



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

1992 - 97

ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

VOLUME-II

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

DECEMBER 1991

87
25
1-D

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

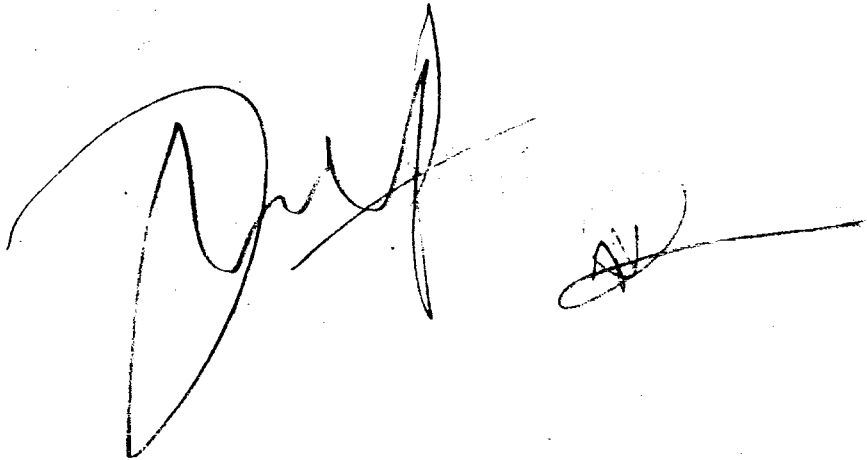
1992 - 97

ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

VOLUME - II

5487
309.25
KAK-D

SUB
Native
Form
17B
DOC. No. D-6595
Date 22-1-92

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

CONTENTS

Chapter	Page Nos.
I. Review of VII Five Year Plan and Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92	1-21
II. Objectives and Strategy	1-13
II. Outline of Eighth Plan	1-17
✓. Financing the plan	1-4
✓. Decentralised planning	1-23
¶. Employment	1-7
VI. Agriculture and Allied Services	
A. Approach	1-3
B. Agriculture	1-18
C. Soil Conservation	1-5
D. Horticulture	1-13
E. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services	1-17
F. Dairy Development	1-5
G. Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals Hebbal	1-6
H. Fisheries	1-15
I. Forest	1-10
J. Agricultural Education and Research	1-5
K. Marketing and Quality Control	1-12
L. Storage and Warehousing	1-6
M. Investment in Agricultural and Financial Institutions.....	1-4
VI. Rural Development	1-16
I. Special Area Programmes	1-15
> Co-operation	1-29
X Irrigation and Flood Control	
A. Major and Medium Irrigation	1-26
B. Flood Control	1-3

Chapter	Page Nos.
C. Command Area Development	1-6
D. Minor Irrigation	1-7
E. Ground Water Development	1-8
XII. Power	
A. Power Generation	1-17
B. Power Transmission and Distribution	1-15
C. Rural Energy	1-3
XIII. Industry and Minerals	
A. State's Industrial Policy	1-5
B. Large and Medium Industries	1-10
C. Village and Small Industries	1-67
D. Sericulture	1-8
E. Karnataka State Bureau of Public Enterprises	1-7
F. Mining	1-7
XIV. Transport	
A. Ports and Light Houses	1-8
B. Roads and Bridges	1-17
C. Road Transport	1-5
D. Inland Water Transport	1-2
E. Tourism	1-19
F. Pollution Control	1-3
XV. Scientific Services and Research	
A. Scientific Services and Research	1-8
B. Ecology and Environment	1-22
XVI. Social and Community Services	
A. General Education	1-68
B. Technical Education	1-16
C. Art, Culture, Sports, Youth Services, Archives, Museums, Gazetteers and Libraries	1-41

Chapter	Page Nos.
D. Medical and Public Health	1-54
E. Drinking Water Supply and Sewerage	1-25
F. Housing	1-22
G. Urban Development	1-23
H. Information and Publicity	1-15
I. Labour and Labour Welfare	1-23
J. Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	1-16
K. Welfare of Backward Classes	1-13
L. Social Security and Welfare	1-23
M. Nutrition	1-4
N. Consumer Protection	1-3
XVII. Economic Services	
A. Functional Divisions	} 1-27
B. Studies	
C. Professional Studies	
D. Planning Board	
E. District Planning Machinery	
F. District Level Sub-plans	
G. Survey and Statistics	
H. Institutional Finance Office Expenses	
I. Karnataka Government Computer Centre	
J. Other General Economic Service Legal Metrology	
K. Modernisation of Administration	
XVIII. General Services	
A. Stationery and Printing	1-6
B. Administrative Buildings	1-4
C. Fire Protection	1-2

XVI-A.1

XVI-A.1. GENERAL EDUCATION

Expansion and utilisation of employment opportunities and increase in productivity are strongly influenced by education. In the process of development, education is therefore an investment. And this investment has to be made well in time to derive full benefits from the overall developmental effort.

Recent efforts made in the State of KERALA and in some districts of Tamilnadu and West - Bengal to achieve 100 percent or near 100 percent literacy are an example of what can be achieved through determination and peoples involvement. In this direction determined efforts are called for. Therefore, the EIGHTH Plan sets the target of achieving 100 percent literacy among the people of the age group from 15 to 35 years. This will involve changing the literacy status of a large number of people. Students in colleges and universities teachers and other motivated people will have to be mobilised for this mission.

The intensity of the problem of Education and population growth corresponds with the degree of lack of development in the rural areas, inequitable distribution of assets in terms of land and water supply in a given rural community and Educational deprivation of women. The broad priorities therefore are to prepare the ground for the spread of literacy and Primary Education through socio-economic justice and to remove the traditional constraints on the status and Education of rural women, in particular. A demand for education, modernisation and efficiency has to be stimulated

through a general awakening and mobilisation of the rural communities.

The EIGHTH Plan will aim at universal Primary Education both through full-time formal schools and part-time non-formal arrangements for working children and Girls in particular. Special attention has to be paid for tribal education with due regard to tribal culture, economic problems and removal of disparities between tribal and non-tribal population groups. With substantial inputs of science technology leading towards the reduction of tribal isolation from the rest of the society. The programmes in the Education Sector have been formulated with the main objective of achieving some of the goals set for the EIGHTH Five Year Plan.

General Education Programme under Plan categorisation comprises Primary and Secondary Education, Mass Education, Collegiate Education, Sanskrit Education, University Education and Vocational Education. The total expenditure for General Education in the Seventh Plan was Rs.11286 lakhs as against an allocation of Rs.11283 lakhs. During Eighth Five Year Plan a total allocation of Rs.74105 lakhs is proposed. In state sector Rs.42065 lakhs, in Zilla Parishad Sector Rs.32040 lakhs, for minimum needs programme Rs.66420 lakhs, for special component plan Rs.9265 lakhs and Rs.1295 lakhs for tribal sub-plan is proposed.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Universalisation of Elementary Education is a Constitutional obligation. This sector is one of the important programmes both under the 20-Point

programme and the Minimum Needs Programme.

Under the thrust given by the National Education Policy of 1986, Primary Education, a crucial sector, assumes greater importance to ensure free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14.

REVIEW OF SEVENTH PLAN AND ANNUAL PLANS 1990-91 AND 1991-92

In General Education, the main focus was on Primary Education. The principal objectives of VII Plan were full enrolment in the age group 6-10 years and 50% enrolment of the children in the age group 11-13 years and the reduction of drop out rate. To achieve this objective, it was proposed to establish 10,000 pre-primary centres, appoint 13,500 primary school teachers and extend incentive programme to all deserving children.

Of the proposed Rs.5000/- lakhs for primary education, Rs.3700/- lakhs was earmarked for the Vidya Vikas Scheme. The Vidya Vikas Scheme had in addition to the allocations under Primary education sector, allocations under Social Welfare and Backward Classes and Minorities Departments also.

In addition to the Vidya Vikas Programme, plan outlay included provision for additional teaching staff (Rs.850 lakhs), additional Pre-Primary Centres (Rs.125 lakhs) Non-formal education centres (Rs.120 lakhs), strengthening Inspectorate (Rs.75 lakhs) and purchase of land and construction of school building (Rs.130 lakhs).

XVI- A.4

The approved outlay for primary education during VII Plan was Rs.5000.00 lakhs and the expenditure during the period was Rs.6060.51 lakhs.

The enrolment targets and achievement for the lower and higher primary classes are as follows:

Age Group	Sex	VII Plan Target	Achievement up to 89-90	Achievement during 90-91	Likely Achievement during 1991-92
6-10 (I-IV) Std.s	Boys	26.53	25.37	25.73	26.75
	Girls	26.45	21.84	22.59	23.50
	Total	52.98	47.21	48.32	50.25
11-13 (V-VII) Std.s	Boys	10.18	11.81	12.17	12.66
	Girls	10.32	8.63	9.12	9.38
	Total	20.50	20.44	21.19	22.04

The achievement by the end of the VII Plan indicates that the target for the higher group has more or less been achieved, while there is a shortfall in the achievement of target for the lower age group. Here, it must be noted that it is estimated that between 20 to 25% of children enrolled are outside the target age group. This would mean that the net enrolment figures would be around 70% for the lower age group and about 80% for higher age group.

The programme of providing additional teaching staff was not very successful. As against a target of 13500 primary school teachers and 10,000 pre-primary centres, it was possible to appoint only 4611 primary school teachers and 200 pre-primary

centres, (Primary school teachers figures include 1611 additional teachers appointed under Operation Black Board in the I phase and 1000 Mindi teachers under Centrally Sponsored Schemes).

At the beginning of the VII Plan the estimated requirement of additional classrooms was 22800. Though school buildings and classrooms have been constructed, it has not kept pace with the increasing demand. Added to this, due to escalations in construction costs and lack of community contributions, progress under the scheme of construction of classrooms have not yielded desired results.

PROGRAMMES DURING 1990-91 and 1991-92

The expenditure on primary education during 1990-91 was Rs.4265-98 lakhs and the budget estimates for the year 1991-92 was Rs.6595.04 lakhs (includes outlays ear-marked for centrally sponsored schemes also).

During 1990-91 Vidya Vikasa scheme was modified limiting the benefit to only SC/ST children studying in I-VII standards. Under this scheme 12.58 lakhs children were given free uniforms, and 13.03 lakhs children were given free textbooks.

During 1990-91 the enrolment of students in Class I-IV was 48.32 lakhs and in classes V-VII 21.19 lakhs children were enrolled. A new scheme namely VIDYA MANDIRA was introduced with a provision of Rs.1000.00 lakhs for construction of 5000 additional classrooms.

During 1991-92 the target of enrolment fixed is 72.29 lakhs (50.25 lakhs in lower age group of 6-10 years and 22.04 lakhs in the higher age group of 11-13

years). In addition to other on-going schemes, a new cash incentive programme called AKSMAYA was introduced with a view to improving school attendance in classes I-IV and to reduce the drop-out rate. Under this scheme about 38.18 lakhs children studying in Government Schools in classes I-IV will get one rupee a day for all the teaching days provided a child attends the school for a minimum of 80% of working days in the month. Vidya Vikasa programme was extended to the children of green card holder families and urban slum dwellers also during 91-92. It is expected that 15.62 lakhs children will get free uniforms and about 19.00 lakh children are given free text books.

SHIFT IN EMPHASIS DURING VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN:

Keeping successful universalisation of elementary education as the major objective, the emphasis during the VIII Five Year Plan will be in enrolment cum attendance rather than on mere enrolment alone. Further the quality of instruction could be emphasised by providing inservice training to teachers, supply of teachers guides etc. Attainment of minimum levels of learning by all children would be taken care off. Efforts also will be made to provide infrastructure facilities to schools by way of classrooms, equipment and teaching-learning materials. Incentive schemes like AKSMAYA and VIDYA VIKASA will be continued.

By these efforts it is expected to reduce the dropout rate to reasonable level of 30 to 35% by 1997.

TARGETS OF THE VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN

The projected population figures (Subject to revision after 1991 census figures are available) shows that by 1996-97 there will be 58.84 lakhs children in the age group 6-10 years and 26.72 lakhs children in the age group 6-13 years. The total estimated children in 6-13 years age group being 85.56 lakhs.

Keeping in view the achievements made till now and also with a firm desire to achieve universalisation of primary education by the end of the IX Five Year Plan it is proposed to cover cent percent children in the age group 6-10 years and 75% in the age group 11-13 years by the end of the VIII Five Year Plan. In actual numbers the coverage would be 58.84 lakhs children in the age group 6-10 years and 26.72 lakhs (75% of the age group population of 11-13 years) increase in numbers from the present 72.29 lakhs to 85.56 lakhs by 1996-97 involves a lot of additional inputs by way of teachers, classrooms and other supporting services.

PROPOSALS FOR EIGHTH PLAN AND 1992-93

The proposed outlay on primary education for the VIII plan period is Rs.477.50 crores (Rs.279.60 crores under State Sector and Rs.197.90 crores under District Sector). For the year 1992-93 Rs.69.14 crores is provided (Rs.29.56 crores under state sector and Rs.39.58 crores under District sector

Most of the schemes on primary education are operated under District Sector by the Zilla Parishads. The scheme-wise details of VIII Five Year Plan and 1992-93 are mentioned below:

1. Inspection Primary:

The scheme is meant to strengthen the range level offices of the Department and also for conducting Developmental activities of the Directorate of Urdu and other minority language schools.

The amount provided under the State Sector is for-

- (i) conducting the inservice training programmes

for minority language school teachers, supply of visual aids, like charts, globes, maps etc. for minority language schools and to conduct Seminars and to bringout publications (Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for this item.)

(ii) At present the range level offices do not have proper equipment. To ensure better supervision and more frequency in visits these field level officers are to be provided with vehicles in a phased manner. For this purpose Rs.230.00 lakhs is proposed.

For : 1992-93 an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is provided.

The amount provided under the district sector scheme is for bifurcation of bigger ranges and also to provide additional staff to the existing ranges. The Department was last re-organised in the year 1970. The staffing pattern in the ranges is the same irrespective of the number of schools and teachers. The present staff is finding it difficult to supervise the academic and supporting activities satisfactorily. There is also demand to upgrade certain existing posts to higher levels, so that much delegation of authority be given to these officers. In the context of operationalising microplanning, decentralisation of powers is essential. (For these activities, Rs.550.00 lakhs is proposed under District Sector.)

For the year 1992-93 an amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided

2. Providing infrastructural facilities to primary schools:

Under this scheme basic teaching-learning equipments including Science kits and furnitures will be provided to Government Higher Primary-Schools and to needy primary schools not covered under operation Black-board scheme.

Infrastructural facilities to 6.31 lakhs anticipated additional enrolment, will be provided. For this purpose during the VIII plan Rs.1350.00 lakhs is provided.

For the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.310.00 lakhs is provided.

3 Government Primary Schools- Teaching staff.

The scheme is meant for appointment ^{of} primary school teachers required for (i) opening of new primary schools in needy areas; (ii) upgrading the lower primary schools into Higher Primary Schools (ii) providing additional teachers due to increase in enrolment, (To achieve teacher-pupil ratio of 1.50). In addition second teacher to all ~~xxx~~ single teacher schools have been provided under operation Black Board. In all 13923 posts of primary school teachers are sanctioned under the scheme in different phases. These posts have to be continued during eighth plan.

It is proposed to create 15529 posts of Primary school teachers during the eighth plan period besides continuing 13923 posts created during seventh plan. An amount of Rs.11000.00 lakhs is provided towards salary and other maintenance expenses.

For the year 1992-93, Rs.2400.00 lakhs is provided.

4. Opening of pre-primary Centres.

This scheme started during the V Plan period is to inculcate the school-going habit among children from their early age and also to relieve the elder girls from the burden of looking after their younger brothers and sisters. Though there is need for opening a very large number of pre-primary centres due to budgetary constraints it may be possible only to start about 500 pre-primary centres for which a provision of Rs.750.00 lakhs is made during Eighth plan.

For the year 1992-93 Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided.

5. VIDYA VIKASA PROGRAMME:

Under this Scheme, there are two components:

1. Free supply of Uniforms and (2) free-supply of Text Books.

This is one of the incentive schemes introduced to improve enrolment and attendance of children at the Elementary Stage. For this purpose a sum of Rs.2400.00 lakhs is provided and it is estimated that this will benefit around 110 lakhs children.

6. AKSHAYA PROGRAMME:

This is a new scheme introduced during 91-92 with the objective of improving School Attendance in all classes from Std.I-IV and to reduce the drop-out rates in all classes upto Class IV so as to provide minimum Education upto Class IV on par with Education being provided under Saksharatha Programme. All children studying in Classes I to IV in Govern-

ment Schools whose parent's income is less than Rs.6400.00 per annum and who have a minimum attendance of 80% during the month will be paid Rupee one per teaching day. For this, Rs.23500 lakhs is provided during eighth plan ~~period~~ and the estimated beneficiaries will be around 215 lakhs children.

For the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.2000.00 lakhs is provided.

7.CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF CLASS ROOMS TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS:

The requirement of Class Rooms at Lower Primary Stage is 30,035 and at Higher Primary Stage it is 28461. In total 58496 Class Rooms are required to be constructed.

Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of "OPERATION BLOCK BOARD" till the end of IV Phase 18553 Class Rooms have already been undertaken for construction. Under Hyderabad Karnataka Development Programme (701 lower Primary Schools+ 816 Higher Primary Schools)1517 Class-rooms are taken for construction. In all 20070 class-rooms are under construction. Still there is a huge backlog of 30426 Class-rooms. During Eighth plan an amount of Rs.5500.00 lakhs is provided for undertaking construction activities. For the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.960.00 lakhs is provided.

8. CONSTRUCTION OF TEACHERS QUARTERS:

To enable Teachers to reside in places of their posting particularly in Rural Areas it is

proposed to construct Teachers Quarters in a phased manner. For this purpose Rs.500.00 lakhs is proposed under the District Sector Scheme. For the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided.

9. Grant-in-Aid to Private Primary Schools:

This is a Scheme meant for admitting new eligible Primary Schools for grants. Some of the Zilla Parishads have proposed allocation for this scheme. Rs.1040.00 lakhs is earmarked for this programme; during Eighth plan. For the year 1992-93 an amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs is provided.

10. Inservice Teachers Training Programme and Establishment of DIETS.

As already stated, the objective in the VIII Five Year Plan is not only to achieve higher enrolment but also to ensure greater retention. The endeavour is to bring down the drop out rate from the present level of 57.13% to a reasonable level of 35% by 1997 and nil by 2000. The inputs like better equipped teachers, and more meaningful curriculum are required. It is proposed to provide inservice training of a week's duration to all teachers at least once in 5 Years in a phased manner. At the training programme the emphasis will be on the revised syllabus, the context and the methodology to be adopted while teaching the enriched syllabus effectively.

Separate training programmes to teachers who have to teach multiple classes will also be conducted. Rs.450.00 lakhs is earmarked for this programme during Eighth Plan. In addition, under the centrally

sponsored scheme of strengthening Teacher Education, 20 TTIS during the VIII plan and 10 institutes during 92-93 are proposed for conversion with District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETS) where an intensive programme of in-service training for primary school teachers will be taken up with Central assistance, State will provide vehicles to these centres whereas additional requirement for the posts to be upgraded, equipment, building and other infrastructural facilities will come from Government of India.

For the year 1992-93 Rs.92.00 lakhs is provided.

11. Library improvement programme

Establishment of District Educational Libraries and Strengthening of State Educational Library:-

State Education Library at Bangalore has completed its 100 Years of fruitful service during 1991. To encourage its activities at State level and to establish District Education Resource and Information centres which include establishment of District Education Libraries, Library Training Programmes to teachers working at Primary and High-Schools, publication of children literature etc., Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided during Eighth plan.

For the year 1992-93, a sum of Rs.24.00 lakh is provided.

12. Project Formulation Unit and Orientation Programme for Supervisory Staff

Often many Projects concerning School Education are to be formulated like School mapping Project,

Project for seeking external aid to school Education activities etc.

To improve supervision of schools both in terms of quality and frequency it is essential to train Block and District level Officers. For achieving both these objectives Rs.60.00 lakhs is provided during Eighth plan.

For the year 1992-93 Rs.12.00 lakhs is provided.

13. Academic Improvement Programme, Preparation of Teacher Guides and other related materials:

The Syllabus and the curriculum of the school Education has been revised. Text books based on the new Syllabus has been prepared. To make teachers aware of the new techniques involved in teaching the enriched syllabus, it is proposed to prepare teacher's guides. In addition, standardised books published by NCERT will also be translated into regional languages, Rs.250.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose during Eighth Plan.

For the year 1992-93, Rs.50.00 lakhs is provided.

14. Preparation of Educational Manuals

Education Manuals were prepared in 1924, Later in 1980 an attempt was made to revise. But these could not be finalised due to one reason or the other. Therefore, it is proposed to prepare an upto date manual covering all stages of education from pre-primary to pre-university and all aspects viz., administrative, academic and financial. It is planned to codify all procedures and practices so that it can be prescribed for departmental examinations to be passed by the educational administrators.

Rs.50.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme during Eighth Plan. For the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

Following are the Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented.

1) OPERATION BLACK BOARD:

The purpose of the scheme is to ensure provision of minimum essential facilities in Primary Schools. There are three components under this scheme:

- a) Providing an additional teacher to all Single Teacher Schools;
- b) Construction of two classrooms to schools which have one room; and
- c) Providing basic teaching-learning equipment to Lower Primary Schools.

Zilla Parishads are incharge of implementation of this scheme. Government of India provides 100% assistance towards salaries of teachers and purchase of teaching learning materials. For construction of classrooms the required funds are to be mobilised by the State. The salaries of 9326 teachers' posts will become State's commitment during the VIII Plan.

In the IV Phase cleared by the Government covering the remaining 75 blocks, sanction was accorded for construction of 6761 classrooms, 4597 posts of teachers and supply of teaching-learning materials to 7918 lower primary schools. The amount required for continuing 4597 posts of teachers and purchase of teaching-learning materials is proposed under the

Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The outlay earmarked for 92-97 would be Rs.5959.75 lakhs and for 92-93 it will be Rs.1454.00 lakhs.

2 APPOINTMENT OF HINDI TEACHERS IN NON-HINDI SPEAKING STATES

Government of India has sanctioned 1000 posts of Hindi teachers in Primary schools to promote Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking States. Initially these posts were filled-up by deploying existing Hindi teachers in the State. As the C & R Rules for appointment of Hindi teachers were required to be amended, there was some delay in making new recruitment to these posts. However, recruitment to these posts have begun and so far 305 new teachers have been appointed. Shortly, all the 1000 posts will be filled-up by new teachers.

It is proposed to continue these posts during the VIII Plan period under the Central sector for which Rs.1497-57 lakhs is proposed.

For the year 1992-93 an amount of Rs.255.30 lakhs is proposed.

2. SECONDARY EDUCATION

Secondary and Higher Secondary Education is on the one hand terminal for those who enter the world of work and a preparatory stage for those who aspire for higher education. While strengthened and well conceived programme of Vocational Education will serve the former, a good grounding programme in the subjects will have to be designed for the latter. Quality based teaching programme supported by adequate libraries and laboratories would be a pre-requisite for such learning oriented education. A programme of curricular reform and evaluation reforms would provide conditions for a good grounding in

in subject areas.

REVIEW OF SEVENTH PLAN AND ANNUAL PLANS 1990-91
1991-92

The proposed outlay on Secondary Education during the VII plan period was Rs.390-00 lakhs but the expenditure during the period was Rs.2854.00 lakhs, as 370 non-government High Schools were permitted to meet the growing aspirations of people. The expenditure was mostly on salaries and grants for payment of salaries. The quality of teaching-learning has not kept pace with quantitative expansion of VI and VII plan periods. It was not possible to provide minimum infrastructural facilities. The rural areas have a bigger share of burden in this scenario.

The outlays on secondary education during 1990-91 and 1991-92 are 2002.45 lakhs and 2225.57 lakhs respectively. Here too, the main expenditure is towards grant-in-aid and salaries of staff. During 1991-92 to set right the regional imbalances and also to provide schooling facilities in unserved areas, 273 Government Secondary Schools are started and about 560 non-Government Schools are permitted on a permanently no grant basis.

STRATEGIES AND OBJECTIVES OF VIII PLAN:

The Main strategies of VIII Plan would be:-

- (1) to ensure access to Secondary Education widened to cover unserved areas and minimise regional imbalances;
- (2) a programme of consolidation in other areas;
- (3) a programme of quality improvement by making

curriculum revision, providing better equipped teachers;

- (4) Provision of basic infrastructural facilities like buildings, libraries, and laboratories.

The objective is to freeze the number of Govt. High Schools at the present level and restrict the number of Private High Schools to the absolute minimum permitting additional sections where facilities exist instead of additional schools.

PROPOSALS FOR EIGHTH PLAN AND 1992-93

During Eighth plan Rs.168 crores is provided (Rs.63 crores under State sector and Rs.105 crores under District sector). For the year 1992-93, Rs.33.60 crores is provided. The schemewise details are as under.

1. Direction and Administration:

This is a scheme meant for strengthening the directorates at the Head Office. During the Eighth Plan period, the offices will be equipped with modern office systems like electronic typewriters, zerox machines etc., Further, computerisation of several data required will be undertaken. Essential office equipment to Head Office will be provided. For this an amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided.

For the year 1992-93 Rs.20.00 lakhs is provided.

2. Inspection:

Under this scheme during this plan period it is proposed to supply essential office equipments to the four Divisional Offices and 21 District Offices. It is proposed reorganise the department at the district and the divisional levels. Further, additional

supervisory and ministerial staff is required due to increased work load. Supply of vehicles to field level offices will be made in a phased manner. Rs.500.00 lakhs is provided for this during Eighth plan.

For the year 1992-93 Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided.

3. Government High Schools-staff

During 1991-92, 273 Government High Schools are sanctioned, In addition, 688 posts of Hindi teachers are to be sanctioned consequent on implementation of new language policy. The amount required for continuing these posts during the entire plan period are made with a provision of Rs.1500.00 lakhs during Eighth plan.

For the year 1992-93 Rs.312-00 lakh is provided.

4. Providing infrastructural facilities to Government High Schools:

Many Government High Schools do not have proper equipments, library books and laboratory articles. It is proposed to supply these to 1000 schools at the rate of Rs.1.00 lakh per school during Eighth Plan.

For the year 1992-93 Rs.206.00 lakhs is provided for 206 schools.

5. Construction of High school buildings and additional classrooms to existing High schools:

As per the data of V All India Educational Survey, 3440 additional classrooms are required for the existing high schools. In addition, new school buildings are to be constructed for 273 high schools.

Rs.3500.00 lakhs is earmarked for undertaking

construction activities during Eighth Plan.

For the year 1992-93, Rs.700.00 lakhs is provided.

6. Grant-in-aid to Private High Schools:

This scheme is meant for payment of advance salary grants to eligible private high schools after completing specified period. Till 1991-92, 292 schools have been admitted for grants. During 1992-93, 104 schools will become eligible for admission to grants. These 396 schools will continue under plan. During Eighth Plan Rs.4095.00 lakhs is provided for paying salary grants.

For the year 1992-93, Rs.800-00 lakhs is provided.

7. Government Junior Colleges-Staff:

Under this scheme, 82 new Junior Colleges were sanctioned in 1991-92. These are to be continued till the end of the plan period. For sanctioning 108 posts of lecturers to start science combinations, for creating 487 posts of additional lecturers to needy colleges, and to create 457 posts of superintendents to Junior Colleges in a phased manner, an amount of Rs.2220-00 lakhs is provided during Eighth Plan

For the year 1992-93 Rs.450.00 lakhs is provided.

8. Providing infrastructure facilities to Government Junior Colleges:

Many Government Junior Colleges are in need of proper equipments, furniture, library books and laboratory equipment. It is proposed to cover 250 Junior Colleges during Eighth Plan period with a

provision of Rs.250.00 lakhs.

For the year 1992-93 Rs.50.00 lakhs is provided to cover 50 Colleges.

9. Construction and maintenance of Government Junior College Buildings:

It is proposed to take up construction of 500 classrooms and 25 new college buildings at a total cost of Rs.500.00 lakhs. The remaining Rs.200.00 lakhs is earmarked for urgent repairs to the existing Junior College buildings during Eighth Plan.

For the year 1992-93, Rs.140.00 lakhs is provided.

10. Dr.Ambedkar Residential school for talented SC/ST girls,Shimoga

This is an on-going scheme. The provision made is for payment of scholarships at the rate of Rs.7500/- per annum per student for 240 students, during the Eighth Plan.

For the year 1992-93 Rs.18.00 lakhs is provided.

11. Buddha Rakhitha Residential High School,Dharwad

This on-going scheme is meant for providing scholarships and other charges to the inmates of the hostel and establishment charges of the school and also building grant. During Eighth Plan Rs.80.00 lakhs is provided.

For the year 1992-93, Rs.16.00 lakhs is provided.

12. Modernisation of Examination System-strengthening Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board.

This is introduced to strengthen infrastructural facilities at the board for strengthening of examination centres, opening of additional centres, training of teachers in the art of paper setting and evaluation

techniques. Rs.75.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during Eighth Plan.

For the year 1992-93, Rs.15.00 lakhs is provided.

13. Reimbursement of fee to Anglo Indian children

This scheme is meant to reimburse certain specified fee of students belonging to Anglo Indian Community studying in standards I to X. About 1100 students would be benefitted annually under this scheme. An amount of Rs.75.00 lakhs is provided during Eighth Plan.

For the year 1992-93, Rs.15.00 lakhs is provided.

14. Scholarships and incentives:

This token provision is made by some Zilla Parishaths to honour merited students who secure highest marks in public examination. Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided during Eighth Plan.

For the year 1992-93, Rs.1.00 lakh is provided.

15. Residential High School for talented SC/ST Girls

Chitradurga Zilla Parishath has proposed to start the school under this scheme. Salary expenditure and hostel charges are proposed to be met. Rs.50.00 lakhs is provided during Eighth Plan.

For the year 1992-93 Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided.

