Publication No. 82

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

COMPENDIUM OF EVALUATION STUDIES

1965-1983

EVALUATION DIVISION
INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT
BANGALORE
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F O R E W O R D

Evaluation plays a crucial role in the effective implementation of plan programmes. Especially, concurrent evaluation makes a significant contribution in so far as it highlights both the positive and negative aspects of the programme during the stage of implementation itself and offers scope for applying corrective in the mid-stream, as it were, to rectify the deficiencies and thereby maximise the benefits from the programmes.

Evaluation Division was started in the Planning Department as a small unit in 1965 and was strengthened as a major functional division in 1975. During the period from 1965 to 1983, the Division has completed 75 studies, covering various plan programmes connected with different sectors like agriculture, rural development, industry, socio-economic services etc.

The findings of these studies were found to be quite useful and appear to be still valid even now although the studies as such may be considered as of historical significance. We have run out of stock of these study reports. Reprinting them is time consuming apart from involving additional expenditures, both of money and labour. We therefore, thought of bringing out a compendium of all those studies incorporating the salient features of the analysis and the findings/recommendations. In doing so, the title of the study is given at the beginning indicating the year of study. They are arranged in a chronological order. Due to non-availability of the reports, two studies could not be included in this compendium.

This compendium was planned and prepared by Sri G.N. Gopalakrishna, Director (I/c), Evaluation Division. He was assisted in this task by Sriyuths V. Nagaraja Rao, B.C. Srikantaiah and B.S. Shankar, Assistant Directors. The contribution of all these officers in the preparation of this compendium is acknowledged with thanks.

It is hoped that this compendium will be found useful for those who are concerned with planning as well as implementation of the various plan programmes.

D.M. NANJUNDAPPA
Commissioner & Secretary to Government,
Planning and Institutional
Finance Departments.

Bangalore
Dec. 1984

C O N T E N T S

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COMPENDIUM OF EVALUATION STUDIES

1965-1983

1. Minor Irrigation, 1965

In order to increase the agricultural production a number of major and minor irrigation projects were taken up in the State and one such minor irrigation tank was sanctioned by the Government in September 1960, at Kamarahalli, Mysore District. The actual execution work was started in October 1960. However, it was incomplete even in 1965. It was, therefore, felt necessary to find out the causes for such delay. This was the genesis of this case study. To a large extent, it was more in the nature of an administrative appraisal of the project.

This study had stressed the importance of precise detailed investigation at the very beginning, as the estimates had been revised due to defective investigation. Obvious factors, such as the submersion of the Nilgiri Road, were ignored and necessarily forced a revision of the estimates. The project report did not contain any details regarding the land which was later required for gravel etc. It was suggested that the future project reports should be complete in such matters.

2. Setting up of Seed Farms and Distribution of Improved Seeds, 1966

There are five categories of improved agricultural practices viz., i. use of improved seeds, ii. application of fertilisers, iii. village practices, iv. irrigation and v. use of chemical pesticides which could be adopted for increasing the productivity. Of the

practices, the use of improved seeds is perhaps the simplest. In view of the importance of the scheme pertaining to the 'setting up of seed farms and distribution of improved seeds', this study was taken up for assessing the working of the scheme.

According to the study, there were 71 seed farms in the State at the end of third plan. More than half the number of seed farms had a cultivated area between 21 and 30 acres, and only two had an area more than 50 acres. The physical achievement in the setting up of seed farms had fallen short of the target by about 16 per cent. The number of improved strains was highest in the case of paddy (75) while for ragi and jowar it was 14 and 15 respectively. The losses incurred annually on the seed farms were about Rs.3 lakhs, but there was a decreasing trend. More than half the loss was attributable to seventeen farms. The establishments of the seed farms had brought about 1,505 acres of waste land under cultivation.

The study had recommended that improved practices should invariably be followed in all the farms and in starting new farms the requirements like irrigation facilities, proper topography, drainage, accessability etc., should be kept in view. The study had concluded that the average size of the farms which was 25 acres was not economic and the optimum size should be determined by the department. It was

recommended to specify the cropping pattern for each farm and to make use of all the available lands. It was also recommended to implement poultry development schemes in the farms to improve their economy and to establish a Seed Testing Laboratory.

3. Soil Testing Laboratory, 1966

The need for soil testing service was recognised by the Government of India during 1952 and 24 laboratories were set up all over the country during 1954. Initially all those laboratories were under the control of IARI. The single soil testing laboratory, in the State at Hebbal, was transferred to the State Government. This study was taken up to assess the working of the laboratory.

As per the study, the main functions of the soil testing laboratory at Hebbal were to organise and assist in the collection of soil samples, to test these samples and to recommend fertiliser application. Water samples were also tested. The samples were mainly collected through the block agency. The Hebbal Laboratory was equipped to handle 30 thousand samples a year but actual performance was much lower. Due to seasonal and other conditions, samples were not received uniformly throughout the year. The study had recommended that, for the elimination of accumulation of samples, a calender may be prescribed for forwarding samples to the Hebbal Laboratory and to new laboratories. Soil samples were received sometimes in damaged

condition. Adequate instructions, and training would be necessary to ensure care in packing. It was necessary to ensure systematic testing of samples from soil conservation areas. The assessment of soil conditions in such areas was essential to obtain data for fertility maps and to evaluate ultimate improvement in soil condition over a period of time. The soil testing laboratory at Hebbal should be shifted to a new building so that it may be organised effectively. Its location was inadequate and not very useful.

4. Roads Programme, 1966

One of the major programmes in the communications sector is that relating to the construction of roads. Both the scale of investment and the tempo of activity in this programme were impressive, particularly during the third five year plan. In view of the importance of this programme, this study was taken up with the main objective to assess the adequacy or otherwise of the financial provisions for the roads programme as against the overall requirements of the road development plan and to enquire into causes leading to incurring of excess expenditure over and above the budget grant and the plan ceiling.

According to the findings of the study, the regional endowment in roads showed considerable variations over the different regions of the State. The districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur and Bellary, constituting nearly a fourth of the area of the State,

commanded among themselves only 9 per cent of the total mileage in the State. As against a state average of 44 miles per 100 square miles, they had 16, 15, 25 and 25 miles respectively. To reduce regional imbalances and to open up the economically backward regions, it was recommended that in the fourth plan period, the construction of roads be restricted as far as possible to those regions and major emphasis should be on the construction of other district roads and village roads.

5. Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Bangalore, 1968

This was a case study of the Bangalore Employment Exchange. In this study an attempt was made to consider, in detail, major points relating to the working of the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Bangalore, without going into a wealth of minor material relating to its day-to-day functioning.

The study had revealed that the jurisdiction of the employment exchange was confined to Bangalore District only. It was no longer 'regional' in character or even 'sub-regional'. There was a phenomenal increase from year to year in registration of the candidates. There was a steep rise in the registration of the 'uneducated and non-matriculate' category. The position was about the same for the graduate category also. The increasing trend in registration was also noticeable in the category of engineering graduates. Placements were very low. The reasons for

the low placements were many, including the possibility of direct recruitment by industry. The opening of a separate exchange for the technically qualified was a welcome improvement. The number of persons belonging to the professional and technical categories was less than 10 per cent of the total number on the live register. The service-work category and the non-professional untrained category constituted the bulk. The exchange was made use of mostly by the latter two categories. Employers preferred applicants of the lower educational levels who had some vocational experience. The study had suggested that the registration of all persons who had not crossed the primary school should be discontinued. It had also stressed the need for a stricter enforcement of the Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act, 1959.

6. Arecanut Development Programme, 1968

The importance of areca in the State has invited the implementation of special schemes for its development. The quantum of investment made and the economic results of the programme are of much importance. In view of the importance of arecanut for agricultural economy of the State this study was taken up with the objective of assessing the working of the scheme with reference to arecanut nurseries - raising and distribution of seedlings, technical advice to growers and assistance to cultivators through loans.

The study had suggested that no nurseries be started in non-traditional areas. They should be started or

continued only in Malnad areas. Before starting the nurseries, the suitability of location from various aspects such as soil, climate, rainfall, irrigation facilities, area etc., should be thoroughly examined. The shifting of nurseries from place to place should be prohibited to avoid wastage. The development of areca at the cost of paddy lands was not desirable. The Department of Horticulture should workout region-wise cost of raising areca gardens and prescribe suitable loan limits for different regions. The recovery of loan should begin with the 10th year in case of new gardens. Areca nurseries should also raise banana suckers, pepper and betelvine cuttings, coconut seedlings etc., and green manure crops. The study had observed that for want of adequate plant protection measures, there was loss in production due to 'Kole Roga' and hence recommended that priority should be given to plant protection measures.

7. Investment for Infrastructure in the Tungabhadra Project Ayacut, 1968

The report had attempted to analyse in a general manner the scale of investment which would be necessary for the creation of the infrastructure in the Tungabhadra Project Ayacut area for triggering off economic development in the region. The analysis was based on the view that there was a critical gap in the infrastructure system which, if filled, would act as catalyst in the process of economic development of the area.

The study was necessarily limited in character and therefore, did not seek to evaluate the total investment on the entire project in economic terms, but the rationale on which that investment was required for infrastructure had been critically analysed.

8. Nature and extent of time-lag in Crop Forecasts, 1968

Forecasts of crop areas and yields are important to policy makers for keeping a watch on the agriculture situation in order to take timely remedial action. With a view to explore the causes for the time-lag and the nature of time-lag in reporting agricultural statistics and to identify the factors that contributed towards those lags, it was considered desirable to undertake a short study. This study, which was only a short review was restricted only to the system of reporting in the issue of crop forecasts and agricultural statistics and did not go into either the techniques or methodology of compilation of crop forecasts or agricultural statistics.

The study had revealed that the main cause for the delay, as observed from the case studies of the selected districts, was due to delayed reporting from the districts. The non-availability of crop cutting experiments yield data in time was also one of the causes for delay at state level. The delay was more pronounced in respect of pulses as compared to the cereals. It has recommended for the maintenance of a periodical register and for adopting a uniform system of maintaining crop forecast records atleast from district

level onwards to avoid a good part of administrative delay. A periodical inservice training to the staff and officers was also suggested.

9. Publicity Programme in Community Development Blocks, 1968

There have been persistent efforts on the part of the State, since independence, to enlist the active participation of the people in the programmes launched for alround development of the country. Since 1952, community development programme had been one such bold venture in rural development and local democracy. This study was undertaken to assess the adequacy of the organisation for publicity in rural areas.

The study had revealed that publicity programme in community development blocks was organised through various means. Diffusion of information was minaly through the block information centre, films, community receiving sets and radio rural forums, rural recreation centres, block magazines, study tours, exhibitions etc., and also through the adult education campaign seminars and conferences also constituted a means of publicity. The case studies had indicated that the social education organiser was not able to function as an adequate publicity agent. Equipment had often been not utilised. Continuous and intensive publicity had not been a keynote of the programme. The use of audio-visual aids and practical demonstrations was not maximised. The study had recommended that the social education organisers in the block who

were trained in the publicity and audio-visual techniques should be absorbed in the Department of Information and Tourism and that the posts of social education organisers be abolished in the blocks. It had also recommended that discussions in the radio rural forums be followed up by film shows, as soon as possible, so as to ensure a better impact on the rural community and that the subject matter of each broadcast be reduced to the form of readily available booklets to be used in the adult literacy classes.

10. Returned 'USAID' participants, 1968

As part of the Indo-American technical assistance programme, training facilities in the U.S.A., were offered to Indians sponsored by their employers. From 1951 onwards participants in that programme were sponsored by the State and Central Governments, by the public sector and by the private sector. The main objectives of the study were to assess the utilisation of the participants after training and to elicit the views of the participants regarding the programme.

