24	473.83	534.40	12.78
10. Housing and Urban Development	570.94	171.11	283.62	65.75
11. Information and Publicity	12.69	12.19	11.31	-7.22
<b>TOTAL DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>15804.37</b>	<b>16510.99</b>	<b>17656.20</b>	<b>17.59</b>



TABLE - 6.4 (Concluded)

Development And Non - Development Expenditure, Karnataka, 1993-96.

Rs. Crores				
Category of Expenditure	1993-94 (A/Cs)	1994-95 (R.E)	1995-96 (B.E)	Percent Variation 1995-96 Over 1994-95
<b>III. NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE</b>				
<b>(a) Revenue Expenditure Under</b>				
General Services	1904.92	2394.11	2772.79	15.82
(i) Organs of the State	73.76	126.93	119.91	-5.53
(ii) Fiscal Services	130.64	201.84	187.38	-7.16
(iii) Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt	785.36	975.46	1189.53	21.95
(iv) Administrative Services	478.72	582.10	685.26	17.72
(v) Pension and Miscellaneous General Services	436.44	507.78	590.71	16.33
<b>(b) Compensation &amp; Assignment to Local Bodies &amp; Panchayat Raj Institutions</b>	123.93	147.63	153.69	4.10
<b>(c) Capital Expenditure</b>	230.81	223.36	276.90	23.97
(i) General Services	22.97	25.48	30.02	17.82
(ii) Discharge of Internal Debt (Net)	12.30	17.11	17.36	1.46
(iii) Repayment of Loans to GOI	184.54	170.14	210.01	23.43
(iv) Loans & Advances to Govt. Servants and Miscellaneous	11.00	10.63	19.51	8.35
<b>TOTAL NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE</b>	2259.66	2765.10	3203.38	15.85
<b>AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE (I+II)</b>	8064.93	9276.09	10859.58	17.07
<b>Development Expenditure as Percent of Total Expenditure</b>	71.98	70.19	70.50	-
<b>Per Capita Development Expenditure Rs.</b>	1229.74	1359.29	1575.35	-

R.E : Revised Estimates. B.E : Budget Estimates.

Note: Per Capita is based on the Projected Population of 1994, 1995 &amp; 1996.

Source: Annual Financial Statement (Budget): 1995-96, Govt. of Karnataka.

### 3. Plan and Non - Plan expenditure

Table 6.5 presents the plan and non - plan expenditure. Out of the aggregate expenditure of Rs.10859.58 crores budgetted for the year 1995-96, the plan outlay amounts to Rs.4648.21 crores. Out of plan outlays Rs.889.93 crores are under Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes of Government of India. The plan expenditure is expected to increase by 34.00 per cent during 1995-96 over the level of 1994-95. The increase in respect of Irrigation Projects pending approval during the current year is 20 per cent. The non plan expenditure as a proportion of total expenditure has declined from 17.3 per cent in 1994-95 to 12.8 percent in 1995-96.

TABLE - 6.5  
Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure, Karnataka.

Items	Rs.Crores		
	1993-94 (Accounts)	1994-95 (R.E)	1995-96 (B.E)
I. PLAN			
1. State Plan	2796.95	2804.74 (00.28)	3758.28 (34.00)
2. Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Including Central Sector)	457.69	695.90 (52.05)	889.93 (27.91)
Total Plan Outlay	3254.64	3500.64 (7.56)	4648.21 (32.78)
II. Irrigation Projects Pending approval	209.62	250.00 (19.26)	300.00 (20.00)
III. Non-Plan Expenditure	6654.13	7804.52 (17.29)	8803.94 (12.80)
AGGREGATE (I+II+III)	8064.03	9276.09 (15.03)	10859.58 (17.07)

R.E : Revised Estimates. B.E : Budget Estimates.

Note : 1. Figures in Item I+II+III do not add up to the aggregate because, the aggregate includes expenditure under Public Account which is not classified as Plan and Non-Plan.

2. Figures in brackets indicate percentage growth over the precious year.

Source : 1.A Picture of Karnataka Budget, 1995-96, Government of Karnataka.

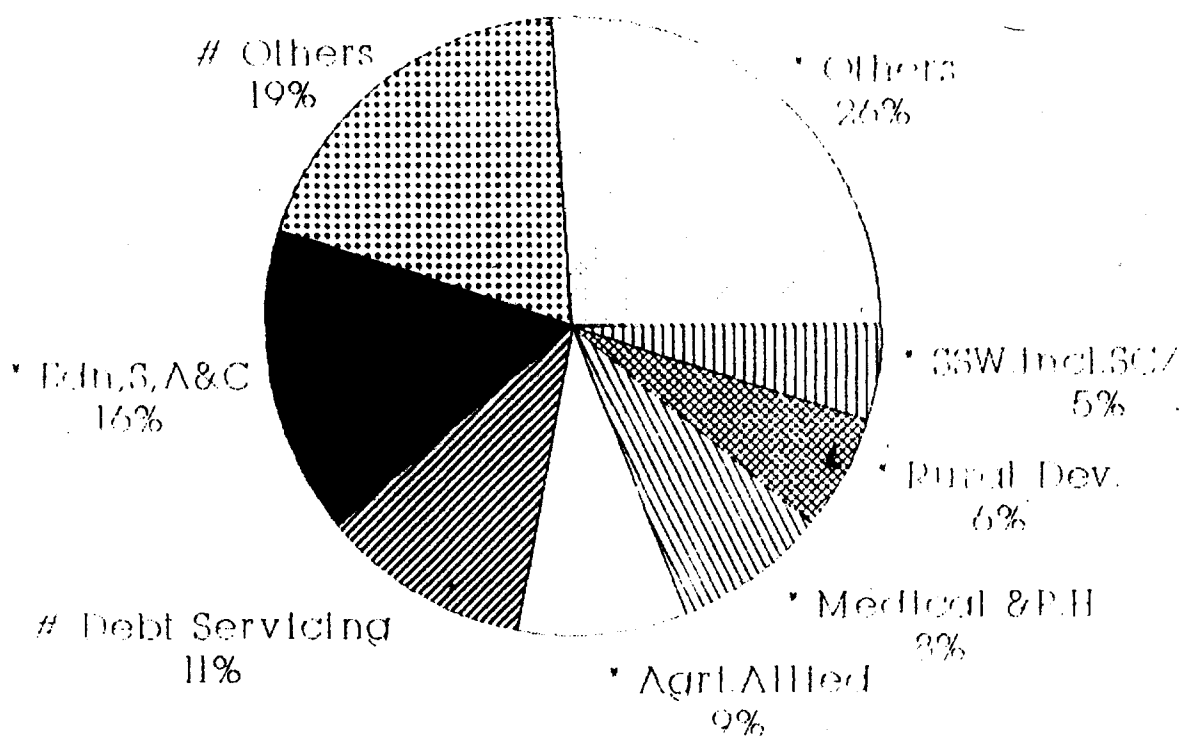
2. Annual Financial Statement (Budget), 1995-96, Government of Karnataka.

3. Details of provisions for Plan Schemes, 1995-96, Government of Karnataka.



# Pattern of Expenditure 1995-96 (BE)

Total Expenditure Rs.10859.58 Crores



\* - Devt Expend.70% # - Non-Devt Expend.30%

**C. Tax - Effort and Development Expenditure - An Inter - State Comparison**

Tax - Effort is measured in terms of per capita State's Own Tax Revenue as per cent of per capita Net Domestic Product at factor cost (current prices). During the year 1993-94, Karnataka stood in the first place in tax effort with 17.17 per cent. The average tax - effort for All States in 1993-94 was 9.65 per cent. Except Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh the other States have Tax - Effort higher than the average of All States.

The per capita development expenditure during 1993-94 (B.E.) in Karnataka was Rs.1361 compared to the All - States' average of Rs.990. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have recorded per capita development expenditure higher than that of the All - States' average.

The details of tax - effort and per capita development expenditure by major States for 1993-94 are presented in Table 6.6.

TABLE - 6.6  
Inter-State Tax Effort & Development Expenditure  
1993-94 (B.E.)

Sl. No.	State	Tax-Effort (Per Capita State's Own Tax Revenue as % of Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost)	Per Capita Development Expenditure (Rupees)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.99	1003
2.	Assam	5.48	862
3.	Bihar	7.51	635
4.	Gujarat	14.05	1205
5.	Haryana	11.82	1358
6.	Karnataka	17.17	1361
7.	Kerala	16.72	1020
8.	Madhya Pradesh	10.05	857
9.	Maharashtra	11.51	1237
10.	Orissa	7.45	978
11.	Punjab	10.51	1419
12.	Rajasthan	9.93	972
13.	Tamil Nadu	14.91	1099
14.	Uttara Pradesh	8.00	664
15.	West Bengal	9.70	806
Total:All States (25)		9.65	990

Table 6.6(contd)

- Note: 1. Tax-effort has been calculated by taking into consideration Per Capita State's Own Tax Revenue, 1993-94 (B.E) and Per Capita Net Domestic Product at Factor Cost (at Current Prices for 1991-92).
2. Per Capita Development Expenditure is based on the Projected Population of 1994
- Source: 1. RBI Bulletin February 1994.  
2. Basic Statistics relating to States of India, September 1994, CMIE Bombay.

#### D. Economic Classification of Expenditure

Under the guidelines of the Central Statistical Organisation, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics classifies the Government expenditure in the Annual Budget every year under Economic utilities. This is useful for analysing the economic significance of the budgetary transactions of the State Government. It throws light on the extent of capital formation out of the budgetary resources, savings of the Government, draft made by the Government of various resources of State's economy and contribution of the Government to State Income etc.

Table 6.7 presents a summary of total expenditure by economic classification for the year 1995-96 in comparison with those of the preceding two years. It can be seen that the total expenditure is estimated to go up by 20.82% during 1995-96 over that of the previous year. The final outlays represent Government's direct expenditure on commodities and services for current consumption and also on capital formation. During 1995-96, in the Final Outlays, the Government's consumption expenditure is anticipated to go up by about 17.26% and the capital formation by 10.10%. Consumption expenditure forms 36% in the total expenditure during the current year. The transfer payments to the rest of the economy are anticipated to go up by 16.58 per cent during the current year. The share of transfer payments to the rest of the economy during 1995-96 in the total expenditure is 57%. In the transfer payments current transfers is a major component and forms 96% and this includes interests and subsidies also. Financial investments and loans to the rest of the economy amounting to Rs.573 crores in 1995-96 marks an increase of 7.9% compared to the previous year.

TABLE - 6.7

Economic Classification of Expenditure of Karnataka  
(Budget), 1995-96

Items	Rs. Crores			Percent Variation 1995-96 over 1994-95
	1993-94 (Accounts)	1994-95 (R.E.)	1995-96 (B.E.)	
1. Final Outlays	2528	3078	3536	14.88
a) Government Consumption Expenditure	1530	2033	2384	17.26
b) Gross Capital formation	997	1040	1145	10.10
c) Acquisition of fixed Assets	1	5	7	40.00
2. Transfer Payments to the rest of the economy	3861	4826	5638	16.58
a) Current Transfers *	3656	4617	5405	17.07
b) Capital Transfers	208	219	233	6.39
3. Financial investments and loans to the rest of the economy	801	531	573	7.91
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>7193</b>	<b>8445</b>	<b>9747</b>	<b>20.82</b>

\* : Includes interest and subsidy also

R.E : Revised Estimates.      B.E : Budget Estimates.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics,  
Govt. of Karnataka.**E. Capital Formation by Government**

Table 6.8 presents the details of capital formation by Government. The gross capital formation by Government is expected to go up by 10.10% during 1995-96 over the level of 1994-95. The total value of assets anticipated to be created during 1995-96 is Rs.1145 crores out of which Rs.767 crores worth of assets would be created by Departmental Commercial Undertakings and the remaining assets worth Rs.378 crores are anticipated to be by Government Administration.

TABLE - 6.8  
Capital Formation by the Government, Karnataka.  
Rs.Crores

Items	1993-94 (A/cs)	1994-95 (R.E.)	1995-96 (B.E.)	Percent Variation in 1995-96 over 1994-95
1. Value of assets created	987	1040	1145	10.10
a) By Departmental Commercial Undertakings	738	753	767	1.86
b) By Government Administration	249	287	378	31.71
2. Change in Stock in (a) and (b) above	10	-	-	-
<b>Total: Gross Capital Formation</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>1040</b>	<b>1145</b>	<b>10.10</b>

R.E : Revised Estimates.      B.E : Budget Estimates.  
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics,  
Govt. of Karnataka.

#### F. Post - Budget Developments

Certain expenditures were necessitated after the Annual Budget in the current year arising out of State Government's decisions to cover expenditure on "New Services" introduced during the current year as well as during the previous year, additional / supplementary grants / appropriation required during the year and accounting adjustments. Table 6.9 presents the sectoral details of supplementary estimates for 1995-96. Out of the total amount of Rs.239.98 crores of Supplementary estimates, Rs.229.61 crores is under non - plan and Rs.10.37 crores under plan (see Appendix 6.12 for major items of expenditure).



Table 6.9

Supplementary Estimates under Karnataka Budget,  
1995-96 - Sectoral Details

		Rs. crores		
Sector	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
A. Economic Services				
of which	9.11	226.66	235.77	
(1) Agriculture and Allied Activities	4.70	225.53	230.23	
(2) General Economic Services	2.29	-	2.29	
B. Social Services of which				
(1) Welfare of SC, ST & OBCs	1.26	-	1.26	
(2) Education Art and Culture	-	2.33	2.33	
C. General Services	-	0.05	0.05	
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.37</b>	<b>229.61</b>	<b>239.98</b>	

**INVESTMENT UNDER PLAN****1. Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97**

The Eighth Five Year Plan of Karnataka 1992-97 is approved for an outlay of Rs.12300 crores at 1991-92 prices compared to Rs.3575 crores at 1984-85 prices for the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Eighth Plan envisages a big step-up in State Plan investment, more than double in real terms over that of Seventh Plan. The growth in the State's economy during the Seventh Plan was 5.4% per annum compared to 5.6% for All India. The Eighth Plan makes a determined bid to accelerate the growth in State's economy in addition to ensuring a better distributive justice through intensification of programmes of poverty - alleviation, social welfare and basic minimum needs.

The Eighth Five Year Plan is launched in an environment of economic policy changes undertaken by the Government of India. The objectives of the plan would therefore had to be dovetailed with those at the national level while formulating the Eighth Plan. Therefore, the plan proposals focus on areas where investment efficiency in public sector in terms of

welfare gains is maximum, leaving some areas for private investment to come in and on improvement of productivity.

The Eighth Plan aims at realising an annual growth rate of 5.6 per cent in the State's economy as against 5.2 percent achieved during the Seventh Plan and at the same time to achieve perceptible improvement in the living standards of people. The Plan accords highest priority to development of crucial infrastructure viz., Irrigation, Power etc. At the same time, the plan aims at making a greater dent into poverty both in Urban and Rural areas and improve the general well-being of the people. This calls for intensification of the poverty alleviation programmes and Minimum Needs programme. High priority is also given to schemes that help the weaker sections and for implementation of the Twenty Point Programme. The approved outlays by major sectors of Eighth Plan in comparison with those of Seventh Plan are presented in table 6.10( see appendix 6.4 for more details).

## **2. Annual Plan 1995-96**

The approved outlay for 1995-96 i.e., Rs 3575 crores constitutes about 20.3% of the Eighth Five Year Plan in real terms. The budgetted outlay for Annual Plan 1995-96 is higher than the approved outlay i.e. Rs.3758.28 crores. Out of Rs.3575 crores, Rs.620 crores (17.31) is provided to the Zilla Panchayat Sector. The main emphasis of the Annual Plan 1995-96 is on the core infrastructural sectors viz., Irrigation, and Power. The Plan also aims at maximisation of growth, poverty - alleviation and improvement in the quality of life of people through intensifying rural development programmes.

### **a) Inter-Sectoral Outlay**

The outlay by major sectors is presented in Table 6.11. It may be observed that 68% of the budgetted outlay for the State's Annual Plan 1995-96 is allocated to the Economic Services and 42% of the outlay is earmarked to core sectors of irrigation and energy. The total investment envisaged in Irrigation Sector including the outlays on Cauvery Basin Projects is Rs.883 crores. and outlay for the Energy sector is Rs. 689.06 crores. During the 1995-96 (BE) outlays allocated to Agriculture and Allied Services was 6.4% of the total outlay, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj 5.6%, Industries and Minerals 5.8%, Transport 5.2% and Social Services accounted for 30.8% (see Appendix 6.4 for more details).

**b) Minimum Needs Programme (MNP)**

The Annual Plan 1995-96 (B.E.) provided an outlay of Rs.569.41 crores, apart from Rs.74.58 crores of Central share under Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central plan schemes for Minimum Needs Programme (Appendix 6.6). Under MNP, Elementary Education received the highest priority (32.12%) of the total outlay, followed by Rural Water Supply (26.93%), Rural Housing (8.32%), Rural Sanitation (7.49%), Nutrition (6.38%), Rural Electrification (5.93%), Rural Health (6.35%), Rural Roads (2.64%) etc. The details are presented in the Table 6.12. Appendix 6.6 presents the total expenditure of the Seventh Plan, outlays of Eighth Plan, 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 (RE) and 1995-96 (BE) by sectors with break-up of State and Central plan. It may be observed that there is steep increase in total approved outlay of Eighth plan period under MNP i.e. Rs.2206 crores as against the expenditure of Seventh Plan of Rs.752 crores. The expenditure under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (GOI share) of MNP under Seventh Plan was Rs.165.5 crores. The anticipated expenditure under MNP during 1994-95 is Rs.516.5 crores.

TABLE - 6.10(continued)  
Plan Outlays by Major Sectors  
(Approved Outlays)

Sectors	Rs.Crores	
	Seventh Plan (1985-90) (At 1984-85 Prices)	Eighth Plan (1992-97) (At 1991-92 Prices)
<b>A. ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>		
1. Agricultural & Allied Activities (including Co-operation)	301.80	902.00
2. Rural Development	169.12	433.00
3. Special Area Programme (including HKDP, BADP & MADP)		575.00
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	746.00	2384.00
5. Energy	800.48	3041.00
6. Industry & Minerals	241.08	984.00
7. Transport	243.00	448.00
8. Science, Technology & Environment	4.00	11.00
9. General Economic Services	29.07	110.35
<b>Total - A: Economic Services</b>	<b>2534.55</b>	<b>8888.35</b>

**TABLE - 6.10 (concluded)**  
**Plan Outlays by Major Sectors**  
**(Approved Outlays)**

		Rs. Crores	
Sectors	!Seventh !Plan !(1985-90) !(At1984- !85 Prices!	! Eighth ! Plan !(1992-97) !(At 1991-92! ! Prices) !	
<b>B. SOCIAL SERVICES</b>			
10. Education Sports, Art & Culture	! 104.20 !	! 1026.65 !	
11. Health	! 118.00 !	! 342.00 !	
12. Water Supply, Housing & Urban Devpt.!	!	!	
a) Water Supply	! 365.00 !	! 625.00 !	
b) Housing	! 161.00 !	! 699.60 !	
c) Urban Development	! 30.00 !	! 83.00 !	
13. Information & Publicity	! 7.00 !	! 14.00 !	
14. Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	! 75.80 !	! 250.00 !	
15. Labour & Labour Welfare	! 28.00 !	! 37.00 !	
16. Social Welfare & Nutrition	! 123.45 !	! 183.00 !	
Total - B: Social Services	! 1012.45 !	! 3260.25 !	
<b>C. GENERAL SERVICES</b>			
GRAND TOTAL - STATE PLAN (A+B+C)	! 3575.00 !	! 12300.00 !	

Source: Details of Provisions for Plan Schemes, 1986-87 to 1992-93, Finance Department, Government Karnataka.



# STATE PLAN OUTLAY OF KARNATAKA 1986-87 TO 1995-96

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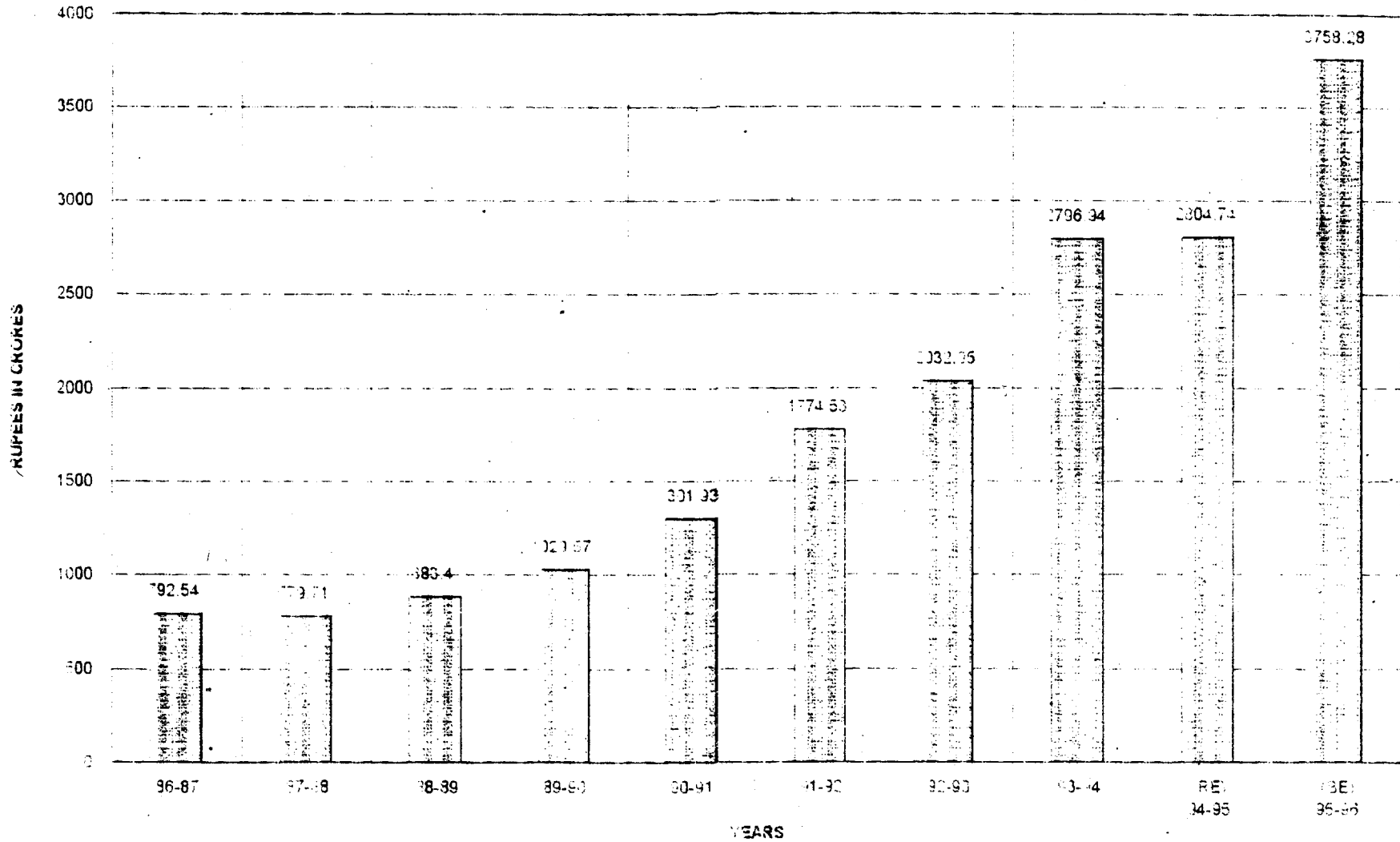


TABLE - 6.11  
Development Outlay by Major Sectors  
1991-92 to 1995-96

Sector	Rs. Crores				
	1991-92 (Accts)	1992-93 (Accts)	1993-94 (Accts)	1994-95 (R.E.)	1995-96 (B.E.)
<b>A. State Plan</b>					
1. Economic Service					
1. Agriculture & Allied Activities (including Co-operation)	155.32	147.29	177.81	199.62	240.45
2. Rural Development	74.24	80.51	110.78	202.86	211.16
3. Special Area Programme (including HKDP, BADP & MAND)	79.03	85.46	106.80	71.00	100.00
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	275.21	356.15	532.44	509.25	882.62
5. Energy	469.01	587.79	698.56	611.78	689.06
6. Industry & Minerals	142.29	115.79	167.30	162.11	218.02
7. Transport	120.63	119.66	186.24	127.73	197.64
8. Science, Technology & Environment	1.86	2.23	2.71	6.21	5.99
9. General Economic Services	8.21	4.71	5.74	8.73	12.60
<b>Total - I (Economic Services)</b>	<b>1325.80</b>	<b>1499.57</b>	<b>1988.38</b>	<b>1899.29</b>	<b>2557.54</b>
<b>II. Social Services</b>					
10. Education, Sports, Art & Culture	85.58	131.11	192.72	244.26	331.85
11. Health	70.16	63.21	69.25	88.19	124.72
12. Water Supply, Housing & Urban Development					
a) Water Supply	81.35	107.03	122.79	169.51	215.55
b) Housing	67.53	68.66	192.30	179.09	150.18
c) Urban Development	11.09	13.13	16.56	23.20	108.91
13. Information & Publicity	5.76	3.06	4.69	3.25	3.25
14. Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs	66.68	78.23	143.28	98.82	137.44
15. Labour & Labour Welfare	10.11	9.85	4.37	6.85	7.95
16. Social Welfare & Nutrition	28.31	29.99	29.87	48.31	78.79
17. Other Social Services	0.06	0.80	0.00	0.75	1.00
<b>Total - II (Social Services)</b>	<b>426.63</b>	<b>505.07</b>	<b>775.83</b>	<b>862.23</b>	<b>1159.64</b>
<b>III. General Services</b>	<b>22.08</b>	<b>28.31</b>	<b>32.73</b>	<b>43.22</b>	<b>41.10</b>
<b>Total - A: STATE PLAN</b>	<b>1774.51</b>	<b>2032.95</b>	<b>2796.94</b>	<b>2804.74</b>	<b>3758.28</b>
<b>B. Irrigation Projects Pending Approval</b>	<b>131.13</b>	<b>192.68</b>	<b>209.62</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>300.00</b>
<b>C. Centrally Sponsored &amp; Central Plan Schemes (GOI share only)</b>	<b>277.96</b>	<b>390.48</b>	<b>457.15</b>	<b>695.84</b>	<b>889.93</b>
<b>D. Western Ghats Development</b>	<b>9.53</b>	<b>7.91</b>	<b>9.65</b>	<b>10.24</b>	<b>15.30</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL : (A+B+C+D)</b>	<b>2193.13</b>	<b>2624.02</b>	<b>3473.36</b>	<b>3760.82</b>	<b>4963.51</b>

Source: 1. Details of Provisions for Plan Schemes, 1986-87 to 1995-96, Finance Department, Government of Karnataka.  
2. A Picture of Karnataka Budget, 1993-94, Govt. of Karnataka.

**TABLE 6.12**  
**Outlay and Expenditure on Minimum Needs Programme**  
**(State Plan)**

Programme	1993-94 Accounts	1994-95 (RE)	1995-96 (BE)
1. Rural Electrification	5259.18	6034.63	3380.00
2. Rural Domestic Cooking Energy			
(a) Improved Chullas	148.72	56.00	54.00
(b) Rural Fuelwood Plantation	258.25	310.00	315.00
3. Rural Roads	2012.82	1785.86	1502.27
4. Elementary Education	11046.69	11863.65	18292.91
5. Adult Education	695.43	853.37	718.63
6. Rural Health	3600.00	3614.49	3619.77
7. Rural Water Supply	5177.72	8577.48	10203.99
8. Rural Sanitation	259.03	1670.19	2262.69
9. Rural Housing	6747.55	5883.00	4739.00
10. Environmental Improvement of Slums	912.00	747.00	759.00
11. Nutrition (SNP, MMS & Subsidised Foodgrains for poor)	1124.02	1408.10	3635.77
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>37241.41</b>	<b>42803.77</b>	<b>49483.03</b>

**c) Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes**

Outlay and the total expenditure under Centrally Sponsored Scheme and Central Sector Scheme by Sectors during the Seventh Plan, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 (RE) and 1995-96 (BE) are presented in Table 6.13. During 1995-96 the budgetted outlay (Government of India share) towards Centrally Sponsored and central Sector Schemes was Rs.889.93 crores, the Revised Estimate during 1994-95 was Rs.695.84 crores and the expenditure of Rs.457 crores during 1993-94. During 1995-96 47.5 per cent of the total outlay is earmarked for Social Services and rest for the Economic Services. Among the Economic Services, Rural Development received higher percentage in general, for example during 1995-96 35.41 percent of the total outlay is earmarked for Rural Development.



**TABLE-6.13**  
**Outlay and Expenditure under Centrally Sponsored**  
**and Central Plan Schemes.**  
**(GOI Share)**

SECTORS	Seventh Plan		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
	(1985-90)						
	Outlay	Expenditure					
						(R.E.)	(B.F.)
1. Agriculture & Allied Activities	94.68	100.85	44.61	78.94	71.73	92.89	105.43
2. Rural Development	147.85	268.49 *	111.16	129.70	184.05	263.80	315.15
3. Irrigation & Flood Control	36.15	56.24	6.82	15.65	6.50	10.70	15.79
4. Energy	17.37	13.61	2.96	9.26	1.39	6.16	5.75
5. Industry & Minerals	70.29	70.11	7.07	7.09	7.47	30.74	17.00
6. Transport	2.36	3.97	0.63	0.69	0.35	0.91	-
7. Science, Technology & Environment		0.49	0.02	0.04	0.01	2.13	2.41
8. General Economic Services	1.73	5.15	0.75	0.81	1.03	6.07	5.65
9. Social Services	673.05	443.70	103.93	148.30	184.53	282.44	422.75
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1043.48</b>	<b>962.61 *</b>	<b>277.95</b>	<b>390.48</b>	<b>457.15</b>	<b>695.84</b>	<b>889.93</b>

\* For Total VII Plan expenditure, expenditure on JRY for the year 1989-90 is not included since the money was directly released to Zilla Parishads by the Government of India.

Source: Details of Provisions for Plan Schemes, from 1987-88 to 1995-96 (Statements II & III).

TABLE 6.14 (continued)  
EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

Rs. crores

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of the Agency	Year/Date of commencement	Expenditure since inception upto end of 31.3.95 (Provisional)	Outlay 1995-96
<b>I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES</b>					
1.	Project for training of farm women and youth Phase - II (WYTEP)	DANIDA	1.7.89	8.83	2.00
2.	Karnataka Watershed Development Project	DANIDA	1990-91	9.37	1.93
3.	Participative Integrated Development of Watershed - PIDOW	Swiss Assistance	1995-96	-	2.40
4.	Indo Danish Fisheries Project, Phase - II	DANIDA	April 1993	0.93 *	0.30 *
5.	Western Ghats Forestry & Environmental Project	ONA	1.4.1992	28.06	15.00
<b>II. IRRIGATION</b>					
1.	Upper Krishna Phase - II Irrigation project	World Bank & IBRD	19.5.1989	845.89	600.00
2.	Ground Water Project	BRGM FRANCE	20.8.1994	2.00 **	2.93
<b>III. ENERGY</b>					
1.	Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project-II - Kadra Dam - Civil Works	KAFED	12.2.86	50.81	16.06
2.	Raichur Thermal Power Station Unit-IV	OECF, JAPAN	1988-89	602.98	60.30
<b>IV. INDUSTRIES</b>					
1.	MPM Modernisation Project	OECF, JAPAN	20.1.89	23.33	23.71 ***
2.	National Sericulture Project	World Bank	1.4.89	48.75	17.80
3.	Govt. Tool Room Training Sub - Centre Mysore.	DANIDA	1.1.90	24.21 @	6.23 @@

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TABLE 6.14 (concluded)  
EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

Rs. crores

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of the Aid giving Agency	Year/Date of commencement	Expenditure since inception upto end of 31.3.95 (Provisional)	Outlay 1995-96
<b>V. TRANSPORT</b>					
1.	Improvements to Ankola-Hubli Road	ADB	1991-92	72.88	25.00
<b>VI. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES</b>					
1.	Strengthening of Technician Education	World Bank	August 90	20.32	14.50
2.	District Primary Education Programme	IDA	1994-95	0.24	27.99
3.	India Population Project - IX (K)	IDA	1994-95	0.99	24.20
4.	Integrated Rural Sanitation and Water Supply Project	DANIDA	1.1.91	8.89	1.85
5.	Integrated Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project	World Bank	March 93	9.75	45.15
6.	Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Netherlands	June 93	0.19	6.00
7.	Cauvery Water Supply Scheme - Stage IV: Phase I.	OECF, Japan	1995-96	-	12.25
8.	Skill Development Project for Vocational Training	World Bank	1989-90	12.24	6.97
<b>TOTAL - ALL PROJECTS</b>				<b>1770.66</b>	<b>912.57</b>

\* Represents State share only.

\*\* Not yet reconciled expenditure

\*\*\* Includes State share of Rs.2.00 crores

① Includes State share of expenditure and value of machinery and equipments supplied by aid giving agency.

② Includes State share of Rs.1.00 crores and value of machinery and equipments to be supplied by aid giving agency.

### 3. Externally Aided Projects

During 1995-96, out of 21 projects under implementation with assistance from World Bank and other external agencies, 5 projects are in Agriculture and Allied Activities, 2 projects in Irrigation Sector, 2 projects in Energy Sector, 3 projects in Industries sector, one project in Transport Sector and 8 projects in Social and Community Services Sector. The total expenditure incurred for these projects since inception upto 31.3.1995 was Rs.1770.66 crores (provisional). During the year 1995-96, the total outlay provided for these projects is Rs.912.57 crores. The project-wise details are presented in Table 6.14.