16. In service training programme for Secondary School Teachers and Establishment of CTEs

This new scheme to improve quality of teaching is introduced to have year round training programmes organised for secondary school teachers. In addition, under the centrally sponsored scheme of strengthening of Teacher Education, 8 B.Ed., Colleges in the VIII Plan

(4 during 92-93) are proposed for conversion into centres for Teacher Education (CTEs) where an intensive programme of inservice teacher training for Secondary School teachers will be taken up with central assistance. State will provide vehicles to these centres whereas the additional salary requirement for posts to be upgraded in these colleges, equipment, building etc., will come from Government of India.

For this Rs.160.00 lakhs is provided during Eighth Plan

For the year 1992-93 an amount of Rs.42.00 lakhs is provided.

17. Grant-in-aid to private junior colleges

There are 52 composite private junior colleges already admitted for grants under plan. They have to be continued till the end of VIII plan under plan budget. Further, 58 Junior Colleges which are eligible for grants during 91-92 are yet to be admitted for grants. During 92-93, 37 Junior colleges will become eligible for admission to grants. For these Colleges a sum of Rs.2400.00 lakhs is earmarked during Eighth Plan.

For the year 1992-93 Rs.465.00 lakhs is provided.

3. SPECIAL EDUCATION

1) HINDI TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE AT MYSORE

This scheme was introduced during the 7th Five Year Plan period. Under the scheme, establishment and maintenance charges of Hindi Shikshak Training College, Mysore is met. During the VIII Plan period it is proposed to continue the scheme. Rs.30.30 lakhs is proposed for this scheme and for 92-93 Rs.4.95 lakhs is earmarked.

2. PROVIDING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO EMINENT SANSKRIT PANDITS WHO ARE IN INDIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES

This is an on-going scheme which was started during VI plan period. Under this scheme Sanskrit Pandits who are 55 years of age and whose income is less than Rs.1800/- per annum are eligible for financial assistance. The beneficiaries are selected by Government of India directly. It is proposed to continue the scheme during VIII Plan also. The outlay proposed for the VIII Five Year Plan is Rs.12.50 lakhs. and for 92-93 Rs.2.50 lakhs.

3. AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIP TO STUDENTS

This is an ongoing scheme started during the 6th Plan period. Under this scheme, provision is made for award of scholarships to students studying in VIII to X standard students whose first language is Sanskrit. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is earmarked for the VIII Five Year Plan and for 92-93 the amount earmarked is Rs.0.40 lakhs.

4. PROVIDING FACILITIES IN SANSKRIT TEACHING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

This is the scheme which was sanctioned during the VI Plan period. Under the scheme the salary of one Sanskrit teacher appointed in Government High School is met by the Government of India on 100% assistance basis. Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme during the VIII Plan period and for 92-93 Rs.0.40 lakhs is proposed.

4. MASS EDUCATION:

As per the 1991 Census the literacy rate in Karnataka is 55.98% which is slightly higher than the All India Literacy rate of 52.11%. Although there is decinial growth in the number of literates in the State, the number of illiterates in the state has increased from 228 lakhs in 1981 to 237 lakhs in 1991 (excluding the 0-7 age group)

VII FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1990-91 and 1991-92

One of the thrust areas in the VII Five Year Plan was eradication of Adult illiteracy and development of programme of continuing education for neo-literates. Accordingly a detailed plan of action was chalked out for Karnataka with the task of covering 67 lakh illiterate persons in the age group of 15-35 before 1990. Since the task is a formidable one, various strategies in tune with the guidelines of the National Adult Education Programme were introduced to meet the challenge.

RURAL FUNCTIONAL LITERACY PROGRAMME:

With the launching of the National Adult Education Programme on 2.10.1978, 13 Rural Functional Literacy projects were started in the State from 1979-80 onwards. Subsequently 12 more projects were added. All these projects functioned up to 1989-90. Consequent to the launching of Total Literacy Campaign in selected districts, the projects in those districts, numbering 9 have been suspended. At present all the 16 Rural Functional Literacy Programme projects are in operation out of which four Rural Functional Literacy Programme Projects viz., Chitradurga, Chikkamagalur, Hunsur (Mysore) and Hassan have

been entrusted to Karnataka State Adult Education Council, Mysore. Each Rural Functional Literacy Programme Project have specific project administration with 300 Adult Education Centres, each enrolling 30 adult learners.

Progress under Rural Functional Literacy Programme:-

The total coverage under 25 Rural Functional Literacy Programme projects from 1985-90 is 11.25 lakh out of which 7.79 lakhs persons are made literate i.e., 69% of the total coverage are made literate. The remaining 31% have dropped out in the middle of the period. During the annual plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 the coverage is 1.09 & 1.53 lakhs persons respectively. In the absence of facilities for continuing education no evaluation is conducted about neo-literates relapsing into illiteracy. However, this gap is bridged by starting 1175 Jana Shikshana Nilayas up to end of 1991-92 in the Rural Functional Literacy Programme Project areas.

National Literacy Mission and changes in RFLP:

In tune with the objectives of National Literacy Mission various changes were introduced in the on-going programme of Rural Functional Literacy Programme. Some of these changes are:-

(a) Span of control of supervision is reduced from 30 Adult Education Centres to 8 Adult Education Centres. The Officers from the Education Department who were working as Supervisors are repatriated to their parent department and volunteers by name procraks drawn from local community are

appointed through village education committees. These preraks work as animators, coordinating the adult education programme.

(b) 1175 Jana Shikshana Nilayas have been established in the Rural Functional Literacy Programme project areas up to the end of 1991-92 and these centres are equipped with facilities for providing continuing education to neo-literates.

(c) Each Jana Shikshana Nilaya has one trained preraka. The preraks are trained by the State Resource Centre in different phases based on the participatory training methods.

B. STATE ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME (State scheme)

Progress Under State Adult Education Programme:

During 1985-86 there were 33 projects of State Adult Education Programme with 100 centres each and 63 projects with 30 centres each. Therefore, there were 5190 centres each in 1985-86 and 1986-87. Except 31 projects of 100 centres each which were with the Directorate, the rest of the projects were implemented by the Karnataka State Adult Education Council. From 1987-88 the number of State Adult Education Programme Project were reduced to 26 with 100 centres each and implemented by the Karnataka State Adult Education Council, Mysore, consequent upon extension of the Akshara Sena to the entire State. There is no specific project admini-

stration for these projects. One project Officer with 3 Supervisors is in-charge of the project. The coverage under these projects from 1985 to 1990 is 5.52 lakh against which 3.83 lakh persons are made literate.

AKSHARASENA:

A new programme by name Askhara Sena was introduced from 1983-84. Initially this programme was implemented in eight districts and later from 1987-88 extended to the entire state. This programme runs 2 batches at the rate of 5 months per batch. The coverage in 1985 to 1990 under this programme is 15.8 lakh persons.

Review of State Plan Programme:

Some of the deficiencies of these schemes viz., State Adult Education Programme and Aksharasena have been identified during the course of these 5 years and action has been taken to revamp the whole scheme from 1990-91 in tune with the objectives of National Literacy Mission. Area based approach, specific project administration, intensive training programme, facilities of continuing education are the components of this new scheme called Aksharadeepa.

The Aksharadeepa modelled exactly on the lines of the Rural Functional Literacy Project have been started in 9 project areas in 1990- 91 and have been continued in 7

areas during 1991-92. Two projects were discontinued in 1991-92 in districts where a total literacy campaign was launched. The coverage in these projects have been 2.16 lakhs illiterate learners during the years.

C. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES:

From 1985 to 1990, 142 Voluntary Agencies were sanctioned projects by Government of India with 2970 adult education centres covering 2.40 lakh persons. Since Literacy Mission provide added emphasis to the involvement of voluntary agencies and social action groups for making literacy a people's movement, specific areas are earmarked to take up projects in well defined areas.

D. MASS PROGRAMME OF FUNCTIONAL LITERACY:

**Progress under Mass programme of
Functional Literacy:**

Mass Programme of Functional Literacy was introduced in the State from 1986-87. The Programme aims at involving N.S.S. and Non-N.S.S. students to take up Literacy Programme based "Each One Teach One" method. In Karnataka NSS volunteers of six Universities and + 2 Colleges are taking part in the programme. 62,317 NSS volunteers were enrolled to take up literacy programme covering 1.28 lakh adult illiterates from 1986 to 1990.

E. MASS CAMPAIGN PRO LITERACY:

With the objective of taking the message of literacy to the door-steps of

the people, Mass Campaign for literacy was launched in the State as an experiment during 1989. This campaign initially was attempted in 20 taluks of the State, one each for a district, by mobilising volunteers from various voluntary agencies, social action groups, youth Associations, Mahila Mandals etc. Under this Campaign 2.32 lakh illiterates have been enrolled and 1.94 persons are made literate.

TOTAL LITERACY CAMPAIGN:

Based on the above experience a Total Literacy Campaign was launched in two districts namely, Dakshina Kannada and Bijapur during 1990-91. The Campaign sought to involve Government Officials, various voluntary agencies, Social action groups, youth associations etc., in the district to sensitise the target group and motivate them to come forward to learn. In attempting to cover the entire district within a short span of one year, emphasis was placed on involving volunteer teachers who were motivated to teach about 8- 10 learners. The target group in Dakshina Kannada district, was 3 lakhs learners and in Bijapur 5.5 lakh learners. Government of India sanctioned these projects at Rs.200 lakhs to Dakshina Kannada and Rs.307 lakhs to Bijapur district, to be implemented directly by the Zilla Parishad in the former and through a registered society in the latter. Preliminary evaluation has revealed that about 2.4 lakh learners in Dakshina Kannada and about 3.8 lakh learners in Bijapur have been made literate and have reached the National Literacy Mission norms. These

neo-literates are to be covered under an **exclusively** designed programme of continuing education in order to prevent them from relapsing into illiteracy.

Two more districts namely Raichur and Mandya were sanctioned Literacy Campaign projects at a cost of Rs.323 lakhs and Rs.198 lakhs respectively.

During 1991-92, a project to Tumkur district at a cost of Rs.257 lakhs to cover a target population of 4 lakhs has been sanctioned and is under implementation. Two more districts, namely Bidar and Shimoga have been approved for a Campaign and have to be taken up.

VIII Plan Perspectives:

The experiences gained in the implementation of various Adult Education programmes during the past and the launching of a Total Literacy Campaign in the seven districts of the State would be the guiding force for the programmes, during the VIII plan. The emphasis during the VIII plan would be to cover all the illiterates within the age group of 15-35 under a Total Literacy Campaign in all the remaining districts of the State. In each district an intensive campaign would be launched to mobilise all creative forces to work for the cause of literacy which would be linked up with other socially relevant issues and emphasis would be laid on enrolling volunteers for this effort. Such Campaigns would be followed up with a continuing Education programme for two years, wherein the neo-literates would be covered in order to make them get over dependency-syndrome which would render them functionally literate. The continuing Education

programme would also enhance the skills of the drop-outs during the Campaign and exclusively cover the left-overs and bring them on par with the others. With this strategy it is proposed to cover an estimated 60 lakh illiterates under 35 years of age by the end of the plan period.

However, to cover the entire illiterate population in state during the VIII plan period and to make the state fully literate, an additional sum of ₹.700 lakhs, is required.

With an added emphasis placed on the campaign approach for achieving Total Literacy, it is proposed to dis-continue the present centre-based programmes like Rural Functional Literacy Programme implemented with Central assistance and the Aksharadeepa programme under the State Plan. With this, all attention would be on the Total Literacy Campaign in the State and the endeavour would be to make all these campaigns a success.

The existing Janashikshana Nilayas would be continued during the plan and along with the Centres of Continuing Education to be established after the Campaign, they would form the nucleus of Continuing Education during the post literacy phase. In order to achieve the above objective of Total Literacy by the end of the VIII plan, adequate strengthening of the Directorate of Mass Education and field offices is necessary, in order to effectively monitor and evaluate the campaigns.

XVI - A.33

Keeping this in view, necessary manpower and other infrastructure facilities are proposed, which could be done in phases depending upon the pace of progress of the literacy Campaign.

Proposals for VIII Plan and for 1992-93:

The total VIII plan allocation for adult education programme is Rs.1370 lakhs. Out of the total allocation, a sum of 1431.95 lakhs is the State contribution to Total Literacy Campaigns in the district. **which** will be released depending on the need and the pace of progress of the campaign in the district. A sum of Rs.116.55^{lakhs} is earmarked for the 225 Janashikshana Nilayas already working and 103 Janashikshana Nilayas expected to be started in 1991-92. The balance is meant for direction and administration, both at the state level and district level. During 1992-93 a sum of Rs.350.00 lakhs is allocated.

Non-formal Education:

With a view to attract Non-starters from schools and drop-outs in the age group of 9 to 14 years in order to bring them to the fold of education system, Non-formal education is a suitable alternative programme to formal education. A programme named 'AKSHARASENA' was introduced during 1983-84 with the objective of covering 75 per cent of illiterate population over a period of 5 years.

It is estimated that, without any planned intervention, the non-enrolled children in the age group 9 to 14 years would be in the order of 13.4 lakhs. The situation is particularly alarming in the case of scheduled castes and tribes and girl children.

The total literacy campaign, apart from covering adults of the age group 15-35, motivates the parents to enroll and retain children in the age group 6 to 9 years and cover the 9 to 14 age group in the Campaign. For the future districts taking up a Campaign, it is proposed to teach these children separately using different teaching methods and prescribing exclusive learning materials. During the Post-literacy phase, these children would be taken through a well-planned non-formal education phase, so that by the end of this phase, they attain a level equivalent to the VI standard in the formal schooling system. This can be extended to cover the drop-outs of V standard and above, depending on the success of the coverage during this phase. Adequate opportunities would be provided for their lateral entry in schools.

In this way, it is proposed to integrate the Campaign for literacy and non-formal education. With a successful implementation of the non-formal education programme as above, it is possible to control the fresh accretion of illiterates into the 15 to 35 age group and candidates for adult education programme will be considerably reduced.

5. COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

There are 118 Government Colleges, 19 Government Hostels, 285 Private-Aided Colleges and 125 Private Unaided Colleges including Law Colleges under the Directorate's administrative control, besides 5 Regional Offices at Bangalore, Dharwad, Mysore, Mangalore and Gulbarga.

At the end of the academic year 1990-91, there were 72,442 students in the Government Colleges with the teaching and non-teaching staff of 2,435 and 2,630 respectively. The entire expenditure towards salaries, furnitures and equipments, buildings etc., is met out by Government. For the Private Colleges which are covered by the Grant-in-Aid Schemes, 100% salary, grant is given by Government.

A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE VII PLAN AND ANNUAL PLANS 1990-91 and 1991-92:

For the VII Plan the plan allocation was Rs. 82.83 lakhs. This was for 6 on-goings schemes. At the beginning the VII plan it was anticipated that about 20 Government Colleges will be started and about 25 Aided Colleges will be brought under the purview of the Grant-in-Aid Code. Besides, proposals to take up construction work of Library and Laboratory facilities to Government Colleges and also the extension of Special Component Plan for the benefit of SC/ST Students was envisaged in the VII Plan.

During the VII plan, 31 Government Colleges were started and 48 Private Colleges were brought

under the purview of the Grant-in-Aid Code. Consequent upon the increase in the number of Government Colleges the need for other basic infrastructure facilities such as building, Library, Laboratory facilities and furniture also increased manifold. Further, due to revision of pay scales during 1986, the salary component increased substantially. The construction cost of building due to escalation in the cost of materials and labour also increased. The expenditure of Rs.1241.15 lakhs during the VII plan period was incurred as against the approved VII Plan outlay Rs.982.83 lakhs, most of this expenditure was towards salary component only.

During 1990-91, Rs.543.50 lakhs was provided. The major problems faced was inadequate provision of funds, because of which the schemes proposed did not get the required inputs and thrust. Except two salary component schemes no other scheme made any head way during 1990-91.

During the year 1990-91, the Government First Grade Colleges have been started at Ron, Dharwar District and at Devadurga, Raichur District. 20 Eligible Private First Grade Colleges have been brought under Grant-in-Aid code during 1990-91. About 6000 SC/ST students were benefitted under SCP.

During 1991-92, Rs.412.50 lakhs was provided

and it is anticipated that the whole amount will be spent.

PROPOSALS FOR VIII PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93:

- i) About 50 new Govt. First Grade Colleges will be started mostly in rural areas. This has resulted in employment generation of about 900 posts both under teaching and non-teaching categories of posts.
- ii) About 65 Private Un-aided Colleges will be brought under Grant-in-Aid during VIII Plan period.
- iii) A sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs ^{worth of} Books, furniture and equipments will be supplied to the 50 Government Colleges.
- iv) 50,000 students will be benefitted under Special component plan programme during VIII plan period.
- v) Nearly about 80 Government Colleges buildings will be completed during the VIII Plan period.

DETAILS OF PROPOSALS FOR EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

1. Direction and Administration:

In this scheme Rs.45.00 lakhs proposed for the VIII Plan is for ~~xxx~~. Establishment of Regional Office at Shimoga and creation of 32 posts, Creation of posts to the Head Office and

Regional Offices; sanction of 3 Cars and a jeep; purchase of Xerox machine to the Head Office, Establishment of Computer Machine.

A sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs proposed for Annual Plan 1992-93 for the above purpose.

2. Other Government Colleges:

About 50 Government First Grade Colleges will be started in the VIII Plan period.

Rs.385.00 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Plan for salary component, contingencies, supply of furniture and equipments for fresh courses and (fresh) new Colleges and missing infrastructure facilities for the Colleges and bifurcation of the Government Colleges.

During the annual plan 1992-93, 10 Government First Grade Colleges will be started in the State, and 2 Government Colleges will be bifurcated. A sum of Rs.60.00 lakhs is proposed for salary component, contingencies, supply of furniture and equipments.

3. Bringing Private Colleges under Grant-in-Aid Code

During the VIII Plan period about 65 Private Degree Colleges will be brought under Grant-in-Aid. A sum of Rs.800.00 lakhs is proposed for salary grant.

During annual plan 1992-93, 51 Private Degree Colleges are eligible to be brought under grant-in-

aid code. Rs.220.00 lakhs is proposed for salary grant.

4. Improvement of Library and Laboratories facilities:

is
Rs.25.00 lakhs/proposed under this scheme for the VIII plan period to facilitate for the purchase of furniture and books for the Libraries and Laboratories in Government Colleges.

During annual plan 1992-93, a sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed.

5. Special Component Plan: Special coaching Classes to SC/ST Students:

About 50,000 SC/ST students will be benefitted under this scheme in the VIII Plan period. Rs.45.00 lakhs is earmarked towards payment of remuneration to Lecturers conducting special coaching classes to the SC/ST students.

During 1992-93 about 10,000 SC/ST students will be benefitted under this scheme. Rs.9.00 lakhs is proposed during 1992-93.

6. Deputation of Lecturers to Conferences:

During the VIII plan, a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed to facilitate deputation of Lecturers to various conferences and seminars. A sum of Rs.00.25 lakhs is proposed during 1992-93.

7. Student Amenities:

To provide Canteen facilities, Cycle Stand and Improvement of play grounds of 5 Government Colleges, a sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed during VIII Plan period.

A sum of Rs.00.75 lakhs is proposed during 1992-93.

8. Buildings: (including improvement of existing building and special repairs)

To complete the existing 17 on-going works and 50 fresh works a sum of Rs.600.00 lakhs is proposed during VIII Plan.

During annual plan 1992-93, to complete the existing 17 on-going works and 20 fresh works a sum of Rs.150.00 lakhs is proposed.

9. Land Acquisition:

Rs.70.00 lakhs is proposed for compensation of land acquisition for 45 Government Colleges under the VIII Plan period.

For the annual Plan 1992-93, Rs.14.00 lakhs is proposed for land acquisition of 27 Government Colleges.

Tribal Sub-Plan

This is a new scheme during VIII Plan. 1992-97 special coaching classes will be conducted prior to the public examination in Government First Grade Colleges.

About 10,000 students will be benefitted under this scheme in the VIII Plan period. Rs.500 lakhs is proposed for payment of remuneration to Lecturers conducting special coaching classes to the students. About 2000 students will be benefitted under this scheme. For Annual Plan 1992-93, Rs.1.00 lakhs is proposed.

6. PRE-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Pre-University Education continues to be an extension of High Schools as composite Junior Colleges, as apart of First Grade Colleges and also as Independent Junior Colleges.

Conducting of Examinations, besides attending to administration of Independent Pre-university Colleges and Payment^{of} grant-in-aid are the major activities.

REVIEW OF PROGRESS DURING VII PLAN
AND ANNUAL PLANS 1990-91 & 1991-92.

The outlay provided during VIIth Five Year Plan was Rs.212.43 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs.279.07 lakhs. The majority of the two amount was spent on payment of Grant-in-aid to Private Junior Colleges. During the Plan period 65 private Junior College were brought under grant-in-aid.

During the year 1990-91 an allocation of Rs.205.50 lakhs was made & the entire amount was spent towards payment of Grant-in-aid and construction activities.

During the year 1991-92 Rs.174.00 lakhs is provided towards payment of G.I.A.L contribution activities.

PROPOSALS FOR VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR 1992-93

During VIIIth Five Year Plan Rs.1000.00 lakhs is provided which Rs.200.00 lakhs is for 1992-93. The scheme wise details are as follows;

DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION

A sum of Rs.70.00 lakhs has been provided for maintenance of Computer System, creation of post of one Joint Director, strengthening of the staff pattern of Pre-university Education office and creation of post of Joint Directors at divisional level including assisting staff during VIII Five Year Plan. For the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.14.00 lakhs is proposed.

ACADEMIC IMPROVEMENT

A sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed for the conduct of seminar and orientation workshops in various sub-sectors for 20 districts to improve academic efficiency during 8th Five Year Plan. For the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided.

STARTING OF GOVERNMENT P.U.COLLEGES

It is proposed to make provision for sanction of five New Govt. P.U.Colleges under the scheme one each in Kolar, Raichur, Bijapur, Chickmagalur and Hassan District. The total outlay proposed for these five colleges, is Rs.5.00 lakhs per college amounting to 25.00 lakhs during the 8th Five Year Plan period. For the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided.

ASSISTANCE TO NON-GOVERNMENT, SECONDARY SCHOOL
(PRIVATE JR. COLLEGES)

There are 12 Private Jr.colleges which have already been under plan scheme with an outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs per annum. 9 Colleges, are proposed to be included under grant-in-aid during 1992-93,

with an outlay of Rs.52.38 lakhs. Further as per the prescribed norms another 30 colleges became eligible for inclusion for grant-in-aid with effect from 1.7.1992. For this a sum of Rs.740.00 lakhs has been provided during the VIII Five Year Plan and Rs.148.00 lakhs has been provided for annual plan of 1992-93.

CONSTRUCTION OF CLASS ROOM BUILDINGS

Out of 17 Govt. Independent P.U.Colleges only 4 Colleges have their own buildings and the remaining 13 colleges are being run-in High schools or Primary Schools buildings and most of them are being run-in-shift system. It is very necessary that these colleges are provided with their own buildings. Hence it is proposed to provide buildings to each college and a sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been provided during the 8th Five Year Plan.

A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided during annual plan 1992-93.

CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICE COMPLEX AND GODOWN

At present the Directorate of Pre-university education does not have a separate building of its own for its Office. The office is located in the building of the Director of Technical Education. The office is located in 11 rooms of the said building distributed in the first three floors.

The Directorate of Pre-university Education, has to conduct two Examination for the II year Pre-university Class. One during March and another during October every year. About 3 lakhs candidates

appear for March Examination and about 2 lakhs candidates take October Examination. About 18 lakh answer scripts of the March Examination and about 12 lakhs answer script of the October Examination are required to be stored in safe custody till the commencement of the next examination.

Hence, it is necessary to have a separate office Complex for the Directorate. Accordingly a sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided for the 8th Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been provided for the annual plan 1992-93.

PURCHASE OF VEHICLE (NEW SCHEME)

The confidential materials and stationery are to be transferred to various Centres of Examination which is a time schedule work. Hence it is proposed to have a vehicle. For this an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs for 4 vehicles is proposed during VIIIth Five Year Plan. For the year 1992-93 Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed.

7. DEPARTMENT OF STATE EDUCATION RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The task of organising training courses, workshops, Seminars, Exhibitions etc., on various subjects required for the qualitative improvement of School Education, co-ordination at the State Level for the implementation of N.C.E.R.T., C.C.R.T., U.N.I.C.E.F., World Bank and Government of India Project are the main comprehensive programme.

REVIEW OF VII PLAN 1990-91 and 1991-92:

The Seventh Plan outlay for this directorate was 120 lakhs. Out of which Rs.102.89 lakhs expenditure was incurred. The outlay for 1990-91 was Rs.21.55 lakhs. The expenditure incurred for 1990-91 was Rs.19.18 lakhs, the outlay for 91-92 was Rs.24.90 lakhs and expected expenditure for 1991-92 is Rs.24.90 lakhs.

During the 7th Plan the Physical target under In-service Programme and other activities was 88,751 teachers and 78,904 students of which 78,904 teachers were covered, and the students coverage was 68,955.

During the Seventh Five year Plan Seminars/ Workshops for Primary/Secondary teachers for Organising Socially useful productive activities in institutions. The Innovative practices and Research

papers are invited from the personnel of the Education Department, Primary and Secondary school Teachers in the State Teachers Education etc, and the best ones were awarded. Seminar readings programmes are organised for Teachers and Teacher Educators and the papers presented by them are submitted to N.C.E.R.T., New Delhi for awards "NEWS BULLETIN"/Educational Brochures containing the activities of the Directorate, Educational articles are being brought out and circulated. Instructions materials are prepared for Non-formal Education programme.

Under the centrally sponsored scheme of improvement of Science Education Schools for the year 1987-88 which was continued for implementation during 1989-90, under this 3754 Higher Primary Schools were supplied with Science Kits worth Rs.1200/- each, 1191 High Schools and 123 Junior Colleges were supplied with Science Equipments worth 20,000/- each and Science Library Books worth Rs.15,000/- each, 8 Institutions in the districts of Mysore, Gulbarga, Bellary, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur, Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada were equipped with science and Electronic equipments worth Rs.1,00,000/- each.

Apart from this the programme included Training of Teachers of Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools. A sum of Rs.44,280/- was earmarked and spent for conducting the Training Programmes.

In order to arouse interest and curiosity in Science among rural children and also to provide an opportunity to Primary School teachers for conducting Science experiments, Mobile Science Van Programmes ^{were} being arranged in the Directorate.

IN SERVICE PROGRAMME IN SCIENCE:- programme is being conducted in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, B.Ed.Colleges, First Grade Colleges etc. for the improvement of the knowledge both in Teaching content for High School Teachers in Science and Mathematics.

The N.C.E.R.T., New Delhi has set up centres for continuing Education in collaboration with the State Government viz., (1) D.S.E.R.T., Bangalore (2) Government practising school, Bangalore (3) D.A.R. High School, Davangere (4) 9 Centres in Junior Colleges at Gulbarga, Dharwad, Belgaum, Raichur, Bellary, Bijapur, Mysore, Shimoga and Karwar. The main objective of these centres was to orient the Secondary School Teachers in various subjects selected

from the revised syllabus. These centres provided Tutorial facilities, correspondence course on various subjects, arrange contact programmes and also act as consultancy centres.

SCHOOL COMPLEX

School complex is a net work of Institutions on a flexible pattern which is organised to promote professionalism among teachers and to enable to share the expenditure resources and facilities among a cluster of 8-10 different educational institutions.

State level seminar after completing District Level Seminars in all the districts in the State will also be organised on a particular topic and prizes will be awarded.

STATE EDUCATIONAL EVALUATION UNIT:

The main intention is to improve the Evaluation Techniques at primary and Secondary level. The emphasis is on suggesting remedies at Primary and Secondary levels, through preparation of unit plan and unit tests. This unit is engaged in conducting Educational Evaluation workshops for

Principals of Junior Colleges;

Heads of Secondary Schools.

Subject Inspector's of DDPIs, Offices.

heads of Higher Primary Schools.
Graduate Inspectors of Schools of AEOs offices.
Physical education Instructors of Secondary Schools
and
Chief Examiners of all subjects in SSLC, Examinations.

Workshop during the year 1989-90 was conducted exclusively for minority Institutions like Urdu, Tamil Telugu, Gujarathi and Marathi. The object of these workshops is to raise the achievement level of Secondary school and Primary school children.

EDUCATIONAL VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE UNIT:-

The main objective is to help the students to solve their Educational Vocational and personal problems, Orientation Programmes are being organised for the benefit of Head Masters, Asst. Masters of Secondary Schools, students of B.Ed. Colleges and Teachers' Training Institutions on Educational and Vocational Guidance.

Educational Technology Cell of this Directorate is intended for the utilisation of Audio Visual Media in Schools for strengthening the listening and visual aids. The Cell is conducting programmes for the benefit of schools and the use of Audio Media and effective use of school broadcast. The cell is co-ordinating with ALL INDIA RADIO for the promotion of school broadcast.

Under Centrally Sponsored scheme 3754 Hr.Pry. Schools have been supplied with two-in-one's in the 1st phase during the year 1987-88 which was continued for implementation in the year 1989-90. During 1989-90, 5343 Two-in-ones were supplied to the Hr.Pry.Schools during II Phase and 4500 Two-in-ones to the Hr.Pry.Schools in the III Phase of the above scheme. During 1991-92, 1581 Hr.Pry. Schools are being given Two-in-ones. 15178 Hr.Pry. Schools in the state are supplied two-in-ones in the State in I to IV Phase.

AUDIO VISUAL EDUCATION UNIT deals with all the Audio Visual Technical matters like educational film strips, slides and the conventional teaching aids like charts maps, globes, model specimen etc,

Further it deals with hard -ware and media inputs.
INSERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMME.

In-service Training programmes are conducted in 18 Inservice TTIs, and Teacher's Centres in the State for Primary School Teachers.

One Orientation course for teachers educators of the 18 Inservice TTIs, is conducted in DSERT and 54 Training Programme of 10 days duration for the Primary School Teachers in the districts are being conducted in the 18 Inservice TTIs in the State.