As per the study, 217 persons from Mysore State participated in the U.S.A.I.D. training programme in 21 subjects. Largest number of persons (58) were deputed for training in agricultural extension and agricultural university development (university contact groups). As many as 25 persons were deputed for training in industrial engineering and 22 persons were deputed for training in higher technical education. Agriculture and

engineering subjects were given priority for training of personnel. About 29 per cent of the participants were sponsored by the State Government. The private sector was lowest, having sponsored only 4 per cent of the participants. Ninetynine per cent of the participants had stated that they had benefited from the training and that it could be utilised for the benefit of the State. Only about 6 per cent had stated that they were unable to utilise their training in their jobs. About 48 per cent of the participants did not comment on the content of training. About 17 per cent of the participants felt that the content of training was good/well organised/excellent. Some were of opinion that the training was only of a general type. Some others had felt that content of training should be more oriented towards the problems faced in India and should be more comprehensive.

11. Indo-Danish Dairy Project , 1969

The Government of Denmark, in furtherance of 'freedom from hunger' campaign by FAO, proposed the establishment of Indo-Danish Dairy Project in the State in collaboration with the Government of India. The project was established at Hessaraghatta in Bangalore District in 1963 and started functioning from 1964. This study was taken up to assess the performance of the project, during 1964-69

The study had revealed that the project failed to function as a joint venture in all its implications. There

were shortcomings in the performance of the project as an experimental farm and demonstration centre. The work relating to extension also showed certain deficiencies. Taking an overall view of the matter, the study had suggested that the Indian technical personnel were in a position to run the project with effect from 1.4.1970.

12. Principles of Evaluation - A Manual, 1969

Elaborate and sophisticated techniques are employed at the macro-economic level to draw up the five year plans. The objectives and strategy of development are carefully worked out and projects and programmes are selected to link these objectives and models of growth. In the ultimate analysis what really matters is that each investment is made strictly on merits and with the specific objective of getting a quick and reasonable return to the economy. Poor project preparation and analysis will invariably result in unsound investments, delays in execution, high costs and low yields. Therefore, every project needs to be analysed in its economic, technical, financial, commercial and organisational aspects on a scientific basis with the use of the modern techniques. Similarly, there must be a well organised system of efficient progress reporting and timely evaluation of the programmes. In a sense, evaluation provides a useful tool for implementation control. Proper implementation will be facilitated by the adoption of the project approach

by the use of CPM or PERT. This presupposes that the project preparation has been done carefully. Evaluation contributes to improved programming and enables the application of correctives in time so that the entire planning exercise becomes pragmatic and purposeful.

This publication had given a brief outline of the principles and methods of evaluation and also provided glimpse into the techniques of project analysis.

13. Industrial Estates, 1969

This study related to industrial estates in Mysore State, established during the second and third plan periods. The objectives of the study were to examine the criteria followed in the location of estates and to determine the progress in the formulation of the schemes and to make suggestions for improvement.

The study had revealed that, of the estimated cost of the estates started during the second five year plan an amount of Rs.8.89 lakhs was left unspent. During the third plan, an outlay of Rs.120 lakhs was provided out of which Rs.75.30 lakhs was spent. The programme did not gain the necessary momentum during the plan period. If the criteria and principles enumerated were applied to the eight industrial estates of the second plan, their locations did not seem to have been guided by any definite criteria. None of the estates was based on pre-investment survey reports and though in some cases potentiality survey reports of the S.I.S.I.

were available, they were not utilised. It was suggested that in future, whether it be for the location of the estates or development of areas, it would be necessary to conduct preliminary surveys of industrial potentials. One of the criteria which weighed was to locate an industrial estate at the district headquarters towns. The two district headquarters where industrial estates were not sanctioned were Dharwar and Kolar. It was opined that the location of estates in these two places was unnecessary sinc estates were existing in the nearby towns of Hubli and K.G.F. Such a selective elimination of some of the other district headquarters would have been desirable to ensure better utilisation of funds.

14. Kharland Reclamation Schemes in North Kanara District, 1969

With a view to tackling the problem of devastation of lands by saline water from the sea, the Government was implementing certain schemes, not only to protect the cultivated lands, but also to reclaim the lands which were once cultivated but rendered uncultivable by the sea. These schemes were known as Kharland reclamation schemes and were implemented since 1963. In view of the importance of the schemes it was decided to undertake an evaluation study.

As per the findings of the study, it was possible to cultivate those kharlands by taking suitable measures i.e., by constructing bunds for stopping the infiltration of sea water and by constructing sluice

gate and drains for maintaining the beneficial aspects of silting in monsoons by river floods. The importance of kharlands in North Kanara District could be assessed by the fact that kharlands constituted 18 per cent of th total cultivated area of the coastal taluks and 24.6 per cent of the total area under paddy cultivation. The study had recommended that it was necessary that a comprehensive progress reporting system be developed and progress watched at the state level by the concerned departments. Since the Public Works Department and Taluk Development Boards were engaged in a similar work, it was necessary that there should be complete co-ordination between the two organisations. As fish production was an important item in the kharlands, it was suggested that the Department of Fisheries must prepare blue prints of development plan for fisheries in those areas sufficiently in advance and implement them.

15. Distribution pattern of Loans for Irrigation Wells, 1969

The State has a fair degree of irrigation potential. Among the various means of irrigation, wells have received increasing emphasis and the construction of major, medium or minor irrigation works has not reduced the tempo of the programme of construction of irrigation wells. In view of the importance and convenience of well irrigation it would be necessary to ensure that the funds provided for the development of irrigation wells is so utilised as to result in the optimum good. As it was observed that certain

districts like Bangalore had received a major share whilst others had received comparatively smaller share of funds, it was considered desirable to investigate the possibility of evolving some pattern of distribution based on recognisable criteria.

The study had concluded that the statistical techniques evolved for determining the priority index of distribution of well irrigation loans could be equally applied with advantage in a number of problems where priorities were to be decided; e.g., inter-state river water distribution, demarcating backward regions, location of large industries, development of ports, allocation of outlays for irrigation etc. It had pointed out that the total area to be brought under well irrigation in the State was about 40 lakh acres in order to achieve the standard irrigation area of 35 per cent of net area sown. Further, it had mentioned that if borewells, tube wells and other means of tapping underground water supply were not used, it would be necessary to construct 11.50 lakh wells in the State at a cost of Rs.254 crores. Since, the cost per well differed substantially from district to district, the optimum allotment per well in each district had to be decided in view of the different costs which permitted better distribution of funds.

16. Lokakarya Kshetras, 1969

At the instance of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, the Planning Commission had approved in 1957 a scheme of

Public Co-operation Centres in rural areas known as 'Lokakarya Kshethras' which were initiated during 1958. The representative institutions of the people and the various voluntary organisations which were functioning in those areas were expected to provide the necessary leadership for mobilising the participation of the people in constructive work on an organised basis. Till the end of third plan, 30 such kshethras were established in the State, of which 14 were in the central sector and 10 in the state sector. The remaining six kshethras were devoted to the propagation of prohibition.. The study was initiated to ascertain the pattern of lokakarya kshethras managed by different agencies and to study the problems of administration viz., posting of staff, release of grants and to assess the impact of lokakarya kshethras in the field of rural development.

According to the study, adequate care was not taken in selecting the particular area for starting lokakarya kshethras. Even after starting a kshethra, frequent changes of the venue of the kshethra were common and that contributed to the indifferent impact of the programme. The leaders identified for guiding the programme and paid out of the funds earmarked for the programme did not seem to have been under any obligation to fulfil the expectations of the organisations which chose them. The study, interalia, also had revealed the need for a probe into the performance of the Bharat Sevak Samaj to whom a sum of Rs.2.5 lakhs was lent for undertaking construction work in certain areas.

17. Organisation of the Hosiery Co-operative, 1969

This short case study on the Karnataka Hosiery Sahakara Sangha, Shahapur, Belgaum was conducted with a view to ascertain its working and determine the problems and difficulties, if any, and suggest measures for improvement.

The study had revealed that the machinery available at the society and with the members was mostly out of date. The round knitting machines of up-to-date design could have been imported besides certain other

machinery and accessories connected with hosiery manufacturing. A dyeing and bleaching plant suitable for both cotton and wollen hosiery was a necessity to this society, if better quality production was to be ensured. There was need to undertake research in designing, so that, changing consumers' taste could be successfully met with. The market fluctuations seemed to be hitting the hosiery industry. There was need to study the market conditions and advise the hosiery manufacturers to regulate their production. The study had recommended that to improve production through the introduction of modern machinery and to bring in new designs and shades in the hosiery, training was needed for the artisans. It was also suggested to offer more incentives to members and small scale hosiery units to join the hosiery co-operative, instead of forming a separate association.

18. Applied Nutrition Programme in Anekal Block, 1969

The Applied Nutrition Programme was introduced for the first time in the State in 1963-64 in six selected community development blocks. Anekal block, situated in Bangalore District, belonged to that series. This programme marked only the beginning of a concerted effort to raise the production and consumption of nutritional food in rural areas and to educate the people about the imperative need for a balanced diet. The UNICEF, FAO and WHO provided assistance to this programme. The major objectives of the study

were to study the working of the Applied Nutrition Programme in Anekal block in general, and in selected villages in particular with a view to assess the progress achieved, and to find out the role played by local agencies and to assess the response of the people.

The study had revealed that though by and large the benefits, as intended, accrued to the people, there was not much evidence of the village panchayats and the taluk development boards committing themselves fully to the programme and for carrying on the work after the completion of the period of operation of the programme. A great responsibility also vested in the various deparments concerned to maintain the tempo of production and consumption of the nutritional foods in order to fulfil the ultimate aim of the programme, which was to enhance the nutritional standards on a permanent basis. Considering the overall performance of the programme in the selected 3 villages, the study had concluded that considerable response had been evoked when compared to the duration and resources available to the programme.

19. Agricultural Schools, 1969

Training the farmers in scientific agriculture is an essential pre-requisite for modernising agriculture and achieving increased agricultural production. The role played by agricultural schools since decades

in modernising agriculture has not been insignificant. Almost all the schools had attached extensive farm and research stations. Therefore, these schools not only served as training institutions for the young farmers but also served as important research centres where valuable and significant research work was done. Although the importance of agricultural schools was growing, there was a fast decline in the number of candidates seeking admission to those institutions. It was, therefore, felt necessary to take up this study.

The study had revealed that there was no uniform course or syllabus in any of the agricultural schools. No prescribed text books were available and no guest lectures arranged. The modes of teaching were not prescribed by definite instructions and no standards prescribed for field training and experimentation. The method of examination did not appear to be systematic and most of the schools were not well equipped with adequate facilities of library, laboratory and museum. None of the schools were provided with modern agricultural machinery like tractors, power tillers, paddy threshers, power sprayers etc. No school had been provided with village industries unit. There was no uniform staffing pattern. Though the hostel facilities were good, food served did not appear to be of adequate standard. Facilities for recreation or physical education were not

adequately provided. No uniforms were provided and the stipend appeared to be insufficient. The study had recommended that there should be one agricultural school for each of the agro-climatic regions of the State, specialising in the crop and aniamal husbandry practices of the region. The revised syllabus was to include subjects like sericulture, rural industries, forestry, pisciculture, smithy and weaving for a course of 2 years duration. Standardised text books, training in different methods of irrigation, modern dairying and poultry practices were to be provided for, with a well organised library, laboratory, museum and a well trained teaching staff.

20. Artificial Insemination Scheme, 1970

The key-village scheme and the programme of artificial insemination have made considerable impact, since 1952-53, on the improvement of livestock. The introduction of 'Intensive Cattle Development Project' during 1965, has been a significant step in the milk-shed areas. Artificial Insemination Scheme is one of the most important items of the programme of Cattle Development. The objectives of this study were to study the working and impact of the artificial insemination scheme, to locate the problems and difficulties, in the implementation, and to suggest ways and means for better implementation of the scheme.