#### Externally Aided Projects cleared during the year 1995-96

During 1995-96 the following five projects have been cleared by the State Level Coordination Committee. The list of projects is given below:

#### Externally Aided Projects cleared by the S.L.C.C during the year 1995-96 - Total cost & State share - Projectwise

TABLE 6.15

		Rs. crores	
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Total Cost	State Share
1.	Strengthening of Karnataka Health System with World Bank assistance.	550.00	82.50
2.	Upgrading Secondary Health Care Facilities with German (KFW) Assistance.	40.00	-
3.	Integrated Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Karnataka with DANIDA assistance - Phase -II	327.77	31.81
4.	Cauvery Water Supply Scheme, Stage-IV, Phase - I with OECF (Japan) Assistance	1342.00	340.00*
5.	Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Project with ADB Assistance	420.00	90.00**

Out of Rs.340.00 crores, BDA, BWSSB and BCC contribution is Rs.176.00 crores.

Out of Rs.90.00 crores, Urban Local Governments / Institutions contribution is Rs.24.00 crores.

The salient features of the above proposals is presented below:

**i) Strengthening of Karnataka Health System with World Bank Assistance**

The objective of the project is to upgrade the existing health facilities and augment the bed capacity in under serviced areas. The total cost of the project is Rs.550.00 crores and the State share out of the total cost is Rs.82.50 crores. The project is phased over a period of four years. Commencing from first quarter of 1996.

**ii) Upgrading Secondary Health Care facilities with German (KFW) assistance**

About 47 CHCs, Taluka Hospitals and sub - district Hospitals have been identified in 4 districts of Gulbarga Division and Bijapur District for upgradation of Health facilities. Some of the components of the project are; (a) Establishment of equipment maintenance and facilities, (b) training programmes to improve the knowledge and professional skills of medical staff and hospital administration. The total project cost is Rs.40.00 crores and the duration of the project is 4 years. The assistance from Germany (KFW) is in the form of grant and there is no State contribution for this project.

**iii) Integrated Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Karnataka with DANIDA Assistance - Phase - II**

The Danish Government has agreed to give assistance for a further period of ten years in the areas of Drinking Water and sanitation. The objective of the project is to improve the overall Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation status in the villages of Kolar and Chitradurga District and part of Bijapur District. The total cost of the project is Rs.327.77 crores and out of which Rs.31.81 crores is state share.

**iv) Cauvery Water Supply Scheme, Stage - VI with OECF (Japan) assistance**

The BWSSB has proposed this project to implement Cauvery, State-IV, Phase - I project with the OECF (Japan) assistance for further augmentation of water supply to Bangalore city by 270 MLD, which is of the same magnitude as Cauvery, Stage - III project. The duration of the project is 5 years. The project cost is Rs.1342.00 crores and out of which Rs.164.00 crores is State contribution. Another Rs.176.00 crores will be contributed by BWSSB, BDA and BCC.

**v) Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Project with A.D.B assistance**

This project would be implemented over a period of five years beginning from 1996 and the cities / towns to be covered include Mysore, Tumkur, Ramanagaram and Channapatna. The ADB will provide funds for undertaking investments in the areas of environmental sanitation, road improvement and traffic management, poverty alleviation, development of industrial sites in Tumkur and Ramanagaram and low income Housing. The total project cost is Rs.420.00 crores and out of which Rs.66.00 crores is State share. Another Rs.24.00 crores will be provided by urban local Government / institutions.

**4. District Planning and District Sector Outlay for 1995-96**

The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993, envisages establishment of a three-tier system of Panchayat raj, apart from State level system, with elected bodies at village, taluk and district levels for better implementation of developmental activities. These bodies are units of local self Government performing civic function and have control and power to supervise development activities at appropriate level. While allocating the funds to Zilla Panchayats, weightage is given to population, backwardness in agriculture, irrigation, industrial output and several other factors which would ensure that each Zilla Panchayat receives its due share of funds. A system of distribution of funds amongst the Taluk Panchayats has also been evolved. The Government have tentatively transferred some of the schemes of Zilla Panchayats to Taluk Panchayats and Grama Panchayats depending upon the functions assigned to these local bodies. As per the act, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is provided for each Grama Panchayat as maintenance grants. Thus, the State has created a model of poverty alleviation and model of peoples participation. The District Plan contains the schemes which satisfies the local needs of the people. Priority is accorded to programmes like MNP, SCP, TSP, and ongoing works.

The District sector outlays, district wise from 1987-88 to 1995-96 are presented in Appendix 6.7. For the year 1995-96, the total outlay allocated to District sector is Rs. 620 crores. In addition to this, Zilla Panchayats received Rs. 480 crores as matching share from Government of India for Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes. Thus, the total District Sector Plan outlay for the year 1995-96 is Rs. 1100 crores.

District Sector Outlays of both State and Central by major heads of development for the years from 1993-94 to 1995-96 are furnished in Table 6.16 and from 1987-88 to 1995-96 in Appendix 6.8.

During 1995-96, the total outlay (State and Central) on Social Services has increased by 32.73 per cent over 1994-95. During 1995-96, the proportion of district sector outlay to total plan outlay (both State and Central) is 23.7 percent and details are furnished in Appendix 6.9.

TABLE - 6.16

Zilla Parishad Sector Outlay by Major Heads of Development  
from 1993-94 to 1995-96.

Rs. Lakhs.

Head of Development	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96		
	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total
<b>A. ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>									
1. Agriculture & Allied Services (Including Co-operation)	5063	1568	6631	5093	2666	7759	5431	2644	8075
2. Rural Development	10303	17426	27729	16823	25953	42776	17955	24663	42618
3. Special Area Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	1857	48	1905	1489	50	1539	1464	308	1772
5. Energy	56	-	56	189	-	189	106	-	106
6. Industry & Minerals	1219	187	1406	1181	192	1373	1232	264	1496
7. Transport	5274	-	5274	4650	-	4650	4276	-	4276
8. Science, Technology & Environment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. General Economic Services	440	40	480	348	50	398	420	64	484
<b>TOTAL ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>	<b>24212</b>	<b>19269</b>	<b>43481</b>	<b>29773</b>	<b>28911</b>	<b>58684</b>	<b>30884</b>	<b>27943</b>	<b>58827</b>
<b>B. SOCIAL SERVICES</b>									
1. Education, Sports art & Culture	7887	1696	9583	8216	1669	9885	12106	1958	14064
2. Health	4564	3525	8089	4361	4270	8631	4572	5186	9758
3. Water Supply Housing & Urban Development	4870	4360	9140	5369	3542	8911	5587	7100	12687
4. Information & Publicity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Welfare of SC/STs. & other Backward classes	3978	967	4945	4290	1526	5816	4828	1507	6335
6. Labour & Labour Welfare	6	6	12	3	3	6	1	1	2
7. Social Welfare & Nutrition	1704	2407	4111	1802	3526	5328	4022	4336	8358
<b>Total Social Services</b>	<b>22919</b>	<b>12961</b>	<b>35880</b>	<b>24041</b>	<b>14536</b>	<b>38577</b>	<b>31116</b>	<b>20088</b>	<b>51204</b>
<b>C. General Services</b>									
<b>Grand Total (A+B+C)</b>	<b>47131</b>	<b>32230</b>	<b>79361</b>	<b>53814</b>	<b>43447</b>	<b>97261</b>	<b>62000</b>	<b>48031</b>	<b>110031</b>





# INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE



**INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE**

Institutional Finance plays a vital role in supplementing and complementing the State's efforts in mobilising resources for developmental and social welfare programmes. The Institutional Finance Department acts as a focal point of co-ordination between Government Departments and Banks and other term - lending institutions with a view to making concerted efforts to mobilise institutional finance for economic development in the State. At the Divisional and District levels, the Divisional Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners / Chief Executive Officers look after the matters relating to institutional finance and the Chief Planning Officer of the District provides necessary assistance. Effective coordination between various financial agencies and Government Departments is vital for successful implementation of programmes. This has been ensured by the constitution of some important committees at various levels as detailed below:

i) The State Level Bankers' Committee has been constituted by the Reserve Bank of India under the Lead Bank Scheme. It is a forum for sorting out problems faced by financial institutions, as well as Government Departments at the State level. The forum also reviews various Government Sponsored Schemes, Credit Plans, advances to minorities / Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes etc., and also reviews recovery of loans.

ii) The State Level Coordination Committee on Institutional Finance has been constituted by the State Government under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister, with Heads of various Government Departments and top executives of financial institutions operating in the State as members. The main objective of this Committee is to sort out problems of coordination, if any, at the State level.

iii) State Level Export Promotion Committee has been constituted by the Reserve Bank of India under the Chairmanship of Chairman and Managing Director of Syndicate Bank. With heads of various Government Departments and top executives of Financial institutions as its members with a view to monitoring the growth of Exports and to co-ordinate with all export agencies to sort out operational problems.

iv) Inter Government Bank Steering Group has been constituted with the Chief Secretary to the Government of Karnataka as Chairman with representatives from various Government Departments and financial

institutions as its members in order to co-ordinate the actual modalities for financing various projects of State Government.

v) District Coordination Committees have been constituted with the Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayat as chairperson and representatives of financial institutions and Heads of Government Departments at the District level as members of the Committee. The main objective of the Committee is to ensure proper implementation of various Government Sponsored Schemes, Credit Plans and other Programmes at the District level.

iv) Under 'Service Area Approach', Block Level Bankers' Committees have been constituted. These committees also review implementation of Service Area Plans and several other schemes sponsored by Government and also sort-out problems faced by financial institutions and the Government agencies in the implementation of these programmes.

A major component of institutional credit for developmental and socio-economic programmes earlier used to come from the cooperative institutions. After nationalisation of major commercial banks, there was a policy change. Regional Rural Banks have been assigned to suit the requirements of the rural population. Linkages have also been established between these banks and cooperative institutions in order to draw upon the strengths of both institutions. In the field of term lending also, specialised agencies have been created for industrial credit, Agriculture, Rural Development, Housing and Rural Electrification etc., refinance facility at concessional rates of interest for priority sector advances have been made available.

The State Government's policy towards institutional credit is:

- a) To encourage growth of multiple agencies at the field level by providing the requisite infrastructural facilities;
- b) To establish linkages between agencies like commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and co-operative banks in order to draw upon the strengths of such agencies;
- c) To prefer schemes lending wherever institutional credit can be mobilised;
- d) To formulate schemes where Go contribution is limited to interest or subsidy or Capital subsidy

money, the funding being made from institutional sources; and

- e) To set up organisations in the public sector which can take advantage of the availability of institutional credit for development programmes.

Government policy is to set up specialised corporation in order to avail institutional finance.

Most of these corporations have as their objective the development of infrastructure so that through their activities a number of entrepreneurs, agriculturists and artisans could be assisted. Prominent among such corporations are the Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation, the Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation, the Karnataka Backward Classes and Minority Communities Development Corporation, the Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation etc. The State entered into direct lending also through the Karnataka State Financial Corporation, Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation etc.

#### **1. Banking Development**

Karnataka has a better banking network than many other states in the country. As at the end of Seventh Plan all the 20 nationalised banks, State Bank of India and its 7 Associate Banks were operating in Karnataka. Dakshina Kannada Dist alone is responsible for the birth of four major nationalised banks viz., Canara Bank, Syndicate Bank, Corporation Bank, Vijaya Bank and one private sector bank viz., Karnataka Bank. In addition State Bank of Mysore in the public sector is another major bank organised from Karnataka State. Also there are 16 private sector banks and 13 Regional Rural Banks operating in all the 20 districts.

#### **a) Branch Expansion**

There were 755 bank branches prior to nationalisation in 1969. With the induction of Lead Bank Schemes and nationalisation of major banks, there has been a steep increase in branch expansion. The emergence of Regional Rural Banks resulted in increasing the number of bank branches from 1976 gave further impetus to growth of branch network, especially in rural areas. The share of rural branches in Karnataka before nationalisation was 25% as against 54% at the end of March 1995. In Karnataka at the end of March 1995 there were 4395 bank branches, out of which 2371 branches were in rural areas.

## b) Deposits and Advances

The total deposits of commercial banks and regional rural banks stood at Rs.19,377 crores at the end of March 95 and are expected to reach Rs. 24,250 crores by the end of March 1996.

As on 31st March 1995, the total advances of commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks stood at Rs.12,944 crores, thus bringing the Credit - Deposit Ratio to 67%. The total priority sector advances as on 31st March, 1995 amounted to Rs.6,043 crores which works out to 47% of total advances (as against Government stipulation of 40% to be achieved). Direct Agricultural Advances in the State amounted to Rs.2,228 crores which is 17.0% of the total advances (as against Government stipulation of 18% to be achieved).

The details of performance of commercial banks in Karnataka for the years 1993-94 to 1995-96 is given in Table 7.1 and the details of advances to priority sectors is given in Table 7.2.

TABLE 7.1

### Performance of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Karnataka 1994-96

Particulars	Unit	End of		
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (Anticipated)
<b>1. Banks Branches</b>				
a) Commercial Banks	Number	3274	3321	3473
b) Regional Rural Banks	"	1073	1074	1075
<b>Total - I</b>	"	<b>4347</b>	<b>4395</b>	<b>4548</b>
<b>2. Deposits</b>				
a) Commercial Banks	Rs.crores	14887.22	18606.72	23250.00
b) Regional Rural Banks	"	584.40	767.97	1000.00
<b>Total - 2</b>	"	<b>15471.62</b>	<b>19376.69</b>	<b>24250.00</b>

TABLE 7.1 (Contd.)

Performance of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Karnataka  
1994-96

Particulars	Unit	End of		
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (Anticipated)
3. Advances				
a) Commercial Banks	Rs. crores	9754.65	12222.76	15350.00
b) Regional Rural Banks	"	546.13	721.59	940.00
Total - 3	"	10300.78	12944.35	16290.00
4. Credit-Deposit Ratio				
a) Commercial Banks	Percent	66	66	66
b) Regional Rural Banks	"	94	94	94
Total - 4	"	67	67	67

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee for Karnataka.

TABLE 7.2

## Priority Sector Advances - 1993-94 to 1995-96

Rs. in crores

Sector	March	March	March
	1994	1995	1996 (Anticipated)
1. Agriculture & Allied Activities	2646.20	2624.39	2800.00
2. Small Scale Industries	1710.49	1713.22	1800.00
3. Tertiary Sector	1145.01	1704.90	2400.00
4. Total Priority Sector Advances	5501.70	6042.51	7000.00
a) Of which to			
i) SC/STs	285.03	315.28	350.00
ii) Weaker Sections	1272.03	1334.46	1400.00
5. Percentage of priority Sector advances to total advances	53	47	43

Source: State Level Banker's Committee for Karnataka.



**c) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)**

Integrated Rural Development Programme is the most important institutional credit-linked programme for poverty - alleviation. The banks in Karnataka have been participating significantly in the efforts to alleviate poverty by providing loans to those who are below the poverty line to acquire income generating assets. This programme was started in Karnataka during 1981-82.

As at the end of March 95 around 7.25 lakh families in the State have been assisted and amount of over Rs 250 crores have been lent to them under this programme. The details of advances made under this programme during the years 1993-94 to 1995-96 is given in Table 7.3

**TABLE 7.3**  
**Advances under Integrated Rural Development Programme**  
**1993-94 to 1995-96**

Particulars	Unit	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (Anticipated)
1. Disbursals				
a) Beneficiaries	Lakhs	1.08	1.00	1.15
b) Amount	Rs.crores	46.59	48.16	57.00
Of which to SC/STs				
a) Beneficiaries	Lakhs	0.37	0.29	0.40
b) Amount	Rs.crores	13.87	12.50	18.00
2. Amount disbursed to SC/STs out of total disbursals	Percent	30	26	31
3. Outstanding Advances				
a) Beneficiaries	Lakhs	7.10	7.21	7.35
b) Amount	Rs.crores	240.74	250.64	265.00

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee for Karnataka.

**d) Advances under Differential Interest Rate Scheme**

Over 1.5 lakh persons have been assisted under the Differential Interest Rate Scheme Programme in Karnataka and the total advances outstanding in this category was Rs.35.34 crores as at the end of March 95. The year

wise advances made under the programme for the last 2 years and the projected level for the year ending March 96 is given in Table 7.4

**TABLE 7.4**

**Advances under Differential Interest Rate Scheme  
1994 to 1996**

Particulars	Unit	End of		
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (Anticipated)
1. Beneficiaries	Lakhs	2.09	1.55	2.00
2. Outstanding	Rs.crores	47.23	35.34	50.00
3. Percentage of outstanding advances of previous year	Percent	0.48	0.34	0.39

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee for Karnataka.

**1. REGIONAL RURAL BANKS**

At the end of March 1995 there were 1074 branches of 13 Regional Rural Banks covering all the 20 districts. The Regional Rural Banks had mobilised Rs. 767.97 crores of deposits as at the end of March 1995 and advanced Rs.721.50 crores, resulting in the Credit Deposit Ratio of 94. The total priority sector advances given by the Regional Rural Banks amounted to Rs.600.75 crores which works out to 83% of the total advances (as against Government stipulation of 40%) to be achieved. The direct agricultural advances given by the Regional Rural Banks amounted to Rs.439.28 crores which works out to 61% of the total advances (as against Government stipulation of 18%) to be achieved.

**2. STATE TERM LENDING INSTITUTIONS**

Apart from the financial assistance from banks for developmental activities in the State, the State Government owned Financial Institutions like Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC) and Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation (KSIIDC) are also making available financial assistance to industrial sector. The sanctions and disbursals made by both these institutions during 1993-94 to 1995-96 are given in Table 7.5.

TABLE 7.5

**Assistance (Loans) of State Term Lending Institutions  
from 1993-94 to 1995-96**

Name of the Institution	Rs. crores					
	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96 (Anticipated)	
	Sanc- tions	Dis bur- sals	Sanc- tions	Dis- bur- sals	Sanc- tions	Dis- bur- sals
1. K.S.F.C	354.77	310.01	520.18	432.09	605.00	497.00
2. K.S.I.I.D.C	109.56	66.80	318.05	160.76	400.00	260.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>464.33</b>	<b>376.81</b>	<b>838.23</b>	<b>592.85</b>	<b>1005.00</b>	<b>757.00</b>

Source : Concerned Institutions.

### 3. ALL INDIA FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Apart from banks and state term-lending institutions, a number of All India Term-Lending Institutions are also extending financial assistance for various developmental programmes in Karnataka both in public and private sectors. The important among them are - Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Financial Corporation of India (IFCI), Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), Unit Trust of India (UTI), Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) etc. The Financial assistance consists of two aspects namely, sanctions and disbursements. While disbursement depended upon the capacity of State / Region to absorb or utilise the available credit, sanctions are based on capacity of the Institutions for financing of Small scale units. The total sanctions and disbursements made by All India Financial Institutions in Karnataka from 1993-94 to 1995-96 are presented in Table 7.6.

TABLE 7.6

Assistance by All India Financial Institutions in Karnataka from 1993-94 to 1995-96

Year	Sanctions		Disbursals	
	Rs.crores	Percentage share at All India Level	Rs.crores	Percentage share at All India Level
1) 1993-94	2494	4.8	1850	6.0
2) 1994-95	4753	6.9	2062	6.2
3) 1995-96 (Projected)	5500	-	2245	-

4. CREDIT POLICY

The Reserve Bank of India reduced Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) to be maintained by Commercial Banks 25% of the outstanding domestic net demand and time liabilities by March 1996, compared to 31.5% existing at present.

PRIORITY SECTOR LENDING

Direct and Indirect advances to agriculture are clubbed within the overall target of 18 per cent. However, indirect lending to agriculture should not exceed 25 per cent of the target for agriculture. The Investment criteria for definition of Smallscale Industrial unit is Rs.60.00 lakhs (Rs.75 lakhs in case of ancillary units and Export Oriented Units). However 40 per cent of the credit to Smallscale Industry should be for cottage, Khadi & Village Industries, Artisans and tiny industries with investments upto Rs.5.00 lakhs. A number of lending norms have been liberalised to stimulate industrial production.

## **CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT**

### **(a) Co-operative Credit Structure in the State**

(1) Co-operative Credit Institutions provide credit to agriculture as well as the non - agricultural sectors. Cooperative agricultural credit consists of short term, medium term and long term credit. The segment of short term and medium term cooperative agricultural credit has the three-tier Federal Organisational structure. It consists of 4374 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) at Village level, 19 District Central Cooperative Banks at District level and an Apex Cooperative Bank at State level. In the segment of long term agricultural credit also, there is federal set-up, KSCARD Bank at State level and 177 PCARD Banks at taluk level.

(2) The Urban Cooperative Banks and Non-Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies cater to the needs of Urban and Semi Urban population. 229 Urban Coop. Banks and 1698 Credit Coop Societies are working in the State.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development is providing refinance facilities to Cooperative Central Banks through the Apex Bank and Karnataka State Coop. Agriculture and Rural Development Bank.

To boost agricultural production in the State, the following programmes are taken up by the Government.

1. Special food production programme.
2. Oil seeds Production Programme.
3. Pulses Production programme.

Under these schemes also loans are provided to farmers who are members of the PACS.

### **(b) Agricultural Credit**

Advances under short term, medium term and long term credit for the last three years is given in Table 7.7.

TABLE 7.7

**Advances by Primary Agricultural Credit Societies  
by type of loan, 1993-94 to 1995-96**

		Rs. crores	
Year and Type of Loan	Target	Achievement	
1993-94	Short Term	200.00	230.00
	Medium Term	6.50	9.12
	Long Term	120.00	134.54
1994-95	Short Term	220.00	303.54
	Medium Term	8.50	24.42
	Long Term	135.00	107.15
1995-96 (Upto 31.12.95)	Short Term	250.00	388.26
(Upto	Medium Term	20.00	19.18
Nov.	Long Term	120.00	76.28
94)			

### 3. Recovery of loans

Recovery of Short Term, Medium Term and Long Term loans are shown in Table 7.8

TABLE 7.8

**Recovery of loans by type 1993-94 to 1995-96**

		Rs. crores			
Year and Type of Loan	Demand	Collection	Balance	% of recovery	
1993-94	Short Term	351.86	215.02	136.84	61.11
	Medium Term	42.64	14.48	28.18	33.91
	Long Term	261.45	89.59	171.87	34.27
1994-95	Short Term	422.31	340.66	81.65	80.67
	Medium Term	44.04	26.47	17.57	60.10
	Long Term	318.45	146.29	172.16	45.94
1995-96 (Upto Nov.95)	Short Term	99.00	12.03	86.97	12.15
	Medium Term	19.28	1.44	17.84	7.46
	Long Term	210.65	16.45	194.20	7.81

### 4. Interst Waiver/Rebate scheme

Government has sanctioned complete Interst waiver in respect of current and overdue loans payable towards \*

Short, and Medium Term loans disbursed by PACS in the State. Government has also sanctioned interest concessions in respect of Long Term loans disbursed by PCARD Banks wherein the farmer has to repay loans in instalment with interest at 9%. Interest in excess of 9% is reimbursed by the Government. Under the scheme the PACS and PCARD Banks were prevented from collecting penal interest on overdues from farmers. The benefit of the Scheme was available to the farmers who have repaid their loans during the period from 1-7-94 to 31-5-95. Under the scheme Government has so far released Rs.100.00 crores. 7.96 lakh farmers have availed the benefit of Rs.127.99 crores by repaying the loans to PACS and 1.99 lakh farmers have availed the benefit of Rs.18.64 crores by repaying loans to PCARD Banks. Totally 9.95 lakh farmers of the State have availed benefit of the scheme to the extent of Rs.136.63 crores besides availing the benefit of penal interest waiver by 4.69 lakh farmers to the extent of Rs.4.23 crores. Interest waiver/rebate scheme formulated by Government had good impact on recovery of ST & MT loans. The D.C.C Banks in the State recorded 78.72% recovery against the Demand of Rs.466.36 crores.

#### **5. Development Action Plans and Memorandum of Understanding**

In the year 1995-96 a significant action has been taken up in the Coop. Agricultural Credit Sector. At the instructions of NABARD, the D.C.C.Banks and State Coop. Bank in Karnataka have prepared Development Action Plans (DAPs) as a part of exercise for the strengthening of financial and organisational set up of the DCC Banks. The basic objective of the D.A.Ps is to ensure that D.C.C.Banks functions as viable units on sustainable basis during a period of 5 years. The DAPs of all DCC Banks are prepared and sent to NABARD. Based on these DAPs, State Action Plan has been prepared and for strengthening Coop. Credit Structure Memorandum of Understanding has been signed in June 1995 between the Apex Bank, NABARD and the State Government. Accordingly Memorandum of Understanding are also prepared at DCC Banks level and signed in August 1995 except Kanara DCC Banks Sirsi.

#### **6. Business Development Plan**

Preparation of Business Development Plans for potentially viable and viable PACS is one of the important action points as envisaged in the Memorandum of Understandings of DCC Banks and Karnataka State Coop. Apex Bank. One society in each taluk has been selected for all round development and to be a model society. As such 187 societies are selected for the purpose, Of

which during 1995-96 financial assistance of Rs.81.50 lakhs has been provided to 163 societies @ Rs.50,000=00 for each society for opening cash counters with safe facilities.

#### 7. Budget Allocation

Total financial outlay of Rs. 43.74 crores is provided in the Budget for the year 1995-06 for the Co-operative Sector of which Rs.20.57 crores is provided to Credit Sector.

#### 8. Assistance to SC/STs to enrol as members in Cooperatives

To enable the SC/STs to enrol as members of Cooperative Institutions, Government implemented a special programme. A sum of Rs. 72.00 lakhs was provided for the purpose in the Budget for the year 1994-95. The progress made during the last 3 years and the expenditure incurred for the purpose is given in table 7.9.

**TABLE 7.9**  
**SC/STs Members in Co-operatives**

Year	SC / ST Members enroled. (Number)	Amount spent (Rs.Lakhs)
1992-93	2,53,948	71.78
1993-94	68,659	36.00
1994-95	54,717	72.00





E M P L O Y M E N T



## E M P L O Y M E N T

The year 1995-96 is marked by erratic monsoon which has resulted in decline in the power generation besides affecting the agricultural sector in the state. Seasonal employment particularly in the rural areas is likely to have affected due to seasonal Monsoon failure. It is estimated that, about 4.5 lakh additional employment would be generated during 1995-96. The organised sector employment is 17.14 lakhs as at the end of September 95 of which, Women Employment is 4.41 lakhs. Sustained efforts are made to generate wage employment in the rural areas through state sponsored wage employment programmes. This has resulted in generating about 8.18 crore mandays of employment upto Nov.95. As in the earlier years, financial assistance is channalised through different state agencies to take up self employment besides offering training facilities under entrepreneur development programme.

Despite these continued efforts increasing number of job seekers as per the live register figures of employment exchanges in the state particularly among the matriculates and below is causing serious concern. This problem would compound in the years to come unless drastic measures are initiated.

**Un-employment**

In the absence of precise estimate of unemployment in the state the live register figures released by the Directorate of employment and Training are taken as proxy for unemployment. As per the live registers of employment exchanges, there are 17.40 lakh job seekers in Karnataka as at the end of November 95 as compared to 16.51 lakhs as at the end of March 1995 registering an increase of 5.4 percent. Among different categories of registrants, it is seen that number of registrations among I.T.I Certificate-holders has increased by 3622 registrations (about 7 percent increase) followed by Matriculates and Stenographers, an increase of 66515 registrants (6.3 percent increase). As against this, registrations among the post-graduates has declined by 489 registrations (3.3 percent decline). Applying the correction factor based on the Survey of the Activity Status of Job-seekers registered with employment exchanges of 1988 conducted by the Directorate of Employment and Training, total number of registrants in the State is about 7.91 lakhs. The details of number of job-seekers as per the live register

figures of employment exchanges in Karnataka for the period ending November 1995 is presented in the Table 8.1.

**TABLE-8.1**  
**Registrants on the Live Register of**  
**Employment Exchanges in Karnataka**

Registrants	At the end of			Variation November 95/ March 95 %	Net Registrants as at the end of Nov. 1995*
	Mar. 94	Mar. 95	Nov. 95		
1. Post					
Graduates	14108	14849	15338	- 3.29	10024
2. Graduates	156069	150853	166651	+ 3.60	86610
3. Diploma					
Holders	33131	31502	34332	- 0.49	19936
4. ITI, Apprenticeship, Other Certificate					
Holders	45919	40076	52697	+ 7.38	25890
5. Matriculates & Stenographers	1007869	1055153	1121668	+ 6.30	494880
6. Below Matriculates	323560	336686	349774	+ 3.89	153446
<b>Total</b>	<b>1580656</b>	<b>1651118</b>	<b>1740460</b>	<b>+ 5.41</b>	<b>790786</b>

\* Net registrants estimated figures.

Between April and November 1995, 8574 placements were made in the state (Monthly average of 1072 placements) as against 21478 placements made (monthly average of 2684 placements) during the corresponding period of the previous year. Similarly, 21675 vacancies were notified between April and November 1995 with a Monthly average of 2709 vacancies as against 16095 vacancies (monthly average of 2011 vacancies) during the corresponding period of the previous year. Total number of placements between April and November 1995 formed about 0.50 percent of the total registrations ending November 1995 as against 1.30 percent for the corresponding period of the previous year. Total number of vacancies notified formed about 1.2 percent of the total registrations as at the end of November 1995 as against 0.97 percent for the corresponding period of the previous year.

A comparison of Karnataka's position in the All India shows that total number of registrants in the live registers of Karnataka by the end of September 1995 (upto which All India data is available) formed 4.65 percent of the total registrants in the country as against 4.3 percent in the preceding year. Total number of vacancies notified between January and September 1995 in Karnataka formed about 8.56 percent of the total number of vacancies notified for the country as a whole as against 6.9 percent in the preceding year. Number of placements in Karnataka between January and September 1995 formed about 6.8 percent of All India as against 6.4 percent for the corresponding period of the previous year.

### Employment

An estimate of additional employment by major sector is made on the basis of sectoral income-employment elasticities and also gross state domestic product for the year 1995-96. Accordingly it is estimated that during 1995-96, 203.15 lakh employment would be generated as compared to 198.60 lakh (Quick Estimates) during the previous year. Additional employment likely to be generated would be 4.55 lakhs during 1995-96. In the additional employment, Agriculture and Allied sector accounts for 2.03 lakhs (45 percent) and other services, 1.11 lakhs (24 percent). The sector wise additional employment generated is given in Table 8.2.

Table-8.2  
Estimated Additional Employment Generated  
During 1995-96

Sectors	Additional Employment during 1995-96 (Anticipated)
1. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, Fishing	2.03
2. Mining and Quarrying	0.28
3. Manufacturing	0.29
4. Electricity, Gas and Water	0.25
5. Construction	0.09
6. Wholesale, retail trade Restaurant and Hotels	0.28
7. Transport, storage and communications	0.13
8. Financing, Insurance, Real estate and business	0.09
9. Other Services	1.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.55</b>

## Employment in the Organised Sector:

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As at the end of September 1995, organised sector employment in Karnataka is 17.14 lakhs as per the quick estimates released by the Directorate of Employment and Training. This has resulted in an additional employment of 1.34 lakhs. While Public Sector employment in the Organised Sector declined marginally, private sector employment increased by over 25 percent. A rise in Private sector employment as reported is due to inclusion of Beedi rolling workers in the computation of private sector employment in the quarter ending September 1995 which was excluded in the earlier computations. Therefore the figures of growth in private sector organised employment are not comparable. During the corresponding period of the previous year, Public sector employment increased by 1.06 percent while private sector employment by 1.20 percent. Women employment as at the end of September 1995 was 4.41 lakhs which formed about 26 percent of total organised sector employment.

Branch-wise comparison of organised sector employment between March and September 1995 shows a marginal increase of 0.4 percent in state Government employment while in the Central Government as well as Public Sector undertakings (both Central and State) employment has declined marginally. There has been no change in the Local Bodies employment during this period. Private sector (Act) shows an increase by over 30 percent while private sector (non-Act) employment marginally declined. During the corresponding period of the preceding year, employment in the Central Government, State Government as well as State Government (Quasi) had increased marginally and a marginal decline in central undertakings, while Private sector (Act) employment increased by less than 1 percent. Table 8.3 shows the branchwise details of organised sector employment as at the end of September 1995 is given in Table - 8.3.

Organised sector employment by Industrial classification shows that Community, Social and Personal Services sector accounts for major chunk of the organised sector employment (6.22 lakhs) as at the end of September 1995 (37 percent of the total), major portion of the employment coming from public sector. Manufacturing sector accounting for 5.80 lakhs forms about 34 percent of the organised sector. In this, Private sector alone accounts for 81 percent. Among the remaining sectors, transport, Storage and Communication

TABLE-8.3

**Employment in Public and Private Sectors**  
(Branch-wise 1994 and 1995)

Nos. in lakhs

Branch	Employment as on			percentage of Variation Sept. 95 \ Mar. 95
	Mar. 94	Mar. 95	Sept. 95 (provisional)	
1. Central Govt.	1.28	1.34	1.32	- 1.7
2. State Govt.	4.69	4.92	4.94	+ 0.4
3. Central Govt. (Quasi)	1.99	1.93	1.90	- 1.2
4. State Govt. (Quasi)	1.81	1.78	1.76	- 0.6
5. Local Bodies	0.57	0.55	0.55	-
6. Private Sectors Act	4.30	4.55	5.93	+30.3
7. Private Sectors Non-Act	0.68	0.73	0.74	- 1.1
-----				
Total				
Public Sector	10.34	10.52	10.47	- 0.3
Private Sector	4.98	5.28	6.67	+26.3

accounts for 1.58 lakh employment (9.22 percent of the total) followed by finance, insurance, real estate, business services, accounting for 1.17 lakhs (6.8 percent of the total). Sectoral growth of Organised sector employment shows that manufacturing sector has increased by over 29 percent between April and September 1995. In the remaining sectors there has been no significant variations. Table 8.4 gives details of industry-wise Organised sector employment.

District-wise comparison of organised sector employment between March 94 and March 95 shows that Bangalore District registered an increase of 14 percent followed by Dakshina Kannada District by about 7 percent. In the remaining districts the variation was marginal.