Proposals for the VIII Plan and 1992-93

1. State Institute of Science

This is an on-going programme and all the activities under taken in the VII Plan will be continued on an intensive basis by organising seminars, workshops etc., and also under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Science Education, Training to Science and Mathematics teachers of all levels will be taken-up in phased manner. For this purpose Rs.30.00 lakhs during VIII Plan and Rs.6.00 lakhs for 1992-93 is proposed

2. Department of DSERT

- (1) State Institute of Education
- (2) State Evaluation Unit
- (3) Educational Vocational Guidance
- (4) National Talents Search examination

All the on-going activities in the above 4 units will be continued in the VIII Plan also, by organising training programmes, seminars, workshops and National Talent Search examination for the students. Hence an amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs is proposed for VIII Plan and Rs.8.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

3. Educational Technology Cell

During the VIII Plan this will become a 100% State Sector programme in order to ensure professional competency and improvement in teaching learning skills among the teaching and students community, Programmes will be

organised for teachers of all levels in the preparation of teaching aids, software, use of mass media and hardware Technology.

Hence an amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed for VIII Plan and Rs.5.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

4. Audio-Visual Education

In order to support classroom teaching, use of Audio-visual aids is an effective media. Hence programmes will be undertaken for preparation of effective Audio-Visual materials for teaching purposes at all levels. Though the amount required for this programme is very big only a token amount of Rs.5.00lakhs is proposed during VIII Plan to initiate the programme. An outlay of Rs.1.00lakhs is proposed for 1992-93.

5. Teaching Aids

In order to equip the teachers at all levels in the use of indigenous teaching aids, training programmes and workshops shall be organised in a phased manner to cover maximum number of teachers. Hence a token provision of Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed for VIII Plan and Rs.0.50/^{lakhs} for 1992-93.

6. UNICEF Aided Projects

In order to avail the UNICEF assistance for projects like, early childhood education, DACEP and National population project, an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed for VIII Plan and Rs.0.50/^{lakhs} for 1992-93 as the State Share of expenditure.

7. Inservice Teachers' Training at TTIs.

National Education Policy says that every teacher must have exposure to the latest strategies in teaching and learning by an inservice programme at least once in three years.

Accordingly, inservice teacher training programmes shall be organised in phased manner to cover all teachers at all levels. A token provision of Rs.25.00 lakhs is shown for VIII Plan and Rs.5.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

8. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

There are 7 Universities in the State, namely Mysore, Karnatak, Bangalore, Gulbarga, Mangalore, Kuvempu University and Kannada University which has been established recently. Mysore University, Karnatak University and Bangalore University are older Universities and these are receiving grants from the University Grants Commission in addition to State Plan grants. The other 2 Universities viz., Gulbarga and Mangalore are also fairly new ones. Efforts are being made to provide adequate funds to these universities to fulfill their infrastructural requirements. Lately, these 2 Universities are also receiving grants from the U.G.C. However State Government's assistance is also necessary for them. Kuvempu University was established in the year 1987 and is still not eligible for financial assistance from U.G.C., except for some assistance for its centres at B.R. Project and Davanagere which were part of the Mysore University earlier. Lot of construction projects are being taken up by this university and also quite a number of courses have been introduced. Therefore, until this university become eligible for U.G.C. assistance, the State Government will have to provide considerable funds to this University.

During the current year Kannada University at Hampi has been established.

REVIEW OF THE VII PLAN AND ANNUAL PLANS 1990-91 AND 1991-92:

Though the agreed outlay for the VII Plan for

this sector was Rs.925.00 lakhs, the actual expenditure incurred was Rs.1580.00 lakhs. The various Universities were provided with development grants on the basis of their individual requirements and activities taken up. Though the demands could not be met on hundred percent basis, a moderate effort was made to balance the needs and funds were provided accordingly, specially the State share for the UGC assisted projects.

During the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 a sum of Rs.600.50 lakhs and Rs. 576.00 lakhs has been provided for the university sector respectively. In addition to the University sector institutions of higher learning like Institute of Socio-Economic Change also comes under State assistance. Rs.20.00 lakhs and Rs.22.00 lakhs were provided to this institution during the years 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively.

PROPOSALS FOR VIII PLAN AND 1992-93

The emphasis shall be on providing matching grants for UGC assisted projects under implementation in UGC covered Universities. The new Kuvempu University shall be provided with adequate funds to make it eligible for UGC grants at the earliest. Adequate funds will also be provided for the Kannada University at Hampi and for the proposed open university. During VIII Plan Rs.3000.00 lakhs is provided towards assistance.

to Universities and Institutions of Higher learning. The details are as under.

ASSISTANCE TO MYSORE UNIVERSITY:

It is proposed to take up the construction work of class rooms, extension of the Department of Physics, Home Science, Botany etc., Provision is made to match the UGC assistance for these schemes. For this Rs.200.00 lakhs during VIII Plan is proposed. For the year 1991-92 Rs.40.00 lakhs is provided.

ASSISTANCE TO KARNATAK UNIVERSITY:

Provision is made for taking up the construction work of library buildings, ladies hostel and schemes like modernisation of information etc. This provision is also to match UGC assistance available for the schemes. For this Rs.250.00 lakhs is provided during VIII Plan. For the year 1992-93 Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed.

ASSISTANCE TO BANGALORE UNIVERSITY:

Provision is made for taking up the construction of Bachelor Teachers' Quarters, Silver Jubilee Convocation Building, extension of Women's Hostel at Jnana Bharathi Campus, Pra-saranga building, development of roads and water supply etc., modernisation of University Library etc. This provision is also to match UGC assistance available for these schemes. For this Rs.200.00 lakhs is provided during VIII Plan.

For the year 1992-93 Rs.40.00 lakhs is provided.

ASSISTANCE TO GULBARGA UNIVERSITY:

Provision is made for taking up the construction of Mathematics faculty building, Institute of Kannada studies, applied Electronics faculty building etc. This provision is also to match UGC assistance available for the scheme. For this Rs.350.00 lakhs is made during VIII Plan. For the year 1992-93 Rs.70.00 lakhs is provided.

ASSISTANCE TO MANGALORE UNIVERSITY:

Provision is made for taking up the construction of Administrative building, student hostels, Health Centre, Faculty Complex, Sports facilities etc. This provision is also to match UGC assistance available for these schemes. For this Rs.450.00 lakhs is provided during VIII Plan. For the year 1992-93 Rs.90.00 lakhs is proposed.

ASSISTANCE TO KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY:

Provision is made for taking up the construction work of the Departments of Industrial Chemistry, Kannada Studies and Environmental Sciences etc. The University is proposing to start new departments like Department of Social Anthropology, Department of Geography, Department of Geology, Department of Computer Science etc. For this Rs.600.00 lakhs is provided during VIII Plan. During 1992-93 Rs.120.00 lakhs is proposed.

ASSISTANCE TO KANNADA UNIVERSITY:

This has been recently established and adequate provision has to be made to ensure that the infrastructural facilities required for introduction of various disciplines/courses are introduced well-in-time. For this Rs.500.00 lakhs is proposed during VIII Plan. For the year 1992-93 Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed.

ASSISTANCE TO OPEN UNIVERSITY:

Action has already been taken for preparing the draft bill for the establishment of this University which is being proposed for establishment during the VIII Plan. Hence, the provision. For this Rs.250.00 lakhs is provided during the VIII Plan. For the year 1992-93 Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed.

ASSISTANCE TO NEW UNIVERSITIES:

Certain proposals are before the Government such as the establishment of a Sanskrit University by Government of India. This provision is also for the proposed technological university at Belgaum. For this Rs.50.00 lakhs is provided during VIII Plan. For the year 1992-93 Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided.

ASSISTANCE TO INSTITUTE FOR SOCIO ECONOMIC CHANGE:

The provision is to match the central assistance for staff, and for fellowship improvement of library services and construction programme such as library block. For this Rs.150.00 lakhs is provided during VIII Plan. For the year 1992-93 Rs.30.00 lakhs is provided.

9. SANSKRIT EDUCATION

The State Government gives Grant-in-Aid to institutions which are special in nature and which undertake Research Work in Sanskrit. The scheme of preparation and publication of 'Vishistadwaita Kosha' undertaken by the Sanskrit Research Academy at Melakote is a central assisted programme. This institute has also undertaken publishing of manuscripts and research work in the fields of Vedas, Agamas and Philosophy with primary focus on Vishitadawaita and its comparative study on other systems of thought.

Similarly Dwaita Vedanta Studies and Research foundation has undertaken intensive studies and research in Dwaita Vedanta, philosophy. These two institutions are provided grants for pursuing their research work and publication work in the respective fields. During the VII plan these two institutions were provided Rs.7.50 lakhs and Rs.2.31 lakhs respectively.

PROPOSALS FOR VIII PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93:

1. Financial Assistance to Academy of Sanskrit Research, Melakote:

Publication of the remaining 8 volumes of Vishistadwaita Kosha, remaining 7 works of Ramanujacharya, 6 works of Upanishads in Kannada, 9 works in Sanskrit and 10 in English etc., bibliography in Advaita in 8 volumes and Dwaita in 4 volumes. Publications of name and unpublished manuscripts, conduct of Seminars and Conferences on philosophy thoughts. Construction of Library building are the activities proposed

to be undertaken during VIII Plan. For this Rs.50.00 lakhs as State's share is provided. For the year 1992-93 Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided.

Assistance to Dwaita Vendentia Studies and Research Foundation:

It is proposed to undertake intensive studies in Dwaita Vedanta. Conduct of seminars, Conference etc., equipping the library, publication of works of important Philosophers, Latest Research works etc. For this purpose Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided during VIII Plan. For the year 1992-93 Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided.

10. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The Scheme of Vocational Education at the +2 stage was started in Karnataka as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during 1977. The main objectives of the scheme were -

- to fulfil the national goals of rural development and the removal of unemployment.
- to impart education relevant to productivity and to build an employment potential to meet the need of middle level manpower for the growing sectors of economy.
- to divert a sizeable group of students at the +2 level to vocational streams thereby preventing the mad rush to general education to universities.
- to prepare students for wage employment or self employment.

The major vocational areas identified for imparting vocational education are--

Agriculture,
Commerce,
Paramedical,
Technical,
Home Science,
Miscellaneous.

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme was transferred to the State Sector during 1978-79.

The Scheme of Vocational Education was started in Karnataka at +2 stage during 1977-78 in 3 districts in 13 colleges with 52 courses with the enrolment of 1,275 students and year after year the enrolment of students rapidly increased and as at the end of VIth Plan 212 courses were running in 132 colleges with the enrolment of 5,428 students.

REVIEW OF THE VII PLAN AND ANNUAL PLANS 1990-91
1991-92

At the beginning of the VII Plan, 212 courses were being conducted in 132 Institutions. 5,428 students were covered constituting 3% of the enrolment of the Pre-University level. It was also found at the beginning of the VIIth Five Year Plan that 20% of these students had taken to self employment, 40% had secured employment in various sectors of Industry and another 40%

had pursued their higher studies.

At the end of the VIIth Plan, 464 courses offering 41 Vocations have been introduced in 260 Government and aided colleges. The coverage of students is 14,000 constituting about 7% of the enrolment at the Pre-University level.

Vocational Education was introduced for Computer Education and Education Technology, Computer Techniques, T.V. and Radio Servicing, Electrical Wiring and Servicing, Automobile courses, etc.

It is found that at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan 25% of the students have taken to self employment, 45% have secured employment in various organisations and 30% have taken to higher studies. During the plan period an amount of Rs.42.52 lakhs was spent against an outlay of Rs.59.24 lakhs

Under Phase II, Government of India had sanctioned 140 Vocational Courses, out of which 94 were introduced during 1989-90 and 46 courses during 1990-91 and the total enrolment to these courses was 1,300 and at the end of 1990-91, 493 Vocational Courses were running in 283 Pre-University Colleges with the total enrolment of 15,000 students.

23 courses introduced during 1987-88 were also continued during 1990-91 under State Plan Schemes with the total enrolment of 660 students.

During 1990-91 an outlay of Rs.27.00 lakhs was provided and Rs.30.26 lakhs was spent for this purpose.

During 1991-92, in addition to 233 Vocational

courses which are continued under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 50 Vocational Courses were introduced in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics. The Government of Karnataka had constituted a Committee to review amongst other things, the status of Vocational Education and to suggest job-linked post S.S.L.C. Courses.

The Committee recommended opening of Intensive Industrial Training Programme.

This is a Two-year course after S.S.L.C. During the first year, the candidate will undergo a specially structured curriculum of theory-cum-intensive practical training of the trade allotted in one of the technical institutions (Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics, Industrial Training Institutes) identified. In the second year, the candidate will be attached to one of the industries, factories, workshops to work in the real-situation for mastering the trade he or she has chosen. These courses were introduced as per the recommendations of the Ramegowda Commission appointed by the State Government. The total enrolment to these courses is about 8,400 and including these courses runs under State assistance the total enrolment is 16,500.

The total outlay provided under Annual Plan is 302.07 lakhs out of which the Central share is Rs.272.07 lakhs and State share Rs.30.00 lakhs.

PROPOSALS FOR VIII PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93
VIIIth PLAN THRUST AND PROGRAMMES:

In order to achieve the National goal of diverting 25% of the students from the general stream to

Vocational stream at Pre-University level, there is need to strengthen the Vocational Education with greater inputs. 493 Vocational Courses which are already introduced at the end of 1990-91 in various Pre-University colleges and 50 courses introduced in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics during 1991-92 need constant and continuous monitoring and supervision. It is proposed to introduce 300 Vocational courses every year from 1992-93 and 1,500 courses during VIIIth Plan period i.e., as at the end of VIIIth Plan, it is proposed to introduce 2,034 Vocational Courses including the existing ones and the total enrolment to these courses would be 2,15,000 and about 1,25,000 would be successfully completing the Vocational courses during the Plan period. The Placement of Vocational passouts and their absorption in various industries either for wage employment or self employment shall be dealt with greater importance. Hence, it is essential to strengthen the management structure at the field level and State level to monitor the effective functioning of the Vocational Courses and also to provide career guidance and placement services. There is a need to conduct regular surveys, identification of the needs and demands of the industry for middle level manpower. Constant and periodical revision of curriculum, Syllabi and also Text Books is required.

For the effective implementation of the Scheme, the following are the programmes proposed with an outlay of Rs.8200.00 lakhs of which Rs.6705.00 lakhs as central share and Rs.1495.00 lakhs as state share.

(i) Continuation of existing Vocational Courses:

233 Vocational Courses introduced to the end of 1990-91 in various Pre-University Colleges and 50 courses introduced during 1991-92 in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics under Centrally Sponsored Scheme will be continued. Salary component will be met on sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25 at the institutional level. An outlay of Rs.283.00 lakhs is proposed under State Plan and Rs.849.00 lakhs as Central Share. For the year 1992-93 Rs.56.60 lakhs is provided as state share.

(ii) New Schemes:

(a) To achieve the National target of 25%, it is proposed to start 300 Vocational Courses every year or 1,500 new Vocational courses during the VIIIth Plan and the total enrolment to these courses would be 2,15,000. An outlay of Rs.3000.00 Lakhs is proposed. The salary component will be met on sharing basis in the ratio 75:25. The Central assistance is Rs.2250.00 Lakhs on this component and the State share is Rs.750.00 lakhs for the Plan period. For the year 1992-93 Rs.30.00 lakhs as States share is provided.

(b) The expenditure on supply of equipments at Rs.75,000/- per course is proposed with full assistance from Government of India. The total assistance anticipated from Government of India is Rs.1125.00 lakhs.

(c) The expenditure on construction of worksheds at Rs.1.00 lakh per shed has been proposed for 1,500 worksheds, it is proposed Rs.1,500.00 lakhs for the plan period. This secures 100 percent assistance from Government of India.

(iii) Strengthening of the Management structure at the State level and District Level:

For effective implementation of the scheme, the

Directorate will be re-organised at the State level and also at District Level. At the State level, three Committees will be constituted viz., (1) Administrative, (2) Technical, and (3) Employment or Placement Committee. The Directorate at the State level will be strengthened to meet the requirement of the staff.

At the District level, the existing ~~via~~ five divisions at Bangalore, Dharwad, Shimoga, Raichur and Mangalore will be converted as District Vocational Offices and 15 more District Vocational Offices one in each district is proposed with the requisite staff. An outlay of Rs.924.00 lakhs is proposed for the plan period. The sharing pattern of expenditure of the Scheme is 50:50 basis. The Central share is Rs.462.00 lakhs and the State share is Rs.462.00 Lakhs. For the year 1992-93 Rs.75.40 lakhs is provided as state share.

iv) Establishment of a Vocational Institute at the State level

In order to achieve the objective of the scheme and for effective implementation, it is proposed to establish a Vocational Institute at the State level wherein the Directorate and other offices connected with the Vocational Education will be located at a single place and it is proposed to acquire 40 acres of land for the purpose and the expenditure on acquiring land is anticipated about Rs.20.00 lakhs and for construction of the building Rs.20.00 lakhs. It is proposed to secure central assistance also for the scheme.

(v) Establishment of Data Base Centres:

To compile and process the required data on Vocational Programme, it is proposed to establish

data base centres at District level. One computer will be provided in each district at a cost of Rs.1.00 lakh and Master terminal will be located at Headquarters. The expenditure on installation of Master terminal will be Rs.15.00 lakhs and the total anticipated expenditure on establishment of Data Base Centres is Rs.35.00 lakhs. This is proposed with full assistance from Government of India. The requisite staff is proposed under strengthening of the Management structure.

(vi) Up-dating District Vocational Surveys:

To assess the employment potential of the districts and to have realistic estimates of manpower needs on a long term continuing basis, Survey has been conducted in all the districts of the State during 1988. It is found necessary to update these surveys so that they are more meaningful and useful. The updating of surveys will be taken up in all the 20 districts of the State besides conducting Seminar at the State level during 1992-93. The estimated expenditure of updating the survey of each district would be Rs.59,000/- and Rs.10.00 lakhs for 20 districts. This is proposed with Cent percent assistance from Government of India.

(vii) Academic Programmes:

Under the Scheme, training of Resource persons and teachers is one of the important factors. In addition, there is a need for Development of Instructional materials and updating of curriculum and Development of Text Books. For these activities, Cent percent assistance is expected from the Government of India. The anticipated expenditure is Rs.410.00 lakhs for the Plan Period.

(viii) Establishment of Book Bank and formulation
Mobile Vocational Training Vans:

The book bank is found to be more useful for the students and teachers, for training the students and it is also proposed to have 5 Mobile Vocational Training Vans for effective implementation of the Programme. The anticipated expenditure on establishment of book bank is Rs.10.00 lakhs and towards Mobile Vans Rs.14.00 lakhs in all Rs.24.00 lakhs. This is proposed for establishment with Cent percent assistance from Government of India.

TECHNICAL EDUCATIONINTRODUCTION:

The Technical Education system has to be designed to meet both the short-term and long-term needs of the State. The Technical capability of the Nation is, therefore, important factor for its economic prosperity. The Education, Training and - retraining of scientific and technological personnel is very vital. Added to this, research in the relevant fields of science and technology have to be regarded as the areas of high priority in the economic planning. Accordingly, great emphasis was laid in the successive Five Year Plans for the development of technical education. Particularly since 1951-52, Ministry of Education in consultation with the Planning Commission and the State Government has undertaken a big programme of expansion of technical education at all levels in the country. The achievement over the successive plans has resulted in a phenomenal expansion of physical facilities of technical education in Karnataka which is unprecedented anywhere else in the country.

The number of technical education institutions at diploma and degree level which were 44 to 97 respectively at the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan has increased to 51 and 164 respectively. The intake which was 24,773 at the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan has steadily increased to 38,911 by the end of it. The Annual Admission capacity has correspondingly increased from 22,299 to 33,025 and also there has been a corresponding increase in the enrolment of students in the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics from 56,417 to 1,04,634. In addition, post-graduate courses

courses were started both in Government and aided Engineering colleges. New courses in thrust areas were also started in selected government and aided engineering colleges and polytechnics during the VII Five Year Plan period.

Thus there is a need not only to further develop and consolidate the existing courses, but also to introduce courses on new technologies in Engineering colleges and polytechnics to suit the future demands of user industries/organisation/departments.

2. REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS IN SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91 and 1991-92

The emphasis in the Seventh Five Year Plan has been to improve and consolidate the facilities available in several technical institutions in the State. This has resulted in the improvement of facilities, modernisation of workshops and laboratories and in re-structuring of the courses of study and training in tune with the requirements of industries and other establishments. Further, to meet the need of technical personnel for emerging technologies several new courses at the degree and diploma levels were started.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan, six more Engineering Colleges and polytechnics were permitted to be started in the State - one under Government and 5 under private management bringing the total number of colleges and polytechnics to 51 and 154 respectively.

Some of the courses started under the new thrust areas are Electronics, Computers, Environmental Engineering.

XVI-B.3

Having realised the need for trained personnel in new and emerging technologies 12 new courses were started in as many as 12 polytechnics.

Also utilising some of the facilities (building) of the existing polytechnic women's polytechnic was started at Hassan.

At degree level the development of various courses were taken-up in 3 institutions.

Career guidance programmes and supervisory development programmes were conducted for the benefit of final year students of Engineering Colleges and polytechnics and apprentices in Industries respectively. About 40 industries in the State were covered under Apprenticeship training providing placement to about 2000 degree and diploma holders.

A State technical education resources and information centre was started at Bangalore with the object of providing information and facilities to the staff and students.

A computer Centre has been functioning in the Directorate from 1986-87 to manage the work regarding the combined entrance test, admission in Engineering and Medical Colleges and the conduct of the Diploma examination.

As against a provision of Rs. 621.69 lakhs an amount of Rs. 547.61 lakhs was spent during the Seventh PLAN period.

3) PRESENT CHALLENGES;

There has been a phenomenal achievement in the quantitative expansion of Technical Education in the Karnataka State after independence which is unprecedented anywhere in the Country.

The various schemes and programmes instituted during the successive Five Year Plans for the development of technical education has met with success. But, serious efforts have to be now made to improve the quality and standards of technical education.

The Budget provided under the State Plan Scheme for the continuation of plan schemes during the year 1990-91 was Rs. 100.00 lakhs and for the Centrally sponsored Schemes Rs. 8.50 lakhs. As against the total commitment an account of Salary component of Rs. 110.00 lakhs, the budget provided was Rs. 90.00 lakhs. Hence, the spill-over for 1990-91 was carried over to 1991-92.

The total outlay provided for the implementation of the world bank project of technical education was Rs. 50.00 Crores. Out of which the State Government commitment is 30 per-cent (Rs. 15.00 Crores) and the share of World Bank is 70 per-cent (Rs. 35.00 Crores). During the year 1990-91, an outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs was provided for the implementation of the World Bank Project. Due to delay in finalising the programme for implementation Rs. 100.00 lakhs out of Rs. 457.00 lakhs proposed to be spent towards the purchase of equipment could not be spent. This amount is deposited with the D. G. S., D. New Delhi as an advance mainly for the procurement of equipments required for Government and aided polytechnics under the World Bank Scheme.

Similarly during 1991-92, the State Government has also provided an amount of Rs. 750.00 lakhs for the implementation of the World Bank Project. The spill over of Rs. 357.00 lakhs an account of purchase of equipments by the D.G. S and D., New Delhi has to be taken care of while implementing

the on-going schemes under the World Bank Project.

In addition to the above an amount of Rs.64.00 lakhs under the State Plan SCHEME for the continuation of on-going schemes and Rs. 6.50 lakhs for the Centrally sponsored schemes have been provided for the year 1991-92. The Budget provided is proposed to be utilised for the payment of salary to the staff created and continued beyond Seventh Five Year Plan.

The Scheme which were continued to Seventh Five Year Plan were reviewed and it was considered necessary to strengthen these schemes for proper development of technical education in terms of quality and maintenance of standards. However, these schemes are not adequate to meet the future challenges. Hence, additional schemes which are of urgent necessity to ensure improvement in the field of technical education are being introduced during the VIII Plan. The main emphasis at the degree and diploma levels is on using the latest techniques in teaching techniques and adoption of new curriculum to increase the usefulness of degree and diploma holders in the engineering/technology. Emphasis is also laid on providing latest equipment to the workshops and laboratories, to support the teaching/learning process, to provide polytechnics education which is being undertaken with the World Bank assistance.

The main programmes of the Eighth Plan will be:

- (a) Consolidation of the facilities of the courses already started.
- (b) Introduction of new courses in emerging technology.
- (c) Taking technologies to rural areas by establishing Community Polytechnics.

for the Diploma Courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Telecommunication Engineering (Electronics) The deficiency of equipments existing in other courses and also the Polytechnics which were started during the Sixth and Seven Five Year Plan will have to be provided. The Scheme envisages purchase of equipment, furniture, Library-books and also for construction of buildings. The provision for all these has been provided under World Bank Project. The provision now made under the Scheme is to meet the committed expenditure on salaries for the posts sanctioned during the Seventh Five Year Plan period and continued during the Eighth Plan period. A provision of Rs. 90.00 lakhs has been provided for the purpose. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1992-93.

4.0 Book Promotions

(i) Starting of Book Banks for Scheduled Caste Students in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics:

For the benefit of Scheduled Caste students studying in the Government and Aided Engineering Colleges, and Polytechnics, separate book-bank scheme is implemented during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Under this scheme 45 Government and Aided Colleges and Polytechnics are covered. Out of this 31 Government and Aided Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics have been provided with the Book-Bank facility. A provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs during the Eighth Plan is provided to strengthen the Book-Bank. A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Starting of Book-Banks for Scheduled Tribes in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics:

It is proposed to extend the facility to Scheduled Tribes Students studying in Government and Aided Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics during the Eighth Plan. A provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been provided to strengthen the Book-Bank for Scheduled Tribes. For the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is provided.

5.0 Engineering Colleges and Institutes:

(i) B.D.T., College of Engineering, Davanagere:

The B.D.T. College of Engineering, Davanagere is the only Government College offering courses in Engineering at Degree level. The facilities already provided are inadequate especially accommodation and equipment. The necessary accommodation and equipment are required to be provided based on the syllabus prescribed by the University and also based on the standards of the A.I.C.T.E. The provision now made under the Scheme is to meet the committed expenditure on salaries for the posts sanctioned during the seventh Five Year Plan period continued during Eighth Plan period. A provision of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been provided for the purpose.

For the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided.

(ii) S. K. S. J. Technological Institute,
Bangalore:

It is proposed to develop the Institute by providing equipment, furnitures etc., required for the degree course in Textile Technology. In addition, the degree course in Sericulture and Silk Technology has already been started during 1991-92 utilising the World Bank Assistance through the Central Silk Board. A provision of Rs. 2.75 lakhs during 8th Plan has been provided for the development of the existing courses.

A sum of Rs. 0.75 lakhs is provided for the year 1992-93.

6.0 Revision of Staff Structure in Engineering Colleges:

The staff structure in Government Engineering College, Davanagere is proposed to be revised to suit the present syllabus curriculum based on the norms and work-load prescribed by the University and the All India Council for Technical Education. A provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs during the Eighth Plan has been made to meet the expenditure on staff salary.

For the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided.

7.0 Conducting of Exhibition in Technical Institutions and conduct of Inter-Polytechnic Sports:

With a view to encourage the technical talent among the students and teachers of technical Institutions, Technical Exhibition is being

conducted every year in one of the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics. Similarly, one Inter Polytechnic Sports is being conducted every year in one of the polytechnics. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during 8th Plan has been made to meet the expenditure on the technical exhibition and Inter-Polytechnic sports. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 1992-93.

8.0 Starting of Part-time Courses at Degree and Diploma level:

An amount of Rs. 0.75 lakhs during 8th Plan has been provided for meeting the staff salaries and maintenance of expenses of the Part-time Diploma Courses started at G.R.I.C.P. Evening Polytechnic, Bangalore.

An amount of Rs. 0.75 lakh is provided for the year 1992-93.

9.0 (i) Supply of drawing materials and instruments to the Scheduled Caste Students:

The Scheme is to meet the expenditure on the supply of instruments and drawing materials to the Ist. Year Scheduled Caste Students studying in Government and Aided Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics free of cost under the special component plan. A provision of Rs. 47.50 lakhs during 8th Plan has been provided for the purpose.

A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Supply of Drawing Materials and Instruments to the Scheduled Tribe Students:

It is a new scheme intended to extend the facilities to the Scheduled Tribe students

XVI - B.12.

studying in the I Year of Government and Aided Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics. A provision of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been provided during the 8th plan for the purpose.

A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakh is provided for the year 1992-93.

10.0 Conduct of Supervisory Development and Career Guidance Programmes:

Career Guidance Programmes are being conducted for Final Year Engineering Students to help them to choose their career after completion of their studies. Similarly, the Apprentices engaged in various Industries after the completion of studies are engaged in supervisory development programme. Eminent persons from the Industries and other Institutions are invited to give lectures. The Scheme is to meet the expenditure towards TA., DA., and other expenses. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided during the 8th plan for this purpose.

A sum of Rs. 0.75 lakh is provided for the year 1992-93.

11.0 State Technical Education Resources and Information Centre, Bangalore:

The Scheme is to meet the expenditure on purchase of equipment, furniture, books and for the construction of buildings for the technical education resources and information centre set-up at Bangalore. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided during 8th Plan for the purpose.

A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1992-93.

12.0 Strengthening of Students Hostels
in Engineering Colleges:

At present, there is no hostel for Girls seeking admission to Government B.D.T. College of Engineering, Davanagere. They have been accommodated in a rented building. In order to provide hostel facility a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made during the 8th Five Year Plan.

An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1992-93.

13.0 Appointment of Apprentices under Appre-
ntices Act of Government of India:

The Scheme is to meet 50 per-cent of the stipends to be paid to the Technical Apprentices engaged in the Department under the Apprentices Act. A provision of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been provided for the purpose during 8th plan.

A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided for 1992-93. The number of beneficiaries are 26.

14.0 Construction of Polytechnic Building
at Chamarajanagar:

A provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided during 8th plan for construction of on-going building works at Government Polytechnic, Chamarajanagar.

A sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1992-93.

15.0 Repair of Building at Government Poly-
technic for women, Hassan:

A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been provided for urgent repairs of building at

Government Polytechnic for women, Hassan during 8th Plan.

A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 1992-93.

16.0 Additional accommodation to S.J. Government Polytechnic, Bangalore:

A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided for the completion of Civil works of specialised Diploma Course at S.J. Polytechnic Bangalore.