According to the study, good progress had been achieved in providing better breeding facilities through a net work of institutions carrying out artificial insemination programme. It had observed that there appeared to be avoidable haste in introducing the milch exotic breeds in the rural parts in prefrence to draught breeds. It had suggested that duel purpose breeds in the rural parts be propagated to increase the milk yield as well as the good draught animals. Since the percentage of conceptions was around 50, which was low, suitable changes in the semen collection timings were recommended. Fodder development and other methods of improving the nutrition, had to be popularised in the rural areas. Castration of scrub bulls should be given as much importance as the artificial insemination programme itself. It would be economical and more advantageous, if bulls were maintained only at the cattle farms where maintenance and supervision over semen collection and distribution was carried out. As there was no systematic assessment of the utilisation of the semen at the main and sub-centres, it was recommended to regulate the supply of semen according to needs. The study had suggested a number of administrative changes and adjustments to make the scheme more effective.

21. Agricultural Engineering Organisation, 1970

Improved agricultural implements and machinery have an important role to play in the efforts for increasing agricultural production in the country. Amongst the various agricultural machineries the most important ones are tractors and bulldozers, which are of immense help in preparing the lands for contour strip irrigation in the ayacut areas of major irrigation projects. The bulldozers are especially suited for land reclamation purposes where the topography is too uneven or where the land to be reclaimed consists of forest areas. In view of their importance in developing the agricultural economy of the State, an evaluation study of the 'Tractor and Buldozers Service Organisation' was conducted. The objectives were to study the working of the organisation and review the working of agricultural engineering wing of the Department of Agriculture, in comparison with its counterparts in the neighbouring states and to suggest modifications for improvements. The study covered the operational, administrative, financial, commercial, technical and economic aspects of the functioning of the organisation.

The study had revealed that the agricultural engineering wing had not functioned at any time with its full sanctioned strength. 48 per cent of all posts had remained vacant. Out of the technical posts alone, nearly 54 per cent had remained vacant, which

contributed to the low efficiency of the organisation. There was absolutely no man-power planning of the vast organisation. The study had suggested for proper man-power planning and a programme to make the organisation function in full strength. It had also suggested a comprehensive training programme in collaboration with the industrial training institutions. It had stressed the need for proper co-ordination between the agricultural engineers and the agricultural development officers. The comparative study had revealed that better procedures were followed in Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh with regard to maintenance of log book, history record of machines and progress reporting in addition to determining and prescribing correct norms of work.

22. District Publicity Organisation, 1970

The re-organisation of the Department of Information and Publicity was engaging the attention of the Government with a view to streamlining the machinery to make it a more effective instrument in the process of development. In this context the study was taken up to assess the performance of the District Publicity Organisation, to identify the shortcomings and to suggest measures to make it work more efficiently.

The study had revealed that the duties and functions of the publicity officers should not end up with the mere task of publishing the activities of Government. They should act as the friends and guides of the masses, disseminating among them educative information on

advancements made in subjects like agriculture, industries and public health etc., and on the civic rights and duties of citizens of a 'free democratic country'. The low status of the officer and the low pay scale had been responsible for the poor response from qualified persons. The low status had also resulted in the district publicity officer not getting adequate recognition, support and encouragement from the various district officers to enable him to perform his duties efficiently. It was recommended to upgrade the post of district publicity officer to Class-II (gazetted). As the divisional offices were functioning like mere Post Offices a suggestion had been made for the abolition of divisional offices. It was also recommended to place the D.P.O. under the administrative control of Deputy Commissioner. As the district officers were directly releasing news to the press, it was suggested to route the same through D.P.O. It was also suggested to maintain a proper film library at every district headquarters and the stock should be replenished with up-to-date material from time to time.

23. Soil Conservation Programme in the Tungabhadra Project Catchment Area, 1970

On the recommendations of the standing technical committee for soil conservation in the catchment areas of river valley projects, a comprehensive soil conservation programme in the catchment of Tungabhadra Project

was undertaken with financial assistance from the Government of India. The catchment of the project was more than 25,000 square kilometres and a substantial portion consisted of black soils of trap origin which were highly vulnerable to erosion. The special programme included afforestation on a large scale. As desired by the Government of India an evaluation study of the scheme was taken up. The main objectives of the study were to review the progress of the soil conservation programme in the catchment, to assess the benefits already accrued as a result of the implementation of the programme and to suggest remedies for the problems encountered.

The study had revealed that, though the coverage was insignificant as compared to the magnitude of the problem, the performance was satisfactory. The study had also highlighted the need for scientific surveys of the sedimentation process. In addition to the normal departmental programme in the area, this special programme was implemented with reasonable efficiency. The cost per hectare was turned out to be quite modest compared to the position prevailing in other states. It had opined that the programme required to be stepped up considerably so that atleast within a period of ten years, the work could be completed in all respects.

24. Pepper Development Programme, 1970

The State ranks second in the country in respect of area and production of pepper. A scheme for the development of pepper cultivation was launched in the State during 1958. The main objects of the scheme were to develop nurseries, supply pepper cuttings to cultivators, advance loans to them and render technical advice for increasing production and controlling diseases and pests. This study attempted to assess the performance of the scheme.

As per the study, the available statistics regarding area and production were unreliable. It had suggested to take up a comprehensive survey on the lines of the arecanut and coconut surveys. There was a need to bring about proper co-ordination in the grant of lands and loans. Research should be oriented to the practical problems faced in the field; in particular something must be done to check the mortality rate of the plants. Pepper research station should undertake the work of evolving high yielding varieties of pepper and the Forest Department should undertake raising pepper in the evergreen forests of the State. The study had also pointed out the need to assegs the technical feasibility of raising pepper as a regular plantation crop and also of raising it in coconut gardens.

25. Feeds and Fodder Development Scheme, 1970

This study related to an evaluation of the feeds and fodder development scheme, implemented during the third five year plan. The main objectives of this study were to assess the implementation of the scheme, to determine the levels of performance under different items and to suggest improvements. The study also covered the special development (crash) programme for intensive cattle development.

The report highlighted the defective and incomplete planning of the schemes, the thin coverage resulting in poor impact, the inadequate delegation of powers to the officers administering the schemes, the lack of response due to the non-involvement of panchayat raj bodies, the relatively small programme content as against the cost of staff and the unrealistic system of payment of subsidies. Certain specific recommendations were made to enable the preparation of comprehensive livestock development plan.

26. Structure of Finances and Development of Non-tax Revenues, 1970

The success of five year plans depends to a very great extent on the resources that can be mobilised to finance them. Organised efforts are necessary to identify the various avenues of resource mobilisation and to exploit them for being invested on programmes of economic development. Though the major portion of the resources would arise from balance from current revenues, market borrowings,

loans from institutions, external assistance and taxation measures in addition to deficit financing, non-tax revenues also contribute a sizeable share. The main objectives of the study were to analyse and discuss the composition and structure of state finances and to study the share of non-tax revenue and its development in the structure of state finances.

The study had revealed that during the period of twelve years from 1957-58 to 1968-69, the state budget had grown three times from Rs.85.89 crores in 1957-58 to Rs.280.91 crores in 1968-69. A study of the overall budgetary transactions of the State during this period indicated very clearly that the State Government had resorted to deficit financing with an overall deficit of Rs.37.83 crores (8 years) as against an overall surplus of Rs.15.90 crores (4 years). On an average, the total revenue of the State comprised of 46.14 per cent of tax revenues (34.38 per cent of State tax revenues and 11.76 per cent of shared Central tax revenue) and 53.86 per cent of non-tax revenues. The non-tax revenues of the State Government comprised of receipts from public enterprises, receipts from administrative services, social and developmental services, interest under debt services and grants-in-aid from centre. The non-tax revenue of the State constituted on an average by 45.47 per cent of receipts from public undertakings, 2.34 per cent of receipts from administrative services, 10.56 per cent of receipts from social and development services, 11.96 per cent of

interest under debt services, 26.52 per cent of grant-in-aid from centre and 3.10 per cent of other receipts. The receipts from public enterprises comprised of receipts from forests, irrigation, electricity schemes, public works, and industrial enterprises. The average composition of non-tax revenue indicated that, forest revenue contributed to the tune of 15 per cent, irrigation and electricity scheme contributed 3 per cent, transport and communication contributed 2 per cent, industrial concerns 23 per cent and public works 2 per cent.

27. Utilisation of Irrigation Facilities in Chincholi Taluk, 1970

In order to study the problems that came in the way of optimum utilisation of irrigation facilities, a case study of Chincholi taluk, Gulbarga District was taken up. The problems of utilisation of irrigation potential in Chincholi taluk had many facets which represented the problems elsewhere in the State and therefore this taluk was selected for case study.

According to the study, the irrigation potential in the taluk was vast and attempts were made to exploit a part of it. The utilisation of potential was very slow and this was attributed to wrong choices of places for location of projects, delay in completion of projects, canals and distributories in a synchronised manner, lack of advance planning for the development of command areas, lack of administrative co-ordination in handling irrigation development. It was suggested to reduce the area under those projects to cover wet crops only, as localisation for DCW irrigation was not successful particularly in the kharif

season. It was also suggested to ensure the completion of dams and canals simultaneously by planning in advance. There was need to formulate a suitable cropping pattern for each one of the projects.

28. Land Utilisation, 1971

Planned land utilisation and scientific land management are crucial to all programmes of agricultural and allied development. While considerable emphasis has been placed on the proper and timely employment of agricultural inputs as part of overall economic planning, an equal degree of attention has not been devoted to scientific land use. This has resulted in loss of valuable forests and grass lands, acceleration of soil erosion, loss of fertile topsoil among others and has adversely affected th agricultural economy in general. The pressure of population on land has accentuated these problems.

In order to evaluate the land use pattern in the State and, in particular, the working of the scheme 'land utilisation survey of government waste lands', this study was taken up. The study had observed that the reduction in the area under tree crops and pastures was not conducive to the healthy growth of agriculture. The removal of the vegetatibe cover had lead to heavy soil erosion resulting in loss of fertile soil. Considering the importance of forests as a source of fodder, the study had drawn the attention

of the State Government to the national grazing policy laid down by Government of India during 1952. Commenting on the land put to non-agricultural purposes, the study had suggested that the need for lands for extension of township could be minimised by aiming at vertical growth of towns and cities rather than horizontal expansion. It was also suggested to prepare a detailed and comprehensive manual of land use capability survey for streamlining the work.

29. Coconut Development Programme, 1971

Coconut is one of the most important garden crops grown in the State. Tough the coconut development programme was started in 1958 and several coconut nurseries were established in various places in the State, no systamatic efforts had been made earlier to evaluate the implementation of this programme. An attempt was, therefore, made in this study to critically assess the impact of the programme on such aspects like the area, yield of coconut and the research in its cultivation. The study had also made a detailed analysis of the working of the major coconut nurseries.

The study had revealed that there was no noticeable improvement in the production and yield of coconut during the third plan despite implementing the coconut development scheme. Research in the control and prevention of pests and disease was stressed. It was

suggested to study the adaptability of high yielding and exotic varieties to local conditions. While providing loans under the normal scheme, importance should be given to those districts which were not included in the special schemes. Recovery of loans under the normal scheme might begin from the 11th year. Many nurseries did not have adequate area for raising seedlings as well as sufficient water facilities. Hence, it was suggested to provde adequate area and water facilities to raise nurseries. In many nursery areas the wage rate fixed by the department was less than the prevailing local wages. Sowing targets of the nurseries had been reduced frequently due to non-availability of seed nuts. Lack of transportation facilities was another impediment. As an uniform price was charged for seedlings of different ages, it was suggested to fix their prices with reference to their age considering the costs involved in raising them.