**TABLE 9.4**  
**Employment in Public and Private sectors**  
**( Industry group wise )**

Industry	Nos. in Lakhs								
	Employed as on 31.3.94			Employed as on 31.3.95			Employed as on 30.9.95 (provisional)		
	Pub.	Pri.	Total	Pub.	Pri.	Total	Pub.	Pri.	Total
1. Plantation and Fore- stry	0.40	0.16	0.56	0.41	0.17	0.58	0.41	0.15	0.56
2. Mining & Quarrying	0.21	0.06	0.27	0.20	0.07	0.27	0.20	0.07	0.27
3. Manufactu- ring	1.16	3.22	4.38	1.11	3.38	4.49	1.09	4.71	5.80
4. Elect- ricity	0.49	0.01	0.50	0.48	0.01	0.49	0.47	0.01	0.48
5. Construc- tion	0.56	0.04	0.60	0.57	0.05	0.62	0.56	0.05	0.61
6. Wholesale & Retail trade, Hotels & Restu- rants	0.10	0.22	0.32	0.10	0.24	0.34	0.10	0.25	0.35
7. Transport, Storage & Communi- cation	1.50	0.05	1.55	1.50	0.05	1.55	1.51	0.07	1.58
8. Finance, Insurance, Real estate, Business Servi- ces	0.94	0.18	1.12	0.94	0.22	1.16	0.93	0.24	1.17
9. Community Social & Personal Servi- ces	4.98	1.04	6.02	5.21	1.09	6.30	5.20	1.12	6.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.34</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>15.32</b>	<b>10.52</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>15.80</b>	<b>10.47</b>	<b>6.67</b>	<b>17.14</b>

Proportion of organised sector employment in Karnataka formed about 5.76 percent of All India Organised Sector employment as at the end of March 1995. Private sector / employment formed about 6.5 percent of the total Private Sector employment in the country and public sector about 5.5 percent of the total

public sector organised sector employment in the country. Women employment formed about 7.8 percent of the All India total women employment in the organised sector.

### **Wage Employment**

During 1995-96 upto November 1995, 8.18 crore mandays of employment is generated of which 6.72 crores is generated in the targetted programmes like J.R.Y, and other Departmental Schemes and the remaining 1.46 crore mandays of employment is generated in the non targetted demand driven programmes of Employment Assurance Scheme and State sponsored Nimmadi Programme between April and November 1995. Under targetted programmes, about 43 percent of the annual target has been achieved which is slightly higher than the performance during the corresponding period of the preceding year (41 percent). A sectoral comparison of performance shows that in minor irrigation and roads and bridges sectors, cumulative achievement between April to November has been more than 50 percent of the respective annual targets. On the assumption that 200 mandays of wage employment is equal to employment for one person, during 1995-96, (between April and November 95) about 3.36 lakh persons were provided with wage employment as against a target of 4.78 lakhs in the targetted programmes. During the corresponding period of the previous year 3.06 lakh persons were provided with wage employment against a target of 4.54 lakh persons. In the non targetted programmes of EAS and Nimmadi, about 0.73 lakh persons were provided with wage employment as compared to 0.52 lakhs for the corresponding period of the previous year.

### **Assistance to Artisans:**

Autonomous Corporations have formulated programmes to render assistance to Artisans in the form of subsidies, Margin money, supply of raw-materials, provision of marketing facilities and other basic infrastructures. Details of the progress are given in Table 8.6.

TABLE-8.5

**Wage Employment Generation under Major Programmes**  
lakh mandays

Programmes	Annual Target		Target for April 95 to Nov.95	Achievement	
	1994-95	1995-96		1994-95 upto Nov 1994	1995-96 upto Nov.95
1. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	415.72	478.46	294.00	185.00 (44.50)	228.00 (47.65)
2. Employment Assurance Scheme *	214.86	-	-	92.78 (43.18)	132.00
3. Nimmadhi*	102.85	-	-	10.95 (10.64)	14.05
4. Major & Medium Irrigation & Flood Control	501.45	362.05	218.00	148.05 (29.52)	153.72 (42.46)
5. Minor Irrigation	69.56	64.15	36.95	55.10 (79.21)	35.95 (56.04)
6. CADA	34.76	24.40	17.68	8.73 (25.11)	7.22 (29.59)
7. Soil Conservation	181.29	272.00	180.00	56.16 (30.97)	33.98 (12.49)
8. Watershed Development	15.28	19.16	12.00	8.46 (55.36)	7.26 (37.89)
9. Roads & Bridges	175.28	238.16	134.85	117.28 (66.91)	154.17 (64.73)
10. Buildings	106.99	108.84	63.89	34.83 (32.55)	52.10 (36.2)
<b>Total-Target oriented programmes**</b>	<b>1500.33</b>	<b>1567.22</b>	<b>957.37</b>	<b>613.61 (40.89)</b>	<b>672.40 (42.90)</b>

NOTE: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to annual target

\* Non target oriented demand driven programmes

\*\* EAS and Nimmadhi excluded.

**TABLE-8.6**  
**Assistance to Artisans 1993-94 to 1995-96**

Programme/ Scheme	Unit Achievement		Target	Achievement
	93-94	94-95	95-96	upto Dec.95
<b>1. Karnataka State Handicraft Development Corpn.</b>				
a) Assistance to Artisans (Fresh)	Nos. 418	357	220	336
<b>2. Karnataka Handloom Development Corpn.</b>				
a) Assistance to Cotton Handloom	" 2374	388	300	160
b) Assistance to Silk Handloom	" 878	354	275	80
<b>3. Karnataka Leather Industries Corpn.</b>				
a) Assistance to Artisans	" Nil	144	390	Nil
b) Supply of Wayside Cabins	" 243	642	500	502
c) Value of Wayside Cabins	Rs.lakhs 10.06	32.40	25.00	25.10
<b>4. Karnataka State Khadi &amp; Village Industries Board</b>				
a) Units Assisted	Nos. 3511	2864	*	-
b) Beneficiaries	" 12187	10375	-	-

\* Due to adoption of consortium approach in financing the scheme, achievement not reported.

#### **Self Employment Programmes:**

To tackle the problem of poverty some programmes to assist the beneficiaries to acquire productive assets have been formulated and implemented. Self Employment Programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme, D.W.C.R.A., are implemented in rural areas. To a smaller extent similar programmes have been initiated and implemented in Urban Areas. Under some of these programmes lower rates of interest are offered. Subsidy is provided, longer time for repayment of loans is allowed. These are aimed at

encouraging the unemployed to take to self-employment. In industrial estates, industrial sheds are constructed and distributed to the entrepreneurs. Loans to economically weaker sections are sanctioned. Under National Equity Fund Scheme, assistance is given to small scale units. Details of programmes under various self-employment programmes are given in Table-8.7.

TABLE-8.7 (continued)

Beneficiaries under Self Employment Schemes  
1993-94 to 1995-96

Programme/Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement
		93-94	94-95	95-96	upto Dec.95
<b>A. Integrated Rural Development Programme</b>					
Beneficiaries	'000s	132	165	209	75
<b>B. Development of Women and Children in Rural Area Programme</b>					
Groups	Number	502	312	-	*
Activities	"	545	431	-	-
<b>C. Karnataka State Finance Corporation</b>					
a) Assistance to Technicians	"	69	70	Target not fixed	40
b) Composite Loan	Rs.lakhs	229	212	-"-	141
	Number	1130	1356	-"-	963
	Rs.lakhs	321	529	-"-	441
c) Soft Loan	Number	406	457	-"-	260
	Rs.lakhs	256	195	-"-	274
d) SC/ST Welfare	Number	2622	2673	-"-	1650
	Rs.lakhs	1995	2169	-"-	1361
e) Backward Community	Number	2178	2327	-"-	1044
	Rs.lakhs	1587	1971	-"-	930
f) Assistance to unemployed Graduates	Number	11	21	-"-	90
	Rs.lakhs	14	29	-"-	58

**TABLE A.7 (continued)**

**Beneficiaries under Self Employment Schemes  
1993-94 to 1995-96**

Programme/ Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement
		93-94	94-95	95-96	upto Dec.95
g) Disabled Scheme	Number	120	125	Target not fixed	59
	Rs.lakhs	31	66	"-	17
h) Mahila Udyama Scheme	Number	150	131	"-	137
	Rs.lakhs	436	415	"-	373
D. Karnataka State Industrial Investment development Corporation					
a) Loan	Number	106	157	"-	127
	Rs.lakhs	9295	17064	20000	15354
b) Equity	Number	10	32	Target not fixed	27
	Rs.lakhs	732	4365	7500	2140
E. Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board					
a) Entrepreneurs benefitted	Number	384	626	Target not fixed	336
b) Extent of Land allotted	acres	434	828	"-	(Nov.) 323
F. Scheme of Self- employment for Educated Youth (DIC)					
a) Industry	Number	698	1965	-**	2115
	Rs.lakhs	396	1257	-	1105
b) Service	Number	552	3372	-	2902
	Rs.lakhs	287	1264	-	1338
c) Business	Number	669	3155	-	4085
	Rs.lakhs	324	1313	-	1704
P.M.R.Y Persons trained	Number	-	11117	17788	9102
G. National Equity Fund Scheme (Sponsored by IDBI)					
a) Units assisted	Nos.	359	250	Target not fixed	105

**TABLE-8.7 (concluded)**

**Beneficiaries under Self Employment Schemes  
1993-94 to 1995-96**

Programme/ Scheme	Unit	Achievement		Target	Achievement upto Dec.95
		93-94	94-95	95-96	
b) Amount	Rs.lakhs	105	94	Target not fixed	59
c) Employment H.Vishwa Programme	Number	2473	1666	-"	600
a) Small and tiny units setup (Additional)	Number	4547	11306	11384	6992
b) Persons provided with continuous productive employ- ment	000s	61	70	71	40
c) Total Value of products	Rs.lakhs	8062	11218	-	6797
procured	Rs.lakhs	5069	5064	-	3465
sold	Rs.lakhs	9023	10016	-	6226
d) Total amount spent out of state Budget	Rs.lakhs	352	948	1435	184
e) Finance provided from the institu- tional re- sources	Rs.lakhs	671	752	5081	307

\* Progress not reported as funds not released

\*\* Break up not available

**Training for Self employment**

Training is provided to help persons to start their own units by different organizations. Assistance is also given to Law-graduates to set-up their practice. Details of training given under some of these programmes are given in Table-8.8.

**TABLE-8.8**  
**Number of Persons Trained for taking up self employment**  
**1993-94 to 1995-96**

Programme/ Scheme	Unit Achievement		Target	Achievement upto Dec.95
	93-94	94-95	95-96	
1. Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) Beneficiaries '000s	15	17	18	3
2. SC/ST Welfare				
a) Assistance to Law Graduates No.	58	72	100	30
b) Training Centre for Self Employment "	977	427	665	145
3. Entrepreneurship Development programmes sponsored by CEDOK				
a) Persons Trained "	3427	3641	14560	1489
b) Programmes conducted"	71	86	477	47
4. Entrepreneurship Development Programme (SISI)				
a) Persons Trained "	350	512	-	213
b) Programmes Conducted"	21	29	-	12
5. Vishwa Programme				
a) Persons trained "	24564	24709	22077	14700

Thus, in the employment scenerio of the state, there is no structural change in the nature of unemployment, and there are possibilities of high incidence of seasonal unemployment in the farm labour due to natural disorders coupled with growing incidence of unemployment among the educated job seekers particularly among those who have no competitive skills. Such problem of unemployment among the educated is faced with narrowing growth of organised sector employment.





# SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE



**SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

The developmental efforts are intended to improve the quality of life of the people. The development depends on a number of activities of which social infrastructure development is one. This includes the development in the fields of education, health care, minimum nutrition, drinking water, housing, social security, transport and communication etc. The role of the State Government in promoting development in social infrastructure is very essential, as it provides basic minimum needs of life. Public investment on these social overheads ensure the social justice and equality in the society.

**1. EDUCATION**

Education is an important media input for individual and National Development. The ultimate aim of education is to bring out qualitative improvements in the living standards of people. Education sector is being given priority and sufficient funds are being given both under plan and non-plan. A large number of programmes are being implemented to achieve universalisation of primary education by 2000 A.D. In spite of all these efforts, the improvement in providing educational facilities to all sectors of people and all regions is not keeping pace with the growing population. There is an unequal distribution of educational facilities both in terms of quality and quantity and regional distribution of facilities.

**a) Primary Education**

Primary Education is the crucial sector in education. We have made the provision for free and compulsory primary education to all children of 6 to 14 years age group. We are still far away from this goal, in spite of many concentrated efforts both by Central and State Governments. In recent years new strategies are being adopted for achieving the objective of universalisation of primary education by 2000 AD. The following are the steps taken in that direction.

**i) Universal Access**

The main aim is to provide a primary school at a walkable distance to all children.

**ii) Universal Participation**

All eligible children should enroll in schools, should be retained in schools till the end of that stage and participate in all school activities actively.

### iii) Universal Attainment

All enrolled children in addition to regular attendance and active participation should achieve at least 80% of the learning competencies prescribed for that stage.

The following are incentive schemes that are being implemented to promote universalisation of Primary Education through the above three stages.

Name of Scheme	Beneficiaries	No. Benefitted (in lakhs)	Allocation made during 1995-96 (in lakhs)
1. Free Text Books	All Children from Std. I to IV and SC/ST children from Std. V to VII studying in Govt. Primary Schools.	42	Rs. 700.00
2. Free Uniforms	All children from Std. I to IV and SC/ST children from Std. V to VII studying in Govt. Primary Schools.	30	Rs. 1700.00
3. Ahara	All children studying in Std. I to IV in Govt. Primary Schools.	40	Rs. 3000.00

From 15th August, 1995 this programme has been discontinued in rural areas of 119 E.A.S. Blocks in the State as the Central Government's Nutritional programme is being implemented. Under Central Government's programme, rice/wheat is being given @ 3 Kgs. per child per month. In 2 taluks cooked food is being given on an experimental basis.

In remaining Blocks and Urban areas - State Government's programme is being continued. Under this processed food @ of 1 Kg. per child per month subject to 8 Kgs. in the year is being given. 29.50 lakhs children under Central Government's programme and 10.50 lakhs children under State Government's programme are being benefitted.

In addition to the above incentive schemes the following programmes under which minimum infrastructural facilities like Teachers, class rooms and equipments are provided.

#### **i) Appointment of Primary School Teachers**

As a part of providing one teacher to 1 class by 2000 AD. Government have sanctioned 5000 additional posts of teachers every year from 1993-94 to 1996-97. During 1994-95 including 5000 additional teacher posts, 15232 teachers were recruited. During 1995-96 also including 5000 additional posts, 18700 teachers recruitment process is in progress. 50% of the posts are reserved for women.

#### **ii) Special Programme of construction of class rooms**

As a part of providing one room for each class by 2000 AD, this programme is being implemented. Under this scheme it is targetted to construct 12000 rooms every year. The unit cost of each room is fixed at Rs.65000 and Rs.40,000 is provided as Education Department's share and the remaining amount is being met out of JRY funds and contribution by local people. During 1995-96, Rs.3000 lakhs budget provision is made in Education Department.

#### **iii) Repair of Class Rooms**

To take up repair of Government primary school buildings, Rs.200.00 lakhs under plan and Rs.220 lakhs under non-plan is provided. Amount is released to Zilla Panchayats for implementing the programme.

#### **iv) Supply of Equipments to Government Higher Primary Schools**

As a part of providing basic teaching, learning materials and furniture to schools, Rs.350 lakhs are released to all Zilla Panchayats for supply of equipments to 5000 government higher primary schools.

In addition to the above State Government's Programmes other externally aided programmes are also being implemented to achieve universalisation of primary education by 2000 AD.

#### **v) Water and Sanitary Facilities to Government Primary Schools**

During 1995-96 Rs.200 lakhs provision is made and the same is released to 16 Zilla Panchayaths for providing water and sanitary facilities to 400 Government Higher Primary Schools in the state @ Rs.50,000 to each school.

### 1. Operation Black Board Scheme

This is a centrally assisted programme being implemented stage by stage from 1987-88. Under this scheme additional Teachers posts, class-rooms and Teaching learning materials are being supplied to Government Primary Schools. So far in seven phases in 190 Blocks in the state 18622 Teachers posts have been created and recruited, 21742 class rooms have been constructed and 23859 schools supplied with Teaching Learning materials.

#### OPERATION BLACK BOARD

					Numbers
Phase	Year	Blocks	Teachers posts	Class rooms	Schools selected for supply of Teaching and Learning materials
I	1987-88	19	1611	2250	2473
II	1988-89	58	5003	6094	7598
III	1989-90	38	2712	3438	4009
IV	1991-92	75	4597	6761	7918
-	1992-93	-	-	-	-
-	1993-94	-	-	-	-
V	1994-95	78	427	420	283
VJ	1994-95	164	2769	2769	-
VII	1994-95	24	-	-	1579

### 2. District Primary Education Project

This is World Bank assisted programme being implemented in 4 districts, viz., Kolar, Mandya, Raichur and Belgaum in the 1st phase. It is estimated to spend Rs.40 crores in each district in five year period. The programme is being implemented from 1995-96. The main concentration is towards providing educational facilities in tribal areas. So far Rs.1635.16 lakhs are released and 250 new schools have been started. Training to Teachers, and Village Education Committee members is in progress. Construction of class-rooms is also under progress.

The Government of India have proposed to extend this scheme for another 5 districts having low women literacy rate in the state from 1996-97.

### 3. Minimum Levels of Learning

This is U.N.I.C.E.F assisted programme. This aims at universal achievement among all the children who are attending schools. All children who are attending schools should attain at least 80% of the pre-determined

learning competencies. This programme is being implemented in 3000 selected schools in the state on an experimental basis. Under this scheme special guide books for teachers and work books for students are prepared and supplied.

Table 9.1 and 9.2 presents the expenditure incurred on Primary education and physical achievements respectively.

**TABLE-9.1**

Plan and Non-plan Expenditure on Primary Education  
(Rupees in Lakhs)

Year	Plan Expenditure	Non-plan Expenditure
1992-93	7068.08	45868.41
1993-94	12392.38	52717.52
1994-95 (RE)	13742.46	61388.68
1995-96 (A)	16210.05	64852.47

A: Anticipated

**TABLE - 9.2**

Physical Progress achieved under Primary Education

Item/Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (Anticipated)
<b>I. Enrollment (in lakhs)</b>				
a) Standard I to IV				
i) Boys	27.75	28.58	28.32	27.25
ii) Girls	24.56	24.98	25.96	25.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.31</b>	<b>53.56</b>	<b>54.28</b>	<b>53.22</b>
b) Standard V to VII				
i) Boys	12.51	13.46	13.38	14.04
ii) Girls	9.98	10.73	11.77	12.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.49</b>	<b>24.19</b>	<b>25.15</b>	<b>26.13</b>
II. No. of Teachers	142921	147921	162795	167995
III. No. of Schools	40540	40776	41684	43008

#### b) Secondary Education

The increasing stress through various programme and projects for the universalisation of Primary Education indicates more and more demand for Secondary Education



facilities. Secondary Education includes school education from standard 8th to 10th.

The number of High Schools/Teachers and Students as on 1995-96 is as follows:

High Schools	-	6778
Teachers	-	46600
Students	-	15 lakhs

To improve the Secondary Education facilities both in terms of quantity and quality facilities in the existing schools, the following programmes are being implemented;

**1. Construction of Secondary Schools Building**

Rs.250.00 lakhs are released to all Zilla Panchayats for construction of 17 new buildings and 34 additional rooms to Government high schools during 1995-96.

**2. Providing Water and Sanitary Facilities to Government High Schools**

Rs.100.00 lakhs are released for providing water and sanitary facilities for 200 government high schools during 1995-96.

**3. Supply of Equipment to Government High Schools**

Rs.200.00 lakhs are released for supply of necessary Teaching Learning equipment and furniture to 655 government high schools during 1995-96.

**4. Appointment of Secondary School Teachers**

Recruitment of 2000 Secondary School Teachers is under process during 1995-96.

**5. Starting of New High Schools**

It is proposed to start 318 new government high schools in the state. 136 private managements are permitted to start high schools during 1995-96.

Government have started 5 residential High schools for minority language children and 20 Sri. Morarji Desai Residential schools one in each District for talented Backward class children of Rural areas. Rs.90/- lakhs for minority Residential schools and Rs.181.70 lakhs for Morarji Desai Residential Schools are released.

6. During 1995-96, 1000 Government High Schools are identified as lead schools and school complex centres for academic improvement.

### **c) Mass Education**

One of the thrust areas in the VIII Five Year Plan is the eradication of illiteracy and providing continuing education for neo-literates. Accordingly, a detailed plan of action has been chalked out in Karnataka with the task of covering nearly 80 lakhs illiterates in the age group of 15 to 35 years. Since the task is a formidable one, the following schemes have been taken up in Karnataka.

#### **1. Jana Shikshana Nilayas**

This is a Centrally Sponsored District Sector Scheme started during 1988-89 at the instance of National Literacy Mission. Janashikshana Nilayas are established in order to sustain interest in reading among neo-literates. Each Janashikshana Nilaya comprises of a library - reading room with newspaper, magazine and sports recreational and cultural materials, audio cassette player-cum-recorder etc. In the State there are 1175 Centrally Sponsored Janashikshana Nilayas and have been continued during the year 1995-96.

#### **2. Jana Shikshana Nilaya Under Akshara Deepa Programme**

This is a State Sponsored District Sector Scheme. Under this programme, at the rate of 37 Janashikshana Nilayas for each Akshara Deepa Project, 333 Jana Shikshana Nilaya were established.

#### **3. Total Literacy Campaign**

Total Literacy Campaign represents a studied, disciplined and well planned thrust in campaigning for literacy and achieving it within the deadline on a massive scale. The key to this campaign is the motivation and mobilisation of every section of people and no illiterate or literate could be left in the programme.

In Karnataka, almost all the districts (except Bangalore Urban district) have opted for eradication of illiteracy in the age group of 15 to 35 years as this age group represents the vital and functional segment of our population. Specially developed IPCL of improved pace and content of learning primers are used to achieve the minimum level of learning. In the IPCL primers, letters are constructed into commonly used words and taught before the learners acquiring mastery over

varnamala or alphabets, thereby the learners are enabled to perceive the gains of learning while they are in the process of acquiring literacy. This leads to an enhanced motivation to learn.

The Total Literacy Campaign awakens the people not only to literacy, but to the causes of their deprivation. They are not only taught reading, writing and arithmetic, but are also taught the values of national integration, conservation of environment, women's equality, the advantages of small families etc., their right to demand justice, they are encouraged through various programmes to be self-reliant and to increase their earning capacity.

The Total Literacy Campaign does not terminate with the literacy skills acquired in one year. It continues in the form of post-literacy programmes organised to enable the neo-literates to participate in the task of nation building as equal partners.

A review of the on-going programme indicates that the campaign can be successful only through the determined efforts of all sections of the society. Building an army of 20 thousand to 30 thousand volunteers required for each district that too without any recommendations cannot be the sole responsibility of the Government or of few voluntary agencies. It will happen that through a people's movement when the people perceive illiteracy not as somebody else's problem, but as everybody's problem, and contribute to the programme in whatever small way we can by enlisting as volunteers for one year or by extending direct and indirect support workers to the campaign. The involvement of women social workers, educationists, people's representatives and media persons is vital to the success of this programme.

#### **4. Post-literacy and Continuing Education Programme**

In order to stabilise the literacy acquired during the 1st stage of Total Literacy Campaign, and in order to empower the neo-literates, there is a two year post-literacy campaign (Phase-II) and subsequent Continuing Education Programme (Phase-III).

Table 9.3 presents the highlights of the performance of Mass Education in Karnataka

**TABLE-9.3**  
**Mass Education in Karnataka State**

Sl.No.	Item/Unit	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (Anticipated)
1.	No. of Centres	-	-	-
2.	No. enrolled	-	-	-
3.	No. enrolled under Mass Campaign	41,25,000	3,00,000	1,95,000
4.	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)			
	a) Plan	906.57	980.62	800.88
	b) Non-Plan	87.19	86.32	86.32

Note: Sl.Nos.1 & 2: The Scheme was discontinued with effect from 1.1.92 due to the emphasis on campaign made for Eradication of illiteracy on various vocational education courses.

Source: Directorate of Mass Education.

#### d. Vocational Education

Karnataka is the first State to implement the Vocational Education during 1977-78. The State Government established a separate Directorate of Vocational Education headed by Director of Vocational Education. For Administrative purposes five Divisions have been established at Bangalore, Dharwar, Raichur, Shimoga and Mangalore headed by Deputy Directors of Vocational Education in each Division. The State Institute of Vocational Education has been established under the control of Director of Vocational Education during 1994-95. Under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Education, State Level Advisory Committee has been constituted. State Council of Vocational Education came into existence in the year 1978 to advice in connection with the Examination work. Nearly 95 Full Time Staff members are working in Vocational course at present. During 1995-96, about 6000 Part Time Lecturers, Worker Teachers are working on 8 months salary basis in different Government Aided, un-aided institutions throughout the State.

Initially 52 courses were introduced in 13 Institutions in three Districts having an enrollment of 1275 students. Now in 751 colleges there are 1300 courses having an enrollment of 31000 students.

An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh for equipment and workshop and Rs.0.31 lakh for salary is provided for

each course as grant.

Curriculum has been developed in respect of 46 courses in collaboration with EDCIL, Delhi. Books on various vocational education courses are being finalised.

The work of preparing syllabus for Text Books for 20 trades concerning pre-vocational education is being carried out and will be completed by the end of this academic year.

The success and effective implementation of Vocational Education entirely depends upon the prompt absorption of passed candidates in Vocational Courses. Accordingly 12 Departments have amended the Cadre and Recruitment Rules of their Departments. Government of India have brought the Vocational course under Apprentiship Act. Every year nearly 1000 students are being placed under Apprentiship Training in different Government, Private and Public Organisations.

Arrangements have been made for separate Registration of 102 Job Oriented Courses passed candidates in all the Employment Exchanges. Preference is being given to these candidates to avail loans from Nationalised and Co-operative Banks to start their own venture thus generating self employment.

The main aim of Vocational Education is to divert 25% of students from General Education towards Vocational Education. Accordingly 100% of the students have been diverted from General Education towards Vocational Education. Karnataka Government is giving importance for strengthening Vocational Education and effective implementation is being carried out by introducing several programmes. Table 9.4 presents physical and financial progress of vocational Education in Karnataka

**TABLE-9.4**

**Selected Indicators of Vocational Education in Karnataka**

Sl. No.	Item/Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (Anticipated)
1.	No. of Institutions	474	591	681	751
2.	No. of Enrolled	25000	27500	25692	31000
3.	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs				
	a) Plan	-	-	-	-
	i) State Plan	-	-	-	-
	ii) Central Plan	600	645.33	302.76	958.00
	b) Non Plan	177.85	48.67	53.75	61.00

Source: Department of Vocational Education

## **2. Health and Family Welfare Services**

The Department of Health and Family Welfare Services provide comprehensive health care facilities through various programmes, schemes through various types of health institutions. The main objectives of the Department are to:

effect improvement in Medical care and to provide Medical relief;

undertake National health programmes for control and eradication of communicable diseases and other major diseases;

promote education in health protection and health development;

take suitable measures to prevent food adulteration;

provide services, like maternal and child health, family welfare, immunization, Prophylaxis against nutritional anemia and control of blindness; and

promote health education and training in various medical disciplines.

### **Primary Health Care**

Primary health care is one of the items under the restructured 20 point programme i.e., Karnataka Development programme. The State is following the national pattern of three tier health infrastructure in rendering primary health care through Primary health centres, sub-centres and community health centres. The policy of the Government is to establish one primary health centre for every 30000 population in plain areas and for every 20000 population in hilly and tribal areas. One sub-centre with the female health worker for every 5000 population in plain areas and for every 3000 population in hilly and tribal areas and one community health centre for one lakh population or one out of four primary health centres to be made to function as referral/specialised institutions for the rural population. The earlier scheme of establishing primary health centre has been discontinued and the existing primary health units will be upgraded into Primary Health Centres in a phased manner. At present there are 176 Hospitals, 224 Community Health Centres, 1459 Primary Health Centres, 613 Primary Health Units and 7993 sub-centres functioning in our State.

The major achievements under Health Services during the year are as follows:

1. Establishment of Psychiatric Clinic at District Hospital, Kolar.
2. Establishment of Medical Records Department at K.C. General Hospital, Malleswaram, Bangalore.
3. Establishment of O.P.D. with 10 beded Maternity Ward Staff to old Dist. Hospital Bidar.
4. Modernisation of Laboratory with Additional Staff at K.C. General Hospital, Bangalore and General Hospital, Jayanagar, Bangalore.
5. Establishment of I.C.C. Unit at Dist. Hospital Madikeri.
6. Creation of Ambulance Staff at H.S.I.S. Gosha Hospital, Bangalore.
7. Establishment of 100 beded Major Hospitals at Jeevargi and Yadgir.
8. Establishment of Dental Clinic at Savanur, Dharwad District.
9. Sanction of Additional Staff to Taluk level Hospitals (CHC) at Kunigal, Indi, Sindagi, Mahalingapurá, Byadgi, Mundargi, Ron, Savanur, Hirekerur, Chincholi, Kalgi, Hebbal, Mudhol, Gangavathi, Manchalli, Athani, Kittoor, Hukkeri, Muddebihal, Talikote, Rabkavi, Banahatti, Dandeli, Doddaballapura and Lakshmeshwar.
10. Establishment of 10 beded Materinity Annexes at Harohalli, T.M. Hosur, Agradahalli.
11. Sanction of Additional Staff with recurring and non recurring charges to 10 beded Maternity Annexes at Kaiwara, Chandrappa Circle, Idagur, Singatagere, Attibele, Kallambella, Sonnenahalli.
12. Establishment of Addl. Dist. T.B. Centre at Yadgi.
13. Establishment of Addl(2) Mobile Tribal Dispensaries (PTG) at Periapatna and Udupi.
14. Establishment of 2 Additional SET Centres at N.R. Pura and Haranaghatta.
15. Establishment of National Filaria Control Programme at Yadgir.
16. Establishment of Addl. 3 Dist. Mobile Ophthalmic Unit at Chitradurga, Bagalkote, Kodagu under National Programme for control of Blindness.
17. Development of Ophthalmic Department at General Hospital, Jayanagar, Udupi, Hospet under National Programme for control of Blindness.
18. Replacement of vehicle to Dist. Mobile Ophthalmic cum Dental Unit, Gulbarga and School Health Services.
19. Introduction of Yellow card system in Kolar, Mysore, Hassan, Bijapur, Raichur Districts.
20. Implementation of Taluk level Health Officers in 175 Taluks.

21. Development of (35) Blood Banks with additional staff under 'AIDS' Control Programme.

#### **Anticipated Further Achievements During 1995-96**

1. Establishment of Additional (100) A.N.M. Sub Centres under Minimum Needs Programme.
2. Establishment of Additional (50) Primary Health Centres in Rural area under Minimum Needs Programme.
3. Establishment of Additional (10) Community Health Centres. Rural Referral Hospitals under Minimum Needs Programmes.
4. Establishment of Additional (5) Major Hospitals with 100 beds.
5. Establishment of (4) Addl. Trauma Care Centres.
6. Sanction of Additional Staff to Community Health Centres with recurring and non recurring charges at Kudalgi, Devanahalli, Magadi, Sakleshpur, Yellapur, Srirangapatna.
7. Implementation of School Health Services Programme.
8. Establishment of Mobile Health Unit under Handigodu Syndrome.
9. Establishment of Filaria Night Clinic at Jeevarqi.
10. Purchase of Additional (20) Ambulance Vans to Taluk Hospitals.
11. Under National Malaria Programme, National T.B. Control Programme, National Leprosy Control Programme and Tribal Sub-Plan (Primitive Tribal Groups) is proposed to purchase/replacement of vehicles (13).

During the year 1995-96, two projects have been cleared for seeking external assistance. One relates to Health Systems Development Project with World Bank assistance. The project aims not only at revamping, modernising and expanding rural hospitals from the level of community health centres to that of district hospitals, but also at filling the existing gaps within the health services and infrastructure in the State. The total cost is Rs.550.00 Crores. The other project which has been cleared is for seeking German assistance. The total outlay is Rs.40.00 Crores. This will be implemented in the Gulbarga Division and part of Bijapur District. Both these projects help to strengthen the infrastructure facilities in the State in the health sector.

Tables 9.5, 9.6 and 9.7 present basic indicators of health facilities and impact, indicators of health and quality physical life and plan and non - plan expenditure of Health and Family Welfare respectively



**TABLE - 9.5**  
**Selected Indicators of Health Facilities and Impact**

Sl. No.	Physical Indicators	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (Anticipated)
1.	No. of Primary Health Centres	1357	1459	1509
2.	No. of Sub-Centres	7993	7993	8003
3.	Crude Birth Rate	25.5	24.9	24.0
4.	Crude Death Rate	8.0	8.1	NA
5.	Infant Mortality Rate	67.0	65.0	60.0
6.	Life expectancy * Female	65.30	65.30	65.30
	1991-96 projected * Male	64.15	64.15	64.15
7.	Eligible Couples Estimated	7572534	7697990	7869030
8.	Couples Protected	3968108	4219089	4446002
9.	Proportion of Couples Protected (Percent)	52.40	54.81	56.50

Note: Sl.No.3,4 & 5 belongs to Calendar year.  
Source: Department of Health & Family Welfare.