An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1992-93.

17.0 Department of Mining Education:

State Plan Scheme:

The school of Mines, K.G.F., is the only Institution offering Diploma course in Mining and post-diploma course in Boring and Drilling and Mine surveying. The facilities required for these posts have already been provided. The modernising^{of} the laboratories and workshops has been taken-up under the World Bank Assisted Project. Now it is proposed to start Diploma course in Mechanical Engineering during the 8th plan for which a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided.

For the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is provided.

18.0 Triban Sub-Plan:

This is a new scheme proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan with an allocation of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. For the year 1992-93 Rs. 2.00 lakhs is

provided to supply drawing materials and instruments to tribal students studying in Government and Aided Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics.

19.0 Strengthening of Technician Education
(Polytechnic-level) with World Bank
assistance.

With a view to strengthen the Technician Education (Polytechnic-level) in the Country the Government of India approached the World Bank for providing financial assistance. The World Bank has agreed to extend the financial assistance for the strengthening and improvement of the Technician Education (Polytechnic level) in the Country. Accordingly, Karnataka is one of the beneficiary States under phase-I of the World Bank Scheme. The World Bank is releasing the financial assistance in the following category:

- (i) Capacity expansion
- (ii) Quality improvement
- (iii) Efficiency improvement.

The State Government has approved the Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 50.00 crores for which the State Government is meeting 30 per-cent of the Project cost and remaining 70 per-cent will be reimbursed by the World Bank. Further, the State Government has to provide the entire amount under the State Plan Scheme and incur expenditure and claim for re-imbusement as agreed above. A lump-sum provision of Rs. 4250.00 lakhs is made during the 8th Five Year Plan for implementation of the World Bank Scheme.

For the year 1992-93 Rs. 700.00 lakhs is provided.

II Central Plan Schemes

1. Development of Post-graduate courses and research work:

(i) S.K.S.J. Technological Institute,
Bangalore:

Post-graduate course in Textile Technology has been started at S.K.S.J. Technological Institute, Bangalore from the year 1970-71 under the Central Plan Scheme with 100 per-cent assistance for both recurring and non-recurring expenditure. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided towards the expenditure on staff salaries, maintenance, Scholarship, students Projects and purchase of Library Books etc.,

For the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided.

(ii) Development of Post-Graduate Course
in production Engineering System
Technology, Government B.D.T. College
Davanagere:

The M.Tech Course in production Engineering System Technology with an intake of 10 students has been approved by the Central and State Government with 100 per-cent from the Central Government for both recurring and non-recurring expenditure. The Course has been started from the year 1989-90. Provision has been made for construction of building, purchase of equipment, furniture, and Library Books and also for meeting the recurring expenditure such as staff salary, maintenance, scholarship etc., A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been made during the 8th plan for the purpose.

For the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided.

During the 7th Plan period between 1985-90, the activities of the Department were broadly classified as Development of Kannada, and Promotion of Cultural activities within the State and Outside the State. During 1990-91 and 1991-92 the two schemes viz., Vijayalalitha College of Visual Arts, Gadag and College of Visual Arts, Gulbarga were not implemented since they were transferred to the Department of Technical Education as per the Government Order No.ED 20 TTS 88, dated 10.8.1990.

From 1991-92 another scheme viz., states share into the Corpus Fund of Zonal Council has been discontinued as this State's Share due to the Zonal Councils at Tanjavur and Nagpur has been fully contributed.

The Department functioned with 4 Deputy Directors in each Division and 20 Assistant Directors in the Districts and 6 Academies under the guidance of the Directorate.

Under Development of Kannada Schemes, steps were taken to bring to use Kannada Language at all levels of administration through imparting training, conducting workshops etc., and the Department could achieve considerable progress.

Under Cultural activities, the Department has conducted cultural programmes in the District directly every month, and financed the other interested participating troupes. Several Kannada Sanghas and other Institutions have been helped with grants within and outside the State. Through the Six Academies precious work has been done to identify, honour and encourage artists belonging to different fields of Art and

Culture and also directly by the Department through Pampa Prashasti, and Purandara Prashasti Awards.

Another one in the name of Sri Gubbi Veeranna is proposed to be instituted shortly. Construction of Ranganandiras at the District Level has also made progress.

Although, a lot of work had to be achieved, paucity of funds hindered the tempo of progress at a faster pace during the 7th Five Year Plan period.

Details of the Schemes under Kannada and Culture
proposed for Implementation during 1992-93.

1. Jayachamarajendra Institute of Visual Arts, Mysore. : In this case the amount will be sent towards salary and allowance of the Staff, Purchase of equipments and Payment of Stipend to the students.
2. Developmental activities of Kannada Sahitya Parishat & Kannada Kannada Dictionary : Financial Assistance to the Institution is required for activities like publications, Vasanthotsava, Literary Conference ~~etc.~~ & towards printing of Kannada Kannada Dictionary.
3. Assistance to University of Mysore for Kannada Encyclopedia and Subject Encyclopedia. : Funds will be utilised by the University towards publications i.e., 13th & 14th Vol. of Kannada Encyclopedia, 2nd Vol. of Subject Encyclopedia.
4. Urdu Academy : The Academy will spend the Grant-in-aid towards promoting the Urdu language and culture.
5. Development of Kannada : In this scheme the amount will be sent towards salary and allowances of Officers and Staff, Publications of the Department, Organising seminars and teaching Kannada to the Non-Kannadigas and Imparting Kannada Training etc.,
6. Academy of Music & Dance : The Academy will use the funds to honour the artist of the field of Music and Dance, Award scholarship to students, conducting programmes etc.,
7. Academy of Drama : The Academy will use the funds towards publications organising Natakotsava, Medical Aid to Indigent Artists etc.
8. Academy of Literature : Funds will be used for various programmes like publications Medical Aid to Indigent Writers Honouring the Popular Writers etc.,

9. Academy of Fine Arts : For various programmes of Lalitha Kala Academy i.e. organising Art Exhibitions within and Outside the State, publications etc.,
10. Janapada & Yakshagana Academy : In this scheme the Academy will spend the funds towards publications Medical Assistance to the Indigent artists, honouring the Artists etc.
11. Tulu Lexicon : In this scheme the funds will be utilised for printing of 2nd vol. of the Dictionary. 1st vol. is already completed.
12. Special Scheme for Development of Kannada : In this scheme the amount will be spent towards programmes like Development of Kannada & Culture Departmental Publications, Financial Assistance to Institutions and Associations, Inter State Cultural Programmes, Awards like Pampa Prashasti and also centenaries etc.,
13. Museum of Modern Art : The amount proposed will be spent towards preservation and Development of Modern Art.
14. Hampi Dasara Festival : For Celebrations of Dasara Festival at Hampi on the lines of Vijayanagara Dasara Festival.
15. Ranga Gataka : In this Scheme the funds will be utilised for imparting education in Theatre Arts to the aspiring students
16. Janapada Loka : The amount will be spent by the Janapada Trust for Development of Folk Arts.
17. Open Air Theatre : The amount will be utilised by way of Grant-in-aid for Construction of Open Air Theatre at Taluk Level in Rural Areas.
18. Publication of Popular Literature : The amount will be utilised for Publications work in order to provide Popular Literature to the Common people at reasonable price.

19. Epigraphy of Karnataka : Mysore University has formulated several programmes on Epigraphys the amount will be required in this connection. 9th Vol. completed and 10th vol. is under pr-ogress.
20. Financial Assistance to Udipi Yakshagana Kendra. : Annual Grant for Development of Yakshgana Art.
21. Encouragement for Educational Books in Kannada : The amount will be spent to help students by providing publishing fundamental education books in Kannada.
22. Purchase of Kannada Books : To help Kannada Authors & Writers purchasing Kannada books.
23. Incentive for purchase of Kannada Electronic Typewriters etc. for use in Offices. : To encourage the use of Kannada Electronic Typewriters and also Electronic devices as Teleprinters, Word Processors in Kannada.
24. Special Component Plan for S.C. & ST's : To encourage Cultural and Literary Activities among SC & ST's and also to help them to preserve cultural heritage.
25. Capital Outlay : The amount will be utilised for construction of Rangamandiras at District Level and also Ambedkar Bhavan in Bangalore and Mysore.

SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN

1. Chamarajendra Institute of Visual Arts, Mysore
- Grants to the Institution.
2. Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Grant for Kannada - Kannada Dictionary.
3. Developmental activities of Kannada Sahitya Parishat
- Financial Assistance.
4. Financial Assistance to the University of Mysore for Kannada Encyclopedia and Subject Encyclopedia.
5. Urdu Academy - Financial Grant
6. Development of Kannada - Workshops, Training, Publications
7. Sangeetha Nrithya Academy - Financial Grant
8. Nataka Academy - Financial Grant
9. Sahitya Academy - Financial Grant
10. Lalithakala Academy - Financial Grant
11. Janapada & Yakshagana Academy- Grant
12. Tulu Lexicon - Financial Grant
13. Special Schemes for Development of Kannada and Culture
- Cultural Programmes, Grant to Institutions, Award to artists, Inter State Cultural Troupes' Exchange.
14. Museum of Modern Arts
15. Hampi Dasara Festival
16. Rangagataka (Repor-torie)-Salary, Maintenance Grant
17. Janapada Loka - Financial Grant
18. Open Air Theatre - Financial Grant
19. Publication of Popular Literature
20. Epigraphia Karnataka - Financial Grant to Mysore University
21. Yakshagana Kendra, Udupi - Financial Grant for preserving and
and

22. Construction of Rangamandiras and District Auditorium Ambedkar Bhavan, Academy Complex etc.,

23. Translation & Publication of Fundamental Educational Books:

A Scheme has been formulated to translate and publish fundamental educational books to help students studying in Kannada Medium of schools and College.

24. Purchase of Kannada Books:

A Scheme has been formulated to help Kannada Book industry by purchasing Kannada books in bulk. It is also proposed to establish a Book Authority.

25. Encouragement to devise and manufacture Kannada Electronic Typewriters, word processors, teleprinters and attractive type styles in Kannada.

A Scheme has been formulated to give encouragement to devise Kannada Electronic Typewriters, Word Processors, Teleprinters and attractive Typestyles in Kannada for the development of Kannada.

26. A scheme has been formulated to give grants to Literary, Cultural and Art Associations and Institutions run by SC & ST's and to the SC & ST Writers and Artists for various Literary and Cultural activities.

Sub: Preparation of Eighth Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plan 1992-93.

The Karnataka State Archives Department is functioning in the State from 1973. Two Divisional Archival Offices have been opened one at Mysore and another at Dharwad during the year 1983 and 1986 respectively.

The State Archives Department has 'A' Grade Membership of the International Council on Archives.

FUNCTIONS:

The Primary Functions of the Department are to conduct Survey and acquire the important Records from Individuals, Institutions, Temples, Churches etc., which have bearing on important in Karnataka and on Country also and preserve them on Scientific Lines besides being the custodian of all Semi-Current and Non-Current Records of Karnataka Government Secretariat including rehabilitation, Conservation, Publication and Microfilming of Historical Records. The Department is also tendering advise to Government Departments on Record Management. The preserved Record would be maintained for use of Scholars, Government and Public.

Seventh Plan Outlay and Achievements:-

	<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1985-86	6.57	5.96
1986-87	5.00	4.27
1987-88	5.00	4.96
1988-89	6.00	7.59
1989-90	6.00	5.60
<u>Annual Plan Outlays of 1990-91 and 1991-92</u>		
1990-91	6.00	5.72
1991-92	7.00	7.00

Achievements of the Seventh Plan

During the Seventh Plan period 1985-90 and Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 the following are the Achievements:-

1. Mobile Microfilm Unit established by purchasing the Jeep with equipments.
2. Divisional Archival Office opened at Dharwad by shifting of posts from the posts of Head Office.

3. Under Publication, Twelve publications in respect of Historical Documents have been published.
4. Historical Documents Microfilmed, by using 500 Microfilm Rolls (1200 pages per roll).
5. Electronic Typewriter purchased.
6. About 469 Private Collections acquired.
7. 66365 Historical Documents repaired and laminated and preserved.
8. For creating Archival awareness among public Archival Exhibitions have been conducted during Seventh Plan Period at Bangalore, Bellary, Mysore, Davangere.
9. About 20 Officers and Officials have been deputed to undergo Archival Training conducted by the National Archives of India, New Delhi.
10. During the Seventh Plan Period 307 Books have been purchased to the Archival Library.
11. About 575 Scholars utilised the Archival Documents for their Research studies and other clients to Archives.
12. Under Oral Archives Programmes, important persons memories have been recorded, Namely Sri Venkatarayappa, Sri Eshwara Rao, Sri S.Nijalingappa, Gangubai Hangal, Field Marshal Kariyappa, Bellary T.B. Keshava Rao, Shankar Kurtikoti, Agaram Rangaiah, Mysore, Former Mayor J.Lingaiah, M.Jayasheelan, Muddu Ramaiah, Hebbani Nagappa, Surendra Dane, Umabai Kundapur etc.

EIGHTH PLAN PROGRAMMES

The following are the programmes of the Department for Eighth Plan 1992-97 have been worked.

	<u>Rs.in Lakhs</u>
1. State Archives Unit Bangalore/Mysore/Dharwad (Director and Administration)	20.00
2. Microfilming of Historical Records of Government and other Private Records	02.00
3. Publication of Select Documents of Historical Records	02.00
4. Rehabilitation and conservation Records fragile Documents	02.00
5. Survey and Acquisition of Private papers in and out of the State	02.00
6. Opening of Archival Office at Bellary, Mangalore, Gulberga Coorg	02.00

XVI.C - 10

7. Strengthening of Divisional Archival Office at Dharwad by creating of posts.	02.00
8. Archival Building for Divisional Archives Office at Mysore and Dharwad.	03.00
9. Maintenance of Karnataka Government Secretariat Departments Current Non-Current and Semi-Current Records.	02.00
10. Strengthening of Conservation Unit at Head Office, Bangalore	01.00
11. Setting up of Bindery Unit at Divisional Archives Office, Mysore.	01.00
12. Computerisation of permanent Historical Records	01.00
13. Procurement of Audio Visual and for Oral and Photo Archives.	-

Rs.40.00 Lakhs.

ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

Brief Writeup of the Annual Plan 1992-93 as detailed below:-

1. SALARY AND ALLOWANCE: Rs.2.00 lakhs estimated towards salary and other allowances for Head Office and Divisional Offices including New Schemes.
2. TRAVELLING EXPENSES: Staff of the Department are being deputed for training in Archival matter, Archival and History Conferences, Seminars and Survey work within and outside States the estimates under this head requires Rs.00.70 lakhs.
3. OFFICE EXPENSES: Rs.00.50 lakhs requires to meet the office expenses for Head Office and Divisional Archival Offices.
4. PAYMENT FOR PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL SERVICES: Rs.00.20 lakhs required towards the translation of Old Kannada, Persian, French Documents pertaining to History and Culture of Karnataka.
5. ADVERTISING SALES AND PUBLICITY: For creating Archival awareness among public through advertisement conducting exhibition of Historical documents at State and National Level has been envisaged by the Department, Rs.00.20 lakhs required for the year 1992-93.
6. PUBLICATION: Under this Head Rs.00.30 lakhs required towards the publication of Historical documents.
7. MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENTS: Under this head Rs.02.00 lakhs required towards purchase of sophisticated Machinery and equipments for the Scientific maintenance of Historical Records both at Head Office and Divisional Archival Office. (such has, Document, Laminating Machine, P.P.C., Microfilming, Binding equipments, Photographer, Audio Visual Aids and Computer equipments.
8. MAINTENANCE: Towards the fumigation and other maintenance work of Historical documents at Head Office and Divisional Archival Offices required Rs.00.50 lakhs.

9. MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES: Rs.1.50 lakhs required towards the purchase of preservative materials and equipments ,Bindery and Conservation Materials, Microfilm materials Flap boards etc., for Head Office and Divisional Offices.
10. OTHER CHARGES: Rs.00.50 lakhs has been estimated towards the purchase of books to the Archival Library, Historical Documents available in Private custody, payment of subscriptions to periodicals, Journals, News papers, Membership subscription of international Council Archives, Libraries, attending seminars, conferences, Indian Historical Records Commission, and other Archival institutions at National and international level.

.....7/-

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF ANNUAL PLAN1992-93

	<u>Rs. in lakhs.</u>
1. Salary and other allowances (Ongoing and New Schemes)	2.00
2. Travel Expenses	0.70
3. Office Expenses	0.50
4. Payment for Professional and Special Services.	0.20
5. Advertising Sales and Publicity Expenses	0.20
6. Publication	0.30
7. Machinery and Equipments	2.00
8. Maintenance	0.50
9. Materials and Supplies	1.20
10. Other Charges	0.40
	- - - - -
	8.00
	- - - - -

REVIEW OF VII PLAN AND ACHIEVEMENT (1985 - 90)

Several activities like Excavations, Conservation, Research, Publications have been undertaken during the VIIth Plan Period,

Excavations & Conservations:

65 excavation work at the cost of Rs.57.81 lakhs
27 excavation work at the cost of Rs.23.90 lakhs under Hampi Resurrection project and 32 works at the cost of Rs.19.38 lakhs under Deposit Contribution, Conservation Schemes have been completed at Amritheswara temple at Mirle, K.R. Nagar Taluk, Kittur Channamma Temple at Kittur, Rameswara temple at Ramanathapura, Murudevaragudi at Hadagali, a group of temple at Mahakoota, Channakeshava Temple at Hullekeri, Arasikere Taluk, Sringara Mantap at Hampi, Virupaksha Bazaar, Nandi Mantap, Temple Main Gate, Manthapas, bathing ghat on the river bank, fortification of north of Hazararama temple have been excavated and conservated.

RESEARCH:

About 200 new inscriptions have been discovered and studied. Several articles on art, architectures, archaeology epigraphy, irrigation etc., have been written and they are being published in progress reports time to time.

PUBLICATIONS:

Vijayanagar Progress of Research, Vijayanagar as seen through the eyes of Alexander Green Law 1856 and John Gollings 1983, Vijayanagar Architectural Inventory of Urban Core Volumes I and II, Vijayanagar progress of Research have been completed.

MUSEUMS:

As a part of Educational Programme, the Museums were being arranged regularly, film shows periodical exhibitions on cultural heritage for the benefit of the public. The old Museums particularly, Shivappa Naik Place in Shimoga, Archaeological Museum and Venkatappa Art Gallery in Bangalore, the Sculptural Gallery in Hassan, Madikeri have been rearranged. A photographic exhibition arranged at Shimoga and Kalpataru College at Tiptur on old monuments. A photographic exhibition was held at Bangalore Museum, Venkatappa Art Gallery. During the 7th Plan period Rs.110 lakhs were allotted for the department which was utilised fully.

PROPOSED OUTLAY FOR VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97) Rs.450 LAKHSI. ARCHAEOLOGY:-

(1) Excavations:- (i) Sannathi, Chitapur Taluk, Gulbarga District, (ii) Helebid, Belur Taluk, Hassan District, (iii) Hampi, Hospet Taluk, Bellary District, (2) Epigraphical Survery, (3) Numismatics, (4) Conservation, (i) Hampi, Hospet Taluk, Bellary District (a) Mantapas in Virupaksha Bazaar, (b) Singarada Hebbagilu, (c) Fortification wall opposite new canteen c mplex, (d) Jaina temples along the south-eastern road from Hazara Rama temple. (ii) Ishwara Temple, Jalsangi, Humnabad Taluk, Bidar District, (iii) Mosque, in Gulbarga, (iv) Sirival, Shahpur Taluk, Gulbarga District (v) Parasgad Fort, Saundatti Taluk, Belgaum District (vi) Mahkuta, Badami Taluk, Bijapur Dist. (vii) Temples in Kaginele, Byadagi taluk, Dharwar Dist. (viii) Lakshminarasimha temple, Horakere, Devarapura, Holalkere taluk, Chitradurga District, (ix) Turuvekere temples, Tumkur District, (x) Jaina temples at Angadi Mudigere Taluk, Chickmagalur District, (xi) Prasanna Venkataramana temple, Bangalore,

(xii) Srirangapatna Fort, Mandya District, (xiii) Rajas Tombs, Madikeri Coorg District, (xiv) Walknad Palace, Madikeri Taluk, Coorg District, (xv) Preservation of Mural Paintings (a) Paintings in Virupaksha temple, Hampi (b) Paintings in Prasanna Krishnaswamy temple, Mysore (c) Paintings in the Narasimha temple, Sigi.

- (5) Publications: (i) Annual Reports for the year 1972-1990
(ii) Vijayanagara: Progress of Research for the years 1991-95
(iii) Reports of excavations at Sannathi & Halebeedu
(iv) Manographs on Select temple complexes
(v) Reprint of the guide books and new guide books on badami, Pattadakal and Aihole.
(vi) Coins.

The Director General of Archaeology and Museums has not given the proposed schemetive budget for the schemes

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE KARNATAKA GAZETTEER
DEPARTMENT FOR VIII PLAN PERIOD I.E., 1992-97

INTRODUCTION: The Gazetteer Department was set up in the State in 1958, under a Centrally-sponsored scheme to publish a new series of District Gazetteers after Independence. Till 1986, the Department was purely temporary and is made permanent in that year. All the 20 District Gazetteers and the State Gazetteer have been published by now and this include Uttara Kannada, Belgaum, Mysore, Bangalore Rural and Bangalore Urban District Gazetteers released during the VII Plan, completing the new series. Thirteen out of the 20 District volumes have become out of print. A reference library on Karnataka with nearly 9,000 books has been built up in the Gazetteer office.

PROGRAMME FOR THE PLAN PERIOD: PROGRAMME: Modernisation of office, revision and publication of four District Gazetteers, publication of Supplement to State Gazetteer and also of Karnataka State Year Books and expansion and modernisation of the reference library on Karnataka will be the programme for VIII Plan. Total outlay Rs.35.00 lakhs.

I. 1992-93 Programme: Publication of Supplements to State Gazetteer in English and Purchase of office equipment.

OUTLAY: Total Rs.7.00 lakhs (Publication of Supplement to State Gazetteer Rs.3.00 lakhs; expansion of library: Rs.2.00 lakhs; replacement of the Departmental vehicle Rs.2.00 lakhs. The Ambassador car of the Department purchased in 1978 has run over 2.22 lakh KMs till now. A new vehicle is necessary to survey places in far off districts like Dharwad, Gulbarga and Bijapur).

II. 1993-94: Programme: Revision and publication of Dharwad District Gazetteer. (This was published in the year 1958 and has become out of print) and Supplements to State Gazetteer in Kannada. Outlay Rs.7.00 lakhs. (Dharwad Gazetteer Rs.4.00 lakhs; Supplement Rs.3.00 lakhs).

III. 1994-95: Programme: Revision and publication of Gulbarga District Gazetteer (This volume was published during the year 1966 and has become out of print) and Karnataka Year Book 1993. Outlay: Total Rs.7.00 lakhs. (Publication of Gulbarga Volume Rs.4.00 lakhs; State Year Book: Rs.3.00 lakhs).

IV. 1995-96: Programme: Revision and publication of Bijapur District Gazetteer (which was first published in the year 1968 and has become out of print) and Karnataka Year Book 1994. Outlay: Rs.7.00 lakhs (Publication of Bijapur District Volume Rs.4.00 lakhs; and Year Book Rs.3.00 lakhs).

V. 1996-97: Programme: Publication of Tumkur District Gazetteer and Karnataka Year Book 1995. Outlay: Rs.7.00 lakhs. (Publication of Tumkur District Gazetteer Rs.4.00 lakhs; and State Year Book Rs.3.00 lakhs).

The total budget for VIII Plan period i.e., 1992-97 is Rs.35.00 lakhs.

I. INTRODUCTION:

The Karnataka Public Libraries Act, 1965, provides for establishment and maintenance of Public Libraries and organisation of comprehensive Urban and Rural Library services in the State. The Department of Public Libraries, vested with the power of implementing the Karnataka Public Libraries Act, came into existence on 1-11-1966. As per the provisions of Act, the following Libraries have been established so far.

1. State Central Library at Bangalore
2. 11 City Central Libraries in the Cities having a population of over one lakh.
3. 20 District Central Libraries.
4. In all the Taluka Head Quarters, TMCs & CMCs the Libraries have been established.
5. Branch Libraries in most of the extensions of cities under each city Central Library.
6. 391 Mandal Central Libraries, introduced during the 7th Plan Period.
7. 300 Book Delivery Stations in the villages.
8. 8 Mobile Library Units operating in 6 City Central Libraries and 2 District Central Libraries. Apart from plan schemes mentioned above the amount of Rs.11.05 crores is spent on non plan during 7th plan period.

2. SCHEMES INTRODUCED DURING 7TH PLAN
EXPANSION OF LIBRARY SERVICES

2.1 BOOK DELIVERY STATIONS:

During the 7th Plan period 200 book delivery Stations have been established at the village level. They are managed by Care Takers who are appointed on monthly honorarium of Rs.50/-. These centres are supplied with

requisite furnitures, 50 titles of Kannada Books. This expenditure is met at of plan budget. Further, two daily news papers and few periodicals are subscribed to the Book Delivery Stations out of respective District Library funds.

2.2 MOBILE LIBRARY SERVICES:

Two mobile Library services are established during the 7th Plan period. They are operating in the cities of Mangalore and Gulbarga. They carry the books to the out lying areas of branch libraries and lend them to the reading public. Totally 8 posts - Assistant Librarian - 2 posts, Library Assistant - 2 posts and Drivers - 4 posts are sanctioned during this period.

For above two schemes the budget allotment is as follows:-

Rs. in lakhs			
Sl.No.	Year	Allotment	Expenditure
1.	1985-86	6.50	5.60
2.	1986-87	6.50	6.28
3.	1987-88	4.00	4.24
4.	1988-89	4.00	3.75
5.	1989-90	6.00	5.80
		27.00	25.67

2.3 BULK PURCHASE OF KANNADA BOOKS

To encourage Kannada writers and publishers the Government introduced this scheme in 1987-88. Every year a sum of Rs.15 lakhs is provided for the purpose. For selection of books under this scheme, the Government has constituted the State Level Committee. Leading personalities of all walks of life are represented on this Committee. During the 7th plan period a sum of Rs.65.00 lakhs was allotted

for this purpose and the expenditure incurred is Rs.40.00 lakhs. As there was no Book Selection Committee during the year 1989-90, it was not possible for the department to purchase the books under this scheme.

2.4 ESTABLISHMENT OF MANDAL CENTRAL LIBRARIES.

This scheme was introduced during 1987-88. The purpose of this scheme is to provide library services to all the Mandal Head Quarters. Books purchased under Bulk purchase scheme are distributed to these libraries. Apart from that, they are also supplied with furnitures, news papers and periodicals. These libraries function as Cultural Centres of Mandals. During the 7th plan period 391 Mandal Central Libraries have been established. The budget allotment was Rs.81.00 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs.64.44 lakhs.

2.5 BUILDINGS

During the 7th plan period construction of four buildings were taken up at 1. City Central Library, Belgaum, 2. City Central Library, Bangalore, 3. City Central Library, Dharwar, and 4. City Central Library, Dharwar - Hubli Branch. First two buildings are already completed, remaining two are under progress. By the end of 1990-91 the two buildings under construction will be completed. Budget allotted for this purpose was Rs.42.25 lakhs and the expenditure incurred is Rs.37.69 lakhs.

2.6 AMOUNT SPENT DURING THE 7TH PLAN PERIOD

On all the above schemes a sum of Rs.183 lakhs was spent during the period. Year-wise Break-up is as

follows:-

Year	Allotment	Expenditure (in lakhs)
1985-86	9.50	8.60
1986-87	9.40	9.18
1987-88	55.59	39.28
1988-89	61.76	57.24
1989-90	69.25	53.00
TOTAL	205.50	67.50

A BRIEF REVIEW OF 1990-91 AND 1991-92 ANNUAL PLAN

1990-91

1. Library Movement and Bulk Purchase of books for Libraries:

During 1990-91, a sum of Rs.36.13 lakhs were sanctioned under this Scheme. Totally 60 Mandal Central Libraries were have been established at Mandal Head Quarters and Kannada Books were purchased and distributed to Mandal Central Libraries. Totally Rs.30.34 lakhs were spent.

2. Expansion of Library Service:

(1) Book Delivery Stations: Totally 200 Book Delivery Stations were established in rural areas. They are managed by care takers on a monthly honorarium of Rs.50/- p.m. Newspapers and Periodicals are supplied to these Book Delivery Stations for reading public.

(2) Mobile Libraries: The Mobile Libraries were Established at City Central Libraries, Mangalore and Gulbarga. Totally 8 posts were sanctioned. Books are carried to the outlying areas and are lent to the Reading Public.

The above two schemes totally Rs.4.87 lakhs were sanctioned and a sum of Rs.3.70 lakhs were spent.

Buildings: A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs were sanctioned to the construction of City Central Library, Dharwar Building.

1991-92

I. Library Movement and Bulk Purchase of books for Libraries:

A sum of Rs.23.96 lakhs were sanctioned for the maintenance of 451 Mandal Central Libraries which were already established. Due to paucity of funds the establishment of Mandal Central Libraries were deferred.

II. State Central Library, Bangalore

- (i) Up-gradation of the Department and creation of posts at the Directorate:
- (ii) Monitoring and Evaluation:

For the above two schemes, a sum of Rs.3.53 lakhs were sanctioned. These schemes are likely to be implemented during 1991-92.

III. Expansion of Library Service:

- (i) Bifurcation of City Central Library, Bangalore, into five zones.
- (ii) Opening of Divisional level offices at Divisional Head Quarters.

For the above two schemes, a sum of Rs.12.51 lakhs were sanctioned. These schemes are likely to be implemented during 1991-92.

IV. Buildings:

A sum of Rs.15 lakhs were sanctioned. Under this Rs.5 lakhs were sanctioned for construction of Library building at Dharwar and it has been completed.

Another Rs.10 lakhs were sanctioned for construction of Library buildings at Puttur, Saligram and Karkala. The works are under Progress.

SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR THE 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97)

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>	
<u>I. LIBRARY MOVEMENT AND BULK PURCHASE OF BOOKS FOR LIBRARIES:</u>	<u>1992-97</u>	<u>92-93</u>
	190.47	33.8

This scheme was introduced during 1987-88. The purpose of this Scheme is to provide Library Services to all Mandal Headquarters in the Rural areas. Books purchased under Bulk Purchase Scheme are distributed to these Libraries. Apart from that, they are also supplied with furnitures, newspapers and periodicals. These Libraries function as Cultural Centres of Mandals and to promote the reading habit and to maintain the literacy in the rural areas. Upto the end of 1990-91, totally 451 Mandal Libraries have been established.

Due to paucity of funds, it was not possible to establish the Mandal Central Libraries in all Mandal Headquarters during VII Five Year Plan. Still about 2000 Mandal Central Libraries have to be established.

In this regard the Hon'ble Minister for Education has given assurance on the floor of the House that all Mandal Headquarters will have Mandal Central Libraries in the VIII Five Year Plan.

On the basis of assurance, this Department will have to establish Mandal Central Libraries in Mandal Headquarters where there are no Jana Shikshana Nilaya's, reading rooms have been established.

This year i.e., 1992-93 about 50 Mandal Central Libraries are proposed to be established in different Mandal Headquarters.

II. NAME OF THE SCHEME: STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY, BANGALORE
REORGANISATION OF DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

Since the Department proposes to establish Mandal Central Libraries in all the Mandal Head Quarters during the

VIII Five Year Plan, it is necessary to strengthen the existing infrastructure so that the implementation of all the schemes can be carried out efficiently.

Redesignation of existing posts:- With the implementation of these schemes the present posts of Deputy Librarian/Chief Librarians will have to be redesignated as Assistant Director of Libraries. For this the present cadre of Chief Librarians is to be upgraded from 1900-3750 to 2200-4070. This is only upgrading the present posts. Thus there will be no extra expenditure to implement this scheme as all the existing Chief Librarians working in the Department have crossed the basic pay of Rs.2,200/- (Class I-Junior).

<u>UPGRADATION OF THE DEPARTMENT AND CREATION OF POSTS AT THE DIRECTORATE LEVEL:</u>	1992-97	92-93
	14.10	2.82

For the last 25 years, the Department of Public Libraries is functioning as a minor Department. The Department should be upgraded and declared as a Major Department. The post of Director of Public Libraries should be a Senior Class I post in the pay scale of Rs.4550-5600. To streamline the administration of the Department, it is felt necessary to create three posts of Deputy Directors in the pay scale of Rs.2450-4190, one each for administration, Planning and Development and Monitoring and Evaluation. Further, three posts of Assistant Directors in the pay scale of Rs.2200-4070 are also felt necessary.

Under each Deputy Director there will be one Assistant Director. There is one post of Deputy Librarian in the Directorate. Therefore, it is proposed for creation of two Assistant Directors posts in Directorate.

The expenditure to be incurred for additional posts

is as follows:

					(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sl. No.	Designation	No. of Posts	Pay Scale	Amount required per annum.	For Five Years	
1.	Deputy Director	3	2450-4190	1.71	8.55	
2.	Assistant Directors	2	2200-4070	1.11	5.55	
				<u>2.82</u>	<u>14.10</u>	

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

1992-97

92-93

5.00

1.00

Monitoring and evaluation is an integral and necessary component for success of any schemes. It is noteworthy that since inception of this Department no evaluation is conducted either by Government Agencies or by External Agencies. Therefore, the Department proposes a new scheme under which the External Agencies, such as Institute of Social and Economic Change, Indian Institute of Management, Documentation Research and Training Centre etc., will be requested and encouraged to conduct the evaluation of the performance of Library Services provided by this Department every year. For this purpose Rs. one lakh per year, totally Rs. Five lakhs during 8th Five Year Plan is proposed.

NAME OF THE SCHEME EXPANSION OF LIBRARY SERVICE

III. BIFURCATION OF CITY CENTRAL LIBRARY, BANGALORE

1992-97

92-93

38.45

7.69

The City Central Library was established in 1969. Since then, it has grown enormously both in terms of Finance and Administration and Library Services. The Annual Budget is Rs. 80 lakhs. There are 56 Branch Libraries in the City of Bangalore. In addition there is one Mobile Library. The

strength of all the cadres or Staff is 183. Another 160 posts are necessary for strengthening of existing infrastructure. As a City of Bangalore is divided into 87 divisions another 32 Libraries are to be established in the near future (1 division 1 Library Principle).

It is felt that this enormous work is a heavy burden on a single Chief Librarian. Therefore, it is proposed to bifurcate the C.C.L. Bangalore, into five Independent Central Libraries to provide better Administration and improve the quality of services. These new 5 offices can be called

1. Bangalore East City Central Library
2. Bangalore West City Central Library
3. Bangalore North City Central Library
4. Bangalore South City Central Library
5. Bangalore Central City Central Library

Each office will be headed by 1 Chief Librarian to be redesignated as Assistant Director with supporting Administrative staff for this purpose. The additional staff requirement is as follows:-

			(Rs. in Lakhs)
Sl. No.	Designation	No. of posts	Amount required per annum
1.	Chief Librarians (to be redesignated as Asst. Director) (Rs. 2200 - 4070)	4	2.18
2.	Librarians (Rs. 1600 - 2990)	4	1.37
3.	F.D.As. (Rs. 1190 - 2200)	4	1.01
4.	Library Assistants (Rs. 1040 - 1900)	8	1.79
5.	Attenders (Rs. 810 - 1310)	8	1.34
		<u>28</u>	<u>7.69</u>

Amount required for 5 years Rs. 38.45 lakhs.

Note: The Section 16 (a), 17 (a) and 17 (c) of Karnataka Public Libraries Act 1965 are to be amended to implement this Scheme.

IV. PURCHASE OF VEHICLES:

<u>1992-97</u>	<u>92-93</u>
34.98	9.66

So far, there is not a single vehicle for this use of the Field Officers in the Department. As there are minimum 50 - 60 services points in each District, it is very difficult to supervise these Libraries effectively. As already stated the Department is going to be a Major Department with a responsibility of providing library services to all the Mandal Headquarters and also at the village level. For supervision and implementation of new schemes, vehicles are proposed in the 8th Five Year Plan. The recurring and Non-recurring expenditure for the vehicles is as follows:-

Year	No. of vehicles	Non-recurring Rs. in lakhs	Amount required		Driver Salary	Total amount (in lakhs)
			Recurring Maintenance at Rs.25,000/- per vehicle			
1992-93	5	7.50	1.25		0.91	9.66
1993-94	5	7.50	2.50		1.82	11.82
1994-95			2.50		1.90	4.40
1995-96			2.50		2.00	4.50
1996-97			2.50		2.00	4.60
<u>TOTAL</u>		15.00	11.25		8.73	34.98

BUILDINGS:

During 8th Five Year Plan, the non-going scheme of the building i.e. the construction of Library building at City Central Library, Dharwar ground floor is completed. The first and second floors will be taken up during the 8th Five Year Plan. It is proposed to construct three Library Buildings at Raichur, Bijapur and Bailhongal. For this totally Rs.17.00 lakhs is earmarked. For the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent.

Under this construction activities, it is estimated that 28,100 and 7500 mandays of employment would be generated in the VIII Plan and Annual Plan 1992-93 respectively.

XVI.C - 29 SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

**BRIEF NOTE ON THE BUDGET REQUIREMENT UNDER VIII
FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-97 AND ANNUAL PLAN
1992-93**

- - -

The Directorate of Youth Services & Sports has undertaken implementation of various schemes under Youth Services and Sports activities with an intention to encourage talents in both sports and cultural fields among the youth of the State.

1. STUDENT WELFARE SCHEME:

The main objective of the Scheme is to create liaison between the students and the management of the College by appointing one of the Lecturer as Student Welfare Officer so that he can act as a link between Students and the Management. He is eligible for an honorarium and other contingency expenditure. During the years from 1985-86 to 1989-90, an expenditure of Rs.4.81 lakhs had been incurred and the number of Student Welfare Officers appointed is 693.

During 1990-91 an amount of Rs.1,34,000/- expenditure was incurred to implement the scheme, 228 number of Student Welfare Officers were appointed. During 1991-92, an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs budget is provided and 247 number of Student Welfare Officers were appointed. This scheme is proposed to be deleted during 8th Five Year Plan.

2. INCENTIVE SCHOLARSHIP TO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS FOR PARTICIPATING IN STATE LEVEL & NATIONAL LEVEL SPORTS:

The objective of this scheme is to provide incentive to High School Students who achieves excellence in Sports at State and National level. An amount of Rs.1.99 lakhs is incurred during 7th Plan period benefitting 332 Students.

During 1990-91 and amount of Rs.1.81 lakh expenditure is incurred for giving scholarship to 302 students. During 1991-92 an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided, this amount will be utilised for giving scholarship to about 325 students, considering vast number of Students taking keen interest in sports and Games with better achievements to their credit. It is proposed to increase the number to 560 per annum and to increase the amount of scholarship from Rs.600/- to 700/- per annum. Hence required Rs.3.00 lakhs for 1992-93 and Rs.15.00 lakhs under VIII Five year plan.

3. KARNATAKA DEVELOPMENT CORPS:

This scheme provides an opportunity to young people to involve themselves in social service activities. This also gives them an opportunity to interest with different social groups. During the years, from 1985-86 to 1989-90 the amount incurred is Rs.30.81 lakhs and 1490 youths have been benefitted.

During 1990-91 Rs.5,78,715.40 expenditure is incurred for giving honorarium to 210 number of volunteers. During 1991-92 an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is provided, for payment of honorarium to volunteers. This scheme is proposed to be named as Karnataka Jagratpade under 8th Five Year Plan. Hence required Rs.3.00 lakhs for 1992-93 and Rs.15.00 lakhs under VIIIth Five year Plan.

4. YOUTH CAMPS & RALLIES:

This is new scheme to be included with an allocation of Rs.2.00 lakhs during 1992-93 and Rs.10.00 lakhs under VIIIth Five-year plan. Under this scheme cultural Talents of Youths will be encouraged by organising Youth Camps and Rallies.

5. TOUR OF YOUTH LEADERS FROM REGION TO REGION:

The objective of the scheme is to give a glimpse of developmental activities undertaken in the State of Karnataka to youth leaders selected from rural areas. 2000 Youths and Yuvathies have been benefitted under the scheme since 1985-86 to 1989-90 and the expenditure incurred was Rs.5.40 lakhs.

During the year 1990-91 an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh expenditure incurred for arranging Tour Programme in 4 divisions. From 1991-92 this scheme is proposed to be dropped.

6. CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME OF NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME:

This is a scheme which is being implemented through the Universities. The objective of this scheme is to provide an opportunity to the Student Community and to encourage them to take part in social service and community activities. An amount of Rs.50.03 lakhs and Rs.70.04 lakhs has been incurred by the Government of Karnataka and Government of India in the ratio of 5:7 since 1985-86 to 1989-90 respectively, and the physical target achieved is 87,295 numbers.

During 1990-91 an amount of Rs.46,80,000/- amount was provided. This amount was spent for enrolling 31,200 number of students. During 1991-92 an amount of Rs.48,00 lakhs is provided and this amount will be utilised for enrolling about 24,000/- students, considering the National importance of this scheme.

During VIII Five Year Plan it is proposed to increase students strength. Hence required Rs.35.00 lakhs equal to the Central share during 1992-93 and under VIII Five year Plan Rs.214.00 lakhs.

7. DEVELOPMENT OF VIDYANAGAR CAMPUS:

The Directorate of Youth Services & Sports has acquired 90 acres at Vidyanagar, Devanahalli Taluk. This Campus is being developed into a National Youth Training Centre. An expenditure of Rs.95.00 lakhs is incurred since 1985-86 to 1989-90 for repairs and maintenance of old building and construction of new building for accommodation purpose, improvements of Roads, Parks and Creation of Drinking Water and Other Sanitation facilities.

During 1990-91 an amount of Rs.23,53,502/- lakhs was spent for developing Vidyanagar Campus. During 1991-92, an amount of Rs.15,50,000/- is provided this amount will be spent for Development of Vidyanagar Campus and Completing Convention Hall. During VIII Five Year Plan, it is proposed to develop the Campus, as Youth Development Training Centre, and Sports orientation Training Centre. These schemes are based on Government of India guidelines. It is also proposed to create infrastructure like playground, 400 Mtrs. track and floodlight facilities so that this ^{Centre} can be made use of for imposing basic Refresher Course to Physical Education Teachers of Schools and Colleges, Affiliated Association of Sports in Karnataka State and the Departmental Coaches. It is also proposed to upgrade the campus into the status of State Level institute of Youth Development during the VIII Five Year Plan and to provide permanent faculty members and staffing pattern. Hence required Rs.25.00 lakhs during 1992-93 and Rs.175.00 lakhs during VIII Five Year Plan.

8. BHARATH SEVADAL AND BHARAT SCOUTS & GUIDES:

An amount of Rs.5.40 lakhs has been incurred, being the grant to Bharath Sevadal to take up Social

service and other civil activities through training of youth since 1985-86 to 1989-90.

During 1991-92 an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs was incurred for releasing funds to Bharath Sevadal and Bharath Scouts and Guides. An amount of Rs.1.20 lakh each during 1992-93 and 6.00 lakhs each during VIII Five Year Plan is required.

9. CONSTRUCTION OF GURUNANAK BHAVAN:

For maintainance 2% of estimated cost and repairs and ~~low~~ repaving the front and back yard, Water and Electricity charges etc., Rs.4.00 lakhs for 1992-93 and Rs.30.00 lakhs during VIII Five Year Plan is required.

10. CONSTRUCTION OF STADIA AT DISTRICT LEVEL & TALUK LEVEL:

The Directorate has undertaken construction of Stadia in all District Headquarters and in some Taluk Headquarters with an intention to encourage sports activities. A sum of Rs.97.18 lakhs expenditure has been incurred. Financial assistance has been provided from 1985-86 to 1989-90 towards construction of District and Taluk level Stadium.

During 1991-92, an amount of Rs.19.40 lakhs expenditure was incurred towards construction of Stadia. During 1990-91 an amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs budget is provided. This amount will be utilised for releasing grants to 5 Stadia. During VIII Plan it is proposed to take up more number of Taluk level Stadia and also provisions is made to complete the Stadia which are under construction. Hence Rs.30.00 lakhs for 1992-93 and Rs.350.00 lakhs is required during VIII Five Year Plan.

11. MAINTAINANCE OF STADIA

This is new scheme which requires Rs.10.00 lakhs during 1992-93 and Rs.100.00 lakhs during VIII Five Year Plan for maintainance of all District Level Stadia.

Government has provided funds for construction of Stadia only. This amount is required towards wage Component of Staff and up-keep maintainance of all Stadia, repairs to buildings etc.,

12. GRANTS TO NATIONAL SPORTS ORGANISATION.

The State Government has agreed to grant Rs.25.00 lakhs towards establishment of National Institute of Sports (South Centre), in Bangalore. Accordingly, a total sum of Rs.18.95 lakhs has so far been released, out of this amount, a sum of Rs.7.00 lakhs was released under plan during the period 1985-86 to 1989-90.

During 1990-91, Rs.50,000/- was released to National Institute of Sports, Bangalore. During 1991-92 Rs.48,000/- is provided. The amount will be released to National Institute of Sports, Bangalore. During VIII Plan period it is proposed to release committed grants to the N.I.S.Bangalore.

13. CONSTRUCTION OF DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS COMPLEX AT DISTRICT LEVEL:

An amount of Rs.12.79 lakhs has been incurred as State Government share for construction of Chamundi Vihar Sports Complex at Mysore since 1985-86 to 1989-90.

During 1990-91, an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh was spent for construction of Sports Complex at Mysore. During 1991-92, an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs budget is provided. This amount will be spent for completion of

Sports Complex at Mysore. During VIII Five Year Plan. It is proposed to continue the scheme for development of Sports Complexes at Gulbarga and Belgaum (Divisional headquarters). It is proposed to take up 50 Mtrs. Swimming Pool and Indoor Stadium of 30 x 24 Mtrs. The Central share will be 50%. Hence required Rs.20.00 lakhs for 1992-93 and Rs.100.00 lakhs during VIII Five Year Plan

14. SPORTS SCHOOL, SPORTS DIVISION & HOSTEL:

A sum of Rs.105.57 lakhs expenditure has been incurred towards maintenance of 13 Sports Divisions, Sports Hostels and Sports School at Kudige since 1985-86, 340 students per year, are admitted annually to these institutions.

During 1990-91, Rs.29,38,870/- was spent. During 1991-92, Rs.30.00 lakhs budget is provided. This amount will be spent for running Sports School, Sports Hostel & Sports Division. During VIII Five Year Plan, it is proposed to continue the scheme and admit more number of sportsmen to the Sports School, Sports Hostel & Division. Hence Rs.50.00 lakhs for 1992-93 and Rs.350.00 lakhs required during VIII Five Year Plan.

15. CONSTRUCTION OF INDOOR STADIA AT BANGALORE:

Government of Karnataka has taken a decision to construct an Indoor Stadium at Bangalore City. During the years 1985-86, to 1989-90 an expenditure of Rs.8.31 lakhs is incurred for preliminary works.

During 1990-91, an amount of Rs.50,000/- token budget was provided. During 1991-92, an amount of Rs.25,000/- budget is provided. This scheme will be continued and token

budget provision is proposed until the project is started. However Rs.100.00 lakhs for 1992-93 and Rs.500.00 lakhs during VIII Five Year Plan required.

16. INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR:

In the Year 1985, a sum of Rs.16.25 lakhs is incurred towards celebration of International Youth Year in Karnataka, 19 Districts level and 1 State Level programme were conducted.

This scheme is dropped.

17. AWARDS TO RANK STUDENTS:

The main objective of this scheme is to recognise the excellence achieved by the students in various academic discipline in all the Universities in the State by Cash Awards. From 1985-86 to 1989-90, a sum of Rs.7.60 lakhs expenditure was incurred and 619 students were given cash awards.

During the year 1990-91, an amount of Rs.1.30 is spent. From 1991-92, this scheme is dropped.

18. INTER UNIVERSITY YOUTH FESTIVAL:

The students of all the Universities in the State are involved in the Inter University Youth Festival, Cultural competitions are conducted to enable them to have an opportunity to exchange idea with the students of other Universities. From 1985-86 to 1989-90, 5 Festivals were held incurring a sum of Rs.3.45 lakhs.

During 1990-91, an amount of Rs.50,000/- was spent for conduct of Inter University Festival. During 1991-92, an amount of Rs.50,000/- is provided. During 8th Five Year Plan, this scheme is dropped.

19. PUBLICATION OF YOUTH JOURNAL:

This scheme is dropped.

20. YOUTH HOSTELS:

There are two Youth Hostels at Kemmannagundi and Mysore to provide boarding and lodging facilities to young tourists. The expenditure incurred from 1985-86 to 1989-90 is Rs.4.95 lakhs.

During 1990-91, Rs.2.00 lakhs was spent for maintenance of Youth Hostels, during 1991-92 Rs.2.00 lakhs budget is provided. This scheme is continued during VIII Five Year Plan.

21. PUBLICATION OF YOUTH LITERATURE & PAMPHLETS:

During the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1988-89, a booklet containing details of Youth and sports activities and the benefits given to the public by the State and Central Government have been published. The expenditure incurred from 85-86 to 89-90 is Rs.0.23 lakh.

During 1990-91, an amount of Rs.50,000/- expenditure is increased. During 1991-92, a sum of Rs.10,000/- is provided. During VIII Five Year Plan, it is proposed to increase the activities under this Scheme.

22. EXHIBITIONS:

Since 1985-86 to 1989-90, the Department has taken part in Mysore Dasara Exhibition. The expenditure incurred from 1985-86 to 1989-90 is Rs.2.15 lakhs.

During 1990-91 Rs.50,000/- spent for Exhibitions purpose at Mysore Dasara Exhibition. During 1991-92, Rs.50,000/- is provided. During VIII Five Year Plan, it is proposed to increase budget allocation Rs.1.00 lakh each year.

23. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SPORTSMEN/WOMEN & WRESTLERS IN INDIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES:

During year 1985-86, 80 Wrestlers were awarded pensions under the scheme and from 1986-87 to 1989-90, 140 Wrestlers are being given pensions. The expenditure incurred for 1985-86 to 1989-90 is Rs.6.70 lakhs.

24. SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN:

From 1985-86 to 1988-89, no amount has been released by the Government. For 1989-90, a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is incurred, which is utilised for providing financial assistance to SC & ST Youth Clubs, Training to SC/ST Youth, Tour of SC/ST Youth Leaders etc.

During 1990-91, Rs.2.00 lakhs was spent, during 1991-92 Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided. During VIII Plan, it is proposed to increase more number of beneficiaries.

25. BUILDING FOR SPORTS HOSTEL/SPORTS SCHOOL/DIVISION (CAPITAL OUTLAY):

The construction of Sports Hostel at Mysore and Gulbarga have been taken up. It is proposed to construct Sports School at Kudigo. Hence required Rs.30.00 lakhs for 1992-93 and Rs.110.00 lakhs during VIII Five Year Plan. With these allocation 1,12,500 & 26,250 mandays and employment would be provided during VIII Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1992-93.

26. GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF INDOOR STADIUM AND OPEN AIR THEATRE:

This Scheme was implemented as State Sector from 1985-86 and 1986-87 benefitting 31 Voluntary Organisations/Educational Institutions and from 1987-88 onwards, it is implemented as District Sector Scheme. From 1987-88 to 1989-90, 133 Organisations/Educational Institutions have been given financial assistance from 1985-86 to 1989-90 an expenditure of Rs.14.75 is incurred.

During 1990-91, Rs.25,000/- was spent. During 1991-92 Rs.7.00 lakhs allocation is made. It is proposed to take up more number of Open Air Theatres and Indoor Stalls. Hence, Rs.15.50 lakhs for 1992-93 and Rs.25.00 lakhs during VIII Five Year Plan is required.

27. URBAN YOUTH CLUBS:

The Schemes of Assistance to Urban Youth Club was started during 1990-91 under this scheme assistance is given to the Youth Clubs coming under Urban and Municipal areas. During 1990-91 an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs was spent. During 1991-92, an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is allocated. This amount will be spent for assisting Youth Clubs for construction of Youth Club buildings, purchase of sports materials etc. This scheme is continued during VIII Five Year Plan.

28. PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN:

The object of this scheme is to launch an intensive Publicity Campaign in the State by way of bringing out documentary on Youth Welfare and Sports activities in the State, through Posters, Cinema Slides and Video, Pamphlets, Books on Youth Services, Sports & related subjects.

During 1990-91, an amount of Rs.1.50 lakhs is incurred. During 1991-92, an amount of Rs.0.75 lakhs is allocated. This scheme will be continued during VIII Five Year Plan with an intensive publicity campaign.

29. GENERAL THIMMAYYA NATIONAL ACADEMY OF ADVENTURE:

The Government has established General Thimmayya National Academy of Adventure to promote adventure activities and outwards bound education in Karnataka and also in the neighbouring State.

During 1991-92, an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided under Plan budget for conducting activities. This scheme is continued during VIII Five Year Plan.

30. AWARDS TO BEST SPORTSMEN:

This Scheme is taken up during 1992-93 with an intention to provide incentive to sportsmen and women heiling from State who secure I, II & III places & other distinction in the National & International Meets.

During 1991-92, an amount of Rs.2,00 lakhs is provided under this scheme. It is continued during VIII Five Year Plan.

31. TEENAGE CLUBS & HOBBY GROUPS:

During 1990-91, Es.10,000/- was spent. From 91-92 onwards the scheme is dropped.

32. ZILLA PARISHATH SCHEMES:

Under the existing scheme of Development of playfields, it is found to be quite useful. This scheme is proposed to be extended in a big way during the VIII Five Year Plan, to cover the following aspects:

- (a) Development of playfields, belonging to Government Institutions (Primary, Secondary and Junior Colleges) who are having open field of 1 to 2 acres maidhan area and $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of hilly area.
- (b) A similar scheme as grant-in-aid to private institutions (Primary, secondary and Junior Colleges) fulfilling the above conditions by providing a matching grant upto 50% of Project cost s bject to a maximum grant of Es.10,000/- in each case.

- (c) Construction of New Vyayamashala (Gymnasium) will be expanded under the existing scheme by which it is proposed to give Rs.25,000/- for the construction of new building and for repairs of old buildings upto Rs.10,000/- as grant-in-aid.

Although the total allocation for 1992-97, VIII Five Year Plan ^{to Rs.} 2135 and the total allocation for 1992-93 Annual Plan ^{Rs.} 405, the actual ^{total} requirement of the department will be 3975.50 for VIII Five Year Plan and 610.35 for Annual Plan 1992-93 to meet the commitment of the important schemes like N.S.S., Development of Vidyanagar Campus, Construction of Stadium at District level, Development of Sports Complex, Sports School, Sports Hostel, Construction of Indoor Stadium at Bangalore Maintenance of Stadiums, Building for Sports Hostel, Construction of Swimming Pools etc.

XVIC-6 & D-1

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Health facilities should reach the entire population by the end of the EIGHTH Plan. The Health for all (HFA) Paradigm must take into account not only high risk vulnerable groups is., Mother and Child (as done so far) but must also focus sharply on the under privileged segments within the vulnerable groups. Towards health for the under privileged may be the key strategy for HFA., by the year 2000.

The structural framework for the delivery of Health programmes must undergo a meaningful re-orientation in a way that the under privileged themselves become the subjects of the process and not merely its objects. This can only be done through emphasising community based system. Such systems must provide the base and basis of Health Planning, recognising health and education as the key entry points for harnessing community development efforts. These must be reflected in our planning of infrastructure with about 30,000 population as the Unit. By providing valid information and by associating the pre-defined segments of population with not only the health planning process but also with the methods of the evaluation of programmes, the process of suggested re-orientation can be initiated. In more than one way, it must be reflected in the planning process for the

Health sector so that people constitute the solution and not the problem. The Ethos and culture of the communities must provide but the scaffolding for such community based systems. In this context, the traditional systems of preventive medicines including Meditation Yoga and other Health practices may find a better acceptability amongst communities with distinct advantage of their cost effectiveness. The practitioners of Indian System of Medicine also play a major role in this direction. The oft repeated pattern of providing for Health needs in terms of curative services for these who are ill must now give way to an approach in terms of positive health with emphasis on disease prevention and health promotion. At the other end of the spectrum a responsiveness of the services towards rehabilitation of those with physical or other handicaps would contribute to development of a system of comprehensive health care. With a view to achieve these goals the proposals states of EIGHTH Five Year Plan and 1992-93 plan have been formulated.

XVI-D.3

Provision of health services to ensure primary health care, implementation of programmes for control of Leprosy, Malaria, Blindness, Filariæ introduction of specialised services, provision of extra-inputs like Staff, equipment to teaching hospitals, supply of stand-by generators, grant-in-aid to autonomous institutions, providing specialised treatment to diseases like Cancer, Mental Health, Cardiology, Trauma Care Centre, construction of buildings for health institutions, providing additional incentives for the implementation of family welfare programme, Maternal care and Child health, implementation of a specialised area programme, to reduce the birth-rate through provision of specialised inputs like buildings, equipments furniture, provision of educational materials like Films, Posters etc., in the backward areas of the State, development of other systems of medicine like Ayurveda, Siddha, Naturopathy, Yoga through establishment of health institutions and development of medical education in these areas, formulation and implementation of programmes relating to enforcement of various central drugs and cosmetics Acts, Analysis of Drugs training of Pharmacists and conducting Post-Graduate courses in Pharmacy and establishment and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries to cater to the Medical needs of the insured persons under the Employees State Insurance Scheme are the major areas where plan programmes are formulated and implemented in this sector.

1. DRUGS CONTROL

The protection of health of the Consumers of the State by exercising strict control and vigil so that the Drugs manufactured and marketed for sale in the State are of standard quality and are available at controlled prices is attended to by the three wings. viz.

(a) Enforcement/Administration

XVI-D.4

- (b) Drugs Testing Laboratory
- (c) Government College of Pharmacy

During the Seventh Plan period an amount of Rs.44.01 lakhs was spent on the ongoing schemes of the Drugs Control Department. During the year 1990-91 an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs was spent towards payment of salary and other allowances of the staff continued under the ongoing plan schemes of strengthening of Drugs Control Organisation and also towards drugs testing Laboratory.

In 1991-92 a legal cell was created. Blood Bank cell was set up. Vigilance cell and enforcement cells were strengthened. The spill over work of construction of Government Pharmacy College Buildings was continued.

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN & ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

During the VIII Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.200 lakhs has been provided and for the annual plan 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been proposed. During the Eighth Five Year Plan the emphasis will be on further strengthening of the enforcement wing of the Department besides strengthening and improvement of the Drugs Testing Laboratory. Board of Examination Authority will be strengthened to meet the increasing need for better supervision. The on going Pharmacy College building will be completed besides construction of Hostel building centrally sponsored scheme for development of Post Graduate course in Pharmacy and Research work at Government College of Pharmacy will be continued with a proposed outlay of Rs.90 lakhs during the Eighth Plan period.

ON GOING SCHEMES

a) Creation of additional Technical and Supporting Staff:

An outlay of Rs.52.00 lakhs has been provided for meeting out the recurring cost of salary and other allowances of the 6 posts of Drugs Inspectors newly created during 1991-92 and also creation of new posts proposed during VIII Plan period. Out of Rs.52 lakhs, Rs.20.00 lakhs are required for meeting the salary and allowance of the posts created during 1991-92

continued during the VII I Plan period. Out of the balance of Rs.32.00 lakhs, 13 posts of Drugs Inspector will be created during the VIII Plan period (3 posts during 1992-93) and (10 posts during 1994-95) An outlay of Rs.7 lakhs has been proposed for the salary and other allowance of posts continued during 1992-93 and new posts proposed for 1992-93.

(b) Creation of Vigilance Cell in Head Office:

An outlay of Rs.21.00 Lakhs is provided during VIII Plan period, out of which, a provision of Rs.3.00 Lakhs is provided during 1992.-93. This will be utilised for pay and allowances of the post of Assistant Drugs Controller, sanctioned during 1991-92 and to purchase a Vehicle for providing quick transport during investigations and surveillances. In order to meet the recurring expenditure towards the post of Assistant Drug Controller and also purchase of one vehicle an outlay of Rs.15 lakhs has been proposed for the VIII Plan period. In addition to this, new 2 posts of Drugs Inspectors with other supporting staff have been proposed with an outlay of Rs.6 lakhs during the VIII Plan period. This is towards meeting their salary and other allowances.