30. Community Irrigation Well Scheme, 1972

The scheme 'community irrigation wells' was first taken up under the rural manpower programme in the year 1966. Under this scheme, it was expected to make available irrigation facilities to the poor farmers and provide employment in the rural sector. During 1969, when a proposal was under discussion to sanction more community irrigation wells, it was decided to evaluate the progress of the scheme and appraise government of the actual position.

The main findings of the study were that the wells should be sunk only in those places where there were no irrigation facilities and sinking of wells at the cost of government in atchkat or water spread areas of tanks should be discouraged. Wherever there were natural springs of water and the water table was high, such places should be chosen for sinking community irrigation wells. As the sites were selected in consultation with knowledgeable persons of the concerned localities, it was suggested to obtain technical opinion regarding the suitability of the site and the availability of underground water resources from the Geological Department or Water Resources Development organisation before sinking the wells. It was also suggested that the village panchayat should undertake responsibility for the proper maintenance of the wells. The cropping pattern to be followed should be finally determined with the consent of beneficiaries. It was also recommended that the collection of contributions and the installation of pumpset should be entrusted to a responsible body like the village panchayat or taluk development board concerned and not to individual parties.

31. Soil Conservation Programme (contour bunding), 1972

Soil erosion affects agricultural development very adversely. It is possible to prevent soil erosion and replenish fertility with anti erosion measures and moisture conservation practices. Considering the importance of the programme, this study was

taken up to assess the working of the soil conservation programme with particular reference to contour bunding schemes and to suggest modifications for the better implementation of the programme.

According to the study, there was need to increase the number of soil conservation sub-divisions so as to cover the entire area requiring contour bunding in the State within next 10 to 15 years. Use of top-soils for bunding should be avoided as far as possible. Varieties of grass that were resistant to drought should be evolved so that grass waste weirs may be constructed in dry tracts. It was suggested that vents should be invariably provided in the bunds in all the newly contour bunded areas. Seeds of plants like glyricidia, honge, castor should be freely supplied to the cultivators for growing on bunds. Each soil conservation sub-division should have a separate unit for follow-up and maintenance work. Soil conservation research centres should experiment and evolve new methods, practices and techniques of contour bunding in black soil areas. There should be regular follow-up of the completed soil conservation works. Different types of waste-weirs as alternatives to slab stone waste-weirs need to be evolved.

32. <u>Production and Consumption of Foodgrains, 1972</u>

The study was initiated to analyse the trends of production and consumption of foodgrains. It examined the productivity of the area under foodgrains.

It was a brief, comparative and analytical report. It tried to indicate the broadly observable trends in the area under foodgrains, the total production, productivity, consumption etc., during 1966-71. The State had become surplus at the end of 1970-71 in regard to foodgrains as a whole. However, it still remained deficit in pulses. A comparative account of the position in Mysore and in the other states was also provided.

33. Drought Prone Areas Programme, 1972

The drought prone areas programme is labour intensive in character and is expected to create remunerative assets and infrastructural facilities in areas of frequent occurance of drought and scarcities. A concurrent evaluation of this programme was taken up in Challakere, Madhugiri and Athani blocks, after the programme was implemented for two years. The primary objective of the study was to assess quantitatively and qualitatively its impact in generating employment in specified areas and to appraise its contribution to rural economy.

The study had given a broad picture of the working of the programme since its inception, outlining major bottlenecks encountered, taking stock of the prevailing position and endeavouring to throw light on the directions in which it should proceed in achieving its objectives. It was observed that the works on roads and minor irrigation had been properly

selected and their completion would contribute beneficially to the development of the economy of the respective areas. It was also observed that muster rolls for maintaining employment data had not been maintained. It had recommended that the development department should maintain lists of missing links (roads) not covered by the DPAP.

34. Fisheries Co-operative Societies, 1972

The scheme 'pilot projects for revitalising primary fisheries co-operative and marketing unions' was introduced during the third plan. Its main objective was to promote co-operative efforts among fisherman in the exploitation, processing and disposal of fish through the unions.

The study highlighted that due to widespread area of operation, the societies were not able to cater to all the economic needs of the fishermen and the societies could not include all the active fishermen in co-operatives. It had recommended that normally there should be one society for each village and to conduct a survey to compile all the basic information relating to fishermen before organising fisheries co-operative societies. Necessary equipment for fishing should be owned by the society and should be made avaialble to individuals or group of members on hire. The State Government or panchayats should lease all available tanks to the co-operative societies to develop and exploit the fisheries on a scientific and economic basis. There appeared to be no

organised support either from Government or from the federation to develop and strengthen the societies financially. Regular and proper financing for the effective functioning of those societies was suggested. The financing should be linked with the District Co-operative Bank.

35. Scheme of the ARC for reclamation and Development of Land Under TBP, 1971

Eventhough the Tungabhadra Project was completed in the early fifties, the potential created could not be fully exploited for many reasons and the most important among them was the problem related to the levelling of the land, since in many cases the percentage of slope was about 1 to 2 per cent. Secondly, the agriculturists of the region were economically backward and as such, left to themselves, they were not in a position to level the land for better irrigation. Under those circumstances, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation stepped in, in a big way during 1966-67 to assist the farmers of the region to develop their land through liberal loans. This study (confined to left bank canal ayacut) was taken up with the main objectives of assessing the progress of the scheme as against financial and physical targets, ascertaining the difficulties in the implementation of the scheme and suggesting measures for improvement.

The study had revealed that inadequate supply of water had created scare among the cultivators and they were not coming forward to avail of the loan facilities. It was suggested to strengthen both the banks of the canal to have a flow of 3,100 cusecs of water (as designed) instead of only 2,500 cusecs, so that the effective potential of 4.20 lakh acres could be increased to the designed irrigation potential of 5.80 lakh acres. It was also suggested that violation of cropping pattern should be discouraged by closing the canal in the months of April and May. In order to assess the scope of further land development work and nature of problems faced individually and collectively by the cultivators it was recommended that a register may be prepared and maintained by each field assistant showing an exhaustive list of cultivators and their particulars. It was observed that only a few small cultivators had availed the loan facilities. It was suggested that all the small cultivators should be encouraged to benefit from the scheme. Cultivators could be permitted to develop land, if they wish to do so either by contour border strip method or by flat bed method.

36. Growth of Development Expenditure, 1973

Though it is generally known that the pace of development expenditure in our State, as in all other states had grown considerably in the past, necessary statistical details were not readily available to appreciate such a claim. Relevant details

such as the composition of the total disbursements of our State, the relative share and trends in the growth of development expenditure, non-development expenditure, public debt discharged, loans and advances etc., had not been analysed and compiled at one place. In this context, the above study was initiated.

According to the study, the total disbursements of the State which stood at Rs.80.85 crores in 1957-58 had risen to 389.31 crores in 1971-72. During the same period the development expenditure which constituted the major component of the disbursements rose by more than 400 per cent from 52.06 crores in 1957-58 to Rs.220.65 crores in 1971-72. However, expressed as a percentage of the total disbursements, the share of development expenditure had shown a decline from 64.39 per cent to 56.68 per cent between 1957-58 and 1971-72. This would only show that other items like non-development expenditure, public debt discharged, loans and advances had also been naturally growing quite fast. The study had also pointed out that the per capita total disbursements in the State had risen from Rs.36.50 in 1957-58 to Rs.136.59 by 1971-72. Further, the share of the plan expenditure, on an average, was only about 37 per cent and the remaining 63 per cent going for non-plan purposes.

37. Marconahalli Medium Irrigation Project, 1973

Improper use and wastage of water are the two problems generally faced in almost all the irrigation projects of the country. The National Commission on Agriculture had suggested that a pilot study may be taken up in a medium sized project in the State, before taking up studies in bigger projects, to decide the scope of economy in the use of water and the measures that were needed to secure that economy. Accordingly, this pilot study was taken up. Marconahalli Project was originally designed to supply water for raising one crop of paddy in 11,500 acres with a live storage capacity of 8,640 units (one unit was equal to six feet of water over one acre of area) in the reservoir.

The study had revealed that considerable quantity of water could be saved by lining the canals to minimise the loss of water through seepage. The average loss of water in the canal system of the Marconahalli Project was estimated at 2,987 units per year which was enough to irrigate one crop of paddy in about 4,500 acres. If lining was done, on an average about 1,353 units of water could be saved every year out of 2,987 units to irrigate 2,000 acres of paddy. It was also suggested that by changing the cropping pattern, two semi-dry crops could be grown in almost the entire ayacut instead of one crop of paddy. The estimated cost of lining 51 miles of canal was about

Rs.71 lakhs. However, the benefits of increased production owing to the saving of water would bring additional 2,000 acres of land under paddy worth more than Rs.15.20 lakhs per year. Additionally, 90 per cent of the maintenance expenditure (which was estimated to be around one lakh rupees per year) could also be saved by such lining.

38. Cardamom Development Programme, 1973

Cardamom is an important commercial crop earning valuable foreign exchange. Out of the estimated 75,500 hectares under cardamom cultivation in the country, some 23,000 hectares were in Karnataka. The production of cardamom in the State was estimated to be around 1,000 tonnes. In view of the importance of cardamom as an important exchange earning crop, cardamom development scheme was implemented in 1958. Under this scheme, quality cardamom seedlings were raised in departmental nurseries and distributed to needy cultivators. During 1961-72 more than Rs.17 lakhs had been spent under this scheme. Cardaom is highly susceptible to droughts, pests and diseases, particularly 'Katte' disease which takes a heavy toll of cardamom plants every year. To control the large scale incidence of 'Katte' disease in Saklespur region, a scheme for 'katte' eradication was under implementation since 1965. Under this scheme, seedlings were supplied free of cost for replanting in disease affected gardens. In

view of the importance of development of cardamom crop to the economy, this evaluation study was taken up with particular reference to cardamom nurseries.

For raising cardamom seedlings, 6 cardamom nurseries had been established in the cardamom growing regions of the State. Almost all the cardamom nurseries were located in composite horticultural farms, where seedlings of other crops were also raised. As per the findings of the study, wide fluctuations in the germination rate, ranging from 4.37 per cent (1966-67) to 27.3 per cent (1964-65) were observed, which were not taken seriously by the authorities. This was evident from the fact that having suddenly slumped from 21.0 per cent (1965-66) to 4.37 per cent (1966-67), this germination rate had never again recovered to anything like the original performance. What was more painful, and, at the same time, amusing, was that among the reasons attributed for this low germination rate was one about the non-availability of 'bamboo poles' and 'paddy straw' for providing shelter to the seedlings. Surely, these did not represent insurmountable problems. Although the demand for cardamom seedlings had been very high, it was observed that no action appeared to have been taken to increase the output of seedlings by the nurseries It was also suggested that immediate action should be taken to step up production of seedlings in the nurseries by providing all the required facilities.

39. Artisan Training Instituted, 1973

The idea of starting the rural artisan training institutes gained momentum at the end of second plan. The institutes were established with a view to impart training to persons in rural areas in basic crafts in order to settle them in the crafts after the completion of training. Preference was given to hereditary artisan families so that they may adopt improved methods of production after training. In view of the importance of artisans in the context of industrialisation in Karnataka, this study was taken up with the main objective of assessing their performance.

According to the findings of the study, the working of those institutes was not satisfactory. The response for admission was poor. There was considerable gap between the sanctioned strength and the number of candidates admitted. The stipend paid to the candidates was not adequate. It was suggested in the report that the stipend should be enhanced. The training must be recognised by the Government and employment opportunities should be provided to the trained candidates. In order to increase the production and sale of articles, the training institutes must be convereted into production-cum-training centres. The trained candidates should be employed in the production unit on daily wage basis or piece-work wage basis. The Department should arrange to

supply raw-materials to the Artisan Training Institues. Improved machinery should be installed with sufficient staff. In order to provide incentives to the trained candidates and settle them in rural areas and establish the industry, tool kits must be provided to the candidates who complete the training.