**TABLE - 9.6**  
**Indicators of Health and Quality of Physical Life - Karnataka and India**

Sl.No.	Indicator	Karnatka	India
1.	Birth Rate (1991)		
	Rural	27.8	30.8
	Urban	23.9	24.1
	Combined	26.8	29.3
2.	Death Rate (1991)		
	Rural	9.7	10.5
	Urban	6.9	7.0
	Combined	9.0	9.8
3.	Infant Mortality Rate (1991)		
	Rural	87	86
	Urban	47	52
	Combined	77	80
4.	Expectation of Life at Birth (1991-96) Projected Values		
	Male	64.30	60.6
	Female	65.30	61.7
5.	Dependency Ratio (No. of persons in the age group per 1000 persons in age group 15-59)	858	854

Source: Department of Health & Family Welfare

TABLE-9.7

**Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure on Health & Family Welfare**  
(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Plan Expenditure	Non-Plan Expenditure
1993-94	18472.77	28483.26
1994-95	1836.73	6220.08
1995-96	579.53	2775.02
(Anticipated)	(Upto October, 1995)	(Upto October, 1995)

Source: Department of Health & Family Welfare.

#### 4. NUTRITION

The Nutrition programme consists of two components viz.

- a) Supplementary Nutrition Programme in ICDS (Directorate of Women and Child Development)
  - b) Supply of foodgrains to the poor at subsidised rates (Department of Food and Civil Supplies)
- a) **Supplementary Nutrition Programme**

In the Integrated Child Development Programme, the Supplementary Nutrition Programme is an important one and its aim is to improve the Nutritional level among the weaker sections of population in the State. Malnutrition is especially more in the children. It is more so in the socially and economically backward section of the society. This leads to slow growth in the children. In the last decade the average weight and height in the children has shown declining trend. As per opinion of the experts, in a normal Indian Child Diet, there is deficit of 300-500 calories of energy and 8-10 grams of proteins. Similarly, pregnant women, nursing mothers and severely mal-nourished children have deficit of 500-600 calories of energy and 20-25 grams of proteins. To overcome this deficiency, the Integrated Child Development Programme was taken up by the Government of India during October, 1975.

The Supplementary Nutrition Programme is being implemented through the Anganawadi Centres and the children who attends Anganawadies in the age group of six months to three years and three years to six years are the beneficiaries of the programme. Mal-nutrition is more especially in the age group of six months to three years and more importance is being given for coverage of this programme. With a view to develop awareness among the public Communities awareness programmes are being arranged. Besides, pregnant women, nursing mothers and severely mal-nourished children are provided with double quantity of food.

In the State, the programme covers all the 175 taluks and 10 urban areas. Out of the total

beneficiaries, 75% are from scheduled caste and tribes and 12% from backward classes. At present, the programme is in operation in 179 projects and the remaining six are the new ones and they are in different stages.

The Details of feeding pattern under this programme are as follows:

**1. CARE - Project - 53**

CSS/CSM - 65 grams, Soyabean Oil - 8 grams and ingredients worth of 30 paise per beneficiary per day.

**2. NON CARE - Project - 124**

Three days in a week the food prepared by the Agro Corn Products is given. On one day 90 grams energy food is given and for two days 60 grams of energy food prepared by rice is given. The cost per beneficiary is one rupee per day which includes cost of ingredients used for the preparation of the above.

**3. Bangalore Urban - 2**

Two slices of Milk Bread per beneficiary per day is given to the children below six years and to the pregnant women. The cost per beneficiary is Rs.1.

In all these programmes, for the pregnant women and also for the nursing mothers who are mal-nourished double the quantity of the food is given than the quantity fixed. Under the Integrated Child Development Programme, the entire cost of the Supplementary Nutrition Programme is met by the State Government. The Government of India provides funds for the Centrally Sponsored Projects (155) and the administrative expenditure is also borne by them. The details of expenditure are presented in Table 9.8.

**TABLE 9.8**  
**Nutrition Programme in Karnataka**

Item/Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (Anticipated)
<b>A. Supplementary Nutrition Programme</b>				
1. Plan Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	894.53	1035.78	1698.21	3575.73
2. Beneficiaries (in 000's)	1875	2056	2388	3205

Source: Directorate of Women & Children Welfare.

## **Distribution of Foodgrains at Subsidised Rates to the Poor**

Foodgrains are distributed to the poor at subsidised rates. The persons who are having green cards get 10 Kgs. of foodgrains. Fine quality rice is given for Rs.3.20 per Kg. and wheat for Rs.2.00 per Kg. Survey is being conducted for the identification of families who are entitled for green cards and upto the end of November, 1995, 51.91 lakhs of cards have been distributed. Foodgrains are transported from taluk place to the rural areas and the transportation charges are met by the State Government. The people residing in tribal areas as also DPAP areas are entitled for distribution of foodgrains at subsidised rates. Rice and wheat is given to them and the rate charged is 0.50 NP less when compared to green card holders.

In the State 14 ITDP blocks and 71 DPAP blocks are identified and in these places the revamped public distribution system announced by the Government of India is in operation. In these areas the foodgrains distributed is more when compared with other card holders. In the tribal areas mobile fair price shops have been established. To look after the smooth functioning of the system Vigilance Committees have been set up.

### **3. ENVIRONMENT**

#### **I. HOUSING**

Housing is one of the basic needs for any common man. Increasing population, pressure on land and infrastructure and associated high costs have made proper housing inaccessible to the poorer segments of the population necessitating state intervention initially as a Welfare activity and now recognised as a social and economic imperative. Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, has formulated a new policy known as National Housing Policy and the State Government has been implementing its programme under this policy. The main objectives of the programme are:

- (i) distribution of sites in rural and urban areas; and
- (ii) providing assistance for construction of houses in both urban and rural areas for economically weaker sections of the society at an affordable cost.

The budgetary allocation on housing from 1979-80 to 1995-96 is presented in Appendix 9.6

### a) Rural Housing

The Scheme of allotment of house sites and construction assistance to rural landless workers and artisans including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was initiated as a Central Sector Scheme which was later transferred to state in 1974. During 1995-96 an amount of Rs.47.39 crores budget provision has been made for Rural Housing. About 18.8 lakhs sites were distributed to the beneficiaries upto the end of November 1995. Government has launched an ambitious project under the name "Ashraya" during 1991-92 with the following objective.

- (i) to provide shelter to the economically weaker sections of the society as quickly as possible;
- (ii) to eliminate the houseless-ness by the turn of the century by adopting a new housing strategy for the target groups;
- (iii) to rehabilitate the slum dwellers in the city of Bangalore in a phased manner;
- (iv) to promote the usage of locally manufactured building materials with pre-fabricated technology in the long run.

The main target-group eligible under Ashraya Scheme are people whose annual income falls below Rs.11,800 in Rural and Urban-areas in the State excluding Bangalore City. The unit cost of a house under Ashraya Scheme is as follows:

Unit cost (Rs.)	Loan (Rs.)	Subsidy (Rs.)
Rural	20,000	10,000
Urban	24,500	19,500

From 1991-92 to 1995-96 (Upto Nov.1995) 88,688 houses were constructed and 7.61 lakh sites were distributed under Ashraya, out of which 37,257 houses were constructed during 1994-95 and 4 lakh sites were distributed during 1991-92. The number of house sites distributed is presented in Appendix 9.7. From 1973-74 to 1995-96 (Upto Nov.95) about 9.8 lakh houses were constructed under various housing schemes of HUDCO, Ashraya, Economically low cost housing, Tribal sub-plan and Indira Awas Yojana. The schemewise progress achieved is presented in Appendix 9.8

## **b) Neralina Bhagya**

In addition to provide sites and construction of houses under Ashraya Scheme, a new scheme called NERALINA BHAGYA was introduced during 1993-94 with the object of replacing thatched roof with tiled roof at a unit cost of Rs.3,000/- per house. During 1994-95, 12,791 thatched roof houses have been converted into tiled roof. For 1995-96 it is targeted to provide 10,000 tiled roof houses with a budgeted outlay of Rs.3 crores.

## **c) Urban Housing**

Housing Schemes implemented in Urban areas are as under:

- (i) housing schemes for different income-groups operated by Karnataka Housing Board;
- (ii) Sites distribution in Bangalore City by Bangalore Development Authority and by Urban Development Authorities in other urban areas;
- (iii) construction of EWS houses for slum dwellers by the Karnataka Slum Clearance Board;
- (iv) housing and shelter upgradation scheme for urban poor as a part of Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY); and
- (v) construction of quarters for Government employees in Bangalore and other places.

About 1.03 lakhs houses were constructed in urban areas under the schemes of Bhagya Mandir, Middle income group, Low Income Group and Economically Weaker Sections from 1970-71 to 1995-96 (upto the end of Nov.1995), of which 37,358, houses were constructed under Bhagya - mandira alone. The schemewise progress is presented in Appendix 9.9.

## **II RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION**

### **(a) Rural Water Supply**

The rural population of the State as per 1991 census is 310.69 lakhs which works out to 69% of the total population of the State. This Rural population is spread over in 27066 Revenue Villages. Karnataka is one of the pioneer states to provide atleast one safe drinking water source for all the revenue villages by 1986 itself. All the habitations like hamlets thandas, janatha housing colonies have also been provided with atleast a single drinking water source before March 1993. Government of India also supports State

Government by funding additional financial inputs through the Central Sector Scheme called Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for providing water supply. Considering the importance of Rural Water supply and Sanitation Programme, Government has made an allocation of about Rs.125 crores for 1995-96 under this component.

Upto the end of March 1995, 9,161 Piped Water Supply Schemes and 8,569 Mini Water Supply Schemes have been completed and 1,35,417 Borewells with Handpumps were sunk. Details are provided in Appendix - 9.10.

The physical targets and achievements during 1995-96 upto the end of December, 1995 under Borewells, Mini Water Supply and piped Water Supply schemes are as detailed below:

Item	Target	Achievement
1. Borewells with Handpumps	5495	3613
2. Borewells with Powerpumps (MWS)	1203	853
3. Piped Water Supply Schemes (PWS)	820	506

#### (b) Rural Sanitation

During the year 1994-95, 25886 individual sanitary latrines were constructed in rural areas. For the year 1995-96, an amount of Rs.20.00 crores has been provided as additional grants under State Sector in addition to Rs.2.63 crores under district sector. Under this programme it is targeted to construct 1,50,000 individual latrines during 1995-96. Out of which, 13,941 latrines were constructed upto the end of Nov.1995.

#### (c) Urban Water Supply

The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWSDB) was set up in 1975. It is responsible for planning, designing and executing Water Supply and Drainage Schemes in urban areas of the State except Bangalore City. Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board has jurisdiction over 172 urban areas of the state, covering a population of nearly 91 lakhs. The Board is executing the following water supply and sewerage schemes:

##### (i) Piped Water Supply Schemes

The works under this scheme are taken up in urban areas where the population is less than 20,000 with 100 percent grant from the Government. Since inception as

many as 192 towns have been covered upto the end of November, 1995 under this scheme. During 1993-94, five towns were covered with an expenditure of Rs.8.06 crores. During 1995-96 (up to the end of November, 1995) one town has been covered with an expenditure of Rs.4.25 crores.

**(ii) Urban Water Supply Schemes**

Urban areas with a population of over 20,000 come under this category. These schemes are financed partly by LIC/HUDCO and Government as loan to the local authority which would be responsible for its repayment with interest. The remaining amount would be financed by the concerned local body viz., CC/CMC/TMC itself depending upon the pattern of funding approved by the Government. Five towns during 1993-94 and four towns during 1994-95 were covered under urban water supply scheme with an expenditure of Rs.33.14 crores and Rs.37.62 crores respectively. During 1995-96 (up to the end of November 1995) two towns have been covered with an expenditure of Rs.26.26 crores.

**(iii) Board Water Supply Schemes.**

The Board Water Supply Schemes are executed by the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board as per the directions of the Government, after obtaining loans from Government and LIC. The repayment of loan (with interest) thus raised will have to be made by the Board. Further, the Board also maintains the works completed under its water supply schemes. One town during 1991-92 and 2 towns during 1992-93 were covered with an expenditure of Rs.8.50 crores and Rs.10.73 crores respectively. During 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 (up to the end of November 1995) an amount of Rs.6.21 crores, 3.2 crores and 2.25 crores was spent respectively under this programme.

**(iv) Underground Drainage Schemes.**

All Urban areas irrespective of their population come under this category of schemes and they are financed partly by LIC and HUDCO. During 1994-95 two towns have been covered with an expenditure of Rs.2.72 crores. During 1995-96 (upto the end of November, 1995) an amount of Rs.1.01 crores has been spent under this programme. The progress under the above Water Supply and Drainage Schemes from 1986-87 to 1995-96 is given in Appendix 9.11.

**III. SLUM CLEARANCE**

The slum Clearance Board has so far identified 1532 slum areas in the State with an estimated



population of 11.73 lakhs upto the end of December 1995. The Board is implementing three schemes namely:

1. Slum Improvement.
2. Clearance Schemes (construction of EWS Houses) and
3. Sites and Services

#### 1. Slum Improvement

Under this scheme, the Board is providing the basic amenities like roads, drains, street lights, community bathroom, community latrines, sewerage, community halls, drinking water to the slum areas. Upto to the end of December 1995, a total of 2012 works have been completed. During 1995-96, 89 works have been completed upto the end of December 1995.

#### 2. Construction of Economically Weaker Section Houses (EWS)

Under housing programme, construction of EWS houses to the slum dwellers being taken up by clearing the huts in the slum areas or rehabilitation of slum dwellers in the available vacant land. A budget provision of Rs.322 lakhs was made for 1995-96 to construct 2000 EWS houses, out of which 1155 houses have been constructed up to the end of December, 1995. During 1994-95, 1775 EWS houses were constructed.

#### 3. Sites and Services

The programme of providing sites and other essential services to the slum dwellers was taken up from 1991-92. Sites will be formed in the vacant land and all infrastructural facilities will be provided to these sites. A financial allocation of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been made for 1995-96 to provide 800 sites.

Apart from the above, the Board is also constructing the "Sulabha Souchalayas" in the busy areas of the town limits.

The details of progress achieved from the year 1986-87 to 1995-96 (upto the end of December 95) under the programme of environmental improvement slums are given in Appendix 9.12

#### 5. ROADS

One of the basic requirements for the allround development of rural economy is the accessibility of Villages by all-weather roads and thereby remove their isolation and pave way for the integrated development of

rural areas in the State. The road transport is becoming increasingly important because of its reliability, quickness and flexibility. This is particularly so in view of the fact that the villages entirely depend on road communication facilities for the transportation of their agricultural products/commercial goods either to a market place or to the railhead. The accessibility of villages means providing all-weather roads upto their periphery. The road length which was 0.84 lakh km. during 1970-71 has increased to 1.35 lakh km. by 1993-94. In other words, over a period of 24 years about 51 thousand kms. of road length has been formed (Appendix 9.14)

As at the end of March 1994, out of the total inhabited villages, (as per 1991 census) 13666 (50.6%) Villages were connected by all weather roads, 6455 (23.9%) villages by fair weather roads, 6749 (24.9%) villages by Katcha and non-motorable roads and 158 (0.6%) villages were not connected by any road (Appendix 9.15)

## **6. SOCIAL SECURITY**

The process of development also brings to the fore problem of destitution, desertion and family desintegration. Several programmes are being implemented for the welfare of destitutes, the handicapped, the elderly people having nobody to support.

### **(i) Handicapped persons**

For the welfare of the handicapped, a financial assistance at the rate of Rs.50/ per month was being given to each handicapped till 1993-94. From 1994-95 this amount has been enhanced to Rs.75/- per month. During 1995-96 an amount of Rs.1829 lakhs was distributed to 3.03 lakhs handicapped persons upto the end of November 1995.

### **(ii) Aged persons**

The scheme of Old Age Pension to the elderly persons who are aged over 65 years without any means of support is being implemented. A pension of Rs.75/- is being given to 4.96 lakh elderly persons during 1994-95. During 1995-96 an amount of Rs.2755 lakhs was distributed as financial assistance upto the end of November, 1995 covering 4.96 lakh Oldage persons.

### **(iii) Destitute Widows**

A programme of providing financial assistance to destitute widows is being implemented since 1984 and a

pension of Rs.50/- per month is being provided to those whose annual income does not exceed Rs.1500 per annum. This pension has been enhanced to Rs.75 from 1995-96. About 5.01 lakh beneficiaries were covered under this programme up to the end of November 1995, during 1995-96.

The Schemewise expenditure incurred and number of beneficiaries covered under the above schemes are presented in Appendix 9.16

**(iv) Distribution of Sarees and Dothies**

A scheme for providing sarees and dothies at subsidised rates to the green-card holders is being implemented since October 2nd 1985. The beneficiaries covered under the programme are landless agricultural labourers, village artisans, small and marginal farmers, old age and widow pension beneficiaries and plantation workers. This programme is also extended to 1.68 lakh families who are living in slum areas. During 1994-95 an amount of Rs.8.99 crores has been spent towards this programme and 30 lakh beneficiaries were covered. During 1995-96 (upto December 1995) an amount of Rs.10.10 crores has been spent and 21 lakh beneficiaries were covered.

**(v) Maternity allowance**

Women who belong to the group of agricultural landless labourers constitute one of the weakest sections of the community and they suffer from malnutrition due to inadequate financial support for getting medical care and for earning their livelihood during prenatal and post natal period. Therefore, a scheme for the grant of maternity allowance of Rs.100 per month to all women agricultural landless labourers is being implemented since 1984-85. This allowance is payable to them for the birth of first and second child for a period of three months in all, covering pre natal and post natal periods. This scheme is also extended to women handloom weavers from 1991-92. An amount of Rs.28.50 crores has been spent towards maternity allowance from 1984-85 to 1995-96 (upto December 1995). During 1995-96 an amount of about Rs.26 lakhs has been given to 9 thousand beneficiaries upto the end of December 1995.

The yearwise expenditure incurred and number of beneficiaries covered under the schemes of distribution of subsidised Sarees and Dothies and Maternity Allowance are presented in Appendix 9.17.

**APPENDIX**  
**(DETAILED STATISTICAL STATEMENTS)**



APPENDIX-2.1

Index Numbers of Area, Production  
and Yield of all Agricultural  
Commodities, 1982-83 to 1995-96

Base: Triennium ending 1969-70-100

Year	Area	Production	Yield
1982-83	102.7	137.2	118.8
1983-84	104.3	148.5	130.0
1984-85	105.1	153.7	130.7
1985-86	100.0	133.1	114.4
1986-87	105.0	155.3	129.9
1987-88	104.1	148.6	121.9
1988-89	105.3	167.2	127.9
1989-90	107.1	175.4	133.5
1990-91	100.8	158.5	118.2
1991-92	105.5	192.7	135.4
1992-93	105.3	210.7	155.1
1993-94	101.3	209.3	150.7
1994-95	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1995-96 (Anticipated)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. : Not Available

Source: Directorate of Economics &  
Statistics

APPENDIX - 2.2

Area under Principal Crops in Karnataka, 1970-71, 1975-76 and 1985-86 to 1995-96

Lakr Hectares

Crop	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96(A)
Rice	11.70	11.71	11.14	10.96	11.66	10.94	12.38	11.83	11.73	12.83	13.17	13.74	13.08	13.65
Kajri	10.65	10.78	10.57	11.09	11.75	11.16	11.50	11.67	10.55	11.18	10.38	10.29	9.87	10.05
Jowar	22.25	19.45	19.91	23.18	26.40	24.65	21.06	23.39	21.55	21.05	23.06	20.85	21.50	20.31
Bajra	5.62	7.06	5.64	4.47	4.85	4.70	4.64	5.14	4.25	4.14	3.75	3.00	2.94	3.91
Maize	0.63	1.27	1.57	1.67	2.27	2.05	2.55	2.53	2.50	2.83	3.15	3.18	3.51	3.72
Wheat	3.44	4.04	3.22	2.49	2.71	2.67	2.38	2.48	1.98	1.99	2.24	2.37	2.43	2.26
Minor Millets	5.43	5.29	3.68	2.55	2.41	2.55	2.17	2.05	1.59	1.29	1.17	1.18	1.06	1.08
Total Cereals	59.72	59.59	55.73	56.41	62.05	58.25	56.61	59.09	54.15	55.31	56.92	54.61	54.39	54.97
Tur	3.04	3.21	3.36	4.20	4.45	4.63	4.97	4.82	4.63	5.10	4.50	3.61	3.05	4.56
Total Pulses	14.44	15.40	15.31	15.84	16.57	17.74	16.26	16.47	16.21	17.87	16.60	15.23	16.61	16.41
Total Foodgrain	74.16	74.99	71.04	72.25	78.62	75.99	72.91	75.56	70.36	73.18	73.52	69.84	71.00	71.38
Groundnut	10.27	10.24	7.90	10.12	10.34	10.56	12.81	11.94	12.12	13.59	12.76	12.43	12.06	12.54
Total Oilseeds	13.98	14.98	12.51	18.79	21.70	27.22	23.05	22.65	25.51	30.22	27.72	31.27	25.68	28.51
Sugarcane	1.04	1.37	1.54	1.71	1.81	2.03	2.39	2.65	2.72	2.85	2.61	3.01	3.15	2.9
Cotton	11.42	8.71	10.12	6.74	4.14	4.76	6.54	6.97	5.96	5.86	6.30	5.71	6.44	6.01
Areca nut(P)	0.43	0.41	0.54	0.59	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.69	NA	NA
Coconut	1.33	1.52	1.72	2.06	2.07	2.13	2.20	2.24	2.32	2.39	2.46	2.53	NA	NA
Dry Chillies	1.11	1.22	1.51	1.49	1.43	1.27	1.42	1.52	1.29	1.37	1.61	2.01	NA	NA
Tobacco	0.31	0.25	0.52	0.47	0.47	0.44	0.51	0.50	0.46	0.52	0.58	0.61	0.59	0.58
Pepper	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	NA	NA
Cardamum	0.26	0.40	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.26	NA	NA
Coffee	0.81	1.02	1.13	1.28	1.21	1.26	1.26	1.18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

P: Provisional A: Anticipated NA: Not Available

Source: 1. Directorate of Economics & Statistics

2. Coffee Board, Bangalore

APPENDIX - 2.3

Production of Principal Crops in Karnataka,  
1970-71, 1975-76, 1980-81 & 1985-86 to 1995-96

Lakh Tonnes

Crop	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-92	1993-94	1994-95(P)	1995-96 (A)
Rice	20.00	21.64	22.58	20.28	23.14	18.77	25.23	23.73	24.28	28.50	30.69	31.83	31.60	32.09
Ragi	8.92	13.48	10.64	11.28	14.61	11.47	10.87	13.31	9.76	14.72	15.36	15.67	13.96	14.93
Jowar	15.65	15.70	15.06	13.56	19.14	15.94	15.46	16.11	12.82	16.50	19.26	18.95	15.86	16.10
Bajra	2.11	2.82	1.92	2.08	2.50	2.52	2.08	2.81	2.03	1.98	2.15	1.84	1.15	1.79
Maize	2.17	3.78	3.81	3.98	5.76	5.10	6.77	7.09	6.30	8.55	9.77	9.47	10.14	9.48
Wheat	1.30	2.78	1.74	1.05	1.36	1.25	1.35	1.25	1.23	1.40	1.58	1.92	1.73	1.65
Minor Millets	2.20	2.86	1.39	0.77	1.00	1.07	0.95	0.82	0.63	0.63	0.55	0.61	0.50	0.57
Total Cereals	52.35	63.05	57.14	53.00	67.51	56.12	62.71	65.12	57.05	72.27	79.36	80.29	74.94	76.61
Tur	1.53	2.36	1.25	1.79	1.99	2.09	1.43	1.82	1.75	1.82	0.86	1.55	1.16	1.34
Total Pulses	5.11	7.39	4.88	4.89	5.87	6.68	4.61	5.46	5.39	6.73	5.62	6.30	6.59	6.81
Total Foodgrain	57.46	70.44	62.02	57.89	73.38	62.80	67.32	70.58	62.44	79.01	84.98	86.59	81.53	83.42
Groundnut	7.80	6.57	4.75	6.79	7.26	9.02	9.79	9.33	8.16	11.03	11.36	11.99	9.47	11.56
Total Oilseeds	8.75	7.84	6.50	9.81	12.54	14.94	13.70	13.86	13.39	18.12	17.55	18.89	16.92	16.44
Sugarcane	81.06	103.80	121.27	141.11	143.73	178.75	186.82	210.88	207.50	240.62	224.80	218.22	196.15	228.34
Cotton (1)	5.70	5.11	5.97	5.08	4.50	5.54	9.19	8.87	6.40	9.54	8.65	7.10	9.46	9.00
Areca nut	0.54	0.70	0.78	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.89	0.92	0.93	0.95	0.97	1.01	NA	NA
Coconut(2)	64.11	76.90	88.70	105.90	106.63	109.69	113.46	116.65	119.93	122.76	126.97	1308.80	NA	NA
Dry Chillies	0.34	0.40	0.48	0.44	0.42	0.38	0.42	0.43	0.37	0.39	0.98	1.10	NA	NA
Tobacco	0.18	0.27	0.34	0.33	0.37	0.34	0.41	0.35	0.33	0.44	0.53	0.46	0.45	0.47
Pepper (3)	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	NA	NA
Cardamum	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	NA	NA
Coffee	0.82	0.61	0.82	0.84	1.45	0.82	0.82	0.84	NA	1.40	1.20	NA	NA	NA

(1): Lakh Bales of 170 Kgs each in lint form; (2):Crore Nuts; (3) Lakh Quintals

P: Provisional A: Anticipated NA: Not Available

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics



APPENDIX - 2.4

Average Yields of Selected Agricultural Crops - India & Karnataka, 1970-71, 1980-81 & 1990-91 to 1995-96

Crop	Kgs/Hectare															
	1970-71		1980-81		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95(P)		1995-96(A)	
	India	Kar.	India	Kar.	India	Kar.	India	Kar.	India	Kar.	India	Kar.	India	Kar.	India	Kar.
Rice	1123	1798	1336	2134	1740	2178	1751	2338	1744	2454	1879	2439	NA	2537	NA	2575
Ragi	872	891	958	1059	1080	973	1210	1385	1340	1557	NA	1603	NA	1489	NA	1564
Jowar	466	740	660	797	814	626	655	825	989	879	894	957	NA	776	NA	854
Wheat	1307	399	1630	569	2281	651	2394	743	2323	743	2373	852	NA	749	NA	769
Maize	1279	3494	1159	2556	1518	2659	1376	3178	1694	3263	1583	3141	NA	3041	NA	2652
Bajra	622	375	458	358	658	504	465	501	824	603	527	664	NA	412	NA	481
Tur	706	528	689	392	673	397	588	378	663	202	754	453	NA	400	NA	309
Groundnut	834	799	736	632	904	708	818	854	1060	397	926	1015	NA	827	NA	970
Cotton (Lint)	106	95	152	106	225	192	216	291	261	246	248	242	NA	263	NA	261
Sugarcane *	48	81	58	58	65	80	66	88	64	91	67	93	NA	101	NA	94

\* Tonnes per Hectare P. Provisional

NA : Not Available

Source: 1. Karnataka: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Karnataka

2. India: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India

APPENDIX-2.5

Fertiliser Consumption & HYV Coverage in Karnataka  
1970-71 & 1979-80 to 1995-96

Year	Area Under HYV (Lakh Hectares)	Fertiliser Consumption (Lakh Tonnes)			
		N	P	K	Total (N+P+K)
1970-71	5.29	0.93	0.37	0.26	1.19
1979-80	25.42	2.04	0.86	0.76	3.66
1980-81	24.00	1.93	0.81	0.70	3.44
1981-82	28.93	2.12	0.92	0.80	3.84
1982-83	27.19	2.21	0.97	0.83	4.01
1983-84	30.63	2.70	1.21	0.96	4.87
1984-85	28.38	3.11	1.69	1.10	5.90
1985-86	27.46	2.96	1.64	0.95	5.55
1986-87	32.60	3.02	1.61	1.03	5.66
1987-88	29.32	2.86	1.62	1.10	5.58
1988-89	31.81	4.38	2.30	1.32	8.00
1989-90	31.64	3.92	2.49	1.38	7.79
1990-91	31.56	4.12	2.56	1.65	8.33
1991-92	33.44	4.47	2.92	1.66	9.05
1992-93	30.55	4.33	2.55	1.23	8.11
1993-94	31.64	4.73	2.16	1.16	8.05
1994-95	39.93	4.95	2.12	1.26	8.33
1995-96(A)	35.63	5.33	2.34	1.38	9.05

A: Anticipated

Source: Department of Agriculture

APPENDIX 2.6  
Area and Production of Selected Fruit Crops

Area in Hectares, Production in M.T.

Crop	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95 (E)		1995-96 (A)	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Mango	66732	633286	64665	536720	70149	671607	79016	671636	85312	810464	93357	88689	96344	915268	99427	944556
Banana	3876	969100	41563	1135250	45197	113654	38233	1131696	43665	1440945	49368	162914	50948	1681284	52578	1735074
Citrus																
Varieties	33841	321489	39501	47500	36161	34688	34044	306390	34357	36521	34358	36522	35457	376907	36591	387864
Guava	10575	100462	10379	103680	11120	106163	10233	127912	11368	142100	11575	14468	11945	149313	12327	154087
Sapota	12013	212509	11780	210940	14234	254269	13953	256735	14666	259588	15959	282474	16470	291519	16997	300846
Grapes	5695	113980	7062	183730	6374	129420	5614	123508	5558	166740	5076	152280	5238	157140	5405	162150
Pineapple	3964	138740	3483	115000	3297	113815	2963	103409	2430	30375	2452	30650	2530	31625	2610	32625
Pomogranate	2560	12288	2099	10075	3208	15664	4651	45115	5081	29469	5642	32724	5823	33773	6009	34852
Jack	9756	234144	10618	254832	10317	253734	10942	257161	10858	255163	11110	261085	11466	269451	11832	278052
Papaya	4718	198062	6161	246440	4534	184942	4085	172796	4495	391065	4833	420471	4988	433956	5147	447789
Ber	1448	868	697	4182	1870	11294	245	18650	2881	17286	3157	18942	3258	19548	3362	20172
Fig	130	130	136	1360	145	1450	109	403	136	1360	138	1380	142	1420	146	1460
Rose Apple	282	1610	188	1128	350	2007	285	1311	304	1733	294	1675	303	1727	312	1771
Litch	17	170	15	190	15	150	13	27	12	120	8	80	8	80	8	80
Annona Fruits	2901	29010	2744	27440	3450	31860	3550	30530	3632	41768	3592	39871	3707	41147	3825	42457
Butter Fruits	101	151	107	160	95	150	110	440	159	795	128	640	132	660	136	650
Other Fruits	6005	60050	4943	49430	6500	68450	6455	58095	7748	77480	10263	102630	10591	105910	10929	109290
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>199927</b>	<b>3279318</b>	<b>206745</b>	<b>2928057</b>	<b>217016</b>	<b>3328421</b>	<b>216720</b>	<b>3305820</b>	<b>232662</b>	<b>4031666</b>	<b>251310</b>	<b>4370850</b>	<b>259350</b>	<b>4510728</b>	<b>297641</b>	<b>4653782</b>

E: Estimated

A: Anticipated

Source : Directorate of Horticulture

APPENDIX - 2.7  
Additional Area brought under Forestry  
1983-84 to 1995-96

Hectares

Year	Planta- tion of Quick Growing Species (000 ha.)	Economic & Commer- cial Planta- tions	Social Forestry	Eucalyp- tus Planta- tions	Teak Planta- tions	Matchwood Planta- tions	Misce- llaneous Planta- tions	Canal & Avenue Side Planta- tions (Km.)	Affores- tation Trees Planted (Lakh No.)
1983-84	27.25	1803	3713	2745	1684	1990	29051	1580	2245.00
1984-85	24.73	3609	6151	3594	1181	1511	28334	807	2307.00
1985-86	29.98	1060	7336	5136	1762	1381	31044	1510	2545.98
1986-87	28.68	1476	6019	8156	1329	1185	32262	2258	2371.90
1987-88	40.48	1042	5302	5085	1832	1680	2047	1643	3152.19
1988-89	32.57	840	2255	4949	676	753	1944	2437	3091.00
1989-90	36.39	387	2949	-	255	807	1002	1030	2232.00
1990-91	21.14	3700	2843	85	155	436	1209	1070	1631.00
1991-92	16.02	3932	4108	366	2485	447	19714	1061	437.18
1992-93	15.00	2884	2470	22	375	166	28020	2445	374.38
1993-94	-	-	-	18	265	-	41513	3560	637.36
1994-95	-	-	-	1200	478	-	52700	5063	608.50
1995-96 (Anticipated)	-	-	-	-	-	-	61326	2048	637.26

Source: Department of Forest

APPENDIX - 2.8

Fish Production  
1983-84 to 1995-96

In Tonnes

Year	Marine	Inland	Total
1983-84	104290	41203	145493
1984-85	168046	39634	207680
1985-86	200666	42118	242784
1986-87	151779	44086	195865
1987-88	129659	46384	176043
1988-89	147307	50159	197466
1989-90	186132	55838	241970
1990-91	185706	52865	238571
1991-92	180843	66343	247186
1992-93	174193	65704	239897
1993-94	174522	74632	249154
1994-95	173750	70287	244037
1995-96 (Anticipated).	180000	80000	260000

Source: Directorate of Fisheries

APPENDIX - 3.1

Index of Industrial Production in Karnataka 1981-82 to 1993-94

Base year 1980-81 = 100

Sector	Weight	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1. Mining	1.41	99.00	87.20	89.15	101.44	107.60	118.58	124.92	135.29	136.23	149.03	153.61	144.44	154.84
2. Manufacturing	95.85	150.44	156.21	168.48	174.13	186.49	194.66	204.02	222.76	246.68	262.53	279.31	298.01	319.55
3. Electricity	2.74	112.52	120.83	122.41	131.71	118.89	112.44	118.47	145.00	173.94	188.46	195.87	199.22	225.52
General Index	100.00	149.68	154.20	166.10	171.94	183.52	191.67	200.56	219.40	243.13	258.90	275.25	293.14	314.63

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

APPENDIX - B.2 (Contd.)