(c) Creation of Legal Cell in Head Office:

An outlay of Rs.6.50 Lakhs has been provided for meeting out the pay and allowances of the Legal Officer during VIII Plan period and also to create a post of Stenographer towards Pay and allowances. An outlay of Rs.1 Lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1992-93.

(d) Blood Bank Cell-Monitoring of Blood Bank Products to combat AIDS - Additional staffs

An outlay of Rs.6.50 Lakhs is provided during VIII Plan period to meet the expenditure towards Pay and allowances of one Deputy Drugs Controller and 3 posts of Drugs Inspector

XVI-D.6

which have been created during 1991-92. An outlay of Rs.1 lakh has been proposed towards this purpose for the 1992-93 annual plan.

NEW SCHEMES

(i) Strengthening of Drugs Testing Laboratory:

Drugs Testing laboratory needs highly sophisticated and precision equipments so as to analyse Drugs and Cosmetics more accurately and in shortest possible time. Further, in order to improve the efficiency of the Laboratory has to be strengthened particularly at the senior level technical personnel with supporting staff. An outlay of Rs.41.00 lakhs is proposed for creating additional technical staff and purchase of equipments etc. An outlay of Rs.7.00 lakhs is provided during Annual plan 1992-93. Out of Rs.7.00 lakhs provided during 1992-93 7 posts will be created at a cost of Rs.3.50 lakhs. The remaining Rs.3.50 lakhs will be utilised for the purchase of equipments, books etc.

(ii) Improvement of Laboratories:

A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed to improve the Laboratories. during the VIII plan period. An outlay of Rs.2 lakhs has been proposed during 1992-93.

(iii) Strengthening of Board of Examination Authority:

Board of examining authority is having a distinct nature of work of conducting Examinations for Diploma level students in the State. Number of private pharmacy Colleges are also coming up in the State. To keep pace with the load of work more number of staff at senior level and supporting staff is necessary. A provision of Rs.21.00 lakhs during VIII Five Year Plan is made, out of which Rs.3.00 lakhs has been provided during Annual Plan 1992-93.

This amount will be utilised for the creation of senior technical staff along with four First Division. Assistant and one post of Administrative Assistant. This is a recurring

expenditure during 1993-94 and onwards. An allocation of Rs.5.00 lakhs is made during 1994-95 onwards and out of which Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed to meet salary establishment under recurring and remaining Rs.2.00 lakhs will be utilised for the purchase of vehicle which is necessary to enable the officers to visit various pharmacy Colleges spread throughout the State.

(e) BUILDINGS

During Annual Plan 1991-92, a provision of Rs.13.00 lakhs has been made for constructing III floor on the existing building of Government College of Pharmacy. The estimated cost of this structure i.e., III & IV Floors is Rs.40.00 lakhs. To complete the work, a provision of Rs.13.00 lakhs is absolutely necessary during Annual Plan 1992-93 and total allocation of Rs.27.00 lakhs is required during VIII Plan so as to complete the work. Hence an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs has proposed in order to complete the construction work by the end of VIII Plan.

(iv) HOSTEL BUILDINGS

Although the Government College of Pharmacy is functioning since 1965 onwards, the students are not having proper Hostel facilities. There is land available in the present college campus. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is required to construct the Hostel building. To meet this requirement, a total provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been made under capital expenditure during VIII Five Year Plan to complete the building. A provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs is required to start the building construction work during Annual Plan 1992-93.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME 100% CENTRAL SHARE

A total provision of Rs.9.00 lakhs has been proposed during the VIII Five Year Plan period to meet the expenditure towards the salary of establishment, and also the Scholarship per student who has acquired gate qualification and other expenses in the post graduate courses in

- 1) Pharmaceutical Technology
- 2) Pharmacology
- 3) Pharmacognosy
- 4) Pharmaceutical Chemistry

at Government Pharmacy Colleges, Bangalore. A provision of Rs.17.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93. As a result of construction of Building 62,400 mandays and 21,600 mandays are expected to be generated during 1992-97 plan and 1992-93 plan respectively.

2. EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE

Employees State Insurance a Centrally sponsored scheme is a major social security programme which provides for protection against loss of wages for the labourers on account of sickness, disablement, confinement and also death due to ~~to~~ to. In addition, medical assistance is also given to the family members of the insured persons. At the end of 7th Plan period 4.05 lakh persons were covered under the insurance scheme. Nearly 20.00 lakhs members of their family were covered under Medical Assistance.

The funding pattern of the Scheme is that 1/8th share is from State Government and 7/8th share is from Employees State Insurance Corporation. During the 7th Plan period four E. S. I. Hospitals and 12 E. S. I. Dispensaries were started.

During 1990-91 Rs. 35.00 lakhs was provided as State Share and Rs. 245.00 lakhs as ESI, Corporation share. During 1990-91 the units which were commissioned earlier were continued. During 1991-92 Rs. 40.00 lakhs was provided as State share, Rs. 280.00 lakhs as E. S. I. Corporation contribution. During 1991-92 2 E. S. I. Dispensaries have been commissioned and also 1 Diagnostic Centre. 5 Dispensaries were sanctioned including 1 part-time Dispensary.

VIII PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

For the 8th plan period an outlay of Rs. 220.00 lakhs is provided in the State Sector. The E. S. I. Corporation share during this period is 1540.00 lakhs. About 4.80 lakh Insured persons and 24 lakhs of their dependents will be

covered by the end of 8th Plan period. During the 8th Plan period 4 sanctioned dispensaries will be completed. Fresh proposals for 2 new hospitals, one Diagnostic Centre, 11 Dispensaries, one Vigilance Cell and 7 Part-time Dispensaries have been provided for in the 8th Plan period.

For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs. 44.00 lakhs in the State Sector has been proposed. Rs. 308 lakhs will be the contribution from the E. S. I. Corporation. During 1992-93 4 on-going dispensaries will be commissioned besides 1 Diagnostic Centre. Further provision has been made for the Vigilance Cell besides conversion of 7 Part-time dispensaries into full-time dispensaries.

VIII PLAN AND 1992-93 ANNUAL PLAN PROPOSALS

1. Creation of Vigilance Cell-vigilance Cell with a staff strength of 16 posts of different categories is proposed to be set-up in order to check malpractice in issuing certificates and also to check irregularities in the purchase and distribution of medicine. For this purpose an allocation of Rs. 7.85 lakhs as State Share has been proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs. 1.57 lakhs for the year 1992-93.

2. Diagnostic Centre:- A diagnostic Centre will be set-up in Bangalore during the 8th Plan period with an allocation of Rs. 15.75 lakhs as State Share, towards salaries and other establishment charges. For the year 1992-93 Rs. 3.69 lakhs has been proposed.

XVI-D.10

3. DISPENSARY UNITS: It is proposed to continue 5 ongoing dispensaries and fresh proposals for 11 new dispensaries and with an outlay of Rs.75.50 lakhs as State Share. For the year 1992-93 Rs.15.43 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

4. HOSPITAL UNITS: 2 new hospitals are proposed during the VIII Plan period at Sahabad and Belgaum with an outlay of Rs.97.50 lakhs as the State Share. Outlay proposed for the year 1992-93 plan is Rs.17.80 lakhs.

5. CONVERSION OF PART TIME DISPENSARIES: It is proposed to convert 7 part-time dispensaries into full-time dispensaries during the VIII Plan period with a proposed allocation of Rs.23.40 lakhs as State Share and Rs.5.51 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1992-93.

3. INDIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE:

To render services to the public in Ayurveda Unani, Naturopathy, Yoga and Siddha system besides Homeopathy systems of Medicine and regulate Medical relief, Medical Education, Drugs control and practices of Medicine on those systems, during the seventh Plan Period an outlay of Rs.353.64 lakhs was provided for covering urban health services, and rural health services. During Seventh Plan Period the emphasis was mainly on opening of more number of dispensaries, increasing the bed strength of hospitals and also improving educational facilities in these systems.

During 1990-91 an allocation of Rs.111.00 lakhs was provided (Rs.61.00 lakhs under the state sector and Rs.50.00 lakhs under the Jilla Parishad Sector) The provision was mainly utilised for continuation of ongoing posts under the plan. Besides work relating to additional accommodation to Hospitals in Bangalore was taken up. Under the Zilla Parishad Sector 5 Government Ayurvedic dispensaries were sanctioned for the Bider District.

During 1991-92 Rs.159.00 lakhs was provided of which Rs.63.30 lakhs was for the state sector schemes and Rs.95.76 lakhs for the schemes implemented by the Zilla Parishads. During 1991-92 more emphasis was given to expand the facilities in the state by opening district level hospitals, development of Herbarium, strengthening of ISMH

Institutions. Under the District sector the emphasis was mainly on opening of new dispensaries in the rural areas, upgrading of the existing dispensaries besides provision of required staff wherever necessary.

Eighth Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plan 1992-93

During the Eighth plan period the focus will be on further expansion of District and Rural Health Services in the State. For 1992-97 plan and 1992-93 plan a sum of Rs.300 lakhs and Rs.165.00 lakhs have been proposed. The ~~schemewise details~~ are as under.

I. STATE SECTOR SCHEME:

i) Direction and Administration:

A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed for the VIII plan out of which Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1992-93, is towards salary and other allowances of one post of Deputy Director (Homeopathy) and supporting Staff and ~~also~~ proposed for creation of a post of Manager.

ii) Establishment of District level Officers:

An outlay of Rs.2 lakhs has been proposed for the Establishment of district level Officers during the 8th Plan period in a phased manner. To ensure better supervision of institutions of Indian system of medicine at district level an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs and Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed for establishing District level hospitals during 1992-97 plan and 1992-93 plan respectively.

iii) Opening and Maintenance of ISM&H Hospitals at district level

At present there are 7 District Level Hospitals of ISM&H. One ~~of~~ more hospital at Mandya

XVI-D.13

is being set up. To continue this Hospital as well as to open two more District Level Ayurvedic Hospitals a sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs and Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed for the VIII plan and 1992-93 plan respectively.

iv) Purchase of Vehicles

During VIII Plan it is proposed to provide Vehicles to Government Unani Medical College and Government Homeopathy Medical College for providing Clinical Training to the students of the college. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs and Rs.0.20 lakhs has been proposed for the years 1992-97 and 1992-93 respectively.

v) Government Taranath College, Bellary

The college has to be developed on par with the other Ayurvedic Colleges at Bangalore and Mysore. A sum of Rs.12.00 lakhs has been proposed during VIII plan for meeting the expenditure of salary of the Existing Staff and also for creation of additional staff. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

vi) Post-Graduate Education in ISM, Bangalore.

A provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs and Rs.12.00 lakhs has been made towards salary and other allowances of the Existing staff, stipend & purchase of essential Equipments during 1992-97 and 1992-93/^{plan} respectively.

vii) Post-Graduate Education in ISM, Mysore

A provision of Rs.23.00 lakhs and Rs.6.00 lakhs has been made towards salary and other allowances of existing Staff, stipends and to purchase essential equipments during 1992-97/^{plan} and 1992-93 plan respectively.

viii) Increase of Bed-Strength in ISM&H Hospitals

During VIII Plan it is proposed to increase bed strength to 25 beds in Government Homoeopathic Hospital, Bangalore, Sri.Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore (10 Beds) and at Government Ayurvedic College at Sijapur (Unani 10 Beds) For this a sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs and Rs.4.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1992-97 and 1992-93 respectively.

ix) Government Central Pharmacy, Bangalore.

To meet the expenditure on Salary Component in respect of scientific Officer of Drugs Testing Laboratory and to create one post of Lectured Assistant to the Pharmacy, a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been proposed during VIII Plan and Rs.0.40 lakhs during 1992-93 plan.

x) Workshop Training & Conference:

To conduct Seminars, Workshops and Conferences to popularise the ISM System a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for VIII Plan and Rs.0.10 lakhs for 1992-93 plan.

xi) Maintenance and Development of Herbarium in ISM

For cultivation of Medicinal Plants at Dhanvantri Vana, Near Bangalore University,

XVI-D.15

a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs and Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed during 1992-97 and 1992-93 plan respectively.

xii) Essential Staff to College Hostels:

During 1991-92 some of essential staff to Taranatha College Hostel, Bellary and Hostel of Government College of Indian Medicine, Bangalore is proposed. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs and Rs.0.50 lakhs has been earmarked for VIII Plan period during 1992-97 and 1992-93 respectively towards payment of salaries and other allowances.

xiii) Opening of Government Homeopathic college at Bangalore.

A provision of Rs.13.00 lakhs and Rs.3.00 lakhs is made for the maintenance of the college and filling up of the certain posts during 1992-97 plan and 1992-93 plan respectively.

xiv) Opening of Government Unani College at Bangalore

A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs and Rs.1.00 lakh is made for the maintenance of the college and filling up of certain posts during VIII Plan and 1992-93 respectively.

xv) Establishment of National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore.

It is an autonomous Institution of the Government of India which is yet to be established. The expenditure will be shared at the rate of 1/3 by the State Government 2/3 by the Government of India. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed as State share during VIII Plan and Rs.1.00 lakh for 1992-93 plan.

XVI-D.16

xvi) Development of yoga:

During 1991-92 one post of Physician Grade-III (Yoga) is proposed. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for VIII Plan and Rs.0.30 lakh for 1992-93.

xvii) Opening of Nature Cure College at Mysore

It is proposed to upgrade the existing Diploma College in Nature Cure at Mysore into Degree level college during VIII Plan period. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed during VIII Plan and Rs.1.00 lakh for 1992-93.

xviii) Buildings:

It is proposed to construct Building to House, Government Homoeopathic Medical College, Bangalore. A sum of Rs.25 lakhs has been proposed during VIII Plan and Rs.20 lakhs for 1992-93.

xix) Establishment of District/Circle level Officers of ISM & H

A sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs during VIII plan and a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh during 1992-93 plan has been proposed for establishment of District/Circle Level Offices of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy. To have proper control over the working of the Dispensaries in the District and to increase the efficiency of the system.

II. DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES:

1. Opening and Maintenance of Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries

It is proposed to open 50 Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the State under Zilla Parishad

XVI-D.17

sector. A sum of Rs.130.00 lakhs and Rs.40.00 lakhs during 1992-97 plan/has been provided. ^{and to 1992-93}

2. Upgrading of Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries

It is proposed to upgrade 5 Ayurvedic Dispensaries to 6 bedded Mini-Hospitals. A sum of Rs.75.00 lakhs and Rs.14.00 lakhs has been provided during VIII Plan period and 1992-93 plan.

3. Additional Staff to T.D.B. taken over Dispensaries:

In respect of Dispensaries taken over from the erstwhile T.D.B. earlier essential staff like Pharmacist, A.N.M. and Group 'D' are not provided. For the creation of these posts in a phased manner a sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs and Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed for VIII Plan period and for 1992-93 plan.

4. Opening and Maintenance of Government Homoeopathic Dispensaries

Homeopathy

It is proposed to open 5 / Dispensaries. A sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs and Rs.6.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-97 plan and 1992-93 plan.

5. Opening and Maintenance of Government Unani Dispensaries

It is proposed to open 5 Unani Dispensaries. A sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs and Rs.6.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-97 and 1992-93 plan.

6. UPGRADING OF GOVERNMENT UNANI DISPENSARIES:

It is proposed to upgrade two government Unani Dispensaries into 6 bedded mini hospitals. A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs and Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided during 1992-97 plan and for 1992-93 plan.

7. OPENING AND MAINTENANCE OF NATURE CURE DISPENSARIES:

To continue 6 bedded nature cure hospital at Mysore and to open 5 nature cure dispensaries, a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs and Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided during 1992-97 plan and 1992-93 plan.

8. BUILDINGS:

For the construction of buildings for dispensaries of Indian systems of medicine and Homeopathy, wherever sufficient land is available, a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed for construction of 35 dispensaries. A sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been earmarked during 1992-93 plan.

9. OPENING OF 6 to 10 BEDDED I.S.M. & H HOSPITAL:

There are no hospitals in 174 Taluk-Headquarters in the State. In order to provide medical facilities to the Rural people it is intended to open 10 bedded Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy hospitals in all the taluks in a phased manner.

During 8th Plan period it is proposed to open 10 hospitals at Taluk-level. A sum of Rs. 85.00 lakhs is proposed for VIII Plan and a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed to open 6 Taluk-level hospitals for the year 1992-93 plan.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME: P.G. COURSE IN ISM:

(C. S. S. 100%)

A sum of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been proposed for the establishment of P.G. course in Shalaky Tantra at G.C.I.M., Bangalore during VIII Plan period. A

A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1992-93.

4. HEALTH SERVICES

The State has an extensive net work of rural and urban health care services with 244 hospitals including Teaching hospitals, District and major hospitals, specialised hospitals and rural referral hospitals besides 1198 primary health centres 654 Primary Health Units, 143 Maternity Annexure and 7793 sub centres.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan period as well as during the preceeding Annual plans of 1990-91 and 1991-92, the major thrust of the Health sector was on expansion of Rural Health Services which is a major component in the Minimum Needs Programme.

During 1990-91, 59 Primary Health Centres were sanctioned besides three Community Health Centres. Provision was made to increase the bed strength of district hospital at Shimoga significantly during 1991-92 besides taking up development of District Hospital Raichur with OPEC Assistance at a project cost of Rs.31.crores. Establishment of 27 maternity Annexure was also sanctioned during 1991-92. Further additional 50 Primary Health Centres are programmed during the current year.

VIII PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

An outlay of Rs.226 crores (Rs.160 crores under the Zilla Parishad Sector and Rs.66 crores under the State sector) has been proposed under State plan. This includes Rs.24.30 crores towards development of OPEC Assisted Project of development of Raichur district hospital. Under the Zilla Parishad sector, the major thrust will

be on equipping the rural referral hospitals with ambulances supply of X-ray machines establishment of blood banks at the sub divisional level hospitals, provision of basic facilities like water supply to rural health institution. Provision is also made towards setting up of 100 new Primary Health Centers. Substantial outlay has been proposed for completing the ongoing building works besides taking up fresh works. Separate provision is made towards spill over construction of 1000 AMH sub centre buildings in the state during the VIII Plan period.

Rs.12.17 crores has been proposed for 1992-93 Annual plan under State sector and Rs.23.30 crores under the Zilla Parishad sector.

PROGRAMME DETAILS

A. State Sector:

(1) Establishment of Psychiatric Clinics

Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for establishment of Additional Psychiatric Clinics at District Hospital. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for 1992-93.

(2) Other Major and District Hospitals

For strengthening of existing District and Major hospitals including district Hospital Shimoga, sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for recurring and non-recurring charges. Rs.55.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(3) District Hospital Raichur (OPEC)

This is a OPEC assisted project for the development of district hospital at Raichur.

Total project cost is Rs.31.00 crores. Rs. 24.30 crores have been proposed for the 8th plan period. For 1992-93 Rs.2.56 crores has been proposed for this project.

(4) Establishment of Hospital Pharmacies

Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed for hospital pharmacies to start manufacture of I.V.fluids to the desired standards. Recurring and non-recurring expenses. An outlay of Rs.5 lakh has been proposed for 1992-93.

(5) General Hospital Jayanagar, Bangalore

Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed for creation of Additional Staff to General Hospital Jayanagar, Bangalore. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1992-93.

(6) Grants-in-Aid to Sanjay Gandhi Accident Complex

Rs.500.00 lakhs is proposed for payment of Grants-in-Aid to Sanjay Gandhi Accident and Rehabilitation Complex, Bangalore towards recurring and non-recurring expenditure. Outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs.100.00 lakhs.

(7) Development of Blood Transfusion Services

Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for development of Blood transfusion Services in the State for recurring and non recurring expenses. Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(3) Repairs to Hospital equipments:

Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed to purchase the spare parts etc for repairs and re-placement of idle hospital equipments to put them to use. Rs.4.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(9) School Health Services:

Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for implementing School Health Service activities, purchase of Vehicles and Printing materials. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for 1992-93.

(10) Direction and Administration

Rs.25.00 lakh is proposed for re-organisation of District level and sub-Division level supporting staff salaries. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(11) Incentive to SC/ST under General Sub-plan

Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for payment of special Incentive of Rs.150/- each candidate for each training course to the SC/ST students irrespective of the duration of course under Medical & para-medical courses. Rs.0.40 lakhs is proposed for 1992-93.

(12) Training of Food Inspectors

Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for Training of Graduate Food Inspectors as informed by the Government of India. Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for 1992-93.

(13) Training of X-ray Technicians:

RS.5.00 lakhs is proposed for continuance of existing Training Centres for payment of stipends to Trainees and remuneration to teaching staff. Rs.0.60 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(14) Mental Health project

Rs.10 lakhs is proposed for setting up of Mental Health units and monitor the progress of the project in the Districts. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(15) Cholera Control Programme

Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed to implement the programme in the endemic districts of the state including drought relief measures and also activities concerned with N.T.M. water missions. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(16) Leptosy Control Scheme:

Rs.125.00 lakhs is proposed for continuance of staff attached to various components sanctioned under this scheme. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(17) Filaria Control Scheme:(CSS)

Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed (Rs.10 lakhs as state share) for the centrally sponsored scheme to implement the scheme towards operational costs. An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93 of which state share is Rs.2.00 lakhs.

(18) Manufacture of K.F.D Vaccine:

Rs.25 lakhs is proposed for strengthening of K.F.D. Vaccine, production unit at Shimoga, towards recurring and non-recurring expenditure. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(19) Anti-Japanese Encephalities:

Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for supply of drugs and Medicines etc., to the endemic Districts in the state. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed towards this scheme for 1992-93.

(20) Epidemic Diseases Control:

Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for continuance of the scheme in the endemic districts for supply of drugs & chemicals, I.V.Fluids. Whenever there is sudden epidemic out-breaks Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(21) Control of Blindness:

Rs.125.00 lakhs is proposed for continuance of the scheme, during 8th five year plan. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(22) Bureau of Health Education:

Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for Health Education and Training Programme including Propaganda activities, Health Education materials to conduct workshops under Management Development Programmes. Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for 1992-93.

(23) Nutrition Education:

Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for continuance of correspondance courses to Rural Mothers in the field of Nutrition in the different Districts: An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for 1992-93.

(24) National T.B.Control Programme:(CSS)

This is a centrally Sponsored scheme. Rs.500.00 lakhs is proposed (Rs.250 lakhs is state share). Outlay proposed for 92-93 is Rs.100.00 lakhs of which state share is Rs.50.00 lakhs.

(25) National Malaria Eradication Programme:
(Rural) (CSS)

This is a Centrally sponsored scheme. Rs.4500.00 lakhs is proposed for continuance of modified plan of operation (Rs.2250 lakhs as state share) of N.H.E.P(Rural) in the Six consolidation districts in addition to integrated vector Density Control Project and also Bio-Environmental Control of Malaria in the Problem areas /in the Districts of the State, towards operational cost. Rs.900.00 lakhs has been proposed for 92-93. State share being Rs.450.00 lakhs).

(26) National Malarial Eradication Programme:
(Urban) (CSS):

Rs.430.00 lakhs is proposed (Rs.240.00 lakhs State share) towards centrally sponsored scheme for payment of Grant-in-Aid to 9 Municipalities in the State. Rs.100.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93, state share being Rs.50.00 lakhs.

(27) National Guinea Worm Eradication Programme:
(CSS)

Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed (Rs.10.00 lakhs as state share) for the centrally sponsored scheme for continuance of on-going scheme towards search activities in the 8 Endemic Districts of the state towards recurring expenditure. An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed ^{for} 1992-93 of which Rs.2.00 lakhs as state share.

(28) Capital out-lay-Buildings:

Rs.325.00 lakhs is proposed under capital out-lay of which Rs.50.00 lakhs towards Minor works-Lumpsum Provision for additions, alterations to existing hospitals

Rs.25.00 lakhs for housing Staff quarters and Rs.50.00 lakhs for office buildings at PHU. Medical Stores etc., Rs.200.00 lakhs for buildings for District hospitals Rs.175.00 lakhs is proposed for 1992-93.

ZILLA PARISHAD SECTOR:

(1) Provision^{for} Ambulance Vans:

Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for purchase of Ambulance Vans to the Rural Referral Hospitals. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(2) Establishment of Blood Banks:

Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for establishment of Blood Banks at Sub-Divisional Head Quarter Hospitals for creation of Additional Staff, recurring and non-recurring equipments & Apparatus. Outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

(3) T.B.Control Scheme:-

Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for establishment of (6) Additional District T.B.Centres in the Bigger Districts of, Tumkur, Raichur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharward, Dakshina Kannada to implement the programme. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(4) Repairs to Hospital equipments:

Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed to purchase the spare parts etc., for repairs of idle hospital equipments to put them ~~into~~ use. Rs.20.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(5) Water Supply to Rural Health Institutions:

Rs.300.00 lakhs is proposed towards supply of water in the CHC,^s PHC^s and Primary health Units in the rural area for Borewells. Rs.60.00 Lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(6) Maternity Annexures (Revenue):

Rs.250.00 lakhs is proposed for sanction of additional staff to 6/10 bedded Maternity Annexures attached to PHC;&CHC etc., for salaries, Additional drugs, Diet Expenses & non-recurring expenditure, furniture etc., Rs.50.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(7) Establishment of Primary Health Centres:

Rs.6000.00 lakhs is proposed for continuance of 653 PHCs and establishment of Additional 100 New PHCs during 3th Five Year Plan period and for creation of additional staff, providing Additional Drugs and chemicals O.E, P.O.L. etc and other non-recurring expenditure furniture etc. An outlay of Rs.1050.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(8) Community Health Centres:-

Rs.2000.00 lakhs is proposed for continuance of Additional Staff to 22 CHCs and for creation of Additional Staff to Additional 44 CHCs towards recurring and non-recurring expenditure, i.e., salaries, Diet, Drugs, P.O.L. furniture & equipments etc. An outlay of Rs.340.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(9) Supply of X-Ray Machines:

Rs.250.00 lakhs is proposed for supply of X-ray Plants to Taluk Head Quarter Hospital including X-ray Accessories etc. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(10) School Health Services:

Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for purchase of Health Kits to 39,357 Primary and Higher Primary Schools in the State, and also towards the cost of Medicines at Rs.50/- per school, and for printing of 14 lakhs Cumulative Health Records Under School Health Services. Rs.20.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(11) Supply of Drugs under Mental Health:

Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for supply of drugs under Mental Health Programme in the selected Districts through the CHC, PHC^s and PHUs. Outlay proposed for 1992-93, is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

(12) CMD/KFD/Japanese Encephalities:

Rs.150.00 lakhs is proposed for supply of drugs & Chemicals in the endemic districts whenever there is sudden epidemics. An outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(13) Supply of Equipments:

Rs.250.00 lakhs is proposed for supply of Equipments, instruments etc., in the Rural Health Institutions. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(14) Supply of Linen:

Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for supply of Linen and bedding to CHCs in the Rural area Rs.20.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(15) Mental Health Project:

Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for implementation of the programme in (5) more districts (1) Bijapur, (2) Chitradurga, (3) Kolar, (4) Dharwad, (5) Dakshina Kannada Districts. Outlay proposed for 1992-93 ^{is} Rs.20.00 lakhs.

(16) Leprosy Control Scheme:

Rs.600 .00 lakhs is provided for continuance of (9) National Leprosy Control Centres, (6) districts Lep-offices (5) SET centres, (5) Urban Leprosy Control centres (12) Modified Leprosy Control Units, (5) SET Centres including 20 P.M.W. towards

Recurring expenditure on salaries for 3th five year plan period. For 1992-93 Rs.120.00 lakhs has been proposed.

(17) Filaria Control Scheme:

Rs.25.00 lakhs is provided for establishment of Filaria Control Units and Filaria Night Clinics as per target to be received from Govt. of India, from time to time during 3th five year plan period, as per guidelines from Govt. Of India. Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(18) Guinea worms-Eradication Programme:

Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for continuance of on-going scheme in (3) Endemic Districts of the State towards recurring expenditure and search activities. Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(19) Control of Blindness:

Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for continuance of 33 posts of ophthalmic Assistants attached to NHCs towards salaries during 3th five year Plan period. Outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs.20.00 lakhs.

(20) Tribal Sub-Plan:

Rs.349.00 lakhs is proposed for Medical and P.H. facilities to the Tribal population in the (4) Tribal Districts, under TSP. Rs.63.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(21) Additions and Alterations:-

A sum of Rs.300.00 lakhs is proposed for buildings-minor works additions and alterations improvements to the existing institutions. Outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs.60.00 lakhs.

(22) Buildings:-AMH Sub-Centres:

It is proposed to construct 1000 AMH Sub-centre buildings during the 3th five year plan, Each year one sub-centre in each taluk is proposed to be constructed. Hence a sum of Rs.1000.00 lakhs is proposed for 5 years, Rs.175.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(23) Maternity Annexures-Buildings:

Rs.300.00 lakhs is proposed for backlo construction of 6/10 beded Maternity Annexure attached to PHCs/PHUs in 30 places already sanctioned for spill over works. Outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs.60.00 lakhs.

(24) Construction of Primary Health Unit Buildings:

A sum of Rs.300.00 lakhs is proposed for backlog construction of 262 PHUs spill over works. Rs.60.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(25) Buildings:-Post Matum Centres:

A sum of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed for construction of Post Matum Room in the Taluks/PHCs wherever necessary. Outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs.40.00 lakhs.

(26) Buildings: Primary Health Centres:

A sum of Rs.1296.00 lakhs is proposed for backlog. Construction of PHC buildings with Staff quarters. Outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs.200.00 lakhs.

(27) Buildings: Community Health Centres:

A sum of Rs.1500.00 lakhs is proposed for construction of 30/50 beded Rural Referral Hospitals backlog constructions Rs.265.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(28) Buildings:-

Rs.120.00 lakhs is proposed for construction of office buildings at District and Sub-Division, Head Quarters. Rs.40.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

XVI-D5

5. MEDICAL EDUCATION

Provision of extra inputs like staff, equipments to teaching hospitals, supply of stand by generators, grants-in-aid to autonomous institutions providing specialised care to diseases like Cancer, Heart diseases, mental illness are the areas where schemes are implemented in the Medical Education sector.