40. Drought Employment Programme, 1974

With the kharif of 1972, unprecedented drought conditions set in over large parts of Karnataka. The worst affected districts were Gulbarga, Bijapur and Bidar. Parts of Raichur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bellary and Chitradurga districts were also badly affected. The population hit by the scarcity conditions in those 8 districts was 79.63 lakhs (i.e., nearly 62 per cent of the total population of that region) and the gross area affected was 129 lakh hectares accounting for 70 per cent of total area. The objective of this study was to make a quick evaluation of the actual performance both in physical and financial terms of the various scarcity relief works taken up in the State during 1973-74.

The major findings of the study was that no up-to-date, properly classified data, which could stand the test of scrutiny, was available in any office regarding the outlay/progress on scarcity relief works or total developmental effort in those affected 8 districts. Further, the study had pointed out that against the budgetary provision of Rs.55.64 crores

for the various relief works in the 8 drought affected districts, a sum of only Rs.30.27 crores was spent (i.e., 54.4 per cent out of "64-Famine Funds"). While the tempo of works had been built up, most of the works were stopped by September, 1973. If the same tempo had been continued for some more time, entire provision could have been utilised. When the expenditure out of other budgetary provisions of different departments was also included, the total expenditure on various development works in the above 8 districts came to about Rs.45 crores.

41. Land Army Programme, 1974

Land Army is a novel organisation in our country and Karnataka is perhaps the only state where it has been constituted. Naturally, this has aroused considerable interest in many of the neighbouring states, who have, on quite a few occasions, deputed their representatives to make a close study of the objective, set up and working of this organisation. The main objective of this organisation is to provide employment to the rural unemployed by undertaking a number of developmental works, thus building up, in the process, permanent rural assets. The workers will also be trained in selected trades based on local needs. This is expected to equip them with necessary skills, which will stand them in a better stead for continuous productive employment, even after the land army projects are over. This study

attempted to evaluate how far the set objectives were fulfilled.

The study had revealed that though constituted in 1971, the land army could actually start its work only quite some time later, after the initial procedural and other difficulties were overcome. Till December 1973, more than 19 lakh mandays of labour were provided in rural areas spread over 189 works of various kinds, besides training some of the labourers in selected trades. As the works were by and large, executed departmentally, there was far less scope or exploitation by middlemen. Land army projects were generally located in economically backward or chronically drought-affected areas. For a systematic programme planning, there was need for considerable advance action by way of preparation of a shelf of feasible projects. Most of the works taken up by the land army involved mostly earth work, with limited scope for skilled labour. It was suggested that items like community irrigation wells, minor irrigation, water conservation, fuel plantation, should receive greater priority.

42. Poultry Development Programme, 1974

Importance of poultry development as a subsidiary source of income, especially for small farmers and marginal farmers is recognised by one and all. The main aim of the poultry development was to increase the total poultry population by improving the breed

of local poultry and progressively substituting them by exotic varieties. The study was taken up to examine the role of government poultry farms and their impact on private farms. Further, the study had attempted to highlight the trends in poultry development in Karnataka over the past several years.

According to the study, not many small poultry farms normally last beyond 4 years. Though there was substantial progress in the production of eggs and distribution of birds, it was observed that there was still some considerable scope for improvement in the working of some farms. It was also observed that there was large scope for improvement in the percentage of hatches secured, in the average yearly yield of eggs per layer and other allied fields. It was suggested to provide incubators and other equipments uniformly to all the regional poultry farms and to introduce mobile disease diagnostic laboratories to provide effective health cover to birds.

43. Soil Conservation Programme, 1974

The importance of dry land development has been recognised by one and all. As a first step in this direction, soil conservation (contour bunding) has been taken up extensively all over the State. Soil erosion markedly affects the fertility of the soil. The only measure that can effectively prevent soil erosion is contour bunding which leads to increased production.

Eventhough some districts had a very early start in this field, the progress till the commencement of the plan era was not very appreciable. While by 1951, only about 1.71 lakh hectares had been bunded, the progress had gone up by more than 10 times in 20 years. As at the end of November 1973, the total area covered in the State was 18.44 lakh hectares with an outlay of Rs.21.97 crores. which was 23 per cent of the total area requiring to be bunded. An extent of 61.12 lakh hectares was still required to be tackled. It was observed that, inspite of the importance attached to this programme, no detailed information-district and talukwise was available regarding the physical progress achieved, financial outlay incurred, the magnitude of remaining work to be done, etc.

44. Crash Scheme for Rural Employment, 1977

The crash scheme for rural employment was an early effort to solve a major problem in the country viz., rural unemployment. It was in the nature of the pilot programme, initiated in Karnataka in 1971. It was felt necessary to evaluate the achievements, prior to undertaking other related programmes to solve the twin evils of unemployment and underemployment in rural areas in the State.

The study highlighted the fact that progress was not uniform. Eventhough 165 out of 175 taluks in the State were brought under the programme, a major part

of the progress was confined to five districts only. Similarly, the ratio of the material to labour components also varied between works and regions. However, the overall ratio was 3:7 as against 4:6 permitted for the programme. The material component was, however, extremely high in the case of school buildings included in the programme. It was also observed that the pace of work was slow in the beginning, with the result that many works remained incomplete. Road construction appropriated the largest component of expenditure. Since most of those roads were not 'pucca' the desired long term effects did not accrue. The study had recommended that it would be advisable to take up the construction of only pucca roads instead of taking up earth work first and then waiting for a year or two before metalling. It had also recommended to provide complementary facilities like road rollers and lories.

45. Supply of Improved Appliances to Weavers' Co-operative Societies, 1977

The handloom industry is an important sector of the rural economy. It provides not only employment to a considerable number of persons in the villages, but also has strong inter connections with agricultural sector. Since the people working in the handloom sector were economically backward and vulnerable, government had introduced a number of programmes. One of them was the scheme to supply improved appliances to weavers' co-operative societies, which was first

introduced in 1969. This study was undertaken to assess the impact of the progress.

According to this study, during the period from 1969 to 1975, a total sum of Rs.1.75 lakhs was disbursed as subsidy to 1,684 beneficiaries, in 70 weavers' co-operative societies. The interviews with the individual beneficiaries indicated that the operation of the scheme was satisfactory in general, and that the assistance provided, contributed substantially in improving the income and living conditions of the weavers and their families. However, the dimension of the problem could be understood from the fact that, out of an estimated number of 96,482 looms in the co-operative sector in the State, assistance was provided in the case of only 1,684 beneficiaries. It was observed that, in the case of some societies, the quipment supplied, specially frame looms, were not used, while in others, the same had not been supplied in sufficient numbers. It would be necessary to transfer such unused equipment to centres, where they were required. It was pointed out that there was a need to provide equipments like improved beams, which would enable the societies to improve their products, in order to attract large markets.

46. Karnataka Lottery Scheme, 1977

The state lottery scheme was introduced in Karnataka in the year 1969, in order to mobilise resources for development. Initially, major draws alone were held every month. However, mini draws were also introduced later. It was considered necessary to study the results of the lottery schemes, not only to ascertain the extent to which the government was able to mobilise resources, but also to see whether any changes were necessary. This study as, therefore, undertaken with this objective.

The study had revealed that the state lottery scheme yielded substantial income to the State's resources. The total profit earned was Rs.789.87 lakhs, besides Rs.39.53 lakhs collected as income tax by the Government of India and Rs.69.08 lakhs collected towards the National Savings Scheme, upto 1974-75. The average number of tickets sold was 371.18 lakhs per year, which was 90 per cent of the number issued. The average number of tickets sold per draw was 30.10 lakhs. The prize money paid out was the major expenditure and accounted for 36 per cent of the total receipts, commission paid to agents for sale of tickets formed 27 per cent of the total receipts and printing charges for one per cent. Establishment and other expenses were nominal. The net receipts were 37 per cent of the total receipts.

47. Returns from Minor Irrigation (tanks), Kolar District, 1977

Minor irrigation works are an important source of irrigation in Karnataka. Among them, tanks have an unique position in the State. Large sums have been invested in the construction of tanks in the past. They provided, interestingly, irrigation in relatively low rainfall and drought prone areas. Consequently, considerably sums of money are invested in their construction, restoration and repair. A major part of these funds had been derived from government sources. However, it had been felt to generate financial resources, for further development of the irrigation potential, from the areas receiving benefits of irrigation. It was also considered reasonable that areas and persons, who were benefited considerably from the improvement of their capital resources should meet a part of the cost of this development and provide resources for the development of other areas. Therefore, charges, such as, betterment levies, water rate and maintenance cess, had been instituted. The study was conducted to investigate the collection of those charges, the problems involved in their collection and the rate of return on the investment.

According to the study, collection of betterment levy in the State, as a whole,was as low as 16 per cent of the demand, in 1975-76. The collection of betterment levy in Kolar District was also low i.e., 27 per cent of the total demand in the period from 1972-76. The

booking of betterment levy had been considerably delayed in most cases. Such delay resulted in the build up of over dues, placing a heavy burden on the beneficiaries in later years and the failure to mobilise funds for the State for further activities. Only 60 per cent of the proposed achkat was irrigated, with the result that the atchkatdars refused to pay the levies. The main reasons for this were the poor quality of work resulting in low water storage capacity, failure to develop the distribution system and interference with the waste-weir by persons encroaching on the tank bed. The annual rate of return on capital invested varied from 0.07 per cent to 6.12 per cent and the return cost ratios varied from 0.10 to 2.27.

48. Public Distribution of Foodgrains and other Commodities, 1977

The distribution of foodgrains and essential commodities had assumed prime importance with a view to protect the needs of consumers especially the weaker sections. The important commodities handled were wheat, milo, ragi, jowar, soji, maida, sugar, kerosene, cloth, edible oils, baby foods, some types of motor vehicle spare parts, tyres and other commodities of general use. Bangalore District was selected for a quick study in order to understand the problems.

According to the findings of the study, the distribution was some what proportionate to the population,

except in Bangalore city, where it was substantially high. In Bangalore city, the distribution of foodgrains was generally lower during the months of June to September, except in August. The depot operators had complained that they were not allowed to inspect the commodities and could not be sure of the quality and according to them there were shortages at the point of wholesale supply. The beneficiaries had also complained of limited quantity supplied, specially of sugar and the quality of wheat and rice. It was observed in the rural taluks of Bangalore District that milo, the chief food of weaker sections, had been supplied even to the remote villages through co-operatives, panchayats, youth clubs and by sale in shandies.

49. Major Irrigation Projects, 1978

In areas, such as, Karnataka, where a major part of agricultural production is carried on under rainfed conditions, but the potential of rivers has not been fully utilised, major irrigation projects are bound to be looked upon as a panacea for all problems. This is specially so, in traditionally arid tracts, with a history of scarcity and famines. However, major irrigation projects have some disadvantages, as well. Most of these arise from the long period that lapses between the time at which expenditure is incurred and that at which benefits accrue. The effects of these are spread over a long period of time and are so deep-rooted that the entire economy of the area may be

affected. It, therefore, becomes important to study the progress of major irrigation projects, specially with a view to investigate the possibilities for expediting the work and identifying factors that hinder progress. With this, in view, a study of the Bhadra and Ghataprabha projects (stages I & II) was undertaken, to assess the extent of utilisation of the irrigation potential created and examine the problems in the utilisation of the irrigation potential.