Annual Indices of Industrial Production in Karnataka Manufacturing Division : Group Level: 1981-82 to 1993-94

Base: 1980-81 = 100

Industry Code	Name of the Industry Group	Weight within the division	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1. 20-21	Manufacture of food Products	12.76	150.46	182.35	160.45	156.32	168.62	180.77	200.48	231.27	249.95	293.89	318.57	351.79	366.93
2. 22	Manufacture of beverages, tobacco & tobacco products	5.52	124.64	114.05	132.39	157.22	155.29	156.13	161.08	179.13	227.52	235.19	264.85	300.15	301.39
3. 23	Manufacture of cotton textiles	40.90	116.13	121.92	123.96	137.23	153.03	145.82	150.67	156.10	162.52	162.44	173.27	185.50	196.87
4. 24	Manufacture of wool, silk & synthetic fibre textiles	0.47	116.28	129.22	148.52	169.81	215.10	243.91	301.21	404.04	390.56	307.72	382.54	403.03	419.23
5. 26	Manufacture of textile products (including wearing apparel other than footwear)	0.32	350.57	388.32	408.92	470.51	512.81	535.97	556.6	571.35	625.50	737.34	771.36	833.97	965.52
6. 27	Manufacture of wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures	0.80	390.08	446.30	423.39	420.85	449.62	473.32	467.89	565.42	731.58	814.28	862.00	932.63	1000.95
7. 28	Manufacture of Paper and paper products and printing, publishing and allied industries.	3.38	179.42	152.68	179.59	178.51	195.21	215.00	235.77	251.11	257.71	273.47	293.35	307.04	342.06
8. 29	Manufacture of leather, leather and fur products (except repair)	0.15	292.16	317.65	370.59	488.24	707.84	717.65	774.51	856.86	1015.69	1043.14	1074.51	1103.82	1498.04
9. 30	Manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum & coal products	1.43	132.77	119.11	121.12	121.09	142.76	146.27	139.00	160.20	176.91	205.95	241.30	274.29	311.69

APPENDIX - 3.2 (Concl.)

Annual Indices of Industrial production in Karnataka Manufacturing Division : Group Level 1981-82 to 1993-94

Base: 1980-81 = 100

Industry Code	Name of the Industry Group	Weight within the division	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
10. 31	Manufacture of chemical & chemical products (except products of petroleum & coal	6.89	140.06	139.57	173.32	140.36	139.65	151.11	145.92	171.68	200.07	206.90	232.76	250.35	262.80
11. 32	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	4.55	192.5	172.81	200.54	213.55	199.89	235.95	235.76	241.71	281.97	307.18	300.42	301.05	338.56
12. 33	Basic metal & alloys industries	9.98	214.3	184.16	233.29	220.05	226.16	242.69	247.50	273.75	330.44	343.72	368.14	385.71	438.06
13. 34	Manufacture of metal products & parts (except machinery and transport equipment)	0.56	465.3	570.71	689.16	657.06	816.97	822.00	810.87	810.91	802.62	875.37	889.33	901.61	910.66
14. 35	Manufacture of machinery, machine tools & parts (except electrical machinery)	4.30	149.97	183.30	194.51	221.07	217.25	249.70	273.67	294.71	333.44	361.69	388.58	423.85	446.17
15. 36	Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus & appliances & parts etc.	6.58	173.16	208.71	248.78	261.52	291.24	332.76	362.37	409.27	450.71	475.44	475.08	487.08	523.96
16. 37	Manufacture of transport equipment & parts	0.35	139.06	97.67	124.31	143.05	190.15	22.05	271.47	313.42	329.96	344.24	402.46	471.49	525.94
17. 38	Other manufacturing industries	1.00	264.23	285.48	275.93	277.49	262.28	278.27	298.93	368.23	392.40	585.19	603.31	605.95	618.03
	All groups	100.00	150.44	156.21	168.48	174.13	186.49	194.66	204.02	222.76	246.68	262.53	279.31	298.01	319.53
				(3.84)	(7.85)	(3.35)	7.10)	(4.38)	(4.81)	(9.19)	(10.74)	(6.43)	(6.39)	(6.69)	(7.22)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over the previous year.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bangalore.



APPENDIX - 3.3

Index of Industrial Production in the Manufacturing sector in Karnataka by Use-Based Groups 1981-82 to 1993-94

Base: 1980-81 = 100

Industry Groups	Weight	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1. Basic goods	14.91	199.71	171.42	211.03	211.45	213.14	232.12	232.20	256.88	309.44	316.71	343.12	351.43	392.96
2. Capital goods	10.70	183.88	220.44	259.34	272.11	292.18	337.40	367.64	403.83	446.11	471.24	484.17	508.98	542.63
3. Intermediate goods	4.56	167.61	178.55	181.30	188.21	210.70	225.26	230.26	254.91	298.04	329.19	342.37	374.61	420.59
4. Consumer goods	69.83	133.72	141.61	145.11	150.17	162.53	163.38	172.32	186.05	200.51	214.89	231.33	249.28	262.94
a) Consumer durables	2.10	187.54	212.76	195.06	219.45	219.49	227.46	230.21	275.91	282.18	403.03	413.23	412.44	419.45
b) Consumer non-durables	67.73	132.05	139.40	143.56	148.02	160.76	161.39	170.52	183.26	197.98	209.06	225.69	244.22	258.09
5. General Index	100.00	150.47	156.17	168.8	174.09	186.15	195.07	204.71	221.01	247.48	262.71	280.12	298.10	319.44

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over the previous year.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

## Appendix - 3.4 (Contd)

## Production of Selected Industries in Karnataka - 1970-71 to 1994-95

Production	Unit	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1. Aluminium	Lakh Tonnes	0.37	0.41	0.38	0.49	0.48	0.34	0.36
2. Iron and Steel*								
a) Pig Iron	"	0.77	1.13	0.85	0.87	0.61	0.46	0.57
b) Saleable Steel	"	0.69	0.98	0.82	0.70	0.62	0.60	0.70
c) Steel Ingots	"	1.07	1.27	1.00	1.06	1.68	0.68	0.93
3. Paper	"	0.68	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.95	1.04	1.1
4. Sugar	"	2.05	3.04	3.11	4.96	6.89	4.54	3.83
5. Soap **	"	0.04	0.06	0.11	0.14	0.11	0.06	0.09
6. Vanaspathi	"	0.06	0.04	0.0	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.10
7. Fertilisers								
a) Urea	"	N.A.	N.A.	1.82	2.58	2.11	1.96	2.91
b) Superphosphate ***	"	N.A.	N.A.	0.20	0.31	0.35	0.42	0.38
8. Cement	"	11.71	16.75	15.37	15.31	16.25	19.51	21.60
9. Sandalwood oil	Lakh Kgs.	1.11	0.45	0.41	0.41	0.61	0.51	0.48
10. Cigarette:	Million Nos	10291	9891	7773	14455	14697	12240	14242
11. Motor Cycles	'000 Nos.	15.69	25.30	32.00	31.63	28.71	34.76	27.69
12. Wrist Watches	Lakh Nos.	3.45	4.49	6.69	8.81	9.21	8.31	8.47
13. Silk Fabrics	'000' Mtrs.	86.40	85.00	119.50	151.30	193.16	240.97	378.34

Appendix - 3.- (conclg.)

Production of Selected Industries in Karnataka - 1970-71 to 1994-95

Production	Unit	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1. Aluminium	Lakh Tonnes	0.05	0.27	0.21	0.29	0.50	0.45	0.09(1)	0.19	0.12	0.08
2. Iron and Steel											
a) Pig Iron	"	0.33	0.05	-	0.12	0.46	0.47	0.55	0.17	Neg.	0.04
b) Saleable Steel	"	0.55	0.52	0.38	0.41	0.67	0.75	0.97	0.71	0.63	0.63
" Steel Ingots	"	0.77	0.57	0.54	0.59	0.88	0.84	0.85	0.70	0.76	0.82
" Sugar	"	1.75	1.99	1.87	1.94	1.94	1.88	1.95	1.85	2.07	2.17
" Soap	"	4.90	5.18	6.60	7.49	7.60	8.83	10.14	9.31	7.61	10.12
" Vanaspathi	"	0.13	0.16	0.12	0.06	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.10
6. Vanaspathi	"	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.43	0.12	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.04
7. Fertilisers											
Urea	"	2.41	3.08	1.68	1.68	2.79	2.00	2.57	2.62	1.89	2.51
Diammonium phosphate ***	"	0.40	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Cement	"	22.74	28.16	27.47	31.04	31.50	32.83	35.15	37.20	36.58	40.36
9. Sandalwood oil	Lakh Kgs.	0.49	0.36	0.12	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.15
10. Cigarettes	Million Nos	12235	12500	8525	9312	11000	26622	11621	11367	11471	12996
11. Motor Cycles	'000 Nos.	26.37	17.25	15.38	5.80	13.60	5.80	Nil(2)	0.64	2.5	5.90
12. Wrist Watches	Lakh Nos.	8.72	8.50	9.02	12.92	13.66	15.00	14.97	15.23	10.33	11.74
Silk Fabrics @	'000 Mtrs.	594.25	517.21	463.22	492.7-	484.90	671.30	601.00	645.30	530.24	509.33

\* = Data pertaining to Iron and Steel relates only to Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Ltd., Bhadravathi.

\*\* = Data pertaining to Soap relates to Karnataka Soaps and Detergents Ltd., Bangalore.

@ = Data pertaining to Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore.

\*\*\* = Factory has been closed since 15th Nov. 1987.

(1) = Excluding Indian Aluminium Co.

(2) = Factory was under lock out from Feb. 1991 to Sept. 1992.

Source : Condensed Industrial Units in the State.

APPENDIX - 3.5

Registration of Small Scale Industries Units in Karnataka 1970-71 to 1994-95

Item	Cumulative																
	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
No. of SSI Units	298	16867	27669	31065	37161	40751	52713	64347	75526	86056	95867	105567	115411	125469	137337	149951	163454
Investment (ks. lakhs)	100	15666	26414	31369	37624	40559	46884	55671	65079	75244	85777	97024	108867	127490	147262	167153	193616
Employment (No.)	92	227	345	384	427	481	543	600	657	703	755	808	870	933	1003	1077	

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Bangalore.

APPENDIX - 3.6

Registration of New Industrial Units  
in Karnataka, 1980-81 to 1994-95

Year	Number	
	Registered factories	Employment
1971	3814	275872
1976	7538	489300
1980-81	11175	531000
1981-82	10377	550000
1982-83	10710	625146
1983-84	11073	719248
1984-85	11348	739641
1985-86	11677	762504
1986-87	12095	782843
1987-88	12436	803285
1988-89	12762	816906
1989-90	12746	816898
1990-91	7768 *	777964 (R)
1991-92	7107	760600
1992-93	7089 @	760237
1993-94	7380	789045
1994-95	7765	818000

Note: \* Factories registered under Section 85 (1) were denotified by the Govt. of India in June 1991. Hence, the reduction in the no. of factories and employment

R - Revised.

@: 18 Factories have been closed.

Source: Chief Inspector of  
Factories and Boilers  
in Karnataka, Bangalore.

APPENDIX - 3.7

Joint-Stock Companies Registered and Liquidated by Public and Private Sectors, 1980-81 to 1994-95.

Year	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1. Joint-Stock Companies Registered (No.):															
(a) Private Companies	355	421	518	694	801	693	666	685	949*	820	900	1130	1004	1161	1770
(b) Public Companies	20	27	21	51	44	54	60	37	30	52**	60	90	131	122	298
Total	375	526	546	745	805	747	729	722	979	878	960	1221	1135	1283	2068
2. Authorised Capital (Rs. in crores)															
(a) Private Companies	44.47	40.96	248.8	52.68	64.52	62.15	5.93	132.20	84.23	91.00	104.09	157.75	166.01	202.05	1181.18
(b) Public Companies	27.72	28.91	9.41	26.20	27.32	41.55	41.00	93.77	17.54	60.62	101.55	217.36	203.98	137.27	3421.92
Total	72.19	69.87	258.28	78.88	91.84	106.70	96.93	225.97	101.76	151.62	213.64	375.31	370.05	339.32	4603.10
3. Joint-Stock Companies Liquidated and struck off:															
(a) Private Companies	112	22	62	19	12	41	12	17	7	37	16	36	56	26	90
(b) Public Companies	25	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	2	7	3	8	13
Total	137	22	62	19	12	41	13	17	8	43	18	43	59	34	103

\* Including one guarantee company \*\* Including two guarantee companies

† Including 6 guarantee companies.

‡ Registrar of Companies in Karnataka, Government of India, Bangalore.

APPENDIX - 1.8

Industrial Approvals in Karnataka, 1980-81 to 1994-95

Item	Number														
	1980 -81	1981 -82	1982 -83	1983 -84	1984 -85	1985 -86	1986 -87	1987 -88	1988 -89	1989 -90	1990 -91	1991 -92	1992 -93	1993 -94	1994 -95
1. DCTD Registration	N.A.	N.A.	130	93	82	66	67	70	36	29	31	31 *	-	-	N.A.
2. Registrations issued by SIA	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	78	94	91	40	74	79	83	-	N.A.	N.A.
3. IEM Filed	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	109 **	NA **	N.A.	N.A.
4. Letters of intent issued	58	74	70	80	75	89	77	73	87	71	61	64	21	39	22
5. Industrial licences issued	29	31	60	56	53	63	44	37	38	39	23	33	7	6	10

Note : (i) DCTD = Directorate Genral of Technical Development

(ii) SIA = Secretariat for Industrial Approvals

(iii) IEM = Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum.

\* = Revised

\*\* = During the year 1991-92, DCTD Registrations were discontinued and SIA

Registrations were replaced by IEM scheme with effect from August 1991.

Source : Technical Consultancy Services Organisation of Karnataka (TECSOK), Bangalore.

APPENDIX - 3.9 (Contd..)

Assistance Sanctioned and Disbursed by Karnataka State Financial Corporation 1980-81 to 1994-95

Particulars	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		1985-86	
	NO. of cases	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	NO. of cases	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	NO. of cases	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	NO. of cases	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	NO. of cases	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	NO. of cases	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
1. Sanctions	1021	2117	1292	3249	1871	4378	2680	5826	4002	7562	4795	10227
2. Disbursements	-	1441	-	2164	-	3144	-	4267	-	5364	-	6813
3. Assistance sanctioned under selected schemes												
i) Technicians scheme	75	125	57	97	125	190	133	205	218	411	351	567
ii) Special capital scheme	42	15	4	22	89	43	101	43	215	117	322	134
iii) SC/ST/BC entrepreneurs	169	148	166	214	312	254	702	552	1158	617	1360	601
iv) Composite Loan scheme	164	8	174	10	196	30	551	60	1260	128	1828	158



APPENDIX - 3.5 (Concl'd)

Assistance sanctioned and disbursed by Karnataka State Financial Corporation 1980-81 to 1994-95

Particulars	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	NO. of cases	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	NO. of cases	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	NO. of cases	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	NO. of cases	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	NO. of cases	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	NO. of cases	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	NO. of cases	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	NO. of cases	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	NO. of cases	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
1. Sanctions	4910	1179	5053	12559	6178	14466	7641	18620	8284	25089	10611	33288	14952	33625	13224	35477	14084	52018
2. Disbursements	-	84	-	10479	-	12460	-	14702	-	19071	-	24634	-	29981	-	31001	-	43209
3. Assistance sanctioned under selected scheme:																		
i) Technicians scheme	301	613	221	461	241	561	181	406	161	413	111	391	49	165	69	229	70	211
ii) Special capital scheme	282	155	217	195	277	171	231	188	214	186	453	316	519	320	406	251	457	195
iii) SC/ST/BC entrepreneurs	1170	666	1241	766	1366	1063	2021	1766	1748	1833	2177	2489	5277	2734	4801	3981	5000	4140
iv) Composite loan scheme	1968	202	1996	285	2447	298	3125	448	2736	531	3748	686	8220	1239	1130	321	1356	529

Note : Includes soft loan, soft steel capital under Mahila Udyama Nidhi Scheme and Semfex Scheme.

Source : Karnataka State Financial Corporation, Bangalore.

APPENDIX - 3.10

Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Limited Assistance sanctioned from 1980-81 to 1994-95

Item	Unit	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990 *	1991	1992	1993	1994
-----																
1. Loans																
	Rs.															
Amount	Lakhs	832	1409	1832	3260	2613	2819	3081	3150	4016	6220	6660	6883	7009	9295	17064
(a) Industrial																
Units	Number	23	40	54	82	58	56	60	58	74	108	85	82	78	106	157
2. Equity Assistance																
	Rs.															
(a) Investment	Lakhs	N.A.	137	227	123	358	33	350	281	177	594	530	747	627	731	4365
	Number	N.A.	6	19	7	9	5		8	10	12	5	14	18	10	32

\*: Revised

N.A.: Not Available

Source : Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore.

APPENDIX - 3.11

Industrial Relations in Karnataka 1980-81 to 1994-95

Particulars	Unit	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
<b>1. Strikes</b>																
a) Strikes	Numbers	41	12	23	21	21	22	25	54	38	22	17	9	4	9	3
b) Workers involved	000's	198.0	2.5	9.9	11.7	17.6	7.0	22.0	23.9	16.1	7.37	50.54	1.37	5.44	4.60	0.77
c) Mandays lost	"	5475.7	23.0	254.0	212.9	448.5	228.1	112.0	478.9	214.2	168.4	45.2	35.5	135.7	171.1	42.20
<b>2. Lockouts</b>																
a) Lockouts	Numbers	6	6	2	4	8	5	16	16	18	7	3	5	Nil	11	8
b) Workers involved	000's	1.7	1.2	0.2	0.6	7.7	0.4	9.2	5.6	15.0	8.4	1.4	0.7	Nil	4.00	2.47
c) Mandays lost	"	32.6	10.5	4.7	9.4	233.5	390.6	120.0	343.4	9267.4	27.1	2.1	40.2	Nil	188.00	239.68
<b>3. Lay-off</b>																
a) Layoffs	Numbers	24	10	5	6	14	21	11	15	13	4	5	6	Nil	Nil	
b) Workers involved	000's	27.7	0.9	0.4	1.2	4.8	7.0	26.9	4.5	4.0	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	Nil	Nil
c) Mandays lost	"	49.1	19.8	6.5	6.0	55.8	168.8	1638.1	305.0	18.5	2.2	3.2	12.6	3.2	Nil	Nil

Source : Department of Labour, Bangalore.

APPENDIX - 3.12

Labour Absenteeism, in Karnataka 1980-81 to 1994-95

Thousands

Particulars	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
<b>Industrial workers</b>															
a) Mandays scheduled to work	1291	1425	1335	1290	16071	17277	15302	8965	10495	14193	15656	14495	10359	9700	8880
b) Mandays absent	220	241	225	236	2877	2798	2581	1541	149	1971	216	305	1542	1331	1067
<b>Construction Labour</b>															
a) Mandays scheduled to work	95	86	85	83	1004	999	961	875	882	936	1011	901	805	1000	877
b) Mandays absent	19	16	15	15	172	165	157	159	165	184	194	175	153	166	186

Director of Labour, Bangalore.

APPENDIX-4.1

Public Investment in Irrigation in Karnataka 1970-71,  
1975-76, 1980-81 to 1994-95.  
(Rupees in Crores)

Year	Major and Medium Projects*	Minor Irrigation works	Total
1970-71	26.49	5.49	31.98
1975-76	39.04	7.73	46.77
1980-81	97.90	16.56	114.46
1981-82	105.77	13.00	118.77
1982-83	114.41	12.66	127.07
1983-84	124.74	17.24	141.98
1984-85	140.21	21.65	161.86
1985-86	156.46	28.65	185.11
1986-87	170.68	41.21	211.89
1987-88	138.46	26.36	164.82
1988-89	166.81	31.77	198.58
1989-90	209.68	29.58	239.26
1990-91	243.81	32.40	276.21
1991-92	354.35	25.48	379.83
1992-93	478.15	31.81	509.96
1993-94	641.23	53.40	694.63
1994-95 (P)	658.13	63.96	722.09
1995-96 (A)	1070.50	67.54	1138.04

P : Provisional

@ : Anticipated

\* : Includes Outlay on Irrigation Projects  
Pending Approval.

Source: 1. Economic Survey : 1994-95

2. Irrigation Department, Government of  
Karnataka.

**APPENDIX - 4.2**

**Trends in Development in Irrigation in Karnataka  
Cumulative Potential Created  
Lakh Hectares**

<b>End of Plan/Year</b>	<b>Major &amp; Medium Projects</b>	<b>Minor Irri- gation (Surface)</b>	<b>Total</b>
1984-85	11.61	8.53**	20.14
<b>VII Plan(1985-1990)</b>			
1985-86	12.27	8.59*	20.86
1986-87	12.75	8.65*	21.40
1987-88	12.87	8.70*	21.57
1988-89	12.97	8.80*	21.77
1989-90	13.09	8.90*	21.99
<b>Annual Plan</b>			
1990-91	13.36	8.93*	22.29
1991-92	13.79	8.98*	22.77
<b>VII Plan</b>			
1992-93	14.23	9.04	23.27
1993-94	14.93	9.11	24.04
1994-95 (P)	15.27	9.16	24.43
1995-96 (A)	15.94	9.25	25.19

P : Provisional

@ : Anticipated

\* : Revised

\*\* : Excludes the area of 0.77 lakh hectares under Cauvery Anicut which is accounted for under Major \* Medium Irrigation.

APPENDIX - 4.3

Potential created under selected Major Irrigation  
Projects (1992-93 to 1995-96)

Hectares.

Project	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (Anticipated)
1. Upper Krishna Stage-I	14130	24593	13497	35816
2. Ghathaprabha Stage-III	477	3866	2351	4002
3. MaIaprabha	782	1171	738	7708
4. Harangi	1042	1449	100	200
5. Hemavathy	25343	33231	14423	8105
6. Kabini	88	-	-	100

Source: Irrigation Department,  
Government of Karnataka.

**APPENDIX - 4.4**

**Investment in Power Development in Karnataka 1970-71,  
1975-76 and 1981-82 to 1995-96**

**Rupees Crores**

Year	Power Corporation		Electricity Board		Total
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	
1970-71	0.95	-	10.32	5.76	17.03
1975-76	34.76	1.58	20.83	16.49	73.66
1981-82	93.33	5.48	46.03	2.17	147.01
1982-83	107.15	4.11	45.91	7.14	164.31
1983-84	114.02	4.24	43.97	24.34	186.57
1984-85	114.28	4.53	46.31	20.60	185.72
1985-86	87.44	2.29	63.60	27.65	180.98
1986-87	82.00	0.52	67.20	40.05	181.00
1987-88	74.60	1.33	75.64	37.53	189.20
1988-89	118.34	0.14	87.51	35.01	241.00
1989-90	134.35	0.20	100.88	32.43	267.86
1990-91	176.37	-	108.35	45.92	330.64
1991-92	195.24	-	211.38	69.82	476.44
1992-93	339.80	-	238.39	276.87	855.06
1993-94	239.92	-	316.08	85.02	641.02
1994-95	272.98	-	281.17	164.75	718.90
1995-96 (P)	376.00	-	304.00	325.00	1005.00

P: Provisional

- Source: 1. Karnataka Power Corporation Records.  
2. Karnataka Electricity Board Records.  
3. Economic Survey 1994-95.



APPENDIX - 4.5

Generation, Imports, T&D Losses and Consumption of Power  
in Karnataka:1970-71, 1975-76 and 1981-82 to 1994-95

Year	Power Generation Installed Capacity (M.W.)	Electricity Generation (Million Units)	Imports (Million Units)	Transmission & Distribution losses (Percentage)	Power Consumption (Million Units)
1970-71	877.5	4883	2	13.89	2947
1975-76	966.6	5390	406	15.78	4396
1981-82	1739.8	7189	1010	21.03	6032
1982-83	1874.8	7720	736	21.74	6116
1983-84	2009.8	7821	846	21.75	6251
1984-85	2219.8	8415	1364	22.56	7277
1985-86	2529.8	7611	1990	22.79	7573
1986-87	2529.8	7821	2629	22.85	7831
1987-88	2529.8	7569	3186	21.34	8185
1988-89	2529.8	9261	2938	20.74	9445
1989-90	2645.2	11113	2622	20.48	10658
1990-91	2984.6	12041	3061	19.48	12182
1991-92	3013.4	13262	3026	18.91	12568
1992-93	3108.50	12757	3628	18.70	12963
1993-94	3282.61	14256	3530	18.60	14045
1994-95	3492.71	16854	3427	18.60	15906
1995-96	3524.14	15152	4005	18.40	15629

(P)

P: Provisional.

- Sources:1. Karnataka Electricity Board, Records.  
2. Karnataka Power Corporation, Records.  
3. Economic Survey 1994-95.  
4. Draft Annual Plan 1995-96.

APAPENDIX - 4.6

Progress of  
1970-7

1 Electrification in Karnataka  
'5-76 and 1981-82 to 1994-95

End of Year	Pumpsets energised (lakhs - Cumulative)
1970 - 71	1.31
1975 - 76	2.23
1981 - 82	3.32
1982 - 83	3.58
1983 - 84	3.96
1984 - 85	4.41
1985 - 86	4.90
1986 - 87	5.37
1987 - 88	5.96
1988 - 89	6.31
1989 - 90	6.73
1990 - 91	7.43
1991 - 92	8.15
1992 - 93	8.67
1993 - 94	9.14
1994 - 95	9.70
1995 - 96 (A)	10.15

A: Anticipated

Sources : 1. Economic Survey 1994 - 95  
2. Karnataka Electricity Board Records

## APPENDIX 5.1 (Continued)

Net State Domestic Product of Karnataka at Factor Cost by Industry of C  
at Current Prices, 1980-81, 1985-86 to 1994-95

Industry	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I PRIMARY SECTOR</b>					
1. Agriculture	2393	3493	4285	4724	5560
2. Forestry & Logging	110	376	389	440	463
3. Fishing	34	57	54	54	59
4. Mining & Quarrying	36	79	90	84	97
SUB-TOTAL PRIMARY	2573	4005	4818	5302	6179
<b>II. SECONDARY SECTOR</b>					
5. Manufacturing	781	1586	1705	1967	2346
5.1 Registered	506	1138	1221	1270	1512
5.2 Un-registered	275	448	484	697	834
6. Construction	312	653	767	769	894
7. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	67	166	100	97	188
SUB-TOTAL SECONDARY	1160	2405	2572	2833	3428
<b>III TERTIARY SECTOR</b>					
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	190	473	541	683	754
8.1 Railways	10	31	31	37	42
8.2 Transport by other means	146	372	449	500	523
8.3 Storage	1	4	5	6	6
8.4 Communication	33	66	56	140	183
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	700	1321	1544	1857	2190
10. Banking & Insurance	189	530	589	677	787
11. Real Estate, Ownership of dwellings & Business Services	310	484	531	579	674
12. Public Administration	172	379	437	628	682
13. Other Services	293	620	701	875	977
SUB-TOTAL TERTIARY	1854	3807	4343	5299	6064
14. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT(I+II+III)	5587	10217	11733	13434	15671
15. POPULATION ('00)	367502	409541	417553	425351	432887
16. PER CAPITA NSDP (Rs.)	1520	2495	2810	3158	3620

APPENDIX 5.1(Concl'd.

Net State Domestic Product of Karnataka at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin at current prices,  
1980-81, 1985-86 to 1994-95

Rs. crores

Industry	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 PRE	1994-95 QE
1	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>I PRIMARY SECTOR</b>						
1. Agriculture	6023	6831	9560	10374	12216	13959
2. Forestry & Logging	468	587	751	791	798	911
3. Fishing	56	63	90	112	149	208
4. Mining & Quarrying	102	145	180	158	176	183
SUB-TOTAL PRIMARY	6649	7626	10581	11435	13339	15261
<b>II. SECONDARY SECTOR</b>						
5. Manufacturing	2921	3238	4114	4469	4835	5598
5.1 Registered	2050	2310	2827	3205	3400	3734
5.2 Un-registered	871	928	1287	1264	1435	1864
6. Construction	1068	1179	1544	1853	2065	2285
7. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	268	316	381	327	377	469
SUB-TOTAL SECONDARY	4257	4733	6039	6649	7277	8352
<b>III TERTIARY SECTOR</b>						
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	788	1028	1265	1499	1904	2198
8.1 Railways	47	48	71	71	92	106
8.2 Transport by other means	533	728	914	1060	1321	1497
8.3 Storage	7	9	11	13	15	17
8.4 Communication	201	243	269	355	476	578
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	2567	3002	3919	4257	4792	5398
10. Banking & Insurance	945	1218	1489	1514	1760	2014
11. Real Estate, Ownership of dwellings & Business Services	777	841	884	959	1058	1180
12. Public Administration	770	846	1005	1115	1377	1626
13. Other Services	1043	1286	1503	1770	2007	2391
SUB-TOTAL TERTIARY	6890	8221	10065	11114	12898	14807
14. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT(I+II+III)	17796	20580	26685	29198	33514	38420
15. POPULATION ('00)	440110	446969	454057	461325	468425	475396
16. PER CAPITA NSDP (Rs.)	4044	4604	5877	6329	7155	8082

PRE: Partially Revised Estimates

QE: Quick Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

## APPENDIX 5.2 (Continued)

Net State Domestic Product of Karnataka at Factor Cost by  
Industry of Origin at Constant (1980-81) Prices 1980-81,  
1985-86 to 1994-95

	Rs. crore				
Industry	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I PRIMARY SECTOR</b>					
1. Agriculture	2393	2586	3014	3002	3180
2. Forestry & Logging	110	87	85	81	77
3. Fishing	34	36	31	28	32
4. Mining & Quarrying	36	25	27	23	24
SUB-TOTAL PRIMARY	2573	2734	3157	3134	3313
<b>II. SECONDARY SECTOR</b>					
5. Manufacturing	781	1016	1022	1240	1451
5.1 Registered	506	710	734	872	1013
5.2 Un-registered	275	306	288	368	438
6. Construction	312	360	377	354	384
7. Electricity, Gas & Water Supp	67	80	78	70	97
SUB-TOTAL SECONDARY	1160	1456	1477	1664	1932
<b>III. TERTIARY SECTOR</b>					
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	190	260	277	292	318
8.1 Railways	10	12	11	11	13
8.2 Transport by other means	146	202	217	232	249
8.3 Storage	1	2	3	2	3
8.4 Communication	33	44	46	47	53
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	700	913	1011	1137	1275
10. Banking & Insurance	189	348	370	429	468
11. Real Estate, Ownership of dwellings & Business Services	310	375	390	407	424
12. Public Administration	172	245	260	342	341
13. Other Services	293	403	423	478	493
SUB-TOTAL TERTIARY	1854	2544	2731	3085	3319
14. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT(I+)	5587	6734	7365	7883	8564
15. POPULATION ('00)	367502	409541	417553	425351	432887
16. PER CAPITA NSDP (Rs.)	1520	1644	1764	1853	1978

APPENDIX 5.2 (Concl'd)

Net State Domestic Product of Karnataka at Factor Cost by  
Industry of Origin at Constant (1980-81) Prices, 1980-81,  
1985-86 to 1994-95

Industry	1985-86 to 1994-95					
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
					PRE	QE
1	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>I PRIMARY SECTOR</b>						
1. Agriculture	3253	3035	3627	3760	4090	4144
2. Forestry & Logging	78	81	80	81	82	86
3. Fishing	38	36	40	39	43	41
4. Mining & Quarrying	21	20	19	17	17	18
SUB-TOTAL PRIMARY	3390	3172	3766	3897	4232	4289
<b>II. SECONDARY SECTOR</b>						
5. Manufacturing	1538	1640	1839	1849	1946	2120
5.1 Registered	1152	1258	1382	1396	1488	1618
5.2 Un-registered	386	382	457	453	458	502
6. Construction	419	394	442	441	466	469
7. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	117	134	128	124	133	151
SUB-TOTAL SECONDARY	2074	2168	2409	2414	2545	2740
<b>III. TERTIARY SECTOR</b>						
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	318	333	378	409	468	483
8.1 Railways	14	13	16	13	12	12
8.2 Transport by other means	247	266	300	331	385	394
8.3 Storage	3	4	4	4	5	6
8.4 Communication	54	50	58	61	66	71
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	1406	1457	1652	1669	1778	1871
10. Banking & Insurance	558	619	643	653	739	813
11. Real Estate, Ownership of dwellings & Business Services	442	463	482	489	508	528
12. Public Administration	364	357	374	377	434	464
13. Other Services	495	553	569	612	645	704
SUB-TOTAL TERTIARY	3583	3782	4098	4209	4572	4863
14. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT(1+II+III)	9047	9122	10273	10520	11349	11892
15. POPULATION ('00)	440110	446969	454057	461325	468425	475396
16. PER CAPITA NSDP (Rs.)	2056	2041	2262	2280	2423	2501

PRE: Partially Revised Estimates

QE: Quick Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

## All-India wholesale price Index - 1984-85 to 1995-96

Base: 1981-82=100

Year	Primary Articles	All-Commo- dities	Percentage change over previous year/month	
			Primary Articles	All-Commodities
1984-85	125.5	120.1	6.18	6.47
1985-86	125.7	125.4	0.16	4.41
1986-87	137.1	132.7	9.07	5.82
1987-88	152.6	143.5	11.31	8.14
1988-89	160.1	154.3	4.91	7.53
1989-90	163.6	165.7	2.19	7.39
1990-91	184.9	182.7	13.02	10.26
1991-92	218.3	207.8	18.06	13.74
1992-93	234.6	228.7	7.47	10.06
1993-94	250.8	247.4	6.91	8.18
1994-95	283.2	274.7	12.92	11.03
1995-96 (April to Oct. 95)	302.0	302.7	6.63	10.19
April '95	296.3	288.4	1.37	1.23
May "	301.1	291.6	1.62	1.11
June "	300.4	292.6	-0.23	0.34
July "	302.7	294.2	0.77	0.55
August "	305.3	296.1	0.88	0.65
September "	306.8 (P)	296.7 (P)	0.49	0.20
October "	306.3 (P)	297.4 (P)	-1.63	0.24

Source: Economics Advisor's Office, Ministry of Industry,  
Government of India.