During the VII plan period, a plan outlay of Rs.1266 lakhs was spent on Medical Education. The important programmes implemented during the VII plan was on introduction of specialised services, besides provision of sophisticated equipments to the hospitals attached to the colleges, a few incompleted Hospital buildings as taken up earlier were completed and fresh building were taken-up during this period. Substantial Grant-in-aid was provided to autonomous institutions like Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Jayadeva Institute of Cordiology, National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences which are located in Bangalore.

During 1990-91, an amount of Rs.460 lakhs was provided for medical education sector. Besides continuing the ongoing posts, sophisticated equipments were provided to various teaching hospitals. Some of the teaching hospitals were provided with ambulance and generator sets for providing improved facilities in the hospitals.

During 1991-92, a provision of Rs.596 lakhs is made. The emphasis is to equip the college hospitals with modern equipments, besides providing ambulance and generator sets in a phased manner. Cold storage facilities are provided for some of the college hospitals. Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health Centre has been provided for during

XVI - D.33

this year. Increased Library facilities are also provided for the Medical Colleges, besides providing audio visual equipments for these institutions.

VIII Plan and 1992-93 Annual Plan

An outlay of Rs.3980-00 lakhs is proposed for medical education sector for the VIII Plan for programmes under the state plan and an outlay of Rs.305.00 lakhs for centrally sponsored schemes. It is programmed to continue posts created in different Medical Institutions. The spill-over works of building constructions at different Medical Education Colleges in the state will be completed and the autonomous institutions such as NIMHANS, Kidwai Institute of Oncology and Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology are to be provided with a total Grant-in-aid of Rs.1895.00 lakhs.

During the VIII Plan period the emphasis will be on providing technical and other supporting staff required for various hospitals and institutions besides equipping these institutions with ambulance and other facilities in a phased manner. During 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.769 lakhs is proposed for State plan programmes and Rs.61 lakhs as the central share for the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

SCHEMES FOR VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION:-

A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs and Rs.1.00 lakhs is proposed for the VIII plan period and 92-93 for upgrading the post of Health equipment Officer

to that of Deputy Director (Equipment) at the Directorate level. To provide overall supervision/Control over the sophisticated equipments supplied to the various hospitals coming under the control of Directorate of Medical Education.

II. HOSPITALS ATTACHED TO TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

1. COLLEGE HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

To provide better facilities to patients, a *** sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs ~~Rs.0.50 lakhs~~ is proposed for the VIII plan period and 92-93 for creation of 6 posts of Lift-Attenders in the College Hospital attached to Bangalore Medical College to wards pay and allowances.

2. BOWRING & LADY CURZON HOSPITAL, BANGALORE

A sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs and Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed for the VIII plan and 92-93 for creation of one post of Dietician, two posts of lift attender and one post of Dental

3. COLLEGE HOSPITAL, MYSORE

A sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs and Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed towards salary and other expenditure of 2 posts, 1 posts of of Junior Laboratory Technician and 1 post of Group 'D' employee to Cancer Detection Centre at K.R.Hospital Mysore and 1 post of Driver to Cheluvamba H_ospital Mysore, and also 1 post of Office Superintendent at K.R.Hospital, Mysore during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

4. K.M.C. HOSPITAL, HUBLI

A sum of Rs.12.50 lakhs and Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed for scheme to meet the salary and other expenditure for continuance of Cancer detection Centre and creation of Artist-cum-Photographer post. During the VIII plan period and 1992-93.

5. HEAD QUARTERS HOSPITAL, MANGALORE

A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs and Rs.0.40 lakhs is proposed towards salary and other expenses for one post of Electrician at Wenlock Hospital and Lady Goshen Hospital, Mangalore and for creation of one more post of Dental Hygienist during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

6. DISTRICT HOSPITAL BELAGAUM

A sum of Rs.1.25 lakhs and Rs.0.25 lakhs is proposed to meet the salary and other expenses of one post of Dental Hygienist in the District Hospital at Belgaum during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

7. DISTRICT HOSPITAL GULBURGA

A sum of Rs.1.25 lakhs and Rs.0.25 lakhs is proposed to meet the salary and other expenses of one post of Dental Hygienist during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

8. C.G. HOSPITAL DAVANAGERE

A sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs and Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed for the salary and other expenses of two posts of Health Inspectors; one post of Junior Health Inspectors, one post of Senior Health Inspector and one post of Dental Hygienist during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

9. MENTAL HOSPITAL DHARWAD

A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs and Rs. 0.50 lakhs is proposed to meet the salary and other expenses of one post of Electrician in the Mental Hospital, Dharwad during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

10. S.D.S. TB & CD HOSPITAL BANGALORE

A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs and Rs.0.30 lakhs is proposed for the scheme towards salary and other expenditure for creation of one post of Medical Records Officer, 2 posts of Medical Record Technician and 2 post of Attenders.during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

III. PROVISION FOR AMBULANCE TO TEACHING HOSPITALS

A sum of Rs.75.00 lakhs and Rs.15 lakhs is proposed for the purchase of Ambulance Van to Teaching Hospitals during 1992-97 and 1992-93. It is proposed to cover all the hospitals in a phased manner.

IV. PROVISION FOR STAND BY GENERATORS TO TEACHING AND DISTRICT HOSPITALS

A sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs and Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for purchase of stand by generators to the Teaching Hospitals and Teaching Institutions during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

V. PROVISION FOR EQUIPMENTS TO TEACHING HOSPITAL

A sum of Rs.445.00 lakhs and Rs.30 lakhs is proposed for the purchase of Health Equipments to the Teaching Hospitals and Institutions during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

VI. MEDICAL EDUCATION TRAINING & RESEARCH

1. MEDICAL COLLEGE BANGALORE

A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs and Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to meet the salary and other expenditure of one post of Lecturer in Psychiatry Department during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

2. MEDICAL COLLEGE MYSORE

A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs and Rs.1.00 lakh is

proposed to meet the salary and other expenses to the existing staff of one post of Professor, One post of Lecturer in the Plastic Surgery unit attached to Mysore Medical College Mysore during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

3. MEDICAL COLLEGE BELLARY

A sum of Rs.35.00 lakhs and Rs.7.0 lakh is proposed to meet the salary and other expenditure of two posts of Professors one post of Lecturer one post of bio-statistician and one post of clinical pathologist during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

4. MEDICAL COLLEGE HUBLI

A sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs and Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed to meet the salary and other expenditure of one post of Professor one post of Lecturer, one post of Medical Record Officer and one post of medical record technician with necessary supporting staff during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

VII. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, WORKSHOP ETC.

A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs and Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed to meet the expenditure for conducting Conferences, Workshops, Seminars etc., in the Government Medical College and Dental Colleges for 1992-97 and 1992-93.

VIII. MEDICAL RESEARCH BOARD: (GRANT IN AID)

A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh and Rs.0.20 lakh is proposed towards grant in aid to Medical Research Board at Bangalore for the year 1992-97 and 1992-93.

IX. RE-ORIENTATION OF MEDICAL EDUCATION (OME)
50% STATE SHARE

A sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs and Rs.20.00 lakhs is

XVI - D.37

proposed (Rs.50 lakhs State share and Rs.50 lakhs Central share) the expenditure of salaries etc., of 9 posts of steno-typist, Drivers-36 posts 27 posts of Cook-cum-Helper, 36 posts of Cleaners attached to 4 Government Medical Colleges and 5 Private Medical Colleges during 1992-97 and 1992-93 This scheme is being operated in 27 primary Health Centres (50% State share and 50% Government of India share) under Re-orientation of Medical Education Programme. Outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.10 lakhs being the State share.

X. ORAL HEALTH CENTER ATTACHED TO DENTAL COLLEGE AT BANGALORE

A sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs and Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed towards the expenditure on conducting course in Dental Public Health, Seminars, Discussions and Demonstrations in the Government Dental College, Bangalore during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

XI. STARTING OF NEW P.G. COURSE AT DENTAL COLLEGE AT BANGALORE

A sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs and Rs.4.00 lakh is proposed to start post graduate courses in 3 specializations in Government Dental College, Bangalore during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

XII. COLD STORAGE OF MORTUARY

A sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs and Rs. 5 .00 lakhs is proposed for providing cold storage facilities to preserve the dead bodies at Victoria Hospital and Bowring & Lady Curzon Hospital at Bangalore during 1992-97 and 1992-93 plan.

XIII ESTABLISHMENT OF BURNS WARD AT K.R. HOSPITAL MYSORE

A sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs and Rs.5.00 lakhs

is proposed to establish a Burns Ward at K.R. Hospital during 1992-97 and 1992-93 at Mysore. The proposed ward will be similar to Mahabodhi Burns Center situated at Victoria Hospital Complex, Bangalore.

XIV. ESTABLISHMENT OF DENTAL COLLEGE

A sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs and Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for starting of New Government Dental College during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

XV. ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDICAL COLLEGE AT SHIMOGA

A sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs and Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for starting of New Government Medical College at Shimoga during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

XVI. RESEARCH

A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs and Rs.2.00 lakh is proposed for taking up research activity in the field of Medical Education during 1992-97 and 1992-93. To provide better orientation to the under-graduate & Post Graduate students, it is felt necessary to take research activities in the field of Medical Education.

XVII. LIBRARY FACILITIES FOR 4 GOVERNMENT MEDICAL COLLEGES & DENTAL COLLEGES

A sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs and Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for Library facilities to 4 Government Medical colleges and 1 Government Dental college during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

XVIII. PURCHASE OF AUDIO VISUAL EQUIPMENTS FOR 4 GOVERNMENT COLLEGES

A sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs and Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed to purchase Audio Visual Equipments for 4 Government Medical Colleges during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

XIX. GRANT-IN-AID

1. NIMHANS BANGALORE

A sum of Rs.500.00 lakhs and Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed as Grant-in-aid to NIMHANS Bangalore for salary and other Infrastructural expenses during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

2. KIDWAI MEMORIAL INSTITUTE OF ONCOLOGY BANGALORE

A sum of Rs.625.00 lakhs and Rs.125.00 lakhs is proposed to Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology Bangalore as Grant-in-aid to meet the salaries and other expenditure of the Institution during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

3. JAYADEVA INSTITUTE OF CARDIOLOGY BANGALORE

A sum of Rs.750.00 lakhs and Rs.150.00 lakhs is proposed towards salaries and other establishment charges of Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology Bangalore during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

4. INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH

A sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs and Rs.5.00 lakh is proposed as Grant-in-aid for establishment of Institute of Child Health at Bangalore during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

XX BUILDINGS

1. BUILDINGS (MINOR WORKS)

A sum of Rs.250 lakhs and Rs.50.00 lakhs has been proposed to take up minor works such as alteration and addition to the existing buildings for the year 1992-97 and 1992-93.

2. BUILDINGS (CAPITAL WORKS)

An outlay of Rs.529 lakhs

has been proposed for completing the on, oing works which are in different stages of completion during 1992-97 and 1992-93. This includes Rs.20 lakhs for staff quarters. Rs.113 lakhs is proposed for 1992-93.

3. BUILDINGS (ROME PROGRAMME) (50:50)

(State share)

A sum of Rs.15 lakhs and Rs.3.00 lakhs has been proposed for the VIII plan and 1992-93 as state share under re-orientation of Medical Education programme for buildings construction.

XXI. NEW SCHEMES

1. UPGRADATION OF SRI VENKATESWARA INSTITUTE OF E.N.T.

A sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs and Rs.5.00 lakh is proposed to upgradation of Sri.Venkateswara Institute of E.N.T. at Victoria Hospital Bangalore during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

2. ESTABLISHMENT OF INSTITUTE OF SPEECH AND HEARING AT KMC HUBLI.

A sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs and Rs.10.00 lakh is proposed for establishment of Institute of Speech and Hearing at KMC Hubli during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

3. ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCE

A sum of Rs.250.00 lakhs and Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed to establishment of Separate University of Health Science at Bangalore during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

XXII. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME (100% central share)

i) A sum of Rs.200 lakhs and Rs.40.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1992-97 and 1992-93 towards grants for Minto Regional Institute of Ophthalmology besides provision for eye banks, and appointment of ophthalmic assistant.

ii) Leprosy Buildings: A sum of Rs.40.00 lakhs & Rs.7.00 lakhs are proposed for 1992-97 & 1992-93 for the spill over works (20 beded temporary hospitalisation ward)

6. FAMILY WELFARE

A sustained high growth rate in population in Karnataka has taken its population to new heights. The 1991 Census revealed a population of 44.8 million. If this process is not reversed it will never be possible to render social and economic justice to millions of our masses. The 8th Plan will make vigorous efforts to contain the population growth.

To give a major thrust in this priority area, which constitutes the pivotal point for the success of all developmental efforts an action plan and policy are being formulated.

As at the end of Seventh Five Year Plan the M.C.H. and Family Welfare Services are being extended through 836 primary Health Centres, 102 Urban Family Welfare Centres, 96 post partum Centres, 848 primary Health Units and 7793 Sub-centres in the State. Among these 836 primary Health Centres and 269 primary health units have been provided with additional component of Rural Family Welfare Services.

During the VII Plan period, about 95% of the target was achieved under the sterilisation method, 98.2 percent under I.U.D, 96.2 percent under C.C.users and 101 percent O.P.users with regard to immunisation Programme, about 95% of the target was covered under D.P.T., 93% under Pilo & 102% under B.C.G. During the 7th Plan oral Dehydration Therapy was also introduced in 4 districts in the State. Training was imparted to 2694 female health assistants and 679 senior female health assistants during the 7th Plan period. For an effective monitoring and review system, a computer centre was also established.

To strengthen the monitoring and review of programmes a computer center with an outlay of Rs.16.00 lakhs was established during the year 1989-90.

During 1990-91, an allocation of Rs.1.65 crores was provided for family welfare programme. 78.5 percent of the target for sterilisation method was achieved.

During 1991-92, an allocation of Rs.258.00 lakhs was made. 3.45 lakh sterilisation target will be achieved during the year.

The Government of Karnataka has adopted the detailed indicators to achieve the goals of "HEALTH FOR ALL BY 2000 A.D". The following table furnishes status of Karnataka in respect of H.F.A. 1990.

INDICATOR	1 9 9 0	
	Goal	Karnataka Level
1. Infant mortality rate(1989)	87	80
2. Crude death rate (1989)	10.4	8.7
3. Crude birth rate (1989)	27.0	27.9
4. Effective couple protection rate) (provisional) (1990)	42.0	45.0
5. Pregnant women receiving ante-natal care (1990)	60.75	94
6. Immunisation status (% coverage)		
a) T.T.(Pregnant women(1990)	100	86
b) T.T(School Children)		
10 years (1990)	85	63
16 years (1990)	85	41
c) E.P.T(Children below 3 years) (1990)	85	83.0
d) Polio(Infants) (1990)	70	83.0
e) B.C.G.(Infants) (1990)	80	97.0
f) D.T. (New School Entrants (5.6 years(1990)	85	80.0

Bottlenecks faced during the Seventh Plan Period

Though the progress under MCH & Family welfare programme is fairly good in general, during 7th Plan period, the major problem encountered in the implementation of Family Welfare Programme is the lack of "Demand Generation" in some socially, educationally and economically back ~~ward~~ districts like Gulbarga, Bijapur, Raichur, Bellary etc. These districts are showing continuous poor progress under Family Welfare Programme.

This may be due to large number of vacancies in Medical and para medical cadre, illiteracy, lack of adequate mobility, lack of enthusiasm on the part of the public, other personnel problem and religious factors etc.,

Further while formulating green card scheme for sterilisation acceptors with two or less number of children, it was hoped that other developmental departments would give more weightage to green card holders, for getting special previliges from Govt. viz., loan, site etc., But it was observed that sufficient emphasis was not laid by other departments on this vital aspect during 7th Plan.

Task for 8th Five Year Plan

The nation is having an operational goal of achieving 60% couple protection by the turn of the Century. Incidentally, Karnataka State could formulate its plan of achieving 60% C.P.R. and reducing "Net reproductive rate 1" by end of 2000 A.D. At the end of March 1990(end of seventh Plan), the couple protection rate of Karnataka was ~~is~~ about 45.0% (Provisional).

Therefore for realizing the goals set Karnataka is required to protect about 15% of eligible couples in the coming ten years. This means that by the end of 8th Five Year Plan, Karnataka State has to protect an additional 7.5 percent of eligible couples ~~xxx~~ in each year.

These targets are sought to be achieved by four major family Welfare Methods i.e. (1) Sterilisation (2) IUD (3) C.C.Users (4) O.P.Users. Therefore an exercise has been carried out for working out method wise targets for each year of 8th Five Year Plan period by applying method mix of acceptors of previous years. It is found that among total Family Welfare acceptors, 42.4% were for sterilisation, 24.5% were for I.U.D. 25.5% were C.C.Users and 7.5% were O.P.Users.

Therefore it is hoped that the birth rate which is currently at 27.7 will be brought down to 24.2 by the terminal year of 8th Plan. The targets set for the country is to aim at reduction of birth rate from 30.5 per thousand (in 1989) to 26 at the end of 8th Plan to bring about a deceleration in the rate of growth of population. The projected target of reduction in birth rate ^{is} ~~more~~ in Karnataka as against the All India target.

In respect of Immunisation and prophylaxis programme it is planned to formulate targets in conformity with the Alma-Ata declaration i.e. "Health for all by 2000 A.D". Therefore for each year of 8th Plan it is proposed to fix annual target as 11 lakhs for infant Immunisation (DPT, OPV, Measles, BCG) and 10 lakhs for school going children immunisation (DPT, T.T 10 years, T.T 16 years) and 12 lakhs target for T.T. pregnant women. Under

prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among mothers and children(1-5 years) it is proposed to have annual target for 12 lakhs and 30 lakhs respectively.

It is also proposed to continue 19 Female Junior Health Assistant Training Schools in the State with an intake capacity of 30, every year of 8th Plan period.

It is thus seen that the target during eighth plan are substantially higher in majority of the areas as compared to those in the seventh plan. This is more so in the case of Family Welfare Programme. Therefore considerable efforts are needed to achieve these targets. For the purpose, additional inputs by way of infrastructure, incentives and effective mass education and media activity, consistent and continuous monitoring and review of the programme are called for. Therefore, broad thrust during the Eighth Plan under Family Welfare and MCH Programme aims to improving both the quantitative and qualitative services by augmenting required infrastructure facility.

EMPHASIS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF FAMILY WELFARE AND MCH PROGRAMME IN 8TH PLAN:

During the Eight Five Year Plan the main emphasis will be on consolidation of the achievements of the Seventh Plan Programmes with a view to improve the quantity and quality of service for fuller achievement of target.

- a) The Maternal and Child Health Services are promotional Health Programme. This is the foundation on which the whole society rests. Any attempt to strengthen the MCH is going to

help the other Developmental Programmes. It is more so in case of Family Welfare. Obviously the Family Welfare Programme in the state will be implemented on better footing by strengthening these aspects.

- b) Number of living children at which eligible couples accept sterilisation is of crucial importance in determining the ultimate impact in terms of reduction in birth rate. It is therefore necessary to motivate more and more younger couple with fewer number of children to accept sterilisations. It is therefore decided to distribute sterilisation target according to children.
- c) It is planned to register at least 85% of ante-natal cases during the 8th Plan. Besides, it is also targeted to conduct 50% of the deliveries through Health Assistants (Female) and 30% through Trained Dais. For this purpose Karnataka State proposes to have one trained dai for every 1000 population.
- d) As discussed earlier the State envisages 60% couple protection rate by 2000 A.D. It is expected that a few districts in the State will achieve the desired goals well ahead of the scheduled time, while others will accomplish the same by the turn of the century. Under these circumstances, the concept of setting of targets under Family Welfare Programme has shifted from top-down approach to differential area-approach (by taking sub-centre as a unit). Therefore a State Level Committee has been constituted by

the State for setting of target under Family Welfare Programme and lay down guidelines to achieve targets. After certain exercise the Committee has fixed the targets for the first year of the 8th Plan i.e. 1990-91 on the basis of eligible couples and eligible couples protected under different methods.

- e) Follow-up services is an important and crucial activity after acceptance of Family Welfare method. A well satisfied acceptor is jut like a 'lamp' which can lit the whole village with light. Follow up services provided in Karnataka has been appreciated by Government of India officers during their visit to the State. Follow up services both in the form of curative, promotive and reassurance are continued to be given by both institution and the peripheral staff.
- f) Television is an effective media but the avallability of television sets in rural area is limited. It is proposed to promote community T.V. viewing by providing sets. For villages which are outside the reach of T.V. transmission or have not electricity, it is proposed to undertake a programme of providing video cassette players and generators with T.V.set.
- g) The age of marriage has a direct bearing on the fertility of the women. Therefore to reduce the fertility level the community will have to be educated to postpone the age of marriage. Effective propogation of this message will be ensured during 8th Plan.

- h) It has been decided to give new dimension to the monitoring, review and evaluation of the Health and Family Welfare Programme in the State with the introduction of Management Information and Evaluation (MIES) system. A Computer Centre has been established under India Population Project-III with a budget allotment of Rs.16 lakhs, to supplement the efficiency of the system. Uniform reporting system, quick and qualitative information generation, working out different indicators etc., are main aims of this system.
- i) The 8th Five Year Plan will concentrate on educational component of ORT programme while providing O.R.S. packets at every village level.
- j) In the light of the shift in the mode of acceptance from sterilisation to spacing method and also, in the policy of Government of India, more emphasis will be laid on spacing method with a watch on quality of acceptor data.
- k) Voluntary Organisations play a vital role in the promotion of FW programme. Many Voluntary Organisations have been provided with Urban Family Welfare Centres on grant in aid basis to carry out FW & MCH activities in the assigned areas. Incidentally it may be noted that as at present ~~present~~ activities of the Voluntary Organisation mainly catered to Urban regions only. It is therefore proposed to involve all Voluntary Organisations intensively in the State during 8th Plan by inviting them to take up the programme in rural areas also.

- 1) As Family Welfare Programme being a National Programme its implementation is not the prerogative of Health and Family Welfare Department only, but all the developmental Departments of the State. In the context certain portion of family Welfare targets have been earmarked for other Departments for motivation with their contribution being limited to providing mobility and extra incentives to Family Welfare acceptors in mass Camp situations. Therefore, their involvement will have to be made more meaningful. For this purpose, screening of beneficiaries for various benefits under different Government Schemes based on Family Welfare acceptors or families with two children is called for.

- m) Karnataka panchayath raj system came into operation from 1st April 1987. Hence responsibility of implementation of developmental & service schemes rests with the Zilla Parishad and Mandal Panchayath. Accordingly, implementation of FW & MCH programme with high degree of thrust, particularly in resistant areas, is required by these elected two tier system. The president of the Zilla Parishad being the Chairman of the District level implementation Committee has to review periodically the progress made in each of these programme.

- n) During the 8th Plan period, it is proposed to restrict the incentives/compensation only to acceptor benefit oriented schemes.

- 10) Since the coverage of Vit.A, administration has been forced to be low in many parts of the Country, Govt. of India proposed a alternate strategy by linking up administration of 'Vit.A' along with measles immunisation so that the coverage could be improved and also the entry point for administration of Vit.'A'., can be reduced to 9 months of age from 1 year as at present. As Universal Immunisation Programme is a better monitored Programme the above programme has been proposed to be taken up as a pilot study in two districts of the State. viz; Bangalore(R) and Hassan for which UNICEF would be providing assistance and the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad would provide the necessary training for District level personnel.

EIGHTH PLAN -1992-93 ANNUAL PLAN PROPOSALS

1. LOTTERY TICKET SCHEME: This scheme is meant to attract the Family Welfare acceptors. Lucky dip draw will be held every month in each District. This award is exclusively for Family Welfare acceptors of Terminal method. An out lay of Rs.12.00 lakhs has been proposed in the State Sector and Rs.200 lakhs in the Zilla Parishad sector for the 8th Plan period. For the year 1992-93 Rs.35 lakhs are proposed in the Zilla Parishad Sector and Rs.2.00 lakhs in the State Sector.

2. VACCINE TRANSPORT FROM REGIONAL DISTRICT STORES:

This is towards payment of Salary, D.A. T.A. of Five Drivers and 5 Cleaners, Rs.12.00 lakhs has been proposed in the State Sector for the 8th Plan and Rs.2.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

3. ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION:

Under this scheme additional compensation of

Rs.10/- to Tubectomy acceptors and Rs.50/- for vasectomy acceptors were paid from State Fund in addition to the compensation paid by the Government of India. An outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been proposed in the District Sector for the 8th Plan period and Rs.10.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

4. SPECIAL INCENTIVE SCHEME:

Under this schme ~~xx~~ incentive is paid to motivators of the Departmental staff and other departmental staff as voluntary cases are more. An outlay of 60.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Zilla Parishad Sector for this purpose for 8th Plan period and Rs.10.00 lakhs for 1992-93 Annual Plan.

NEW SCHEMES:

1. Maintenance & Stationery for the Computer:

Computer Centre was established in this Department by externally aided Project India population Project-III. ~~THE PROJECT WAS TAKEN OVER BY THE STATE AS THE PERIOD OF PROJECT IS OVER AND NOW ONWARDS THIS HAS TO BE TAKEN OVER BY STATE.~~ Hence an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is provided for maintenance and stationery for the year 1992-93 and Rs.20.00 lakhs for the VIII Plan in the State Sector.

2. Supply of Disposable Domestic Delivery Kits:

It is estimated that in rural areas an average of 7 lakhs deliveries are occurring each year. Neonatal Tetanus, Peuperal sepsis., post natal complications are commonly noticed in rural area due to lack of aseptic delivery measures. It is therefore proposed to supply the safe, sterilised(~~gamma~~-radiated) disposable delivery kits. The average cost of each delivery kit is Rs.12/- Out of 7 lakhs delivery at

least 1,00,000 pregnant mother in rural areas will be benefited Rs.8.00 lakhs is provided for 1992-93 and Rs.68.00 lakhs for VIII Five Year Plan period in the State Sector.

3. Supply of drugs for operation(sterilisation)

At present Government of India is providing Rs.25/- for each ^{case of} tubectomy which is insufficient as the prices of the drugs are escalated. For tubectomy patient has to stay in the hospital for 6-7 days, every day they should be given antibiotics. For the purpose an outlay of Rs.180.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Zilla Parishad Sector in the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.30.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

4. Maintenance of Cold Chain equipments:

Maintenance of cold chain system in immunisation programme is fore-most important as the vaccine potency should be maintained otherwise the vaccine potency will be lost. In order to facilitate this an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been proposed in the State Sector for the 8th Plan and Rs.2.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

5. Child survival and safe motherhood project:

With the objective of reducing maternal mortality, as well as Infant mortality, an outlay of Rs.78.00 lakhs has been proposed in the State Sector for 8th Plan and Rs.3.00 lakhs for 1992-93 annual Plan.

6. Insurance Scheme:

There is need to encourage the eligible couples who are having one or two female children to accept Family Welfare methods, and also to improve the quality of younger couples who are having less number of children to accept Family Welfare methods. In order

to motivate the eligible couples to accept Family Welfare methods it is proposed to introduce Health Insurance Scheme. For this purpose an outlay Rs.400.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Zilla Parishad sector for the 8th Plan period and Rs.80.00 lakhs for 1992-93 annual Plan.

XVI.E

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

Adequate Drinking Water Supply in Urban areas is an important segment of planning for urbanisation. The increased urbanisation over the decade and the consequent increase in the urban population has placed a heavy strain on the supply of sufficient drinking water to the urban consumers. In many areas the source of water supply is located at a distance from the city/town, requiring water to be carried over long distance in order to make it available to the urban population. As a result, some of the water supply projects are expensive, requiring large amount of financial resources. The present position of water supply in the district headquarters in the state, is as follow.

Per Capita Water availability in district head quarters.

District Head Quarters	Water availability (LPCD)
Bangalore	80
Belgaum	70
Bellary	50
Bidar	45
Bijapur	80
Chickmagalur	45
Chitradurga	70
Gulbarga	68
Hassan	100
Hubli-Dharwad	100
Karwar	70
Kolar	79
Mandya	104
Mangalore	115
Madikeri	70
Mysore	120
Raichur	81
Shimoga	90
Tumkur	48

Proper drainage and disposal of sewerage is another important aspect that has to be tackled effectively in urban areas.

There were 242 urban areas covering a population of 75.08 lakhs as per 1981 census. After the formation of Mandal Panchayats 70 towns have transferred to Mandal Panchayats leaving 172 towns covering a population of 70 lakhs. These towns have been provided with protected waters supply though not to the standard prescribed. As per the norms prescribed, 100% of the urban population is to be covered with safe water supply; under sanitation 100% population to be covered in respect of Class I cities and 50% in respect of Class II cities and other towns.

Organisationally, water supply and drainage in Bangalore city is handled by Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board and in other Municipal areas by Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board.

KARNATAKA URBAN WATER SUPPLY & DRAINAGE BOARD

The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board was constituted in 1974 and is responsible for providing water supply and sewerage works in urban areas of the city except Bangalore city.

The Board has jurisdiction over 172 urban areas in the state which accounted for 70 lakhs population as per 1971 census excluding Bangalore Metropolitan area. Water supply is provided to 170 towns/cities. Under sanitation 29 Underground drainage schemes and 4 low cost sanitation in 33 towns/cities have been covered.

The Board is executing water supply and sewerage works under the following categories.

WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

Piped Water Supply Scheme:

Urban areas with population less than 20,000 as per 1981 census come this category where 100% of the estimated amount is provided by the Government as grant.

Urban Water Supply Scheme:

Urban areas with population above 20,000 come under this category. These schemes are financed partly by LIC/HUDCO as loan to local authority and balance by the Government as loan to the local authority. The local authorities are responsible for repayment of loans with interest.

The LIC will finance to the extent of 2/3 of the estimated cost upto Rs. 100 lakhs and on a sliding scale thereafter.

Board Schemes:

These schemes are executed by the Board as per the direction of the Government after obtaining loans from the Government and LIC. The Board is responsible for repayment of loan amount with interest. These schemes will be maintained by the Board after their completion.