The study had revealed that in the case of Bhadra Project the total sanctioned atchkat of the project was 2,44,146 acres and potential created was 2,39,836 acres. Of this, 84 per cent was being utilised during kharif and 75 per cent during summer. The original estimate of the project was for Rs.888.48 lakhs and the final estimate was for Rs.4,800 lakhs, after repeated revisions. The construction of the project was started during 1947 and was expected to be completed according to the programme, due to the paucity of funds. The Ghataprabha Project (started after reorganisation of states) was expected to be completed by June, 1977 creating the water storage capacity for both the left and right bank canals. The expenditure incurred on stage-I was Rs.637.22 lakhs and then on extension of left bank canal was Rs.682.97 lakhs and on the construction of Hidkal dam under stage-II was Rs.3,946.13 lakhs. Under both stages, out of a total irrigable area of 3.45 lakh acres, the potential created upto 1974-75, was 2.52 lakh acres or 73 per cent. The creation and utilisation of irrigation

potential had been very slow due to lack of assured supply of water and the farmers not developing their lands and some lands being affected by water logging due to inadequate drainage facilities. It had been suggested in the study to take effective steps to curb irrigation offences and un-authorised cultivation. Steps need to be taken to reclaim lands affected by water logging. Construction of dams and canals should be synchronised in such a way that there is minimum delay in providing water.

50. Industrial Estates Programme, 1978

In order to develop small scale industries in the State, the Government, has set up the Small Industries Development Corporation, which has been in operation for more than two decades. One of the major efforts of the corporation to encourage small scale industries, has been its programme to set up and develop industrial estates and construct sheds to lease out to prospective entrepreneurs. Considerable amount of money has been spent for this purpose in the past, especially during the fourth and fifth plan periods. It was felt that the evaluation of this aspect of the corporation's activity would be useful in assessing the effects of the programme and planning in the future. The objectives of the study were to determine the progress in the implementation of the programme and to assess how far the objective of the scheme had been realised and to suggest improvements in the programme.

The study had revealed that a sum of Rs.639.12 lakhs had been spent on the programme until 1975-76. The construction of industrial estates had commenced during 1960 and by 1976-77, 28 had been completed. In all, 640 acres of land were covered by the industrial estates in the State. The common difficulty experienced by the entrepreneurs in the estates, was the inadequacy of power supply, due to the imposition of power cut. In Hubli industrial estate alone, it was estimated that the annual loss was about Rs.60 lakhs. Water supply was also not satisfactory in the estates. The supply of rawmaterials by the Karnataka Small Industries Development Corporation, was inadequate in most of the estates. Other problems were with regard to finance and marketing.

51. Half-a-million jobs programme, 1978

Unemployment of the educated has been a major problem in the country, as a whole. A variety of efforts have been made to ameliorate the problem and assist the educated unemployed population in the country, as well as, in Karnataka. These efforts were intensified in the year 1973-74 and given great importance under the half-a-million jobs programme. There was need to evaluate these programme and to ascertain to what extent they were successful in assisting the educated unemployed to secure gainful employment, in the State. At the same time, a study of the problems and difficulties that arose while implementing

this programme had to be studied, to provide useful guidelines in intensifying the employment programme in the future.

As per the study, out of the 52 schemes proposed, only 33 were implemented. 20 of them, involving an outlay of Rs.381.30 lakhs and an employment potential of 21,652 persons, were self-employment schemes. However, the actual expenditure was Rs.162.73 lakhs (51 per cent) and employment created for 10,483 persons (54 percent). Schemes to train educated unemployed were 22 in number, the proposed outlay was 116.12 lakhs and the actual expenditure was Rs.60.36 lakhs (52 per cent). The employment created, was for 4,690 persons, which was 72 per cent of the estimate. The reasons given for not implementing some of the proposed schemes made it clear that sufficient thought had not been given at the time of preparation of those schemes, to study their feasibility or requirements. They had to be abandoned or funds diverted to other programmes or there was no need for those schemes, since the requirements could be met under existing programmes. The study had recommended that it would be necessary to bestow attention and care, while proposing employment programmes, if a programme of that type was to be successful.

52. Primary Health Centres, 1978

One of the vital needs of rural areas is medical and health facilities. In the country as a whole, these

facilities, both in the private and public sector, have been concentrated in urban areas. The rural areas have been, by and large, neglected, even though a majority of the population resided there. To remedy this situation, primary health centres were set up by the Government. This study was instituted with a view to find out how far those facilities had been provided, to assess the benefits accruing from the same, to study the working of those institutions and identify the problems involved in providing efficient medical and health services to the rural population.

According to the study, there were 266 primary health centres functioning in the State, at the end of March, 1976. The average population covered by each primary health centre was about 83,686. Of the 266 primary health centres, UNICEF assisted 167 and supplied free equipments, drugs and conveyance in a phased manner. There were 798 maternity child health sub-centres and 1,177 family planning sub-centres attached to the primary health centres. There were 694 India Population Project sub-centres in the State. The medical officers were generally clinic oriented. Fifty per cent of the posts of lady medical officers in the primary health centres were vacant. Therefore, special incentives were required as the lady doctors prefer hospitals and especially those in urban areas. It was also suggested to give them a choice of place, wherever feasible, especially when vacancies exist in

places of their choice. The re-employment of retired lady doctors was also recommended. It was also suggested to provide financial help to the medical graduates to establish their own clinics and to settle in the villages.

53. Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project, Harihar, 1978

The Pilot intensive rural employment projects were unique among the schmes sponsored by the Government of India to solve the problem of unemployment in rural areas, in that, not only effort was made to provide employment, but very specific guidelines were laid down regarding the preparation of the programmes. Most noteworthy among them was that the works were to be proposed, based on intensive survey of employment and unemployment in rural areas. Principles were also laid donw to ensure that migration of labour should not take place and that the assets created should have continued employment cpacity, so that the problem would not recur. Further, the programme was a precursor to others, in the preparation for which the experiences gained by implementing the project would be utilised. The main objectives of the study were to find out whether the project was implemented in accordance with the guidelines issued and to study the nature of problems that had arisen in implementing the project.

The study had revealed that although, the implementation of the project in Harihar taluk led to the

to the generation of considerable employment and resulted in the creation of several useful and durable assets to rural communities and organisations, such as, the scout movement, some of which were likely to generate additional continuous employment, it should be said that the project failed to realise fully the objectives, with which it was started. The main reason for this was that many of the guidelines issued were ignored. The study had recommended that due importance and consideration need to be given to the guiding principles and objectives in the preparation of such employment projects, especially when they are of basically pilot in nature. It was importance to prevent other interests, whether sectoral or regional in vitiating and diverting attention from the basic objectives.

54. Small Farmers' Development Agency, Bidar District, 1979

As a result of the realisation that, benefits of technological improvements and development programmes were not reaching the weaker sections of the society, even after years of planned development, a decision was taken in the fourth plan to initiate special programmes to bring the weaker sections into the mainstream of development. The setting up of small farmers' development agencies was the direct result. The general objective of this study was to review the activities of the SFDA, Bidar, which was set up in 1970 and ascertain to what extent the objectives had been achieved.

The study had revealed that in order to obtain benefits from the SFDA, a tendency to sub-divide holdings was observed. It was, therefore, opined that there was need to carefully scrutinise applications and ascertain that such sub-division in order to obtain benefits irregularly was eliminated. The progress of assistance was both slow and far short of the programme. The achievements under minor irrigation were meagre and behind schedule. An important reason for failure of many of the schemes was the inaction of financial institutions and the regidity of their precedures. Special training to the staff of those institutions, to make them conversant with the technical aspects and requirements and to understand the sociological and other objectives was essential for the success of such programmes.

55. Industrial Training Institute and Basic Training Centre, Bangalore, 1979

This study was initiated, consequent on a request by the Department of Employment and Training, for the sanction of a separate basic training centre at Bangalore. At that time, it was felt that a quick evaluation of the existing basic training centre and industrial institute should be conducted, in order to ascertain the facilities available, their utilisation, the results of the programme and requirements to meet the increased demands for training.

According to the study, two types of training were provided at the industrial training institute, namely, Craftsman Training and Apprenticeship Training. Though 103 trades had been designated under the programme, only 18 of them were introduced at the Institute. The number of persons trained at the institute increased from 1,585 in 1973 to 2,045 in 1977. The number of persons completing apprenticeship training successfully varied from 96 per cent in 1973 to 99 per cent in 1977. Thus, the drop out was relatively low. The duration of the training varied from six months to four years. Though in a few trades, the number of trainees was less compared to the norm prescribed, in most, the trainees were 2½ to 7½ times the norm. The provision of equipment was far below the norms set up. Shortage of space was also observed. Provision of the staff for the apprenticeship training programme was far from satisfactory. While 90% of the sanctioned posts of instructors were in position, 72 per cent of laboratory attenders and 88 per cent of supervisors were in position. Since, the teaching staff was a basic requirement of any training programme, the situation was unfortunate, both from the point of view of creation of posts and recruitment of staff.

The study had recommended to maintain a card system to watch the performance and progress of the students and also to note the employment status of the students who pass out of the institutions for a period of five years.

56. Adult Education Programme, 1979

Adult Education in Karnataka dates as far back as 1912. The foundation was laid by Sir M. Visveswaraiah, who organised a net work of night schools and rural libraries in the State. The Adult Education Council was started in 1940 with literacy as its core programme and soon it took over publication of follow-up literature, establishment of libraries, starting of vidyapeethas and audio-visual education programmes etc. This study was undertaken mainly to bring out the various aspects of the adult education effort by the Council and review the progress.

According to the study, the growth of the adult literacy classes was not uniform. Of the total number of classes conducted from 1971-72 to 1976-77, only 16 per cent was in the northern districts of the State. Further, 82 per cent of the adults made literate were from southern districts. The programme was not implemented intensively in the northern districts, since full fledged committees were not set up in those districts. One important problem in conducting classes was the transfer of teachers of regular schools during the currency of the classes. It was suggested to avoid such transfers. The commencement of the literacy classes was delayed and the work has hampered in several places, due to failure by local agencies, who had undertaken to run them, to provide necessary facilities. Delay was also caused because teachers were not appointed in time.

A remuneration of Rs.25/- per month was being paid to the teachers of those literacy classes which was found to be too meagre and it was suggested to enhance the same. There were only 12 vidyapeethas in the State. As this was one of the important and worthwhile activities, it was suggested that each district should have one vidyapeetha for males and one for females.

57. Divisional Establishment in the Department of Agriculture, 1979

Agriculture extension and development is of prime importance in the State from the point of view of self-sufficiency in food production and production of raw-materials for industries. Extension services had been expanded to keep pace with agricultural research and the structure had been constantly changed when need arose. In view of the increased agricultural programmes, a need was felt to strengthen the agriculture extension organisation at divisional level and other levels. The Director of Agriculture had proposed to strengthen the divisional establishment and create two new divisions. The Government wanted to study the work load and other responsibilities of the divisional establishment and the need to bifurcate or strengthen the establishment at divisional level and hence this study was conducted to provide necessary information to come to a decision regarding the proposal for expansion.

According to the study, the Joint Director of Agriculture had very wide spectrum of duties. Mysore and Bangalore divisions covered six and five districts respectively while the other divisions covered only two districts. Bangalore and Mysore divisions were considerably bigger in all respects, such as area, number of taluks, and number of villages. The irrigated area and area under high yielding varieties was also greater in those divisions. The number of different types of institutions and number of personnel working were also higher. The Joint Director had also to participate in training programme. He had also heavy responsibilities in administration of the Fertiliser Control Act and the pesticides and insecticides Act. Besides extension work, he was involved in implementation of special schemes. On the whole, the study had recommended the need to bifurcate the Bangalore and Mysore divisions to ensure that proper administration and technical guidance were provided, by the Joint Director of Agriculture and there was also need to strengthen the staff in other divisions.