APPENDIX - 5.4

Wholesale Price Index Numbers of Agricultural Commodities in Karnataka, 1984-85 to 1995-96.

Base: 1981-82=100

Year	Index	Percentage change Over Previous year/month
1984-85	123	11.82
1985-86	130	5.69
1986-87	130	-
1987-88	153	17.69
1988-89	170	11.11
1989-90	177	4.12
1990-91	202	14.12
1991-92	245	21.29
1992-93	259	5.71
1993-94	268	3.47
1994-95	346	29.10
1995-96 (April to Nov.95)	376	8.67
April '95	379	1.61
May "	376	- 0.79
June "	378	0.53
July "	376	- 0.53
August "	384	2.13
September "	376	- 2.08
October "	369	- 1.86
November "	367	- 0.54

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bangalore.



APPENDIX - 5.5

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Commodities in  
Karnataka by Commodity Group/Month wise during 1995.

Base: 1981-82=100

Month	Cereals	Pulses	Oil seeds	Gur & sugar	Cotton	Condi- mer- an- Sp	Misce- llane- ous	All commo- dities
1. April 1995	327	374	310	226	404	289	610	379
2. May "	325	371	302	226	381	296	619	376
3. June "	334	413	320	222	359	312	599	378
4. July "	331	430	340	226	389	351	556	376
5. Aug. "	339	403	335	232	399	351	584	384
6. Sept. "	339	396	304	232	409	357	568	376
7. Oct. "	329	404	306	235	421	370	533	369
8. Nov. "	326	403	283	233	442	409	536	367

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

APPENDIX - 5.6

Consumer price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers in Karnataka 1984-85 to 1995-96

Year/Month	Index	Percentage variation over previous year/month
-----		
Base 1960 = 100		
1984-85	637.77	8.38
1985-86	673.78	5.64
1986-87	721.27	7.04
1987-88	786.25	9.01
1988-89	882.87	12.29
1989-90	933.75	5.76
1990-91	1012.63	8.45
1991-92	1220.60	20.54
1992-93	1334.50	9.33
1993-94	1411.00	5.73
1994-95	1558.31	10.44
1995-96	1714.88 *	10.05
-----		
1995	(Base = 1987-88 = 100)	
-----		
April 1995	194	1.04
May "	196	1.03
June "	200	2.04
July "	204	2.00
August "	205	0.49
Sept. "	204	-0.49
Oct. "	205	0.49
Nov. "	206	0.49
-----		

\* Eight months Average

Note : The above index is the average of 13 centres for the years 1984-85 to 1989-90, average of 10 centres for 1990-91, average of 15 centres for 1991-92 and average of 16 centres for subsequent years.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

APPENDIX - 5.7

Consumer Price Index Numbers for India & Karnataka 1994-95		Industrial Workers 1995-96.		
Month	India Base:1982=100		Karnataka * Base: 1987-88=100	
	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96
1. April	269	295	172	194
2. May	272	300	174	196
3. June	277	306	177	200
4. July	281	313	180	204
5. August	284	315	180	205
6. September	288	317	183	204
7. October	289	319	185	205
8. November	291	321	186	206
9. December	289	-	189	-
10. January	289	-	190	-
11. February	291	-	192	-
12. March	293	-	192	-

Note : Average of 16 centres  
(12 State series + 4 Central series)  
Source: i) Labour Bureau, Shimla.  
ii) Directorate of Economics and  
Statistics, Bangalore

APPENDIX - 5.8

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers  
in Karnataka 1994-1995 and 1995-96.

Centre	1994		1995		Percentage Change Nov over March	
	March	Nov.	March	Nov.	1994	1995
	<b>I. Central Series (Base: 1982=100)</b>					
1. Bangalore	261	284	295	314	8.81	6.44
2. Belgaum	271	300	311	341	10.70	9.65
3. Hubli-Dharwar	269	290	301	322	7.81	6.98
4. Mercara	253	286	288	319	13.04	10.76
<b>II. State Series (Base:1987-88=100)</b>						
5. Bellary	173	176	186	206	1.73	10.75
6. Bhadravathi	161	182	185	198	13.04	7.02
7. Davanagere	173	183	191	205	5.78	7.32
8. Dandeli	173	189	194	213	9.25	9.79
9. Gulburga	169	185	197	215	9.46	9.13
10. Harihar	166	177	185	199	6.63	7.57
1. Hassan	154	174	175	193	12.99	10.29
2. Mandya	171	187	191	210	9.36	9.95
3. Mangalore	167	178	187	189	6.59	1.07
4. Mysore	162	175	174	188	8.02	8.05
5. Raichur	175	194	199	220	10.86	10.55
6. Tumkur	151	165	168	182	9.27	8.33

Source: (i) Labour Bureau, Shimla.  
(ii) Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bangalore.

APPENDIX - 5.9

Consumer price Index Employees, India		Numbers for Urban Karnataka 1989-90				Non-Manual 1995-96
						Base: 1985=100
Year	All India	Karnataka				Average of four Centres.
		Bangalore	Gulbarga	Hubli-Dharwar	Mysore	
1989-90	146	147	147	148	150	148
1990-91	161	161	158	161	162	161
1991-92	183	182	182	183	185	183
1992-93	202	202	203	203	204	203
1993-94	216	216	212	217	217	216
1994-95	237	236	241	239	236	238
1995-96 (Upto May 95)	248	245	262	249	245	250
April 1995	247	243	259	248	243	248
May "	249	246	264	250	247	252
June "						
July "						
August "						
Sept. "						
October "						
Nov. "						

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

APPENDIX - 5.10

Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers  
1988-89 to 1995-96

Base: 1960-61 = 100

Year/Month	All-India		Karnaka	
	Food	General	Food	General
1988-89	774	708	762	714
1989-90	811	747	801	757
1990-91	869	803	812	781
1991-92	1048	958	1015	953
1992-93	1180	1076	1240	1143
1993-94	1214	1114	1146	1093
1994-95	1361	1247	1290	1223
1995-96 (Upto Oct.95)	1493	1368	1545	1434
April 1995	1420	1306	1494	1389
May "	1431	1316	1443	1356
June "	1455	1337	1469	1378
July "	1517	1387	1560	1447
August "	1539	1405	1608	1482
Sept. "	1547	1413	1636	1505
October "	1542	1411	1602	1483

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla.

APPENDIX -

Procurement and Public Distribution in Karnataka  
1992 to 1995

Item	Hundred tonnes			
	1992	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (upto Nov 95)
<b>1. Procurement</b>				
Rice (Kharif & Rabi)	1150	1330	1360	440
<b>2. Stock position as on 31st March 1995</b>				
a) Rice	9690	1330	1360	440
b) Wheat	-	-	-	-
<b>3. Off-take position</b>				
a) Rice	7554	8285	7001	6384
b) Wheat	2911	2950	2707	1453
c) Kerosene (K.L)	5716	5752	5807	3968
d) Sugar	2262	2279	2155	11456
e) Palmolein	336	27	0.92	6.55

Source: Food and Civil Supplies Department, Bangalore.

Appendix - 5.J

Procurement and Minimum Support		Statutory Prices				
1993-94 to 199		Rs./Quintal				
Commodity	Variety 1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	% change		
				1994-95 over 1993-94	1995-96 over 1994-95	
<b>I. Procurement Prices</b>						
1. Wheat	FAQ	350.00	360.00		2.86	
2. Paddy	Common	310.00	340.00	360.00	9.68	5.88
3. Coarse Cereals	FAQ	260.00	280.00		7.69	
<b>II. Minimum Support Prices</b>						
1. Barley	FAQ	275.00	285.00		3.64	
2. Gram	"	640.00	-	-	-	-
3. Arhar (Tur)	"	700.00	760.00	800.00	8.57	5.26
4. Moong	"	700.00	760.00	800.00	8.57	5.26
5. Urad	"	700.00	760.00	800.00	8.57	5.26
6. Toria	"	-	-	-	-	-
7. Rape & Mustard	"	810.00	830.00		2.47	
8. Groundnut	"	800.00	860.00	900.00	7.50	4.65
9. Soyabean	Black	525.00	570.00	600.00	8.57	5.26
10. Cotton (kapas)	H4	1050.00	1200.00	1350.00	14.29	12.50
<b>III. Statutory Minimum prices.</b>						
1. Sugarcane *	FAQ	32.50	42.50		30.77	
2. Copra	Milling	2150.00	2475.00		15.11	
3. Tobacco (F-2)	VFC-F2	-	-	-	-	-

\* For a recovery rate of 8.5 per cent

FAQ: Fair Average Quality

@ Including Central Bonus of Rs.25/- Per Quintal

Source: 1) Government of India, Economic Survey 1993-94.

2) G.O.No. FCS 15 RPR 94 dt. 11.10.94

3) Marketing Board.

4) Tobacco Board.



## Issue Prices in Fair Price Scheme 1981-82 to 1995-96.

Year	RICE			Wheat (all Varieties)	Coarse Grains	Rupees/Quintal	
	Common Variety	Fine	Super Fine			Kerosene (per- litre)	Palmolein (per Kg.)
1. 1981-82	175.00	187.00	202.00	145.00	117.00	1.80	N.A.
2. 1982-83	188.00	200.00	215.00	160.00	118.60	1.80	9.20
3. 1983-84	208.00	220.00	235.00	132.00	124.00	1.85	N.A.
4. 1984-85	217.00	224.00	229.00	172.00	130.00	2.25	12.30
5. 1985-86	231.00	243.00	258.00	190.00	130.00	2.44	14.00
6. 1986-87	266.00	234.00	251.00	195.00	132.00	2.35	14.00
7. 1987-88	270.00	315.00	315.00	220.00	135.00	N.A.	15.80
8. 1988-89	270.00	365.00	230.00	230.00	145.00	2.40	16.00
9. 1989-90	270.00	365.00	365.00	230.00	169.00	2.95	18.00
10. 1990-91	315.00	410.00	410.00	260.00	-	2.72	23.00
11. 1991-92	425.00	510.00	510.00	320.00	-	2.73	30.00
12. 1992-93	475.00	575.00	575.00	375.00	-	2.74	30.00
13. 1993-94	595.00	675.00	705.00	445.00	* 280.00 ** 285.00	2.74	30.00
14. 1994-95	595.00	675.00	705.00	445.00	* 280.00 ** 285.00	2.74	32.65
15. 1995-96 (Upto Nov.95)	595.00	675.00	705.00	445.00	-	2.74	32.65

\* Ragi

\*\* Jowar

Source: Food and Civil Supplies Department, Bangalore.

APPENDIX - 5.14

MOBILE FAIR PRICE DEPOTS

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Taluk covered under the Mobile F.P.D.	Wheather remote/ in-accessible/ Hilly
1.	Chickmagalur	Mudigere	Hilly and Remote
2.	"	N.R.Pura, Sringeri and Koppa	"
3.	Mysore	H.D. Kote	"
4.	"	Gundlupet	"
5.	"	Nanjangud	"
6.	"	Periyapatna	"
7.	"	Chamarajanagar	"
8.	"	Yelandur/Hunsur	"
9.	Dakshina Kannada	Belthangadi/Puttur	"
10.	Kodagu	Somwarpet	Hilly, Remote & Far flung areas
11.	"	Madikeri	"
12.	Raichur	Devadurga, Lingasugur Kustagi and Yelburga	Far flung and Remote areas

Source : Food and Civil Supplies Department, Bangalore.

APPENDIX - 5.15

/ITDP BLOCKS

SL. NO.	Name of the District	DPA Blocks
1.	Bidar	3
2.	Gulburga	8
3.	Raichur	4
4.	Bellary	5
5.	Chitradurga	6
6.	Tumkur	6
7.	Kolar	9
8.	Chickmagalur	1
9.	Dharwar	14
10.	Belgaum	4
11.	Bijapur	11
<b>Total</b>		<b>71</b>
<b>ITDP Blocks</b>		
1.	D. Kannada	8
2.	Mysore	8
3.	Chickmagalur	4
4.	Kodagu	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>23</b>

Source:- Food and Civil Supplies Department, Bangalore.

APPENDIX - 6.1

TRENDS IN REVENUE AND CAPITAL RECEIPTS IN TAMIL NADU

Rs. Crores

YEAR	State's Own Tax Revenues	Share in Central Taxes	Total Tax Receipts	Total Non-Tax Receipts	Total Revenue Receipts	Total Capital Receipts	Aggregate Receipts
1975-76	236.73	86.65	323.38	190.94	514.12	137.44	651.56
1976-77	269.25	91.54	360.79	198.32	559.11	163.17	722.20
1977-78	297.27	97.89	395.16	203.33	598.49	227.00	825.49
1978-79	334.00	106.30	440.30	248.25	688.55	236.71	925.24
1979-80	404.91	177.75	582.61	236.69	819.30	239.89	1059.19
1980-81	474.68	197.71	672.41	281.05	953.46	312.56	1256.02
1981-82	607.04	222.54	829.58	337.06	1166.64	281.54	1448.18
1982-83	674.11	240.08	914.19	366.47	1280.66	412.48	1693.14
1983-84	759.51	271.15	1030.66	458.79	1489.45	454.29	1943.74
1984-85	909.39	298.88	1208.27	531.63	1739.90	674.76	2414.66
1985-86	1075.58	555.99	1431.57	581.54	2013.11	1183.76	3196.87
1986-87	1205.98	403.73	1609.71	674.42	2284.13	659.49	2943.62
1987-88	1414.66	451.11	1865.77	691.12	2556.89	921.59	3478.48
1988-89	1698.78	498.51	2197.45	766.12	2963.57	826.44	3789.71
1989-90	1932.24	632.90	2565.14	771.34	3336.48	1999.70	4436.24
1990-91	2332.12	660.35	2992.47	899.71	3892.18	1117.92	5010.10
1991-92	2900.20	782.07	3682.27	1093.19	4775.46	1432.21	6207.67
1992-93	3097.81	931.97	4029.78	1391.88	5421.66	1604.19	7025.85
1993-94	3812.34	1017.40	4829.75	1494.90	6324.65	1728.65	8053.27
(Accounts)							
1994-95							
(R.E.)	4408.52	1135.93	5544.45	1920.42	7464.86	1838.76	9303.62
1995-96							
(B.E.)	5115.95	1430.51	6555.46	2324.50	8879.97	1727.99	10607.95

R.E: Revised Estimates

B.E: Budget Estimates.

APPENDIX 6.2

TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT AND NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE  
IN KARNATAKA

Rs. crores

Year	Development Expenditure	Development Expdr as % of Total Expenditure	Non-Development Expenditure	Non-Devpt. Expenditure as % of Total Expdr.	Aggregate Expenditure
1975-76	466.24	72.10	180.00	27.90	646.24
1976-77	509.97	71.80	200.73	28.00	710.70
1977-78	553.02	68.40	255.32	31.60	808.34
1978-79	658.50	71.60	261.33	28.40	919.83
1979-80	892.27	72.00	303.25	28.00	1082.38
1980-81	779.13	69.30	394.68	30.70	1286.95
1981-82	1011.15	71.80	397.51	28.20	1408.66
1982-83	1233.69	70.90	505.42	29.10	1739.11
1983-84	1364.21	69.00	612.86	31.00	1977.10
1984-85	1664.72	64.00	930.82	36.00	2595.54
1985-86	1916.85	66.20	977.27	33.80	2894.12
1986-87	2215.18	72.20	853.80	27.80	3068.98
1987-88	2424.96	70.60	1011.35	29.40	3436.51
1988-89	2606.68	69.00	1171.55	31.00	3778.23
1989-90	3032.00	68.90	1378.15	31.10	4410.15
1990-91	3533.08	71.00	1445.64	29.00	4978.72
1991-92	4504.64	72.10	1743.57	27.90	6248.25
1992-93	5017.04	70.84	2064.63	29.16	7081.67
1993-94	5804.37	71.98	2259.66	28.02	8064.93
(A/cs)					
1994-95	6510.99	70.19	2765.10	29.81	9276.09
(RE)					
1995-96					
(BE)	7656.20	70.50	3203.38	29.50	10859.58

R.E: Revised Estimates                      B.E : Budget Estimates

APPENDIX 6.3 (continued)

DEVELOPMENT AND NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE, KARNATAKA, 1993-94 - 1995-96: REVENUE, CAPITAL AND LOANS.

Rs. crores

Category of Expenditure	1993-94 (Accounts)				1994-95 (R.E.)				1995-96 (B.E.)			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
1. DEVELOPMENT												
A. Physical Development	1800.90	1112.83	332.29	3246.02	2252.29	954.42	276.98	3483.69	2734.61	1041.25	223.59	3999.45
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	589.12	10.34	26.21	625.67	635.82	26.26	18.07	680.15	959.03	25.36	19.98	1004.37
2. Industrial Development	440.72	-	-	440.72	567.49	-	-	567.49	655.93	-	-	655.93
3. General Economic Services	47.21	0.38	3.31	50.90	59.24	0.77	0.10	60.11	60.67	0.82	1.00	62.49
4. Water and Power Development	61.18	-	261.53	322.71	161.81	-	231.72	393.53	111.86	-	180.81	292.67
5. Industry and Minerals	190.72	34.02	41.24	265.98	240.55	40.29	27.09	307.93	281.06	59.76	21.80	362.62
6. Transport and Communication	135.79	130.06	-	265.85	201.37	94.15	-	295.52	186.43	102.69	-	289.12
B. SOCIAL SERVICES (OF WHICH)	2378.50	52.06	127.79	2558.35	2857.68	87.91	81.71	3027.30	3432.54	111.70	112.51	3656.75
7. Education, Sports, Art & Culture	1278.12	9.06	0.30	1287.48	1534.88	14.90	0.30	1550.08	1775.46	7.81	0.30	1783.57
8. Medical & Public Health, Family Welfare, Water Supply & Sanitation	509.80	10.25	38.62	558.67	651.32	12.23	35.83	699.38	795.55	31.56	55.07	882.18
9. Social Security and Welfare including SC/ST/OBCs	384.74	22.50	-	407.24	432.07	41.66	0.10	473.83	490.31	43.99	0.10	534.40
10. Housing & Urban Development	65.29	9.54	88.87	163.70	107.55	18.08	45.48	171.11	190.07	27.51	57.04	274.62
11. Information and Publicity	12.51	0.18	-	12.69	11.74	0.45	-	12.19	11.06	0.25	-	11.31
				0.00								
DEVELOPMENT TOTAL (A+B)	4179.40	1164.89	460.08	5804.37	5109.97	1042.33	358.69	6510.99	6167.15	1152.95	336.10	7656.20

APPENDIX 6.3 (concluded)

DEVELOPMENT AND NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE, KARNATAKA, 1993-94 - 1995-96: REVENUE, CAPITAL AND LOANS.

Rs.crores

Category of Expenditure	1993-94 (Accounts)				1994-95 (R.E.)				1995-96 (B.E.)			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
<b>II. NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE</b>												
a. Revenue Expenditure under General Services	1904.92	0.00	0.00	1904.92	2394.11	0.00	0.00	2394.11	2772.79	0.00	0.00	2772.79
(i) Organs of the State	73.76	-	-	73.76	126.93	-	-	126.93	119.91	-	-	119.91
(ii) Fiscal Services	130.64	-	-	130.64	201.84	-	-	201.84	187.38	-	-	187.38
and												
785.36	785.36	-	-	785.36	975.46	-	-	975.46	1189.53	-	-	1189.53
478.72	478.72	-	-	478.72	582.10	-	-	582.10	685.26	-	-	685.26
436.44	436.44	-	-	436.44	507.78	-	-	507.78	590.71	-	-	590.71
b. Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions	123.93	0.00	0.00	123.93	147.63	0.00	0.00	147.63	153.69	0.00	0.00	153.69
c. Capital Expenditure	-	22.97	207.84	230.81	0.00	25.48	197.88	223.36	0.00	30.02	246.88	276.90
(i) General Services	-	22.97	-	22.97	-	25.48	-	25.48	-	30.02	-	30.02
(ii) Discharge of Internal Debt (Net)	-	-	12.30	12.30	-	-	17.11	17.11	-	-	17.36	17.36
(iii) Repayment of loans to GOI	-	-	184.54	184.54	-	-	170.14	170.14	-	-	210.01	210.01
(iv) Loans and Adv. to Govt. servants and Misc. loans	-	-	11.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	10.63	10.63	-	-	19.51	19.51
<b>NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE: TOTAL (a+b+c)</b>	<b>2028.85</b>	<b>22.97</b>	<b>207.84</b>	<b>2259.66</b>	<b>2541.74</b>	<b>25.48</b>	<b>197.88</b>	<b>2765.10</b>	<b>2926.48</b>	<b>30.02</b>	<b>246.88</b>	<b>3203.38</b>
<b>AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE : (I) + (II)</b>	<b>6208.25</b>	<b>1187.86</b>	<b>667.92</b>	<b>8064.03</b>	<b>7651.71</b>	<b>1067.81</b>	<b>556.57</b>	<b>9276.09</b>	<b>9093.63</b>	<b>1182.97</b>	<b>582.98</b>	<b>10859.58</b>
Development Expenditure as percent of Total Expenditure				71.98				70.19				70.50
Per Capita Development Expenditure												

R.E. : Revised Estimates

B.E. : Budget Estimates

\* Miscellaneous Capital Receipts. Rs.2.00 crores loan - General Financial Trading

Institutions has been included under other General Economic Services.

Source: Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 1994-95, Government of Karnataka.

APPENDIX (continued)  
Plan Expenditure / Outlay by Sector / Programme

Rs. crores

Heads of Development	Seventh	Eighth	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan
	(Approved	(Approved	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
	Expendi-	Outlay)	(Accts)	(Accts)	(R.E)	(B.E)
	ture	(1992-97)				
	(1985-90)					
<b>A</b>	<b>ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>					
1.	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES					
	1. Crop Husbandry	97.35	163.00	24.82	36.15	38.90
	2. Soil & Water Conservation	56.20	145.82	19.15	24.25	19.27
	3. Animal Husbandry	22.35	117.84	11.27	14.20	28.65
	4. Dairy Development	11.17	32.71	3.15	5.11	5.54
	5. Fisheries	15.23	43.00	8.73	7.63	12.04
	6. Forestry & Wild Life	75.93	206.76	36.35	51.46	50.43
	7. Food, Storage & Warehousing	0.43	1.00	1.75	1.52	0.20
	8. Agril. Research & Education	14.79	72.07	0.70	18.21	16.37
	9. Investment in Agricultural			10.08		
	Financial Institutions	17.56	36.40	7.27	7.17	8.33
	10. Marketing & Quality Control	0.34	81.90	0.08	0.52	0.40
	11. Co-operation *	64.69	1.50	23.80	11.59	19.49
	TOTAL: I (1 to 11)	376.04	902.00	147.15	177.81	199.62
						240.45
<b>II</b>	<b>RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>					
12.	Spl. Programmes for Rural Devp.					
a)	II.R.D.P & Allied Programmes	74.51	116.15	9.66	19.01	32.26
b)	DPAP (including State DPAP)	30.59	35.00	5.77	8.56	11.20
c)	Int. Rural Energy Programme	1.54	5.50	1.40	1.46	1.56
13.	National Rural Employmnt Pro-					
	gramme (includes REGS & RLEGP)-					
	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY)	167.19	133.90	28.51	43.45	77.16
14.	Land Reforms	4.36	4.05	0.92	0.67	0.71
15.	Other Programmes of Rural Develop-					
	ment (Anthyodaya, 100 Wells & CRT&TC)	17.21	17.05	34.08	37.42	78.07
16.	Community Development (includes					
	Grants to ZPs)	84.82	121.35	0.17	0.21	1.90
	TOTAL: II (12 to 16)	380.22	433.00	80.51	110.78	202.86
						211.16
<b>III</b>	<b>SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME</b>					
17.	Hyderabad-Karnataka Development					
	Programme (including MADP & BADP)		575.00	85.46	106.80	71.00
	Total (III)	0.00	575.00	85.46	106.80	71.00
						100.00

\* Excludes Consumer Protection Scheme.



Plan Expenditure by Minor Sector / Programme

Rs. crores

Heads of Development	Eighth Plan (Approved) (1992-97)	Annual Plan (Accts.) (1992-97)	Annual Plan (Accts.) (1993-94)	Annual Plan (B.E.) (1995-96)	
				1995	1996
<b>IV IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL</b>					
18. Major & Medium Irrig. Projects	531.07	1936.09	287.49	445.12	428.82
19. Minor Irrigation	191.46	306.91	50.40	60.12	56.45
20. Command Area Development (CADA)	47.82	130.00	12.41	16.15	14.92
21. Flood Control Projects (including Anti-Sea Erosion, etc.,)	3.23	11.00	5.85	11.05	9.06
<b>TOTAL:IV (18 to 21)</b>	<b>773.58</b>	<b>2384.00</b>	<b>356.15</b>	<b>532.44</b>	<b>509.25</b>
<b>V ENERGY</b>					
22. Power					
i.) Generation (KPC)	495.56	1863.77	340.84	361.76	305.00
ii.) Transmission & Distribution (KEB)	384.89	1161.09	246.47	321.88	298.17
23. Non-conventional Sources of Energy	3.25	16.14	0.48	14.92	8.61
<b>TOTAL:V (22 to 23)</b>	<b>883.70</b>	<b>3041.00</b>	<b>587.79</b>	<b>698.56</b>	<b>611.78</b>
<b>VI INDUSTRY AND MINERALS</b>					
24. Village & Small Scale Industries	169.11	756.31	66.85	66.72	111.71
25. Major & Medium Industries (other than SSI) (including KSBPE)	185.18	224.19	48.87	100.41	49.98
26. Mining: Mineral Exploration	1.00	3.50	0.07	0.17	0.42
<b>TOTAL:VI (24 to 26)</b>	<b>355.29</b>	<b>984.00</b>	<b>115.79</b>	<b>167.30</b>	<b>162.11</b>
<b>VII TRANSPORT</b>					
27. Ports and Light Houses	9.81	17.50	5.64	8.69	9.20
28. Roads and Bridges	139.92	329.90	88.98	105.97	114.50
29. Road Transport	93.77	98.00	24.92	71.06	3.35
30. a) Pollution Control - (MV Department)	0.12	2.00	0.02	0.52	0.51
b) Inland Water Transport	0.39	0.60	0.08	0.00 *	0.17
<b>TOTAL:VII (27 to 30)</b>	<b>244.01</b>	<b>448.00</b>	<b>119.64</b>	<b>186.24</b>	<b>127.73</b>
<b>VIII SCIENCE, TECH. AND ENVIRONMENT</b>					
31. Scientific Research (inc. S&T)	3.12	8.00	1.58	1.96	2.87
32. Ecology & Environment	0.77	3.00	0.65	0.75	3.34
<b>TOTAL:IX (31 to 32)</b>	<b>3.89</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>6.21</b>

\* Rs.0.13 lakhs

APPENDIX - 6 (continued)  
Plan Expenditure / Outlays by Sector / Programme

		Rs. Crores					
Heads of Development	Seventh Plan	Eighth Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan		
	(1985-90)	(Approved Outlay) (1992-97)	(1993-94)	(1994-95)	(1995-96)	(R.E) (B.E)	
<b>IX GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>							
33. Secretariat Economic Services	3.15	3.60	0.62	0.53	1.03	1.20	
34. Tourism	5.53	69.01	2.69	4.36	5.97	6.00	
35. Survey & Statistics	1.08	3.35	0.41	0.39	1.00	1.08	
36. Other General Economic Services							
a) Legal Metrology	0.13	0.75		0.25	0.35	0.45	
b) Other-District Level Sub-Plan	10.85	20.50	0.99	0.21	0.38	3.87	
c) Modernisation of Administration	0.91	3.50					
<b>TOTAL: X (33 to 36)</b>	<b>21.65</b>	<b>100.71</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>8.73</b>	<b>12.60</b>	
<b>TOTAL: A. ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>	<b>3038.38</b>	<b>8878.71</b>	<b>1499.43</b>	<b>1988.38</b>	<b>1899.29</b>	<b>2557.54</b>	
<b>B. SOCIAL SERVICES</b>							
<b>X Education, Sports, Art &amp; Culture</b>							
37. General Education	129.86	905.55	114.71	169.55	203.92	287.97	
38. Technical Education	5.62	50.00	4.97	7.10	18.94	19.00	
39. Art & Culture	12.74	45.15	6.86	9.72	11.60	11.25	
40. Sports & Youth Services	5.51	26.30	4.57	6.35	9.80	13.63	
<b>Total: X (37 to 40)</b>	<b>153.73</b>	<b>1027.00</b>	<b>131.11</b>	<b>192.72</b>	<b>244.26</b>	<b>331.85</b>	
<b>XI HEALTH</b>							
41. Medical and Public Health	153.79	342.00	63.21	69.25	88.19	124.72	
<b>Total: (XI)</b>	<b>153.79</b>	<b>342.00</b>	<b>63.21</b>	<b>69.25</b>	<b>88.19</b>	<b>124.72</b>	
<b>XII WATER SUPPLY, HOUSING &amp; URBAN</b>							
42. Water Supply	276.79	625.00	107.03	122.79	169.51	215.55	
43. Housing (incl. Police Housing Jail Buildings & HBA)	161.49	706.00	68.66	192.30	179.09	150.18	
44. Urban Development	17.44	83.00	13.13	16.56	23.20	108.91	
<b>Total: (XII)</b>	<b>455.72</b>	<b>1414.00</b>	<b>188.82</b>	<b>331.65</b>	<b>371.80</b>	<b>474.64</b>	
<b>XIII INFORMATION &amp; PUBLICITY</b>							
45. Information & Publicity	8.33	14.00	3.06	4.69	3.25	3.25	
<b>Total: (XIII)</b>	<b>8.33</b>	<b>14.00</b>	<b>3.06</b>	<b>4.69</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>3.25</b>	

APPENDIX - 6. (continued)  
Plan Expenditure / Outlays by Minor / Programme

		Rs. Crores					
Heads of Development	Seventh	Eighth	Annual	Annual	Annual		
	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan	Plan		
	(Approved)	(Approved)	(1993-94)	(1994-95)	(1995-96)		
	Expendi-	Outlay)	(Accts)	(R.E.)	(B.E)		
	ture	(1992-97)					
	(1985-90)						
XIV WELFARE OF SC, ST & OBCs							
46. Welfare of SCs, STs & Other Backward Classes	71.32	250.00	78.23	144.74	105.60	142.72	
Total: (XIV)	71.32	250.00	78.23	143.28	98.82	137.44	
XV LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE							
47. i. Labour & Labour Employment	16.08	26.71	3.05	3.09	6.85	7.95	
iii. Special Employment Scheme							
Stipendiary Employment Scheme	26.37	10.29	6.80	1.28	-	-	
TOTAL : (XV)	42.45	37.00	9.85	4.37	6.85	7.95	
XVI SOCIAL WELFARE & NUTRITION							
48. Social Security & Welfare	55.54	125.50	20.95	18.64	31.55	39.75	
49. (a) Nutrition	183.39	57.50	9.04	10.04	14.08	36.36	
(b) Consumer Protection		9.29	0.14	1.19	2.68	2.68	
Total: (XVI)	238.93	192.29	30.13	29.87	48.31	78.79	
XVII OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES							
50. Fire Protection	0.97	4.62	0.80	0.00 *	0.75	1.00	
Total: (XVII)	0.97	4.62	0.80	0.00	0.75	1.00	
Total: B: SOCIAL SERVICES	1125.24	3280.91	505.21	775.83	862.23	1159.64	
C. GENERAL SERVICES							
51. Stationery & Printing	1.96	6.00	0.98	1.19	0.31	1.81	
52. Public Works - Administrative Buildings	52.23	133.00	27.33	31.54	42.71	38.09	
53. Training - ATI, Mysore		1.38	-	-	0.20	0.20	
54. Administrational Justice		-	-	-	-	1.00	
TOTAL: C: GENERAL SERVICES	54.19	140.38	28.31	32.73	43.22	41.10	
TOTAL - STATE PLAN OUTLAY (A+B+C)	4217.81	12300.00	2032.95	2796.94	2804.74	3758.28	

\* Negligible

APPENDIX 6.4 (Concluded)  
Plan Expenditure / Outlays by Minor Sector / Project

Heads of Development	Rs. Crores					
	Seventh Plan Expenditure (1985-90)	Eighth Plan (Approved Outlay) (1992-97)	Annual Plan (Accts) (1992-93)	Annual Plan (R.E.) (1993-94)	Annual Plan (B.E.) (1994-95)	Annual Plan (B.E.) (1995-96)
... pending approval	306.53		192.68	209.62	250.00	300.00
...	962.61		385.16	457.15	695.84	889.93
<b>TOTAL DEVELOPMENT OUTLAY: (A TO E)</b>	<b>5486.95</b>	<b>12300.00</b>	<b>2610.79</b>	<b>3463.71</b>	<b>3750.58</b>	<b>4948.51</b>
F. Western Ghat Development	34.81		7.91	9.65	10.24	15.03
<b>GRAND TOTAL : (A TO F)</b>	<b>5521.76</b>	<b>12300.00</b>	<b>2618.70</b>	<b>3473.36</b>	<b>3760.82</b>	<b>4963.51</b>

Note: The total Seventh Plan Expenditure is arrived at after deducting Rs.38.96 crores anticipated savings with ZPs in the year 1987-88.

Source: 1. Details of Provisions for Plan Schemes, 1987-88 to 1992-93, 1993-94 & 1994 and 1995-96, Finance Department, Government of Karnataka.

2. A Picture of Karnataka Budget, Finance Department, Government of Karnataka.

APPENDIX - 6.