58. 'CARE' Assisted 'Suraksha' Programme, 1979

In programmes for the distribution of food to the weaker sections in the State, the contribution of the Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) has been significant, especially in the distribution of nutritious food to young children. One such was 'Suraksha' programme, launched in

1975-76, covering four teaching hospitals in the State. The main objects of the study were to ascertain, the number of children receiving food supplement and the regularity of distribution and the extent to which it reached the target population.

According to the study, CARE provided the food supplement at 100 gms. per day per beneficiary for 365 days in the year. The number of beneficiaries covered was 2,741 which was 46 per cent of the targeted number of 6,000. It was maximum at Manipal (57 per cent) and minimum at Bellary (31 per cent). The coverage amounted to 5.5 per cent of the potential number of eligible children in the selected centres and 0.2 per cent of those in the State. Weight records were not provided, except from Mysore and the gain in weight was of the order of 3.2 to 3.6 per cent of the initial weight per month. The study had recommended that, the programme, which was well appreciated by the beneficiaries, could be extended to cover not only all eligible children in the selected centres but also centres having post partum and family planning services in college, district and other hospitals.

59. Primary Schools in Bangalore City, 1979

The study of the Primary Schools in Bangalore City was taken up in view of the frequent public criticism of privately managed primary educational institutions in the city of Bangalore. In order to arrive at a relative idea of facilities provided, etc., it was decided to include government run primary schools

also in the study. The specific objectives of the study were to ascertain the structure of primary schools with reference to physical facilities, teachers, staff, student enrolment and performance and to compare the above aspects between privately run and government institutions.

According to the study, the number of schools had increased from 580 during 1970-71 to 1,325 in 1977-78 in Bangalore city. The annual enrolment of children in primary schools was 2,44,641 during 1970-71 and increased to 3,90,968 in 1977-78, an average annual increase of 7.5 per cent during the period. The average annual increase in the number of teachers was 13.2 per cent over the same period, as compared with 1.0 per cent for the State. Thus, the rate of increase
/in the number of teachers was almost double compared to the enrolment of students. While headmasters were generally younger in aided schools, teachers were generally older in government schools. While the salaries of teachers were extremely low in unaided primary schools, the work load of teachers was considerably higher. The performance of students was somewhat superior in aided schools than in government schools. The position of aided schools was much better than that of government schools in respect of space, both classroom and others, as well as furniture, classroom equipments etc. The parents were, in general, satisfied with the teaching and other services, as well as, performance of their

children, in aided, government and un-aided schools. There were surprisingly no complaints from teachers in aided schools regarding their short payment of salaries or from parents regarding collection of donations by the management. The study had recommended that there was need to provide reasonable salaries in un-aided primary schools. It was also suggested to improve the furniture and classroom equipments in government schools.

60. 'CARE' Assisted 'Balahar' Programme, 1979

This study covered the supply of nutrient food to pre-school children in selected urban areas. The main objectives of the study were to ascertain the number of children actually receiving food and the regularity of supply and distribution and the extent to which the food reached the target population.

As per the study, the coverage amounted to 19 per cent of the potential number of eligible children in the selected centres and 3 per cent of those in the State. The number of beneficiaries collecting Balahar over time followed a linear trend during the first half of the period, while it was irregular during the second half, when supplies from CARE were interrupted. There was no problem of transportation, since food supplies, were made by CARE to the main centres and by departmental vehicles from the main centres to the sub-centres. Health care activities were not provided and there was no scope to assess the impact of

the programme on the health status of the beneficiaries as data on weight etc., were not maintained. There was no complaint of major illness or upset due to consumption of the Balahar. The study had recommended that the programme, which was well appreciated by the parents of the beneficiaries and was of help to the poor could be extended to cover all eligible children in the city/municipal/corporation areas and slums as well as tribal areas, as was originally programmed.

61. 'CARE' Assisted 'Poshak' Programme, 1980

Poshak was one of the three nutrition oriented programmes for pre-school children, introduced utilising the food supplement provided by the Co-operative for American Relief Every-where (CARE). This programme, commenced in the year 1975, was for children of the economically weaker sections in rural areas and was implemented through primary health centres. The objectives of this study were to ascertain the number of children who actually received food supplement and the regularity of supply and distribution and the extent to which the food supplement reached the target population.

As the per the study. the coverage under the programme, which was only 0.1 per cent of the total eligible children in the State, was far below the desired level. The target fixed for the number of beneficiaries was rather arbitrary, and not proportionate to the potential number of eligible children in the programme area.

Smooth distribution was adversely affected in some areas due to high cost of transportation in places not connected by bus transport. The study had recommended that there was need to ensure distribution of food supplement in all the 52 weeks in a calendar year, so that the main objective of providing nutritious food, to ensure good growth and health of the poverty stricken children, during the vulnerable period of their life, could be achieved. Since the response was low during the peak time of agricultural operations, there was need to regulate the distribution during such seasons. Proper maintenance of health records, especially record of weight of the beneficiaries was suggested to assess the impact of such programme.

62. Fish Farmers' Development Agency, Mysore District, 1980

The Fish Farmers' Development Agency was the pilot programme, introduced in the country at the instance of the Government of India, which financed the scheme, of a new approach to better utilisation of inland water resources for fish production, as well as, generation of employment and income to weaker sections. In Karnataka, the programme was commended in Mysore District in 1973. Since the Government of India desired that the study may be made, prior to extending and expanding the programme, this study was taken up to ascertain the progress of the scheme.

According to the study, the money utilised for the excavation of new ponds was less than four per cent of the amount released. There were 268 tanks, with a water spread area of 81 hectares, in Mysore District, requiring repairs or deweeding. But the commercial banks refused to provide finance for this work, without government guarantee. If these tanks were renovated, 400 tonnes of fish could have been produced every year and creating livelihood for 500 fish farmers. The net additional income that could be generated would be more than rupees four lakhs per year. The study had suggested the State Government to take immediate action to provide guarantee to the banks for the loans to be advanced to the fish farmers for renovating or reclaiming tanks. It was suggested that the agency should keep a watch on all the allottees and ensure that a production norm of 500 kgs. per hectare was maintained. In case of lower production, due to neglect on the part of the allottees or misuse, it was recommended for replacement of allottees. The lease period in the case of major tanks should be extended to 10 years renewable for a further period of 5 years.

63. Small Farmers' Development Agency, Bidar District (Follow-up study), 1980

This was a follow-up study. The earlier study was taken up during 1977-78. The main objective of this study was to assess the effect of the findings of the earlier study.

According to the findings of this study, the work of identification of small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers had taken a number of years and was still going on in 1980. The agency had concentrated its efforts during the period 1976-80 on the implementation of those programmes where work was effective, rather than implement all the programmes as per the plan prepared. It was observed that some schemes like land reclamation, distribution of high yielding variety seeds, provision of irrigation wells and pumpsets and assistance for artisans were not given much importance, while programmes like border strip irrigation, borewells, storage bins, custom services, provision of cattle and poultry sheds and feed, renovation of wells and installation of submersible pumpsets had been totally ignored, though they had been included in the project report. The study had recommended that the work of identification of small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers should be immediately completed. A survey of requirements of the target population should be conducted prior to finalising the project report, instead of including many schemes, which could not be implemented and subsequently ignoring them. It was suggested that the procedure adopted in sanctioning the loan etc., had to be reviewed and simplified. It was also opined that the subsidy be released by the agency within a month of the issue of the loan.

64. Area Reporting in Minor Irrigation (Tanks),1980

Tanks constitute an important source of irrigation in the Old Mysore area of Karnataka, specially in Tumkur and Kolar districts. There had been many problems arising from differences in the area reported as irrigated by different sources. The objective of this quick study was to ascertain the reason for the difference between the reported and actual area irrigated.

As per the study, there was wide variation between the records of the departments of public works and revenue in respect of atchkat and area irrigated, the difference was much wider in the case of the latter. The study had opined that it was reasonable to place more confidence in the figures provided by the Revenue Department, as it had both staff and procedures for investigating into the actual irrigation and accurate entries of area irrigated. However, it would not be reasonable to completely absolve the Public Works Department from participation in this exercise. It was, therefore, suggested that a committee consisting of the tahsildar and the assistant executive engineer, at the taluk level; should meet atleast a month prior to the commencement of harvest should scrutinise the records on area irrigated, provided by the village accountant and other officials of the Revenue Department.

65. Bhadravathi Dairy Project, 1980

To encourage dairy development in the State, a number of milk collection and processing centres had been set up, in urban and semiurban areas. In order to evaluate this programme in semiurban areas a study of the Bhadravathi Dairy Project was initiated. The main objective of the study was to critically assess the working of the dairy project, which was commissioned in 1971.

According to the study, milk procurement increased rapidly over years, from 3.75 lakh litres in 1971-72 to 29.60 lakh litres in 1977-78. It was maximum during December and minimum in June. In October, 1977, the daily collection had exceeded the installed capacity by 38 per cent. The three chilling centres at Bhadra Reservoir Project, Honnali and Chennagiri handled on an average, 1219, 1094 and 536 litres of milk per day and the overall utilisation of installed capacity was 36 per cent. There were seven milk collecting routes, covering between 65 and 242 kilometres. The average quantity sold per day was 8,703 litres in 1977-78 as against 318 litres in 1963-64, recording 27 fold increase. The return-cost-ratio was 0.58 in 1971-72 and 0.95 in 1977-78 including depreciation and interest charge. It was also revealed that 85 per cent of the finance to dairy farmers came from banks and 15 per cent from co-operatives. The study had recommended to improve the collection and distribution of milk as well as the efficiency of

operation of the plant, instead of increasing the price of milk, to ensure that no-profit no-loss objective was achieved.

66. Working of Employment Exchanges, 1981

This evaluation was taken up as a quick study, with the objective of assessing the extent of the services provided by employment exchanges to the unemployed in securing employment, the trends in the number registered, sponsored and placed, and the opinion of the job seekers, problems and bottlenecks involved.

As per the study, the number of persons registered in all the exchanges was 1,70,067 during 1975 and had increased to 2,19,039 by 1979. The number of persons belonging to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes in all the exchanges had increased from 12,114 in 1975 to 20,087 in 1979. During 1979, the highest proportion (36.37 per cent) of registratns were matriculates. Of the scheduled castes/scheduled tribes registrants during 1979, 35.37 per cent were matriculates. It was observed that the number registered from rural areas was quite small. This had resulted in the rural unemployed not availing and benefiting from the services of the exchanges and also created problems when jobs available were in rural surroundings, since persons of urban background, who got selected, did not relish working there. The number of vacancies notified to all the exchanges

was 17,631 in 1975. It increased to 31,254 in 1979. The number of vacancies notified was 20 per cent of the total registration, in the case of 26 of the 31 exchanges. It was observed that, the number securing jobs was woefully low when compared with the number seeking assistance. The main reason for this was the fact that government departments and organisations approached the exchanges only for posts like watchmen and peons. Most of the recruitment by those organisations was done directly at district and state levels, by advertisements in papers and not through employment exchanges. It was suggested to make it obligatory for the district and state level recruitment committees to intimate the requirements to the employment exchanges.

67. Plan for the Development of the Hinterland of New Mangalore Port, 1981

The New Mangalore Port was commissioned in 1974 and was expected to provide adequate traffic. But due to political changes in Iran, there was a set back of the export activities of Kuduremukh Iron Ore Project which was to provide traffic to the port. Hence, with a view to generate traffic, Government of India desired that a plan be prepared for the development of Hinterland of the Port. A working group was set up by the Karnataka Government in 1980 to prepare a plan for the development of Malnad region of the State which formed the major part of the Hinterland of New Mangalore Port.

The first step in preparation of the plan was to define hinterland. The primary hinterland was defined as comprising of Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, Hassn, Chikmagalur and Shimoga and Western Ghats portion of Uttara Kannada. The secondary hinterland was defined as comprising of Dharwad, Chitradurga, Bellary, Tumkur, Bangalore, Mandya and Mysore districts, Kasargod taluk of Kerala and a part of Andhra Pradesh between Bellary and Bangalore districts.