Expenditure on Annual Plans, Centrally Sponsored & Central Plan Scheme: Irrigation Projects Pending Approval And on Ghats Development For 1974-75 to 1992-93 And Outlays For 1993-94 & 1994-95. Rs.Crores.

Year	State Plan	Centrally Sponsored & Central Plan Schemes (GOI)share	Irrigation Projects Pending Approval	Water Ghats Development	Total (col. 2 to 5) Outlay	Per-Capita Expenditure/Outlay (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1974-75	120.93	17.27	10.68	0.30	149.19	48.00
1975-76	170.52	23.02	13.49	0.24	207.27	65.00
1976-77	221.52	28.72	16.34	1.10	267.68	82.00
1977-78	232.33	32.42	16.94	1.08	282.77	85.00
1978-79	277.91	39.95	24.12	1.18	343.16	101.00
1979-80	321.74	40.61	27.00	1.56	396.91	115.00
1980-81	359.43	53.79	25.13	1.94	470.28	126.00
1981-82	456.60	59.14	25.55	1.77	543.06	141.17
1982-83	525.89	87.99	35.43	2.22	651.53	165.76
1983-84	631.77	95.57	39.51	3.21	770.06	195.91
1984-85	706.80	143.32	54.41	3.73	908.26	226.29
1985-86	693.32	188.36	66.03	4.01	951.72	232.39
1986-87	792.54	181.94	66.28	5.95	1050.71	251.64
1987-88	779.71	193.27	49.12	7.81	1029.91	242.13
1988-89	883.40	215.37	55.17	8.10	1161.94	268.42
1989-90	1029.57	183.77	73.93	8.94	1296.21	294.52
1990-91	1301.93	264.35	89.09	9.47	1664.84	372.47
1991-92	1774.53	277.96	131.13	9.53	2193.15	483.01
1992-93	2032.95	390.48	192.68	7.91	2624.02	564.31
1993-94	2796.95	457.69	209.62	9.65	3473.91	736.00
1994-95	2804.74	695.90	250.00	10.24	3760.88	785.15
(RE)						
1995-96	3758.28	300.00	15.30	4963.51	4963.51	1021.30
(BE)						

R.E: Revised Estimates, B.E: Budget Estimates.

- Sources: 1.Details of Provisions For Plan Schemes (old Issues & 1994-95 Finance Department, Government of Karnataka.  
2. A Picture of Karnataka Budget, 1993-94 Finance Deptt.  
3. Per-Capita Outlay is worked out using the Estimates of Population 1981-2000 of Central Statistical organisation (1993).

APPENDIX-6.6 (continued)  
Minimum Needs Programme: Expenditure \ Outlay

Programme	Rs.Lakhs											
	Seventh Plan			1990-91			1991-92			Eighth Plan		
	State	CSS/CPS	Total	State	CSS/CPS	Total	State	CSS/CPS	Total	State	CSS/CPS	Total
	Plan	(GOI Share)		Plan	(GOI Share)		Plan	(GOI Share)		Plan	(GOI Share)	
Education	5368	0	5368	580	-	580	2593		2593	7493	-	7493
2. Domestic Cooking Energy!												
a) Improved Chullahs	-	-	-	0		0	-	-	-	527	-	527
b) Rural Fuelwood Plantation!	449	450	899	115	115	230	461	0	461	700	700	1400
3. Rural Roads	4944	0	4944	1562	-	1562	2154		2154	12000	-	12000
4. Elementary Education	4681	720	5401	1944	1058	3002	3983	1810	5793	64200	7457	71657
5. Adult Education	793	1424	2217	152	572	724	318	301	619	1870	411	2281
6. Rural Health												
(includes IPP)	4274	3597	7871	1851	-	1851	2175	0	2175	13050	-	13050
7. Rural Water Supply	10249	10302	20551	1941	1887	3828	3279	2274	5553	33750	19360	53110
8. Rural Sanitation	21	23	44	54	2	56	1	0	1	500	1500	2000
9. Rural Housing	8440	0	8440	1935	-	1935	1052		1052	46920	-	46920
	1136	0	1136	329	-	329	592		592	4440	-	4440
(SNP, MM & Subsidised												
Foodgrains for poor)	18283	78	18361	825	-	825	1105		1105	5750	-	5750
12. Consumer Protection	-	-	-	29	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>58638</b>	<b>16594</b>	<b>75232</b>	<b>11317</b>	<b>3634</b>	<b>14951</b>	<b>17713</b>	<b>4385</b>	<b>22098</b>	<b>191200</b>	<b>29428</b>	<b>220628</b>

APPENDIX-6.6 (concluded)  
Minimum Needs Programme: Expenditure \ Outlay

Rs. Lakhs.

Programme	1992-93			1993-94 (Accounts)			1994-95 (RE)			1995-96 (BE)		
	State	CSS/CPS	Total	State	CSS/CPS	Total	State	CSS/CPS	Total	State	CSS/CPS	Total
	Plan	(GOI		Plan	(GOI		Plan	(GOI		Plan	(GOI	
	Share)	Share)		Share)	Share)		Share)	Share)		Share)	Share)	
1. Rural Electrification	8290.00	0.00	8290.00	5259.18	0.00	5259.18	6034.63	0.00	6034.63	3380.00	0.00	3380.00
2. Rural Domestic Cooking Energy												
Rural Domestic Cooking Energy	0.00	66.12	66.12	148.72	0.00	148.72	56.00	120.50	176.50	54.00	100.00	154.00
Rural Domestic Cooking Energy (includes IPP)	615.50	0.00	615.50	258.25	258.21	516.46	310.00	200.00	510.00	315.00	225.00	540.00
Rural Domestic Cooking Energy (SNP, MMS & Subsidised)	1855.65	0.00	1855.65	2012.82	0.00	2012.82	1785.86	0.00	1785.86	1502.27	0.00	1502.27
Rural Domestic Cooking Energy (Foodgrains for poor)	6239.00	829.00	7068.00	11046.69	0.00	11046.69	11863.65	0.00	11863.65	18292.91	0.00	18292.91
3. Adult Education	664.80	55.83	720.63	695.43	0.00	695.43	853.37	0.00	853.37	718.63	0.00	718.63
4. Rural Health												
Rural Health (includes IPP)	149.61	0.00	149.61	3600.00	0.00	3600.00	3614.49	0.00	3614.49	3619.77	0.00	3619.77
5. Rural Water Supply	4025.00	2251.00	6276.00	5177.72	3339.13	8516.85	8577.48	3274.50	11851.98	10203.99	5133.04	15337.63
6. Rural Sanitation	8.00	0.00	8.00	259.03	126.10	385.13	1670.19	274.00	1944.19	2262.69	2000.00	4262.69
7. Rural Housing	4764.00	0.00	4764.00	6747.55	0.00	6747.55	5883.00	0.00	5883.00	4739.00	0.00	4739.00
8. Environmental												
Improvement of Slums	727.00	0.00	727.00	912.00	0.00	912.00	747.00	0.00	747.00	759.00	0.00	759.00
9. Nutrition												
SNP, MMS & Subsidised												
Foodgrains for poor	1031.00	0.00	1031.00	1124.02	0.00	1124.02	1408.10	0.00	1408.10	3635.77	0.00	3635.77
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>28369.56</b>	<b>3201.95</b>	<b>31571.51</b>	<b>37241.41</b>	<b>3723.44</b>	<b>40964.85</b>	<b>42803.77</b>	<b>3869.00</b>	<b>46672.77</b>	<b>49483.03</b>	<b>7458.04</b>	<b>59941.67</b>

Note: \* Including Est. of new A.N.M.

@ 1993-94 as per Budget Estimates.

APPENDIX - 6.7 *Contd*

Zilla Parishad Sector Outlay By District 1987-88.

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District	Rs. Lakhs								
	1987-88			1988-89			1989-90		
	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total
1. Bangalore	511	384	895	499	366	865	518	438	956
2. Bangalore Rural	1069	649	1718	1074	620	1694	1223	822	2045
3. Chitradurga	1150	731	1881	1197	756	1953	1319	947	2266
4. Kolar	1348	806	2154	1346	849	2195	1497	1090	2587
5. Shimoga	952	686	1638	1132	728	1860	1273	933	2206
6. Tunkur	1342	735	2077	1405	803	2208	1556	1035	2591
7. Mysore	1661	1017	2678	1693	1131	2824	1828	1302	3130
8. Chickmagalur	806	452	1258	793	516	1309	892	619	1511
9. Dakshina Kannada	1204	842	2046	1208	985	2193	1335	1069	2404
10. Hassan	998	554	1552	1075	613	1688	1183	750	1933
11. Kodagu	441	302	743	441	340	781	521	384	905
12. Mandya	985	543	1528	993	520	1513	1064	636	1700
13. Belgaum	1466	1232	2698	1680	1296	2976	1887	1338	3225
14. Bijapur	1502	1034	2536	1678	1048	2726	1832	1161	2993
15. Dharwad	1646	1188	2834	1734	1240	2974	1939	1402	3341
16. Uttar Kannada	822	554	1376	949	587	1536	995	673	1668
17. Gulbarga	1428	893	2321	1686	982	2668	1899	1118	3017
18. Bellary	919	606	1525	1059	635	1694	1185	747	1932
19. Bidar	698	475	1173	878	512	1390	997	569	1566
20. Raichur	1121	733	1854	1458	790	2248	1564	942	2506
<b>Total (20 Districts)</b>	<b>22069</b>	<b>14416</b>	<b>36485</b>	<b>23978</b>	<b>15317</b>	<b>39295</b>	<b>26507</b>	<b>17975</b>	<b>44482</b>



APPENDIX - 6.7 (continued)  
Zilla Parishad Schemes for Outlay By District 1977-78 to 1995-96

Rs.lakhs

District	1990-91			1991-92		
	State	Centre	Total	Centre	Total	
1. Bangalore	593	678	1271	738	895	1633
2. Bangalore Rural	1358	1086	2444	1649	1322	2971
3. Chitradurga	1544	1497	3041	1928	1945	3873
4. Kolar	1636	1483	3119	2046	2040	4086
5. Shimoga	1338	1239	2577	1651	1512	3163
6. Tumkur	1726	1567	3293	2157	1953	4110
7. Mysore	1955	1859	3814	2400	2442	4842
8. Chickmagalur	1047	875	1922	1232	1169	2401
9. Dakshina kannada	1537	1308	2845	1844	1675	3519
10. Hassan	1222	1099	2321	1482	1454	2936
11. Kodagu	584	439	1023	675	627	1302
12. Mandya	1234	873	2107	1498	1088	2586
13. Belgaum	2077	1712	3789	2549	2127	4676
14. Bijapur	2125	1721	3846	2537	2010	4547
15. Dharwad	2047	1835	3882	2511	2097	4608
16. Uttar Kannada	1065	730	1795	1299	1067	2366
17. Gulbarga	2022	1841	3863	2405	2261	4666
18. Bellary	1259	1105	2364	1553	1317	2870
19. Bidar	1173	797	1970	1462	966	2428
20. Raichur	1771	1471	3242	2130	1790	3920
<b>Total (20 Districts)</b>	<b>29313</b>	<b>25215</b>	<b>54528</b>	<b>35746</b>	<b>31757</b>	<b>67503</b>

AF  
Zilla Parish -6.7 (Continued)  
ay By District 1987 to 1995-96

Rs. lakhs.

District	1992-93			1993-94		
	St.	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total
1. Bangalore	841	852	1656	1213	983	2196
2. Bangalore Rural	1749	1258	3007	2100	1360	3460
3. Chitradurga	1993	1745	3738	2575	1975	4550
4. Kolar	2135	2121	4256	2648	2207	4855
5. Shimoga	1655	1493	3148	2221	1635	3856
6. Tumkur	2373	2027	4400	2876	2027	4903
7. Mysore	2467	2119	4586	3156	2343	5499
8. Chickmagalur	1335	945	2280	1767	1037	2804
9. Dakshina Kannada	1952	1559	3511	2513	1740	4253
10. Hassan	1685	1077	2762	2082	1186	3268
11. Kodagu	674	552	1226	897	624	1521
12. Mandya	1575	1080	2655	1915	1154	3069
13. Belgaum	2631	2006	4637	3299	2179	5478
14. Bijapur	2642	1891	4533	3225	2066	5291
15. Dharwad	2544	2092	4636	3149	2217	5366
16. Uttar Kannada	1352	1017	2369	1597	1125	2722
17. Gulbarga	2484	1896	4380	3165	2130	5295
18. Bellary	1772	1292	3064	2269	1422	3691
19. Bidar	1454	998	2452	1732	1033	2765
20. Raichur	2156	1561	3717	2698	1787	4485
Lumpsum				34		34
<b>Total (20 Districts)</b>	<b>37432</b>	<b>29581</b>	<b>67013</b>	<b>47131</b>	<b>32230</b>	<b>79361</b>

APPENDIX - 6.7 (Contd.)  
Zilla Parishad Outlay By District 1994-95 to 1995-96

Rs. lakhs

District	1994-95			1995-96		
	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total
1. Bangalore	1392	1076	2468	1650	1299	2949
2. Bangalore Rural	2390	1639	4029	2874	2050	4924
3. Chitradurga	2960	2980	5940	3453	2613	6066
4. Kolar	3050	3546	6596	3462	3574	7036
5. Shimoga	2567	1784	4351	2949	2283	5232
6. Tumkur	3276	2994	6270	3691	3222	6913
7. Mysore	3609	2867	6476	4258	2917	7175
8. Chickmagalur	2035	1421	3456	2291	1454	3745
9. Dakshina Kannada	2879	2025	4904	3225	2162	5387
10. Hassan	2362	1177	3539	2738	1395	4133
11. Kodagu	1031	646	1677	1152	898	2050
12. Mahdy	2178	1420	3598	2555	1555	4110
13. Belgaum	3746	2405	6151	4612	3361	7973
14. Bijapur	3676	3178	6854	4229	3297	7526
15. Dharwad	3607	3659	7266	4143	3852	7995
16. Uttar Kannada	1802	1224	3026	2089	1691	3780
17. Gulbarga	3624	3445	7069	4044	3170	7214
18. Bellary	2586	2320	4906	2883	2865	5748
19. Bidar	1974	1551	3525	2200	1695	3895
20. Raichur	3070	2090	5160	3502	2678	6180
Lumpsum						
<b>Total (20 Districts)</b>	<b>53814</b>	<b>43447</b>	<b>97261</b>	<b>62000</b>	<b>48031</b>	<b>110031</b>

APPENDIX 6.8 (continued)

Zilla Parishad Sector Outlay for Heads of Development  
1987-88 to 1988-89 to 1989-90

Rs. Lakhs

Head of Development	1987-88			1988-89			1989-90		
	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total
<b>A. ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>									
1. Agriculture & Allied Services (Including Co-Operation)	2975	1621	4596	3633	1579	5212	4132	1955	6087
2. Rural Development	6173	6124	12297	6419	5816	12235	7631	6843	14474
3. Special Area Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	758	-	758	920	452	1372	991	476	1467
5. Energy	21	-	21	87	-	87	89	-	89
6. Industry & Minerals	749	119	868	1144	154	1298	1144	205	1349
7. Transport	1464	-	1464	2184	-	2184	2184	-	2184
8. Science, Technology & Employment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. General Economic Services	410	20	430	33	20	53	328	24	352
<b>TOTAL ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>	<b>12550</b>	<b>7884</b>	<b>20434</b>	<b>14420</b>	<b>8021</b>	<b>22441</b>	<b>16499</b>	<b>9503</b>	<b>26002</b>
<b>B. SOCIAL SERVICES</b>									
1. Education, Sports art & Culture	1000	249	1249	1794	250	2044	2298	1640	3938
2. Health	1249	2287	3536	1484	2648	4132	1485	2766	4251
3. Water Supply Housing & Urban Development	3053	2283	5336	3841	2953	6794	3674	2453	6127
4. Information & Publicity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Welfare of SC/Sts. & Other Backward classes	2387	823	3210	658	225	883	778	218	996
6. Labour & Labour Welfare	656	206	862	640	133	773	627	133	760
7. Social Welfare & Nutrition	1174	684	1858	1141	1087	2228	1146	1262	2408
<b>TOTAL SOCIAL SERVICES</b>	<b>9519</b>	<b>6532</b>	<b>16051</b>	<b>9558</b>	<b>7296</b>	<b>16854</b>	<b>10008</b>	<b>8472</b>	<b>18480</b>
<b>GENERAL SERVICES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B+C)</b>	<b>22069</b>	<b>14416</b>	<b>36485</b>	<b>23978</b>	<b>15317</b>	<b>39295</b>	<b>26507</b>	<b>17975</b>	<b>44482</b>

AP  
Zilla Parish  
1

.8 (Continued)  
for Outlay by Major Heads of Development  
1995-96

Rs. Lakhs

Head of Development	1991-92 State	1991-92		1991-92		
		Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total
<b>A. ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>						
1. Agriculture & Allied Services (Including Co-operation)	4638	1929	6567	3956	3667	7623
2. Rural Development	8370	13260	21630	9568	16397	25965
3. Special Area Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	1142	530	1672	1782	33	1815
5. Energy	92	-	92	47	-	47
6. Industry & Minerals	1386	253	1639	1288	244	1532
7. Transport	2684	5	2689	3891	5	3896
8. Science, Technology & Environment	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. General Economic Services	248	29	277	472	25	497
<b>Total Economic Services</b>	<b>18560</b>	<b>16006</b>	<b>34566</b>	<b>21004</b>	<b>20371</b>	<b>41375</b>
<b>B. SOCIAL SERVICES</b>						
1. Education, Sport & Culture	3038	2384	5422	4398	2632	7030
2. Health	2340	2928	5268	2853	3513	6366
3. Water Supply Housing & Urban Development	2855	2079	4934	4066	2634	6700
4. Information & Publicity	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Welfare of SC/STs & other Backward classes	1018	309	1327	1635	422	2057
6. Labour & Labour Welfare	530	8	538	582	-	582
7. Social Welfare & Nutrition	1008	1501	2509	1208	2184	3392
<b>Total Social Services</b>	<b>10789</b>	<b>9209</b>	<b>19998</b>	<b>14742</b>	<b>11385</b>	<b>26127</b>
<b>C. General Services</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B+C)</b>	<b>29313</b>	<b>25215</b>	<b>54528</b>	<b>35746</b>	<b>31756</b>	<b>67502</b>

Rs.lakhs.

Head of Development	1987-88			1993-94		
	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total
<b>A. ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>						
1.Agriculture & Allied Services (Including Co-Operation)	4058	2395	6453	5063	1568	6631
2.Rural Development	8849	14672	23521	10303	17426	27729
3.Special Area Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.Irrigation & Flood Control	1790	56	1846	1857	48	1905
5.Energy	47	-	47	56	-	56
6.Industry & Minerals	1308	266	1574	1219	187	1406
7.Transport	4483	-	4483	5274	-	5274
8.Science, Technology & Environment	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.General Economic Services	285	33	318	440	40	480
<b>TOTAL ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>	<b>20820</b>	<b>17422</b>	<b>38242</b>	<b>24212</b>	<b>19269</b>	<b>43481</b>
<b>B. SOCIAL SERVICES</b>						
1.Education, Sport & Culture	6491	1693	8184	7887	1696	9583
2.Health	3491	3796	7287	4564	3525	8089
3.Water Supply Housing & Urban Development	3206	3384	6590	4780	4360	9140
4.Information & Publicity	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.Welfare of SC/Sts. & Other Backward classes	2072	900	2972	3978	967	4945
6.Labour & Labour Welfare	5	-	5	6	6	12
7.Social Welfare & Nutrition	1347	2386	3733	1704	2407	4111
<b>TOTAL SOCIAL SERVICES</b>	<b>16612</b>	<b>12159</b>	<b>28771</b>	<b>22919</b>	<b>12961</b>	<b>35880</b>
<b>GENERAL SERVICES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B+C)</b>	<b>37432</b>	<b>29581</b>	<b>67013</b>	<b>47131</b>	<b>32230</b>	<b>79361</b>

During 87-88 SCP and TSP Outlay was pooled and included in welfare of SC/STs and other BCs, However during 1988-89, to 1995-96. this outlay is included in the outlay of the respective sectors.

APPENDIX 6.2 (continued)  
Zilla Parish Sector Outlay Major Heads of Development  
1987-88 1995-96

Head of Development	Rs. Lakhs					
	1994-95			1995-96		
	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total
<b>A. ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>						
1. Agriculture & Allied Services (Including Co-Operation)	5093	2666	7759	5431	2644	8075
2. Rural Development	16823	25953	42776	17955	24663	42618
3. Special Area Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	1489	50	1539	1464	308	1772
5. Energy	189	-	189	106	-	106
6. Industry & Minerals	1181	192	1373	1232	264	1496
7. Transport	4650		4650	4276		4276
8. Science, Technology & Environment	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. General Economic Services	348	50	398	420	64	484
<b>TOTAL ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>	<b>29773</b>	<b>28911</b>	<b>58684</b>	<b>30884</b>	<b>27943</b>	<b>58827</b>
<b>B. SOCIAL SERVICES</b>						
1. Education, Sports art & Culture	8216	1669	9885	12106	1958	14064
2. Health	4361	4270	8631	4572	5186	9758
3. Water Supply Housing & Urban Development	5369	3542	8911	5587	7100	12687
4. Information & Publicity	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Welfare of SC/Sts. & Other Backward classes	4290	1526	5816	4828	1507	6335
6. Labour & Labour Welfare	3	3	6	1	1	2
7. Social Welfare & Nutrition	1802	3526	5328	4022	4336	8358
<b>TOTAL SOCIAL SERVICES</b>	<b>24041</b>	<b>14536</b>	<b>38577</b>	<b>31116</b>	<b>20088</b>	<b>51204</b>
<b>GENERAL SERVICES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B+C)</b>	<b>53814</b>	<b>43447</b>	<b>97261</b>	<b>62000</b>	<b>48031</b>	<b>110031</b>

During 87-88 SCP and TSP Outlay was pooled and included in welfare of SC/STs and other BCs, However during 1988-89, to 1995-96. this outlay is included in the outlay of the respective sectors.

APPE' - 6.9  
 Proportion of District S: Outlay to total plan Outlay  
 1987- to 1995-96

Rs. Crores

Year	Particulars	Tot Pl Ou ny	District Sector	
			Outlay	As % of Total Outlay
1987-88	State	917	221	24.10
(BE)	Centre	215	144	66.98
	Total	1132	365	32.24
1988-89	State	900	240	26.67
(BE)	Centre	252	153	60.71
	Total	1152	393	34.11
1989-90	State	1040	265	25.48
(BE)	Centre	266	180	67.67
	Total	1306	445	34.07
1990-91	State	1145	293	25.59
(BE)	Centre	221	252	114.03
	Total	1366	545	39.90
1991-92	State	1558	357	22.91
(BE)	Centre	379	318	83.91
	Total	1937	675	34.85
1992-93	State	2159	374	17.32
(BE)	Centre	466	296	63.52
	Total	2625	670	25.52
1993-94	State	3025	471	15.57
(BE)	Centre	596	322	54.03
	Total	3621	793	21.90
1994-95	State	3383	538	15.90
(BE)	Centre	792	435	54.92
	Total	4175	973	23.31
1995-96	State	3758	620	16.50
(BE)	Centre	890	480	53.93
	Total	4648	1100	23.67

During 1990-91 the Central Share of total State Plan outlay is less than Central Share of District sector outlay as the Central share of JRY funds were released directly to the Mandal Panchayats.



APPENDIX - 6.10

Total Expenditure in Karnataka by Economic Classification of Budget, 1980-81 to 1995-96

Rs.Crores

Year	Final Outlays			Total	Transfer Payments to			Financial Investment and loans to the rest of the Economy	Total Expenditure
	Government's consumption Expenditure	Gross Capital Formation	Acquisition of fixed Assets		Current Transfer	Capital Transfer	Total		
1980-81	383.72	219.72	2.98	606.42	212.13	20.41	232.54	161.13	1000.29
1981-82	437.53	246.83	7.23	691.59	248.43	22.49	270.92	200.80	1163.31
1982-83	514.21	278.20	6.55	798.96	311.93	33.89	345.82	242.84	1387.62
1983-84	568.46	321.29	10.71	900.46	372.63	45.99	418.62	244.85	1563.62
1984-85	745.95	428.14	0.63	1174.72	552.73	28.78	581.51	262.49	2018.72
1985-86	800.40	443.44	0.44	1244.28	701.02	31.70	732.72	296.40	2273.40
1986-87	807.23	455.68	10.57	1273.48	812.13	41.44	853.57	405.67	2612.72
1987-88	709.95	265.31	4.08	979.34	1580.17	9.26	1589.43	378.04	2946.81
1988-89	769.52	295.09	2.95	1067.56	1845.49	5.69	1851.18	348.69	3267.43
1989-90	913.80	364.02	4.50	1282.32	2138.22	21.23	2159.45	417.18	3858.95
1990-91	1024.19	425.95	1.31	1451.45	2428.65	75.04	2503.69	514.90	4470.04
1991-92	1285.89	574.21	2.34	1862.44	3080.10	47.23	3127.33	659.43	5649.04
1992-93	1393.70	750.50	6.01	2150.21	3430.85	151.15	3582.00	666.45	6398.66
(A/cs)									
1993-94	1530.00	997.00	1.00	2528.00	3656.00	208.00	3864.00	801.00	7193.00
1994-95	2141.07	1354.18	6.68	3501.93	4631.99	260.22	4892.21	759.41	9153.55
(RE)	2033.00	1040.00	5.00	3078.00	4617.00	219.00	4836.00	531.00	8445.00
1995-96									
(B.E.)	2384.00	1145.00	7.00	3536.00	5405.00	233.00	5638.00	573.00	9747.00

R.E: Revised Estimates      B.E: Budget Estimates

Source: Report on an Economic-cum Purpose Classification of the Karnataka Government Budget-Past Issues are 1994-95 Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

APPENDIX - 6.11  
Capital Formation by the Government, Karnataka  
1980-81 to 1995-96

Rs. Crores

Year	Value of Assets created			Changes in stock in 1(a) and 1(b)	Gross capital Forma- tion
	By Department Commercial Undertakings	By Govt Adminis- tration	Total		
1980-81	112.20	101.45	213.65	6.27	219.92
1981-82	109.69	114.33	224.02	22.81	246.83
1982-83	117.12	151.28	268.40	9.80	278.20
1983-84	151.83	159.46	311.29	10.00	321.29
1984-85	185.60	228.06	413.66	14.48	428.14
1985-86	213.34	227.70	441.04	2.40	443.44
1986-87	229.01	220.51	449.52	6.16	455.68
1987-88	188.36	80.07	268.43	(-) 3.12	265.31
1988-89	220.41	76.93	297.34	(-) 2.25	295.09
1989-90	265.93	92.61	358.54	5.48	364.02
1990-91	279.41	135.78	415.19	14.58	429.77
1991-92	398.91	158.92	557.83	16.38	574.21
1992-93	547.35	187.42	734.77	15.73	750.50
(A/Cs)					
1993-94	738.00	249.00	987.00	10.00	997.00
1994-95					
(RE)	753.00	287.00	1040.00	-	1040.00
1995-96					
(BE)	767.00	378.00	1145.00	-	1145.00

R.E: Revised Estimates                      B.E: Budget Estimates  
Source: Reports on 'An Economic-cum-Purpose Classification  
of the Karnataka Government Budget' 1994-95 & ear-  
lier issues, Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Appendix 6.12 (Continued)

Major Items of Expenditure in the Supplementary  
Estimates for 1994-95

		Rs. in lakhs	
Item		Plan	Non-Plan
1.	Assistance to Karnataka agro Industries Corporation	250.00	
2.	Vijayanagar Steel Ltd : Working Capital Assistance		12.72
3.	Loans to Mysore Lamps Works Ltd	158.00	
4.	Additional Funds for Payments of Arrears Supernumerary Post (Sericulture)		182.22
5.	Loans to Kampli Cooperative Sugar Factory Ltd.	21.50	
6.	Director of Technical Education - Machinery and Equipment		16.00
7.	Secondary Education:Block Assistance to Zilla Panchayats		112.15
8.	Establishment of Residential Schools for Muslim Minorities	88.46	
9.	Other Social Services:Grant-in-aid		30.00
10.	Compensatory Afforestation for regulation of encroachment of forest land		500.00
11.	School Forestry		50.00
12.	Elections to Urban Bodies in the State		0.01
13.	Karnataka State Finance Commission		10.00
14.	District Establishment : Mysore Division		2.89
15.	Other Administrative Services : Vigilance		5.20
16.	Regional Rural Banks	186.25	
17.	The Investment Corporation of India Ltd. Bombay	1.08	
18.	Secretariat General Services	222.80	
19.	Acquisition of land	50.00	
20.	Construction of Hostel buildings (SCs, STS & OBCs)	37.28	
21.	Feasibility Study on Gas Grid project - Grant-in-aid	8.75	
22.	Subsidy to KEB for less due to rural electrification		6811.00

Appendix 6.12 (Continued)

Major Items of Expenditure in the Supplementary  
Estimates for 1994-95

Item	Rs. in lakhs	
	Plan	Non-Plan
23. Subsidy to KEB towards dues of Corporations, Local Bodies		14710.00
24. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of construction of Inter-state transmission lines	0.01	
25. Regulation of unauthorised occupation of lands		27.62
26. Other Social Services : Upkeeping of shrines, temples etc.		104.47
27. Assistance to Apex Bank for repayment of overdues to NCDC.		300.00
28. Regulation of markets : Marketing Committees.		100.00
	1036.85	22961.56

**APPENDIX-7.1**  
**Progress of Scheduled Commercial Banks at a Glance -Karnataka**  
**(As at the end of June)**

Sl. Indicator No.	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1.Total Branches (offices)	Nos	2992	3149	3462	3845	3920	3966	4018	4164	4227	4263	4300	4326	4360
of which Rural Branches	Nos	1531	1659	1930	2093	2140	2168	2180	2282	2337	2378	2385	2301	2387
2.Population per Branch	Nos	12412	11793	10727	9658	9473	9364	9242	8918	8785	10511	10420	10402	10321
Population per Rural Branch	Nos	17248	15946	13682	12616	12339	12180	12113	11571	11299	13018	12979	12004	13015
3.Total Deposits	Rs.Crs	2305	2679	3229	3819	4488	5249	6107	7105	8218	9632	11217	13078	15800
of which,Rural	Rs.crs	410	498	606	656	764	889	1015	1173	1399	1645	1938	2202	2824
4.Deposits per Branch	Rs.Lakhs	77	85	93	99	114	132	152	171	194	226	261	302	362
of which,Rural	Rs.Lakhs	27	30	31	31	36	41	47	51	60	69	81	92	18
5.Per Capita Deposits	Rupees	621	722	870	1029	1210	1415	1646	1915	2215	2150	2504	2966	3511
of which,Rural	Rupees	155	189	230	248	289	337	384	444	530	531	625	710	910
6.Total Advances	Rs.Crs	1794	2182	2738	3310	3805	4720	5490	6550	7476	8263	8793	9820	10108
of which,Rural	Rs.Crs	317	390	537	641	793	947	1120	1278	1489	1468	1595	1713	1887
7.Advances per Branch	Rs.lakhs	60	69	79	86	97	119	137	157	177	194	204	227	231
of which,Rural	Rs.lakhs	21	24	28	31	37	44	51	56	64	62	67	72	79
8.Per Capita Advances	Rs.	484	588	738	892	1026	1272	1480	1765	2015	1844	1963	2183	2246
of which,Rural	Rs.	120	151	203	243	300	359	424	484	564	484	515	551	608
9.Credit-Deposit Ratio	%	78	81	85	87	85	90	90	92	91	86	78	75	64
of which,Rural	%	77	80	89	98	104	107	110	109	106	89	82	78	66

Note : Per Capita figures are based on 1981 census population for 1982 to 1990 and 1991 census population (provisional) for 1991 to 1994.

Source : Banking Statistics -Quarterly Handout,RBI,Bombay Souvenir 1992 - State Level Bankers Committee for Karnataka.

APPENDIX - 7.2  
Progress of Regional Rural Banks at a Glance - Karnataka  
(As at the end of June)

Indicator	Unit	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1.Total Regional Rural Banks	Number	5	8	8	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2.Districts covered by RRBS	Number	9	11	13	18	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
3.Total Branches	Number	334	421	686	826	966	973	1008	1039	1059	1068	1074	1075	1075	1075
4.Population served per Branch	000s	79.1	62.7	43.6	32.0	27.3	27.1	26.2	25.4	24.9	24.7	24.6	29.4	29.9	30.5
5.Total Deposits	Rs.crore	20.37	29.33	42.29	62.85	90.30	89.56	115.36	151.28	189.97	233.24	274.87	354.68	427.70	584.40
6.Deposits per Branch	Rs.lakhs	6.18	6.98	6.98	7.61	9.35	9.21	11.44	14.56	17.94	21.84	25.59	32.99	39.82	54.46
7.Per Capita Deposits	Rupees	9.00	12.00	16.00	24.00	35.00	34.00	44.00	57.00	72.00	88.00	89.00	112.24	132.83	178.72
8.Total Advance	Rs.crore	37.46	55.95	72.8	116.74	153.27	171.73	209.47	258.37	315.63	370.54	343.53	391.48	463.46	546.13
9.Advances per Branch	Rs.lakhs	11.22	13.29	12.51	14.14	15.87	17.65	20.78	24.86	24.40	34.69	31.99	36.41	43.15	50.90
10.Per Capita Advances	Rupees	15.00	22.00	29.00	45.00	58.00	65.00	79.00	98.00	120.00	140.00	111.00	123.89	143.93	167.01
11.Credit-Deposit Ratio	percent	184	191	180	186	170	192	182	171	166	159	125	110	108	93

Per-Capita figures are based on the population of 1981 census for the years 1985 to 90 and 1991 population census for 91 and projected population for the subsequent years.

source :1) Institutional Finance and Statistics Department : State Level Banker's Committee.

2) Statistics on Regional Rural Banks, NABARD.