The plan was prepared in two sections viz., (1) Programmes for traffic development and (2) Programmes for area development. The programmes for traffic development were in the sectors of agriculture, horticulture, forestry, fisheries, industries and commerce, sericulture, communication and irrigation, urban water supply and sewerage, housing, ports and harbours and town planning for Mangalore. The outlay proposed for the purpose was Rs.505 crores. The programmes for area development were in the sector of agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture, forestry, fisheries, industries and commerce, communication and irrigation, electrification, rural water supply, urban water supply and sewerage, housing, peoples' housing, welfare of scheduled castes, welfare of backward classes and minorities, education, health and family welfare and development of western ghats. An outlay of Rs.191 crores was proposed for the purpose. The total outlay proposed for the

development of hinterland of New Mangalore Port was of the order of Rs.696 crores, at 1980-81 prices.

68. Food-for-Work Programme in Major and Medium Irrigation Projects, 1981

The 'Food-for-Work Programme' commenced in Karnataka in the year 1975-76, utilising foodgrains provided by CARE, merely as a programme to assist the needy. But, it was developed into a productive programme for development, with the World Food Programme and Government of India Schemes being formulated on similar lines. Prior to expanding the programme, the Government considered it necessary to evaluate the progress and initiated this study. The study was confined to the 'Food-for-Work Programme' undertaken by the Irrigation Department.

According to the study, the mode of distribution of foodgrains to the labourers was through contractors in the projects assisted by CARE and Government of India, whereas, it was done through distribution centres located in the work area in the projects assisted by World Food Programme. In Irrigation Projects, labourers were benefited by food assistance to the extent of 105.44 lakhs of mandays. A survey of 20 beneficiaries had revealed that their real income had increased by 80 per cent, due to the food-for-work programme, as food stuffs were supplied at subsidised rates. This had resulted in better nutritional levels. It was opined that food-for-work programmes could not be effectively implemented when works were executed through contractors. It was suggested that the programmes should be continued especially in drought prone areas and wages should be paid in cash and kind on 1:2 basis and foodgrains preferred in the area should be supplied.

69. Medium Irrigation Projects, 1982

Medium Irrigation Projects, have an important role in the effort to utilise water resources for agriculture. However, many of the projects undertaken were observed to be incomplete for long periods. This study was undertaken to assess the progress achieved, to study the impact of irrigation, to identify the problems in implementation and to suggest remedial measures. Three medium irrigation projects were selected for the study.

As per the findings of the study, in the case of Jambadahalla Project, while the anticipated area to be brought under irrigation by the right bank canal was 3,800 acres, the actual area covered varied between 1,059 acres during 1971-72 to 2,308 acres during 1977-78. This was due to inadequate availability of water in the reservoir. The estimated cost of the project was Rs.120 lakhs and the expenditure till 1977-78 was Rs.108.13 lakhs. The expenditure per acre irrigated was Rs.4,683. The original estimated cost of Hagaribommanahalli Project was Rs.85.41 lakhs but was revised to Rs.3.84 crores during 1977-78. The expenditure per acre irrigated was Rs.4,307. The estimated cost of Chitwadgi Project was Rs.36.02 lakhs and the expenditure till 1976-77 was Rs.37.66 lakhs. The expenditure per acres irrigated was Rs.1,361. The beneficiary survey had revealed that the total holdings ranged from

two acres to 80 acres, and the average was 16 acres. The holdings coming within the atchkat varied from one acre to 45 acres with the average of 7.5 acres. The study had recommended that it was ext emely important to carefully and correctly assess the inflow into reservoirs, based on avai l le rainfall data, in order to avoid waste of scarce resources. For ensuring the better utilisation of water, it was suggested to take up the lining of canals. It was also recommended that in order to avoid confusion and hardship to farmers, water rates could be levied only after physical verification.

70. Food-for-Work Programme in Soil Conservation Works, 1982.

This study was confined to the 'Food-for-Work' Programme in the field of soil conservation. The main objective of the study was to ascertain the impact of the programme in rural areas.

According to the findings of the study, nearly 12 lakh acres were covered by soil conservation works, under the programme, during 1972-79, involving a total expenditure of Rs.8.54 crores. Though it was envisaged in the scheme to provide wages to the labourers in the ratio of 2:1 (cash and kind), the ratio was maintained only in the divisions of Mysore and Belgaum. In other divisions, it ranged from 4:1 to 21:1. During the period 1972-79, 126.77 lakhs of mandays of employment was generated. As the mode of payment of wages in cash and kind in

the proportion of 2:1, involved a lot of clerical calculations, it was suggested that foodgrains should be distributed on the basis of volume of work turned out and not, on the basis of wages, and the grains preferred in the area should be provided.

71. Industrial Estates Programme (follow-up study), 1982

The programme of industrial estate is of great importance as it provides all the inputs and assistance to the entrepreneurs under one roof. This programme was taken up in Karnataka in 1960. With a view to assess the performance of the industrial estates, an indepth evaluation study was conducted in 1969 and the findings were made use of in recasting the programme itself. In 1978, a follow-up study was conducted covering four estates. This second follow-up study was taken up to determine the progress in the implementation of the programme and to assess how far the objectives were realised.

According to the study, the procedure followed in the allotment of sheds was cumbersome and as the state level committee for allotment of sheds met occasionally, considerable delays had occured. This had resulted in sheds remaining vacant for long periods and causing significant loss of rent. There were also cases where sheds were not occupied even after allotment. The reasons for non-occupation were nonavailability of power and other services. In some estates, water was either not provided or not in sufficient quantity.

Some of the entrepreneurs found it difficult to carry on production in the given space and needed more space. The built in area of the sheds was inadequate in most of the cases and office rooms and store rooms were not provided. The study had recommended that the allotment procedure should be simplified and the power of allotting the sheds decentralised. It was necessary to provide sufficient water to all the estates by the concerned town municipalities. It was suggested to provide shed or plot, finance, power, telephone, raw-materials, water and other facilities on a package basis, at a single point. Also, a marketing division should be set up to provide marketing services to small producers.

72. Lokavastra Units, 1983

The evaluation of the Lokavastra Units was taken up with a view to consider the expansion of the programme. In the State, there was only one Lokavastra Unit at Bangalore, and this unit was taken up for study and along with that, one unit at Perumanallur in Tamil Nadu was also taken up.

According to the study, the Lokavastra Unit in Bangalore was started as a pilot project in 1975 in a rented building. The investment made on the machinery was Rs.1.83 lakhs and the working capital was Rs.1.90 lakhs. The unit was providing employment to 56 persons per shift. There was a proposal to

start four more units in the State. To start a new unit, an amount of Rs.2.50 lakhs was required for machinery, besides, Rs.1.00 lakh for land and building and Rs.1.50 lakhs for working capital. Each unit would provide employment to 70 persons per shift. The study of the rural fabric centre (Lokavastra Unit) at Perumanallur in Coimbatore District indicated that the total investment made on the centre was Rs.2.82 lakhs, besides a working capital of Rs.0.60 lakh. The centre had provided employment to 72 persons. The centre had made profit every year. During 1979-80, it made a net profit of Rs.0.49 lakh, indicating that the centre was operating on sound lines. The study had recommended that the entire cloth produced by the Lokavastra Unit in Bangalore could be sold locally benefiting the common man. As revealed by the study of the rural fabric centre and rural textile centre at Perumanallur, it was necessary to encourage spinning activities, which had been neglected in Karnataka. It was not worthwhile to set up a fabrication unit to manufacture lokavastra machinery in Karnataka as the fabrication unit in Coimbatore could provide the requirements of the State.

73. <u>National Rural Water Supply Programme, 1983.</u>

The programme of National Rural Water Supply was started during 1955-56 with the main intention of providing protected drinking water to the villagers.

This study was taken up with the main objective of assessing the performance and impact of the programme.

According to the study, only 1,448 villages were covered by the programme (up to March 1981), which was only 5.40 of the total number of villages in the State. The rural population covered was only 14.94 per cent of the total rural population of the State. It was suggested that a substantial percentage of villages be brought under this programme. It was also suggested that the department could give strict instructions to the operators to maintain log books and complaint registers in the prescribed proformae. Further, it was recommended to provide pipe lines to janatha housing and harijan colonies. A standby pump, preferably an oil pump was also suggested to ensure continous supply of water. It was further recommended to implement the group village scheme under the care of the Taluk Development Boards on a trial basis. Panchayats should levy the water charges as provided in the 'Karnataka Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959'.

JL.*

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS BROUGHT OUT BY THE EVALUATION DIVISION

*1. Minor Irrigation
*2. Setting up of seed farms and distribution of improved seeds
*3. Soil testing laboratory
*4. Roads programme
*5. Sub-regional employment exchange, Bangalore
*6. Arecanut development programme
*7. Investment for infrastructure in the Tungabhadra project area
8. Nature and extent of time-lag in crop forecasts
*9. Publicity programme in community Development blocks
10. Returned 'USAID' participants
*11. Indo-Danish dairy project
*12. Principles of evaluation—a manual
*13. Industrial estates
*14. Kharland reclamation schemes in North Kanara district
15. Distribution pattern of loans for irrigation wells
16. Lokakarya kshetras
17. Organisation of the hosiery co-operative
*18. Applied nutrition programme in Anekal block
*19. Agricultural schools
*20. Artificial insemination scheme
21. Agricultural engineering organisation
*22. District publicity organisation
*23. Soil conservation programme in the Tungabhadra project catchment area
*24. Pepper development programme
*25. Feeds and fodder development scheme
*26. Structure of finances and development of non-tax revenues
*27. Utilisation of irrigation facilities in Chincholi taluk
*28. Sheep development programme
*29. Housing colonies
30. Land utilisation
31. Coconut development programme
*32. Community irrigation well scheme
*33. Soil conservation programme (contour bunding)
*34. Production and consumption of food grains
*35. Drought prone area programme
*36. Fisheries co-operative societies
*37. Scheme of the ARC for reclamation and development of land under TBP
38. Growth of development expenditure
39. Marconahalli medium irrigation project
40. Cardamom development programme
*41. Artisan training institute
42. Drought employment programme
43. Land army programme
44. Poultry development programme
45. Soil conservation programme
46. Crash scheme for rural employment
47. Supply of improved appliances to weavers' co-operative societies
48. Karnataka lottery scheme
*49. Return from minor irrigation (tanks), Kolar district
*50. Public distribution of food grains and other commodities
*51. Major irrigation projects
*52. Industrial estates programme
53. Half-a-million jobs programme
*54. Primary health centres
55. Pilot intensive rural employment Project, Harihar
56. Small farmers' development agency, Bidar district
57. Industrial training institute and basic training centre, Bangalore
*58. Adult education programme
59. Divisional establishment in the department of agriculture
60. 'CARE' assisted 'suraksha' programme
61. Primary schools in Bangalore city
62. 'CARE' assisted 'balahar' programme
63. 'CARE' assisted 'poshak' programme
64. Fish farmers' development agency, Mysore district
65. Small farmers' development agency, Bidar district (follow-up-study)
66. Area reporting in minor irrigation (tanks)
67. Bhadravathi dairy project
68. Working of employment exchanges
69. Plan for development of the hinterland of New Mangalore Port
70. Food-for-work programme in major and medium irrigation projects
71. Medium irrigation projects
72. Food-for-work programme in soil conservation works
73. Industrial estates programme (follow-up-study)
74. Lokavastra Units
75. National rural water supply programme
*76. Applied nutrition programme
77. World food programme assistance to hostels
78. Vidyapeethas in Karnataka
79. Collective weaving centres
80. Quick study of adult education centres
81. People's housing programme

Note : *Copies Exhausted