APPENDIX - 7.3

Advances given under Integrated Rural Development Programme

Indicator	At the end of March											
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<b>1. Beneficiaries</b>												
(000's)	65	249	490	509	588	644	675	658	687	705	710	721
of which SC/STs												
(000's)	18	69	117	121	156	201	176	182	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>2. Outstanding Advances</b>												
(Rs. crores)	14.64	51.10	102.15	112.18	134.42	158.07	177.67	175.12	261.74	217.98	240.74	250.64
of which to SC/STs												
(Rs. crores)	3.71	12.83	22.49	24.18	33.23	44.87	44.32	44.34	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA - Not available

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee for Karnataka.

APPENDIX - 7.4

Purpose-wise Classification of Advances (Outstanding) of  
Regional Rural Banks. Karnataka

Rs. in lakhs

Indicator	Dec.1985	Dec.1986	Dec.1987	June 1988	March 1989	March 1990	March 1991	March 1992
1.Direct Advances								
a)Short Term Loans								
Crops Loans	4735.61	6168.66	7798.47	6619.80	7974.96	10401.64	8939.24	8957.95
b)Term loans								
i) Agri. Investments	2791.35	3901.61	4657.51	5801.01	6814.79	6557.22	5740.04	6188.81
ii) Allied Activities	2684.15	3484.69	4075.26	4466.42	5032.72	5969.45	4997.76	5922.31
c)Rural Artisans								
Village and Cottage Industries	371.79	565.40	729.94	829.65	1030.60	1225.56	1260.28	1359.13
d)Retail Trade, Small Business and Self-Employed etc.	1961.20	2811.39	3610.99	3859.81	4677.69	5427.03	5649.87	5856.66
e)Consumption Loans	92.81	96.53	76.86	139.03	48.30	305.11	483.84	483.84
f)Other Purposes	1436.79	1948.89	2544.14	2101.10	4041.05	4646.38	5076.85	5087.97
2.Indirect Advances	1253.57	1382.24	1455.06	1086.50	1511.89	1653.45	206.37	206.37
Total Advances (1+2)	15327.29	20359.41	24858.23	24883.12	31132.15	36185.84	32354.25	34063.04

Source: Statistics on Regional Rural Banks, NABARD.



APPENDIX - 7.5

Advances Given Under Differential Interest Rate Scheme

Indicator	As at the end of March														
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1. Beneficiaries ('000s)	206.9	234.0	255.7	301.0	276.0	426.5	532.9	606.4	591.9	541.0	448.9	366.9	306.8	209.0	155.0
2. Outstanding Advances (Rs crores)	14.14	18.28	22.75	32.13	46.99	56.42	77.87	95.13	92.09	88.67	75.52	71.67	60.05	47.23	35.34
3. Percentage to Total Advances	0.97	1.03	1.07	1.37	1.53	1.80	2.09	2.05	1.51	1.30	0.90	0.90	0.61	0.48	0.34
4. SC/ST Beneficiaries ( '000s)	71.5	85.3	92.8	96.2	128.5	167.4	196.1	221.6	215.5	202.0	142.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. Outstanding Advances to SC/ST (Rs. crores)	4.49	6.48	8.38	11.00	16.50	23.09	30.85	35.73	37.43	33.08	25.21	NA	NA	NA	NA
6. Percentage of Advances to SC/STs	31.75	34.45	36.84	34.23	35.11	40.93	39.62	37.56	40.65	37.00	33.38	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA: Not available.

Source: State Level Bankers Committee For Karnataka.

APPENDIX - 7.6

Sanction	Credit Disbursement by Te			ending
	stitutions in Karnataka			In lakhs
	KSFC		IDC	
Year	Sanction	Disburs- ment	Sanction	Disburse- ment
1980-81	2116	1441	994	694
1981-82	3249	2164	2901	953
1982-83	4378	3144	3113	1330
1983-84	5826	4267	3209	604
1984-85	7562	5364	3542	1831
1985-86	10357	6829	2818	2451
1986-87	11179	8967	3431	2748
1987-88	12559	10479	3568	3292
1988-89	14049	12460	4041	3081
1989-90	18355	14702	6220	4090
1990-91	24651	19071	7190	4998
1991-92	33288	24634	6883	5959
1992-93	33625	29981	6933	5496
1993-94	35477	31001	10956	6680
1994-95	52018	43209	31805	16076

Source: K.S.F.C. & K.S.I.I.D.C.

APPENDIX 7.7

Sanctions and Disbursals of all India Financial Institutions in Karnataka

Rs. crores

Financial Institutions	1980 - 81		1988 - 89		1989 - 90		1990 - 91		1991 - 92		1992 - 93		1993 - 94		1994 - 95	
	Sanc-ions	Disbur-sals	Sanc-ions	Disbur-sals	Sanc-ions	Disbur-sals	Sanc-ions	Disbur-sals	Sanc-ions	Disbur-sals	Sanc-ions	Disbur-sals	Sanc-ions	Disbur-sals	Sanc-ions	Disbur-sals
IDBI	126.1	88.3	347.6	282.7	417.2	287.8	344.4	208.7	350.7	252.2	568.3	343.7	548.80	478.10	1379.60	583.10
IFCI	21.1	9.9	51.2	34.8	43.2	55.8	131.1	80.9	80.9	52.1	168.4	79.1	238.60	140.80	288.50	92.10
ICICI	20.6	14.7	55.8	37.8	55.3	47.6	158.4	59.8	254.5	112.2	457.3	149.6	576.00	228.30	1063.60	497.80
LIC	17.9	8.6	15.7	15.7	3.3	5.5	11.4	11.9	103.5	19.7	13.3	22.0	21.00	40.00	110.00	27.00
UTI	4.3	3.5	28.6	24.4	8.8	6.9	30.8	27.9	44.8	46.3	111.4	69.6	12.60	36.60	325.00	29.10
UTI	2.7	2.1	3.5	2.9	2.1	1.3	4.0	12.9	75.8	5.4	75.8	5.4	6.10	25.10	53.20	4.20
IR	-	-	4.7	3.3	1.1	4.9	6.1	4.6	22.8	3.7	17.5	12.9	3.60	7.20	85.80	12.20
REC	8.1	5.8	20.0	9.0	24.0	35.0	39.5	24.8	73.8	22.0	7.0	29.7	38.70	35.10	61.37	50.01
HUDCO	12.1	7.6	39.9	12.6	66.8	31.4	96.5	44.9	96.8	30.6	68.3	48.2	66.10	79.30	453.57	148.86
NABARD	36.1	17.8	140.5	107.4	197.8	139.5	207.7	143.6	162.3	152.6	402.3	198.8	430.80	235.70	333.48	236.76
NCDC	N.A	3.3	36.7	16.1	2.9	8.8	12.2	17.1	N.A	39.6	29.8	28.0	22.70	15.20	26.79	9.56
RCTC	-	-	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.9	-	0.20	-	-
TDICI	-	-	1.8	0.2	4.0	2.3	2.2	2.5	3.3	3.7	5.4	5.4	5.60	5.80	14.30	12.20
SCICI	-	-	5.1	-	0.5	-	1.2	-	2.0	-	1.2	-	248.00	266.60	229.20	78.60
TFCI	-	-	-	-	5.1	1.2	13.3	3.7	10.0	4.3	24.2	10.3	2.50	3.70	-	2.20
SIDBI	-	-	-	-	-	-	203.6	145.6	225.7	178.2	260.2	217.1	272.60	252.80	331.50	269.60
EXIM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47.20	8.90
TOTAL :	249.18	161.60	751.8	547.6	832.3	628.5	1264.3	789.8	1529.7	922.8	2211.9	1220.7	2493.70	1850.50	4753.11	2062.19

Note : LIC : Excluding Short term Loans  
 NABARD : Only for Schematic lending,  
 TFCI : Established on Feb. 1989,

SIDBI : Established in April 1990  
 RCTC : Established in Jan 1988 and relates to 1987 (Calender Year)  
 TDIC : Established in July 1988, SCICI Established in Dec 1986.

Source : 1) IDBI : Report on Development Banking in India  
 2) Annual Reports.

**APPENDIX 7.8**  
**Particuilturs of Loans Disbursed by Cooperative**  
**Credit Institutions**  
**1982-83 to 1995-96**

Rs.in crores			
Year	Short Term Loans	Medium Term Loans	Long Term Loans
1982-83	82.56	8.13	30.00
1983-84	105.06	8.32	34.23
1984-85	109.19	10.12	43.02
1985-86	102.94	6.84	16.87
1986-87	101.35	3.40	52.31
1987-88	109.47	4.04	42.88
1988-89	229.18	8.66	89.48
1989-90	185.90	7.80	76.80
1990-91	58.65	5.75	58.12
1991-92	73.50	3.59	97.21
1992-93	195.93	6.34	120.57
1993-94	230.00	9.12	134.54
1994-95	303.54	24.42	107.15
1995-96 (Upto Dec'95)	388.26	19.18	76.28

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**Source : Department of Cooperation**

APPENDIX 7.9

Demand, Collection and Balance of Cooperative loans 1984-85 to 1995 - 96

Rs.Crores

Year	<u>Short Term loan</u>				<u>Medium Term loan</u>				<u>Long Term loan</u>			
	Demand	Colle- ction	Balance	% of recovery	Demand	Colle- ction	Balance	% of recovery	Demand	Colle- ction	Balance	% of recovery
1984-85	175.00	103.63	71.38	59.21	29.63	9.04	20.60	30.49	42.99	24.57	18.38	57.20
1985-86	172.15	96.47	35.68	56.04	13.92	7.41	23.51	23.95	46.62	22.45	24.18	48.14
1986-87	175.07	97.34	77.70	56.62	46.64	12.32	34.31	26.42	80.54	33.37	47.01	55.00
1987-88	215.37	164.02	51.34	76.18	58.03	33.00	25.03	58.87	61.83	40.31	21.52	65.08
1988-89	274.78	167.06	107.71	60.80	43.25	13.57	29.68	31.36	77.61	40.03	37.58	51.58
1989-90	285.92	53.27	232.25	18.65	46.53	4.30	42.23	9.24	111.92	26.87	85.03	24.00
1990-91	306.26	110.00	196.24	26.60	54.74	23.00	32.00	4.79	162.00	52.00	110.00	32.00
1991-92	267.53	137.55	129.28	51.41	49.57	16.72	33.25	33.46	187.26	71.53	115.73	38.20
1992-93	305.37	162.80	142.57	53.31	43.33	11.57	31.76	42.42	210.10	68.09	143.01	32.26
1993-94	351.86	215.02	136.84	61.11	42.64	14.48	28.18	33.91	261.45	89.59	171.87	34.27
1994-95	422.31	340.66	81.65	80.67	44.04	26.47	17.57	60.10	318.45	146.29	172.16	45.94
1995-96 (Upto Nov.95)	99.00	12.03	86.97	12.15	19.28	1.44	17.84	7.46	210.65	16.45	194.20	7.81

Source : Department of Co-operation

APPENDIX 8.1

Registrants on the State Register of Employment  
Exchanges in Karnataka 1975-76 to 1995-96.

Thousands

Year	Post Graduates	Diploma Holders	ITI	Matric	Below Matric	Total
75-76	4.36	37.90	3.5	6.41	166.04	373.3
80-81	5.51	69.10	5.52	8.40	290.78	607.4
81-82	5.37	70.28	6.88	12.38	308.26	631.0
82-83	6.00	71.32	8.01	11.96	348.21	694.5
83-84	6.79	69.78	9.21	14.04	385.64	743.7
84-85	7.83	77.71	10.00	15.67	422.56	785.5
85-86	7.10	88.35	12.96	19.55	517.34	954.7
86-87	8.39	100.35	15.75	24.23	581.37	1069.8
87-88	6.89	86.74	16.91	27.90	530.01	990.2
88-89	8.18	93.76	20.48	31.63	604.89	1082.6
89-90	9.72	105.60	25.88	36.66	699.74	1248.6
90-91	10.35	112.71	24.31	38.53	773.49	1327.7
91-92	11.96	119.61	28.38	41.95	867.77	1443.6
92-93	13.02	129.38	31.20	45.94	941.61	1511.4
93-94	14.11	156.07	33.13	45.92	1007.87	1580.6
94-95	14.85	160.85	34.50	49.08	1055.15	1651.1
95-96	15.34	166.65	34.33	52.70	1121.67	1740.6

(upto  
Nov.)

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training.

APPENDIX 8.2

Number of Vacancies Notified and Placements made  
1975-76 to 1995-96

Thousands

Year	Vacancies notified	Placements made
70-71	27.8	15.7
75-76	26.9	14.1
80-81	33.8	20.0
81-82	30.1	16.8
82-83	38.0	18.7
83-84	32.0	13.2
84-85	32.6	15.4
85-86	20.7	13.3
86-87	23.5	9.2
87-88	18.6	8.4
88-89	15.9	9.1
89-90	19.6	10.2
90-91	18.0	5.8
91-92	18.9	14.4
92-93	24.0	12.4
93-94	30.0	17.0
94-95	24.0	25.5
95-96		
Nov.	21.7	8.6

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training,  
Karnataka Government.

**APPENDIX-8.3**  
**Employment in the organised sector in Karnataka**  
**1970-71, to 1995-96**

Thousands

Year	Public Sector Total	Women	Private Sector Total	Women	Public and Private Sector Total	Women
70-71	558.7	52.6	274.2	56.7	832.9	109.3
75-76	669.1	65.6	305.5	52.5	974.6	118.1
80-81	794.2	90.0	348.3	55.5	1142.5	145.5
81-82	816.1	95.0	355.9	57.1	1171.6	152.1
82-83	831.8	97.3	359.9	59.6	1191.7	156.9
83-84	863.5	103.0	355.2	58.5	1218.7	161.5
84-85	894.1	114.4	367.1	61.5	1261.2	175.9
85-86	926.2	124.0	372.2	63.9	1298.4	197.9
86-87	948.9	128.5	374.4	64.4	1323.3	192.9
87-88	962.1	135.5	389.3	67.2	1351.4	202.7
88-89	987.5	146.7	398.0	75.9	1385.5	222.6
89-90	1004.9	149.4	403.0	82.3	1407.9	231.7
90-91	1017.3	160.0	430.0	92.1	1447.3	252.1
91-92	1028.0	167.0	451.5	98.2	1479.5	262.5
92-93	1026.0	170.7	475.0	110.7	1501.0	280.7
93-94	1032.8	178.6	497.6	127.8	1530.4	306.4
94-95	1050.6	190.5	527.6	138.5	1578.2	329.0
95-96 Sept.						
95	1047.2	191.8	666.4	249.0	1713.6	440.8

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training,  
Govt. of Karnataka



APPENDIX 4

Per capita emoluments of state Public Sector employees in Karnataka in relation to All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers 1981-82 to 1995-96.

Year	Total employees (lakhs)	Total emoluments (Rs.crores)	Per capita emoluments Rupees	Public Sector Employees A.I. Consumer Price Index for Industrial workers (1982=100)	% increase over previous year	Index	% increase over previous year
81-82	1.36	140.82	10354	-	-	91	-
82-83	1.35	146.84	10877	5.0	98	98	7.7
83-84	1.40	184.72	13408	23.3	111	111	13.3
84-85	1.38	224.41	16262	21.3	118	118	6.3
85-86	1.53	261.23	17074	5.0	126	126	6.8
86-87	1.53	296.93	19497	13.7	137	137	8.7
87-88	1.59	347.88	21879	12.7	149	149	8.8
88-89	1.64	448.39	27341	25.0	159	159	6.7
89-90	1.60	458.06	28629	4.7	173	173	8.8
90-91	1.63	513.98	31608	10.4	193	193	11.5
91-92	1.63	672.53	41358	30.8	219	219	13.5
92-93	1.63	677.12	41551	0.5	240	240	9.6
93-94	1.62	935.05	57720	38.9	258	258	7.5
94-95	1.62	1017.94	62836	8.9	293	293	13.6

Note: Relates to state Public Sector only.

Source: Karnataka Bureau of Public Enterprises.

APPENDIX 9.1

Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure on Primary Education

Rs.in lakhs		
Year	Plan Expenditure	Non-Plan Expenditure
1980-81	277.27	9072.05
1981-82	373.23	10460.97
1982-83	684.64	12363.77
1983-84	1116.13	13448.47
1984-85	1588.61	15449.64
1985-86	889.57	18808.65
1986-87	701.37	21917.94
1987-88	1686.23	27592.12
1988-89	1326.80	31162.44
1989-90	1893.43	35041.49
1990-91	3335.77	37422.57
1991-92	5789.80	41047.34
1992-93	13515.20	46364.44
1993-94	12805.48	54456.44
1994-95	13742.46	61388.68
1995-96 (Anticipated)	20262.56	68265.76

Source: Department of Education

APPENDIX 9.2

Physical Progress achieved under Primary Education

Item/Unit	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (A)
<b>1. Enrolment (in lakhs)</b>																
a) Standards I to IV	38.32	38.57	38.69	39.77	40.80	40.51	42.49	44.49	46.32	47.21	48.32	48.03	50.70	52.66	54.28	53.22
i) Boys	21.52	21.64	21.72	22.04	22.67	22.45	23.28	24.27	25.07	25.37	25.73	25.81	26.01	27.76	28.32	27.25
ii) Girls	16.80	16.93	16.97	17.73	18.13	18.06	19.21	20.22	21.25	21.84	22.59	22.22	24.69	24.90	25.96	25.97
b) Standards V to VII	12.31	12.41	13.31	14.68	14.75	16.05	16.53	19.39	18.81	20.44	21.19	21.76	23.27	24.67	25.15	26.13
i) Boys	7.61	7.68	7.94	8.72	8.75	9.61	9.69	10.68	11.52	11.81	12.17	12.42	12.32	13.65	13.38	14.04
ii) Girls	4.70	4.73	5.37	5.96	6.00	6.44	6.84	7.71	8.29	8.63	9.02	9.34	10.95	11.02	11.77	12.09
<b>2. No. of Teachers</b>	112839	117686	126234	127682	135075	135362	135362	127699	131093	132311	135724	140530	142921	147921	162795	16799
<b>3. Facilities (No. of Schools)</b>	35143	35549	36356	37634	37776	38855	38933	38831	38983	39857	40207	40768	40540	40776	41684	4300

Source: Department of Education

A: Anticipated

APPENDIX 9.3

Adult Education - Karnataka State

Item/Unit	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (Anticipated)
1. No. of Centres	236	7212	7394	13844	16417	17203	18350	18726	16099	15183	9000	7200	-	-	-	-
2. No. enrolled	7519	211610	218121	414681	594735	518238	710677	795183	639712	608534	270000	216000	-	-	-	-
3. No. enrolled under Mass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232230	989799	1391000	1213000	4125000	300000	195000
4. Expenditure(Rs. lakhs)																
- Plan	-	117.76	123.31	174.85	285.50	309.60	413.03	391.98	507.00	529.02	455.93	476.39	721.56	906.57	980.62	800.88
- Non-Plan	-	32.80	41.32	40.87	39.37	39.37	40.35	66.70	15.00	39.59	39.13	56.11	71.13	87.19	86.32	86.82

Source: Directorate of Mass Education

**APPENDIX 9.4**

**Selected Indicators of Vocational Education in Karnataka**

<b>Item/Unit</b>	<b>1985-86</b>	<b>1986-87</b>	<b>1987-88</b>	<b>1988-89</b>	<b>1989-90</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>1991-92</b>	<b>1992-93</b>	<b>1993-94</b>	<b>1994-95</b>	<b>1995-96 (Anti- cipated)</b>
<b>1. No. of Institutions</b>	138	197	197	243	260	283	328	474	591	681	751
<b>2. No. enrolled</b>	5477	7014	8300	11000	13500	14500	16000	25000	27500	25692	31000
<b>3. Expenditure (Rs.lakhs)</b>											
- Plan (State)	0.24	5.00	15.00	8.71	8.85	11.58	-	-	-	-	-
- Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-	-	91.80	122.29	172.73	267.00	600.00	645.33	302.76	958
- Non-Plan	65.00	57.00	93.87	95.54	104.83	168.17	152.16	177.85	48.67	53.75	61

Source: Department of Vocational Education

APPENDIX 9.5

Selected Indicators of Health Facilities and its Impact

Physical Indicators	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (Anticipated)
1. No. of Primary Health Centres (Cum.)	300	305	315	328	365	415	465	545	836	1148	1198	1248	1297	1357	1459	1509
2. No. of Sub-Centres (Cum.)	-	6127	6327	6827	6927	6977	7177	7677	7677	7793	7793	7793	7793	7993	7993	8003
3. Crude Birth Rate	27.6	28.3	27.9	29.1	30.3	29.6	29.0	28.9	28.7	27.9	27.9	27.8	26.8	25.5	24.9	24.0
4. Crude Death Rate	9.6	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.1	9.00	8.0	8.1	N.A
5. Infant Mortality Rate	71	69	65	71	74	69	73	75	80	71	80	71	77	67.0	67.0	60
6. Eligible Couples Estimated (Lakhs)	5.93	6.08	6.26	6.42	6.58	6.74	6.89	7.05	7.21	7.37	7.17	7.29	7.42	7.57	7.70	7.87
7. Couples protected (Lakhs)	1.4	1.53	1.7	1.89	2.12	2.44	2.7	2.96	3.14	3.28	3.41	3.58	3.73	3.97	4.22	4.45

Source: Department of Health & Family Welfare Services

APPENDIX - 9.6

PLAN EXPENDITURE / OUTLAY ON HOUSING

Rupees Crores		
YEAR	ALLOCATION	% to total State Plan Outlay
1979-80	19.93	6.08
1980-81	14.20	3.65
1981-82	16.67	3.65
1982-83	22.98	4.37
1983-84	25.30	4.00
1984-85	33.37	4.72
1985-86	35.99	5.19
1986-87	30.42	3.87
1987-88	26.97	3.48
1988-89	29.76	3.37
1989-90	22.65	2.20
1990-91	32.36	2.49
1991-92	67.53	3.81
1992-93	68.66	3.38
1993-94 (R.E)	215.14	7.11
1994-95 (R.E)	148.69	5.30
1995-96 (B.E)	150.18	4.00

Source: Urban Development Department

APPENDIX-9.7

HOUSE SITES DISTRIBUTED (RURAL)  
Number

YEAR	House sites Distributed
Up to	
1975-76	3,15,896*
1976-77	28,450
1977-78	30,546
1978-79	45,912
1979-80	42,000
1980-81	43,850
1981-82	52,147
1982-83	1,38,134
1983-84	83,703
1984-85	79,606
1985-86	45,967
1986-87	45,184
1987-88	46,618
1988-89	43,371
1989-90	40,143
1990-91	38,200
1991-92	4,00,544
1992-93	1,57,213
1993-94	81,095
1994-95	1,11,940
1995-96	9,897
(Up to Nov.95)	

\*: Cumulative up to the end of 1975-76  
Source: Urban Development Department.



APPENDIX-9.8

HOUSE CONSTRUCTED IN RURAL AREAS

YEAR	Number							
	People Housing Scheme			Ashraya	Tribal	Indira*	Econo-	Total
	Non	HUDCO	BANK	sub	Awas	Mically		
Assisted	Assis- ted	Assis- ted	Plan	Yojana	low-cast Housing			
1973-74	14392	-	-	-	-	-	14392	
1974-75	21006	-	-	-	-	-	21006	
1975-76	17495	-	-	-	-	-	17495	
1976-77	22003	-	-	-	257	8750	31010	
1977-78	16292	-	-	-	244	9844	26380	
1978-79	14215	49613	-	-	850	16544	81222	
1979-80	2523	78075	-	-	1200	4140	85938	
1980-81	-	20625	14800	-	1200	14305	50930	
1981-82	-	39765	29100	-	1400	29608	99873	
1982-83	-	-	-	-	1080	-	1080	
1983-84	-	44651	-	-	778	12859	58288	
1984-85	-	54521	-	-	1057	19069	74647	
1985-86	-	52469	-	-	822	5190	84552	
1986-87	-	43770	-	-	902	10555	77919	
1987-88	-	32979	-	-	442	1566	34987	
1988-89	-	43064	-	-	250	5202	48516	
1989-90	-	23010	-	-	233	6321	29564	
1990-91	-	2571	-	-	120	5214	7905	
1991-92	-	-	-	-	98	5216	5314	
1992-93	-	-	-	2458	-	5118	7576	
1993-94	-	-	-	32879	-	11514	44393	
1994-95	-	-	-	37257	-	8388	45645	
1995-96	-	-	-	16094	-	14789	30883	

(upto Nov.95)

Source: Urban Development Department

\*: Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department

APPENDIX-9.9

HOUSE CONSTRUCTED IN URBAN AREAS

Year	Bhagya Mandir	MIG	LIG	Number	
				EWS	Total
1970-71	-	144	359	-	503
1971-72	-	76	666	-	742
1972-73	-	124	553	-	677
1973-74	-	27	267	-	294
1974-75	-	30	339	-	369
1975-76	-	125	723	-	848
1976-77	-	42	342	-	384
1977-78	-	80	339	175	594
1978-79	-	240	354	739	1333
1979-80	6815	66	164	706	7751
1980-81	5109	137	374	803	6423
1981-82	5581	580	1503	3734	11398
1982-83	6525	165	321	1521	8532
1983-84	100	491	980	3347	4918
1984-85	4151	650	1736	4056	10593
1985-86	820	818	1529	1803	4970
1986-87	1099	1129	928	1547	4703
1987-88	1289	1259	1240	1014	4802
1988-89	946	566	919	932	3363
1989-90	992	1036	1218	1415	4661
1990-91	588	617	2086	1227	4518
1991-92	1128	559	1221	1480	4388
1992-93	1698	955	960	1420	5033
1993-94	388	1664	1348	1648	5048
1994-95	120	1035	1158	1779	4092
1995-96	9	586	597	881	2073

(upto Nov. 95)

Source: Urban Development Department.

APPENDIX-9.10

ACHIEVEMENT UNDER RURAL WATER SUPPLY

			Number
Year	Borewells fitted with Handpumps	Piped water supply schemes	Mini water supply schemes * *
1970-71	54		-
1971-72	783		-
1972-73	1091		-
1973-74	1106	941*	-
1974-75	1710		-
1975-76	1631		-
1976-77	5387		-
1977-78	7126	93	-
1978-79	4890	146	-
1979-80	5790	126	-
1980-81	6067	137	-
1981-82	9235	173	-
1982-83	9978	335	-
1983-84	15218	427	-
1984-85	13830	284	-
1985-86	10294	104	772
1986-87	8049	289	988
1987-88	4712	498	497
1988-89	5297	452	730
1989-90	4009	870	860
1990-91	3285	740	705
1991-92	3258	848	711
1992-93	3878	922	893
1993-94	4085	950	1189
1994-95	4654	826	1224
1995-96	3092	451	712

(upto Nov.95)

\*: Indicated No.of schemes from 1970-71 to 1976-77

\*\* : Scheme started from 1985-86.

Source: Department of Public Health Engineering.

APPENDIX - 9.11 .

PROGRESS UNDER KARNATAKA URBAN WATER SUPPLY  
AND DRAINAGE SCHEMES

Year	Towns Covered (Cum.)			
	Piped Water Supply Schemes	Urban Water Supply Schemes	Board Water Supply Schemes	Underground Drainage Schemes
1986-87	147	31	17	15
1987-88	158	32	17	17
1988-89	160	32	17	18
1989-90	161	33	17	19
1990-91	169	33	17	19
1991-92	176	36	18	21
1992-93	186	39	20	21
1993-94	191	44	20	21
1994-95	191	48	20	23
1995-96 (Upto Nov.95)	192	50	20	23

Source: Karnataka Urban Water Supply & Drainage Board.

APPENDIX - 9.12

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS FROM 1986-87 to 1995-96

Item	Unit	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96 upto Dec.95
<b>I. Environmental Improvement of slums</b>											
1. Slums Identified as at the end of the Year	Number	1020	1108	1190	1270	1370	1370	1370	1550	1532	1532
2. Slums covered as at the end of the Year	"	527	597	671	741	801	851	911	982	1052	1072
3. Works completed as at the end of the Year	"	693	801	889	971	1060	1129	1296	1471	1923	2012
4. Population benefited as at the end of the Year	000's	653	720	781	847	898	947	996	1071	1156	1173
<b>II. Construction of EWS houses</b>											
1. EWS houses constructed during the Year	Number	620	808	850	1000	922	1109	1387	1600	1775	1155
2. As at the end of Year	"	4720	5523	6373	7373	8295	9404	10791	12432	14207	15362

Source: Karnataka Slum Clearance Board.

APPENDIX- 9.13

Nutrition Programme in Karnataka : Expenditure and Coverage

Item/Unit	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (Anticipated)
<b>A. Supplementary Programme</b>																
Expenditure (lakhs)	147.36	134.92	86.85	142.38	349.00	56.63	380.60	302.32	520.97	514.89	709.12	661.09	894.53	1035.78	1698.21	3575.73
Beneficiaries (in '000)	150.00	151.00	256.00	393.00	845.00	1005.00	1014.00	1068.00	1068.00	1124.00	1281.00	1673.00	1875.00	2056.00	2388.00	31

Source: Directorate of Women & Children Welfare

APPENDIX - 9.14

ROAD LENGTH IN KARNATAKA FOR THE PERIOD FROM  
1970-71 TO 1993-94

Year	National Highways	State High ways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Municipal Roads	Other Roads	All roads (col.2to 7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1970-71	1269	6724	14220	9522	4492	47522	83749
1971-72	1968	6005	14213	9573	4552	48103	84414
1972-73	1968	6005	14229	9652	4740	50789	87383
1973-74	1968	6086	14222	9193	4859	50725	87053
1974-75	1968	6090	14258	9213	5197	54199	90925
1975-76	1968	7554	12980	9138	5622	62602	99864
1976-77	1968	7615	12921	9145	5786	63664	101099
1977-78	1968	7652	12921	9145	5941	65602	103229
1978-79	1968	7802	12895	9048	5998	68137	105848
1979-80	1968	7802	12912	9048	6196	70268	108194
1980-81	1968	7813	12901	9049	6253	71567	109551
1981-82	1968	7813	12901	9049	6267	74239	112237
1982-83	1968	7912	12901	9049	6307	75494	113631
1983-84	1968	7912	15972	7095	6307	75446	114700
1984-85	1968	7912	15981	7082	6828	85335	125106
1985-86	1968	7912	15999	7072	6828	85640	125419
1986-87	1968	7912	16016	7082	6828	86080	125886
1987-88	1968	11199	18012	3167	7036	84431	125813
1988-89	1968	11255	17992	3189	7036	85171	126611
1989-90	1968	11260	17997	3188	7222	87247	128882
1990-91	1997	11282	18035	3179	7369	89061	130923
1991-92	1997	11288	18063	3179	8056	91404	133987
1992-93	1997	11288	28169	2155	8056	82927	134592
1993-94	1997	11395	28139	2117	8056	83128	134832

Note : Reduction in road length in some of the categories is due to upgradation of roads to the higher categories.

Source: Public Works Department.

APPENDIX - 9.15

ACCESSIBILITY OF VILLAGES BY ROADS IN KARNATAKA DURING THE PERIOD  
FROM 1980-81 TO 1993-94

Year	Number			
	All Weather Roads	Fair Weather Roads	Katcha & Non-Motorable Roads	Villages no Connected by any road
1980-81	7448	5932	11451	2040
1981-82	7721	6044	11500	1606
1982-83	8124	6257	11538	1109
1983-84	8477	6614	11414	523
1984-85	10013	6745	9909	361
1985-86	10685	6850	9206	287
1986-87	10392	6841	8932	263
1987-88	11741	6782	8281	224
1988-89	12415	6761	7637	215
1989-90	12518	6814	7488	208
1990-91	12592	6775	7461	200
1991-92	12649	6747	7433	199
1992-93	13138	6555	7164	171
1993-94	13666	6455	6749	158

Source : Public Works Department.



## APPENDIX - 9.16

## PROGRESS ON SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Year	Old age pension		Financial Assistance to Physically Handicapped		Pension to Destitute Widows	
	Expenditure (Rs.lakhs)	Bene-ficiaries (000's)	Expenditure (Rs.lakhs)	Bene-ficiaries (000's)	Expenditure (Rs.lakhs)	Bene-ficiaries (000's)
1980-81	125	312	200	50	-	-
1981-82	140	349	286	71	-	-
1982-83	158	382	393	95	-	-
1983-84	1437	375	252	117	-	-
1984-85	2709	452	863	142	277	153
1985-86	3058	535	1026	188	1590	318
1986-87	3065	543	1147	204	1970	366
1987-88	4000	563	1321	222	2252	400
1988-89	3067	554	1225	234	2295	411
1989-90	2838	526	1460	234	2474	420
1990-91	3047	507	1425	242	2366	427
1991-92	3617	552	1490	266	2300	469
1992-93	3637	509	1212	276	2631	482
1993-94	3530	503	1531	280	2336	485
1994-95	3503	496	1913	289	2237	495
1995-96	2755	496	1829	303	2835	501

(upto Nov.96)

Source: Director of Treasuries.

APPENDIX-9.17

PROGRESS UNDER THE SCHEMES OF DISTRIBUTION OF SUBSIDISED  
SAREES & DHOOTHIES AND MATERNITY ALLOWANCE

YEAR	Sarees & Dhothies Distributed		Maternity Allowance	
	Expenditure (Rs lakhs)	Beneficiaries (lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs lakhs)	Beneficiaries (thousands)
1984-85	-	-	137	46
1985-86	660	48	255	85
1986-87	764	57	382	127
1987-88	1214	53	364	121
1988-89	1322	55	329	110
1989-90	855	41	306	102
1990-91	409	37	246	82
1991-92	680	31	232	77
1992-93	428	28	242	81
1993-94	422	21	232	77
1994-95	899	30	227	76
1995-96 upto Dec 95	1010	21	25	9

Source: 1. Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation.  
2. Department of Women & Children Welfare

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