In addition to this, the Board also takes up some water supply schemes on its own. There are 3 such schemes under implementation. The Board is also executing works in Hyderabad Karnataka Area for which funds are made available from Hyderabad Karnataka Area Development Board.

UNDER GROUND DRAINAGE SCHEME:-

All urban areas irrespective of their population come under this category and schemes are financed partly by L.I.C./HUDCO. Under Ground Drainage schemes are taken up in cities/towns having population of more than 1.00 lakhs and located on river banks.

WATER SUPPLY SCHEME:-

The Board is maintaining (as on 3/91) 12 water supply works. Of the 12, six water works are upto consumer point and remaining six upto bulk supply. Added to this, the Board is also maintaining 13 water supply works and 4 under ground drainage works as deposit contribution works.

REVIEW OF VII PLAN:

During VII Plan 33 water supply on-going works, amounting to Rs.29 Crores and 13 UGD on-going works amounting to Rs.4 Crores were spilledover from VI plan was taken. In addition, fresh water supply works costing Rs.26 Crores and one Low Cost sanitation works was taken up. This during the VII Plan 76 works costing Rs.59 crores were proposed. As against the provision of Rs.58 Crores (Rs.50 Crores for Water Supply and Rs.8 Crores for sanitation) the board has spent Rs.47 Crores during VII Plan (Rs.41 Crores under water supply and Rs.5 Crores under Sanitation). During the VII plan Special Component works were taken up, for the first time. Also works which were commissioned but were lingering for completion were also tackled.

On physical side, during the VII plan 34 water supply works were commissioned against 51 water supply works targetted and 7 UGD works were commissioned against the target of 11 UGD works.

REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91.

During the Annual Plan 1990-91 the spill over works of VII. Plan i.e. 28 water supply works and 7 sanitation works (6 UGD and 1 Low Cost Sanitation) were taken up. In addition, 34 fresh water supply works and one each under UGD and Low Cost Sanitation costing around Rs.1 Crore were proposed. Thus during

1990-91, 71 works were proposed and taken up. A provision of Rs.17.17 Crores (Rs.16.28 Crores for water supply and Rs.89 lakhs for sanitation) was made during 1990-91. Against this the Board had spent Rs.16.40 Crores during the year 1990-91 (Rs.15.64 Crores for Water Supply and Rs.75.70 lakhs for sanitation). Lingered commissioned works were also tackled under the above expenditure.

During 1990-91, 8 water supply works were commissioned against 15 works targetted and one UGD work was commissioned against 4 works targetted under Sanitation (UGD Scheme). Two works proposed under Low Cost Sanitation were not taken up by the Board and the same were handed over to the Director of Municipal Administration for executing them. Works under Special Component Plan were vigorously tackled.

REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92.

During the Annual Plan 1991-92 backlog of 45 water supply works amounting to Rs.117 Crores and 5 UGD works were taken up. In addition, 21 fresh water supply works and 2 fresh UGD works are proposed. Thus during the Annual Plan 1991-92, 73 works were proposed. During 1991-92, an amount of Rs.22 Crores (Rs.20.50 Crores for Water Supply and 1.50 Crores for UGD Scheme) was budgetted. This allocation comprises of Rs.13.65 Crores Government share as loan/grant-in-aid Rs.8.35 Crores share as Institutional finance.

During this year 17 water Supply works and 4 UGD works are targetted for commissioning ^{and} works under Special Component plan is also executed on priority.

PROPOSALS FOR EIGHTH PLAN:-

During VIIIth Plan a provision of Rs. 157.50 Crores is proposed for the Board, including Rs. 32.72 Crores under special Component plan. Of this amount Rs. 62.92 Crores is proposed for piped water Supply Scheme (including Rs. 32.92 Crores for Special component plan) Rs. 40 Crores for Urban Water Supply Scheme, Rs. 5 Crores for Board Water Supply Scheme and Rs. 10 Crores for under ground drainage scheme.

During the VIII plan it is proposed to commission 60 water supply schemes and 12 UGD schemes. It is proposed to take up 22 piped Water Supply Scheme costing Rs. 39 Crores, 26 Urban Water Supply Scheme costing Rs. 103 Crores and Rs. 63 Crores for 10 UGD schemes. During the VIII plan no fresh work under Board Water Supply Scheme is proposed. It is proposed to undertake 58 works costing Rs. 205 crores. This is in addition proposed spillover of 52 works costing Rs. 154 Crores from Annual Plan of 1991-92. The likely Employment Generation by executing the above works would be about 126 lakhs mandays.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

During 1992-93, it is proposed to execute 54 ongoing works (49 spilled Water Supply Schemes and 3 Under Ground Drainage works). In addition to this 22 fresh Urban Water Supply Schemes and one Under-ground Drainage Schemes have been proposed. Against this target 18 water supply works and 4 underground drainager works are likely to be completed during 1992-93. For these works, an allocation of Rs. 2200 lakhs has been proposed during 1992-93.

The likely employment generation by executing

these schemes during 1992-93 would be around 18 lakh manlays.

BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD

With the commissioning of Cauvery Water Supply Scheme stage II in July 1984, the city Bangalore is receiving a total supply of 400 mld of water from the three sources viz., Hessaraghatta across river Arkavathi, the C.R.S. Water works Thippagondanahalli across river Arkavathi and the Cauvery Water supply scheme stage I and II. This supply is to serve a population of around 43.5 lakhs. This accounts for a per capita supply of 80 LPCD (including Industrial demand) as against 200 LPCD of supply to be ensured for a city of the size of Bangalore. The present per capita supply is also much less than the recommended per capita supply of 140 ltrs. In order to meet the growing demand, Cauvery Water Supply scheme stage-III was commissioned to augment additional 270 mld, of water at an estimated cost of Rs.240 Crores. The scheme taken up in 1985, is expected to be completed in 1992-93. The per capita supply after completion of CWSS stage III during 1992 is expected to be 120 LPCD for a projected population of 47.5 lakhs.

ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92 - REVIEW

During the VII plan period, Cauvery Water Supply Stage III was commissioned at an estimated cost of Rs.240.00 Crores. Out of this the State Government share was Rs.80 Crores and the remaining amount was contribution from Bangalore City Corporation, Bangalore Development Authority, L.I.C. and Other Defence and Public Sector undertakings. The cumulative expenditure up to 1991-92 is of the order of Rs.200 Crores on this project. An allocation of Rs.12.51 Crores has been proposed during 1992-93 and the project is likely to be completed in all respect by the end of June 1992.

PROPOSALS FOR VIII PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

During the last decade the City had an unprecedented population growth. The City which had a population of 16.53 lakhs in 1971 touched 29.15 lakhs in 1981. The present projected population is 43.3 lakhs. The demand for water for domestic and Industrial needs has increased considerably.

A study of population trends in the Metropolitan area of Bangalore indicates that the population of the City is likely to reach 70 lakhs by 2001 and 105 lakhs in 2010. This will result in lowering of per capita supply (which is 120 LPCD after completing CWSS stage III) to 80 LPCD by 2001 which will further drop down to 55 LPCD by 2010. At least to maintain the level of supply of 125 ltrs. further augmentation of supply is very necessary and is to be done on a war footing with a view to augment further supplies by 1997-1998.

Taking all these factors into consideration it is proposed to take up Cauvery Water Supply stage IV from the first year of the VIII Plan, at an estimated cost of Rs.1000 Crores. The project will be executed in two stages. The first stage will be taken up from the year 1992-93 at an estimated cost of Rs.490 crores and will be completed by 1997-98. The Second stage phase will be taken up by 2008 at an estimated cost of Rs.510 crores.

Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage-IV is proposed to be taken up with the financial assistance of State Government, World Bank, L.I.C., HUDCO, Bangalore City Corporation, Bangalore Development Authority and other Defence Establishments.

XVI. E-9

While proposing the above financial pattern it was proposed to pose this project to the world Bank for availing loan assistance .Since to get clearance from the World Bank, it would take more than 4 to 5 years and World Bank insists several pre conditions, it is now decided not to approach World Bank and to execute the project with budgetary support of the State Government and availing assistance from financial institutions, contribution from BCC, BDA and other Public Sector undertakings.

The proposed financing pattern from execution of I phase of C.W.S.S. - IV Stage is as follows:-

Under Plan allocation for	
8th	Rs. 250 Crores
L.I.C.	Rs. 100 Crores
HUDCO	Rs. 80 Crores
B.D.A.	Rs. 30 Crores
B.C.C.	Rs. 30 Crores
Total	Rs. 490 Crores

During VIII Plan a provision of Rs.89.89 Crores and during 1992-93 a provision of Rs.1.49 Crores has been proposed for these scheme.

The other schemes proposed during VIII Plan and Annual Plan 1992-93 includes Rehabilitation schemes at Heasaraghatta and T.G.Halli and Replacement of Corroded pipes. During VIII Plan a provision of Rs.109.90 Crores and during 1992-93 a provision of Rs.17 Crores has been made for the above schemes.

XVI. E-10

The scheme wise details for the VIII Plan and Annual Plan 1992-93 are as follows:-

Name of the Scheme	(Rs. Crores)	
	VIII Plan	1992-93 Annual Plan
1. Cauvery Water Supply:		
Stage-III	12.51	12.51
Stage-IV	89.89	1.49
2. Rehabilitation Scheme at Hasaraghatta		
	1.50	0.50
3. Rehabilitation Scheme at T.G.Halli		
	4.50	2.00
4. Replacement of corroded pipes		
	1.50	0.50
Total	109.90	17.00

Rehabilitation of C.R.S. Water Works, Thippaondanahalli and augmentation of supplies:-

The C.R.S. Water supply scheme is one of earliest water supply schemes to the city. Some of the pipe lines and pumping equipments are more than 40 to 50 years old. It is now proposed to rehabilitate the scheme by going in for 2 stage pumping against the existing single stage pumping on 2 of the 3 existing transmission mains. The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs.15.00 Crores with the proposed rehabilitation of the scheme it would be possible to supply an additional 13.5 MLD. (3 MGD). of water to the City when the storage position in the Reservoir is comfortable. Out of Rs.1500 lakhs Government share will be Rs.450 lakhs and balance Rs.1050 lakhs will be mobilised from HUDCO.

AUGMENTATION OF SUPPLY FROM HASARAGHATTA:-

At present about 20 MLD of Raw Water from Hasaraghatta is being pumped from Soladevanahalli to the City out of which about 7.0 to 9.0 MLD of raw water is supplied to H.M.T. and other Industries enroute

XVI. E-11

and the balance is treated at C.J.F., Malleswaram. It is now proposed to augment the supply from Hasaraghatta Reservoir by another 9.0 MLD (2.0 MGD) by laying a 400 mm. dia pipe line adjacent to the existing three 15" dia pipelines and also to locate the treatment plant at Soladevanahalli itself so that treated water can be supplied to the Industries enroute and to the city instead of raw water. The above scheme is estimated to cost Rs.500 lakhs and the work can be completed in 1st two years of VIII plan. The share of the Government will be Rs.150 lakhs and balance amount will be mobilised from HUDCO.

Replacement of corroded pipes:-

An amount of Rs.500.00 lakhs is required for replacing corroded pipes and it is proposed to complete the work in 2 years starting from 1992-93, Out of Rs.500.00 lakhs the share of the Government will be Rs.150.00 lakhs and balance amount mobilised from HUDCO.

The pipes laid in old city areas are 50-70 years old and require replacement in a phased manner. The roads in which such replacement is required have been identified and it is proposed to spend as Rs.500 lakhs during 8th Five year plan period for which HUDCO assistance is sought.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Karnataka State with 20 districts and 175 taluks extends over an area of 1,91,791 Sq.Km. the State is situated in the South-Western part of the country with a coastal line extending over a length of 300 Kms. The population of the State as per 1981 census is 371.36 lakhs of which, Rural Population is 264 lakhs which works out 71.10%. The Rural Population is spread over 27028 Revenue villages which also includes 25,595 Hamlets, Thandas and JHC's totalling to 52623 habitations. The number of villages under different range of population is as follows:-

Population above 1000	8,397
Population between 500-999	7,342
Population below 500	11,289
Total	<u>27,028</u>

Karnataka is one of the pioneer States to provide at least one safe drinking water source for all the revenue villages with a view to cover even habitations like Thandas, JHC's, Hamlets etc., Necessary action plans have been drawn up during VII Plan. In all 37,135 problematic villages were identified during 6th Plan and 7th Plan, out of which 268 (to end of 3/91) were not covered habitations, 12891 partially covered habitations and 23976 fully covered habitations. The emphasis in VII Plan was mostly on piped water supply schemes as well as Mini Water Supply Schemes so as to achieve the prescribed standard besides continuing Borewell Programme. In addition to this, revival of defunct and Augmentation of Piped Water Supply Schemes were also taken up.

Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92:

During the Annual Plans drawn up during 1990-91 and 1991-92, the following schemes were taken up:

a. Physical Achievements:

(Numbers)

Scheme	P.W.S.		M.W.S.		B.W.S.	
	State Sector	Central Sector	State Sector	Central Sector	State Sector	Central Sector
1. 1990-91	299	441	295	410	2276	1009
2. 1991-92*	282	421	330	339	2038	1600

* Anticipated achievements.

b. Financial:

(Rs. lakhs)

Scheme	P.W.S.		M.W.S.		B.W.S.	
	State Sector	Central Sector	State Sector	Central Sector	State Sector	Central Sector
1. 1990-91	767.45	1103.45	398.33	340.97	281.48	246.50
2. 1991-92*	855.71	1315.54	562.43	489.01	509.51	401.81

* Anticipated Expenditure

PERFORMANCE OF 7TH PLAN:a. Financial Progress (State Sector) (Rs. lakhs)

Year	Piped Water Supply Schemes	Mini Water Supply Schemes	Borewells fitted with Handpumps	Total
1985-86	904.11	93.52	785.67	1783.30
86-87	1084.72	256.42	693.99	2035.13
87-88	959.65	276.99	516.78	1753.42
88-89	952.50	526.18	727.27	2205.95
89-90	942.70	423.31	664.12	2030.13

b. Physical Progress (State Sector)

(Numbers)

Year	P.W.S.	M.W.S.	BW's fitted with Hand Pumps
1984-85 level (Since inception)	2058	-	69221
85-86	81	508	6582
86-87	230	520	4883
87-88	311	244	2713
88-89	259	337	2308
89-90	430	347	1459
Total	3369	1956	87166

Progress during VII Five Year Plan (Central Sector)a. Financial Progress

(Rs.lakhs)

Year	Piped Water Supply Schemes	Mini Water Supply Schemes	Borewells fitted with Handpumps	Total
1985-86	274.07	306.42	718.20	1298.69
1986-87	584.69	460.70	636.96	1682.35
1987-88	1105.21	353.77	356.86	1815.84
1988-89	1474.09	644.00	671.61	2735.70
1989-90	1429.60	483.04	558.74	2471.38
Total	4867.66	2247.93	2888.37	10003.96

4. Computerised Management information system for implementing the Monitoring and Evaluation on Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.

NORMS(Proposed)

- a. No. of handpumps spot sources: 1 per 150 persons
- b. Level of Services for human beings: 40 litres per capita per day
- c. Location of sources : 1 Km.horizontal and 50 Mtr vertical
- d. All habitation whose population is above 1000 is proposed to be provided with PWS Schemes from high yielding borewell.
- e. All habitations whose population is above 500 - 999 is proposed to be provided with one MWS Scheme.

The norms are relaxable in the field conditions and SC.ST Colonies.

The details of villages/habitation having different service-levels have been identified and number of such habitations having service level below and upto 40 LPCD is 37,779 out of 52,623 villages/habitations are as under.

Category/Service level	Villages/habitations
0-10 LPCD	12,216
10-20 LPCD	8,667
20-30 LPCD	10,498
30-40 LPCD	6,398
Total:	37,779

According to the above table, the probable total cost required to get the assured safe potable drinking water supply upto 40 LPCD, by the end of 8th Plan for all the villages, would be Rs. 500 crores.

b. Physical Progress (Central Sector)

Schemes	Numbers						Grand Total
	1984-85 level (Since inception)	1985-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	
1. Piped Water Supply Scheme	604	23	59	187	193	440	1506
2. Mini Water Supply Scheme	-	264	468	253	393	513	1891
3. Borewells fitted with Handpumps	14675	3712	3166	1999	2989	2550	29091

BROAD THRUST DURING VIII PLAN:

1. Assured safe potable drinking Water Supply to all the Rural Villages upto 40 LPCD.
2. Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Technology Mission approach including Mini Mission and Sub-Mission Projects are to be continued.
3. The following priorities would be followed to have assured safe source drinking water supply.
 - a. Only 186 village/habitations is spill over to 8th plan without a single source of drinking water supply which will be completed by March 93.
 - b. Partially covered population, in the partially villages.
 - c. Where quality of water is leading towards health hazards.
 - d. Rejuvenation/replacement of water sources which have been established prior to 6th plan.
 - e. Provision of W/S interim Mandals.

11. Keeping in view the above criteria, the 8th plan programmes are to be strengthened and accordingly the following programmes are proposed.

PROPOSED OUTLAY OF 8TH PLAN FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION (STATE PLAN)

Rs. lakhs

Schemes	8th Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93
I. <u>State Sector:</u>		
1. Integrated Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation (World Bank)	11010	350
2. Integrated Rural Water Supply and Health Education (Netherland)	2392	500
3. Integrated Water Supply and Sanitation (Danida)	1028	200
4. Monitoring and Investigation Unit	60	10
Total- I :	<u>14490</u>	<u>1060</u>
II. <u>Z.P.Sector:</u>		
1. Piped Water Supply Scheme (NRWS)	6200	1155
2. Piped Water Supply Scheme Augmentation	900	166
3. Piped Water Supply Scheme Revival	600	106
4. Mini Water Supply Scheme (Normal)	3000	462
5. Mini Water Supply Scheme (Revival)	450	80
6. Borewells (Normal)	1400	250
7. Borewells Revival/Retrival	481	85

Schemes	8th Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93
8. Rejuvenation of Handpumps	450	80
9. Borewells (SCP)	2300	405
10. Mini Water Supply (SCP)	632	112
11. Borewells (TSP)	147	26
12. Maintenance of Borewells	2250	391
13. Training	250	44
14. Drinking Water Wells in Rural Areas	200	40
15. Rural Sanitation	500	88
Total -II:	19760	3490
Grand Total -I & II :	34250	4550

PROPOSED OUTLAY OF 8TH PLAN FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION (CENTRAL SECTOR)

Schemes	Rs. lakhs	
	8th Plan	1992-93
1. Piped Water Supply Scheme (A.R.W.S.)	8600	1750
2. Mini Water Supply Scheme	3000	600
3. Borewells	1650	330
4. Borewells -S.C.P.	640	130
5. Mini Water Supply Scheme -SCP	2300	460
6. Borewells -T.S.P.	147	30
7. Maintenance of Piped Water Supply Scheme	1900	300
8. Maintenance of Mini Water Supply Scheme	880	120
9. Rural Sanitation	1500	300
10. Water Quality and Surveillance	208	45
11. Management Information System	25	5
12. Monitoring and Investigation Unit	50	10
	20990	4080

VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN PROGRAMME:

The Programme for 8th Five Year Plan aims to provide 31,760 Borewells fitted with handpumps, 7220 Mini Water Supply Schemes and 2920 Piped Water Supply Scheme and for the annual Plan 1992-93, it is programmed to cover 6000 borewells with hand pumps, 1290 Mini water supply schemes and 570 piped water supply schemes. The total outlay for the entire VIII Plan is Rs. 34050 lakhs under the State Plan and Rs. 4550 lakhs is proposed for the annual plan 1992-93. Under the central sector an outlay of Rs. 20900 lakh is proposed for the VIII Plan and Rs. 4080 lakh for the annual plan 1992-93.

1) Monitoring and Investigation Unit:

A Unit has been established for investigation and monitoring the implementation of different programmes at the State level since 6th Five Year Plan.

An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for meeting the establishment expenses of this unit in the 8th Plan period. For the year of 1992-93 Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed the entire cost of the M.I. Unit is to be met by the Government of India. (Cost is limited to Rs. 10 lakhs from 1989-90).

ii) Management Information System:

Computerised management information system for implementing the Monitoring and Evaluation on Rural Water Supply and Sanitation is proposed in 8th Plan.

An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed for meeting establishment expenses of this unit in the 8th Plan period. For the year of 1992-93 Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed and the entire cost of the unit is proposed to be met by Government of India.

iii) Water Quality and Surveillance:

Government of India has sanctioned the district laboratories under National Water Drinking Mission and Netherland Assistance as under:-

a. National Drinking Water Mission:

<u>I Phase</u>	<u>1989-90</u>	<u>II Phase</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
1. Gulbarga	2. Raichur	1. Bangalore(R)	2. Hassan
3. Dharwar	4. Belgaum	3. Tumkur	and 4. Kolar
5. Mysore	6. D. Kannada		

b. Netherland Assistance:

1. Bellary & 2. Bijapur

In the above laboratories, tests will be carried out in respect of 14 parameters. In order to get the Quality Testing of Water in the entire state, action is being taken to establish the similar laboratories in the remaining districts.

A Provision of Rs. 208 lakhs is proposed for water Quality Surveillance during the 8th Plan period and for the year 1992-93, an outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs is proposed.

iv) Maintenance of Borewells:

There are as many as 1,20,000 Borewells and it is necessary to maintain these handpumps in proper conditions and a provision of Rs. 2250 lakhs is proposed for the VIII plan and an outlay of Rs. 391 lakhs is proposed for the year 1992-93.

v) Training:

Under this programme Care Takers are being trained in the State in all districts at Mandal Head Quarters or in any suitable villages from which the Care Takers are selected. The selected Care Takers should be in

the age group of 18 to 35 and should reside near the handpump. In addition, training for Mandal Mechanics are proposed to be taken up.

A provision of Rs. 250 lakhs is proposed to train the caretakers during the VIII Plan and an amount of Rs. 44 lakhs is proposed for the annual plan 1992-93.

RURAL SANITATION

Improved sanitation is considered a necessary requirement for Socio-economic development and an important element of basic needs of the people. It is also recognised that improvement in Sanitary conditions is more effective and at the same time less expensive than any other preventive health measures to combat water borne and excreta borne diseases. It elevates the standard of living of the people and improves the quality of life in the rural areas.

Revised norms as Prescribed from Government of India.

1. Individual household latrines in a cluster of 20 or 50 or 120 households in a village.
2. Construction of exclusive complex for men and women providing facilities for Bathing, Washing and Sanitation with night soil based bio-gas plants.

Subsidy.

1. In case of beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and those below poverty line - 95% of the cost is given as subsidy and 5% need to be borne by beneficiary.
2. In case of other categories, where there is a minimum demand for 20 or 50 or 100, the beneficiary contribution will be respectively 20% ,15% and 10% and the balance cost to be shared by

Central and State Government in the ratio of 3:1.

During the 7th Plan period, the target could not be achieved and upto the end of 198⁹-90, 9481 units were constructed against a target of 31988 at a cost of Rs. 192.46 lakhs.

Nirmala Grama-Yojana:

This programme was introduced as a pilot Project in Mysore District during the year 1989-90 with UNICEF assistance and contribution from the beneficiary and the scheme is discontinued from 1991-92.

It was targetted to construct 16,500 individual household sanitary latrines at a subsidy of Rs.82.50 lakhs (Out of this UNICEF contributed Rs. 33.00 lakhs, Zilla Parishad Engineering contributed Rs. 33.00 lakhs and Mandal Panchayat contributed Rs. 16.5 lakhs.) A subsidy of Rs. 500 in cash and kind was provided to households who were ready to contribute the remaining cost and construct at their level. Out of the above said target 15,700 units have been completed.

During the year 1990-91, 711 Individual latrines and 80 institutional latrines were constructed under various rural sanitation programmes, at a cost of Rs. 19.61 lakhs. During the year 1991-92, upto the end of October, 1991, 3060 household latrines and 55 Institutional latrines have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 35.55 lakhs including progress achieved under Nirmala Grama Yojana.

During the 8th Year Plan (i.e., 1992-97) it is targetted to construct 400 Community latrines and 12,200 house hold latrines at a cost of Rs. 500 lakhs

under the State Plan and for the year 1992-93, an outlay of Rs. 38 lakhs is proposed.

It is also proposed to construct 150 community latrines and 37,500 household latrines at a cost of Rs. 1500 lakhs under Central Sector in the ratio of 3:1 and for the year 1992-93, an outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs is proposed.

PROGRAMMES UNDER BILATERAL ASSISTANCE1. Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project - DANIDAPilot Project

The project is envisaged to provide safe drinking water and Sanitation facilities including health education, environmental sanitation and afforestation etc. to the 3 pilot talukas -Bagepalli (Kolar District), Jagalur (Chitradurga District) and Hungund Taluk (Bijapur District). The agreement for the project was signed on 28.12.89. As per plan of operation of DANIDA, the estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1172.61 lakhs and the project period is 3½ years. The work on the first I Phase of project has started from 1.4.1991 as per the decision of the steering committee.

2. Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project - " NetherlandsAssistance

The project is envisaged to provide safe drinking water and Sanitation facilities, including health education, tentatively in Bijapur and Dharwad Districts. The estimated cost of the project is 25 00 lakhs. The agreement for the project was signed on 14.3.1989. Detailed project report is under preparation by Dutch Consultancy and it is programmed to start implementation from 1992- 93. Tentative project period is 3½ years after preparation phase of 6 months.

3. Integrated Rural Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation Project under World Bank Assistance.

An integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project is proposed under World Bank Assistance covering 1000 identified villages in 10 districts of 1.Bangalore (Rural) 2. Mandya 3. Mysore 4. Dakshina Kannada 5. Shimoga 6. Belgaum 7. Gulbarga 8. Bidar 9. Bellary

and 10. Raichur at a total project cost of Rs. 143.46 crores. The components of the project are 1. Rural Water Supply 2. Rural Sanitation 3. Health Education Training 4. Habitat Management 5. Ground Water recharging. The project is cleared by SLCC. The preliminary works like drilling of borewells for ascertaining the yield for preparing cost estimates for project approval, have been taken up during 1991-92. Actual implementation of schemes will start during 1992-93, after the agreement is signed with the World Bank.

4. Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project under the Assistance of :-

a. Federal Republic of Germany	- Estimated cost	Rs.2770lakhs
b. Government of Japan	- "	Rs.2400 "
c. Government of Norway (NORAD)	- "	Rs.4075 "

The above projects are in the pipe line and at various stages of consideration. For the VIII Plan an outlay of Rs. 14490 lakhs is proposed for Bilateral assistance including Monitoring and Investigation unit and Rs. 1060 lakhs is proposed for the year 1992-93 and out of which Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for Monitoring and Investigation Unit.

XVI-E 4 & F1

H O U S I N G

Shelter is one of the basic needs of human beings. There is an acute housing shortage in the country and also in Karnataka. Despite quantitative increase in the housing stock over successive plan periods housing situation in rural and urban areas continuous to be precarious. The State Government have taken up various housing programmes. These programmes are:

- a) Distribution of house sites in Rural and Urban areas.
- b) Construction and Improvement of Houses for the benefit of Weaker sections both in Rural and Urban areas.
- c) Assisting the KHB and KSCB for implementing their housing schemes for different income groups and low paid Government Employees and Slum dwellers.

SEVENTH PLAN (1985-90) REVIEW

During VII plan, the objective of providing house sites to weaker section in rural areas and providing construction assistance got a big push. After the establishment of Zilla Parishads the rural housing sector secured a sizable share in the allocation of Zilla Parishad funds. A survey was conducted during 1986-87 to identify the number of siteless persons in rural areas. As per the survey as at the end of March 1987 the total number of families identified as siteless were 14.49 lakhs. A similar second survey has revealed that another 2.13 lakhs additional families fall in this category bringing the total No. of siteless families to 16.63 lakhs out of which 14.95 lakh families have been provided with sites as on 1989-90. As against the target 2.25 lakh sites to be distributed during VII plan, 2.23 lakh sites have been distributed in rural areas. All the schemes which were taken up under construction assistance have been amalgamated under the Peoples Housing scheme. As against a target of 3.45 lakhs, 2.15 lakhs persons have been given

construction assistance. The shortfall is due to the non availability of the loan finance from various financial institutions in time. This short fall will be made good during VIII plan period since necessary consultations have been made with the financial institutions.

The progress achieved under these two important schemes of rural housing programmes since inception are as follows:-

(in Nos.)

Year	House sites to weaker sections in rural areas	peoples Housing scheme
As on March 1980	8,72,774	2,71,173
1980-81	43,850	62,824
1981-82	52,147	49,239
1982-83	1,38,134	54,436
1983-84	83,703	65,050
1984-85	79,606	78,083
1985-86	50,183	52,206
1986-87	45,203	54,858
1987-88	46,618	42,293
1988-89	43,371	41,206
1989-90	40,143	36,010
Total	14,95,732	8,07,378

Under the Urban housing programmes the scheme of provision of house sites to urban poor has been discontinued due to non-availability of land and high land value if the land is available. However out of 1,48,063 families identified as siteless, 56,602 families have been granted sites upto 1988-89.

XVI. F-3

Under Bhagyamandira scheme of providing construction assistance to urban poor, as against VII Plan target of 11,000 houses, 9739 houses have been distributed. Under the urban housing programmes taken up under KHB, the targets and achievements are as follows:

Year	LIG & MIG housing scheme		Rental Housing Scheme	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1985-86	397	438	113	79
1986-87	200	200	20	18
1987-88	190	180	10	11
1988-89	85	122	17	23
1989-90	109	109	16	16
Total	979	1059	176	147

Annual Plan 1990-91 Review:

The schematic details are given below:

House sites to landless labourers in Rural areas:

The scheme was introduced as a central sector scheme under State plan and was continued under plan from 1974-75 onwards. Free sites are distributed to landless agricultural labourers in rural areas whose annual income does not exceed Rs.2000.

During 1990-91 a provision of Rs.143.16 lakhs were made and 37634 sites have been distributed.

People's Housing Scheme:

The programme of sanction of construction assistance to the weaker sections of society in rural areas was initiated during 1973-74 as a follow up scheme of

distribution of house sites in rural areas. The unit cost per house construction varies from year to year. From the year 1988-89 the unit cost per house is fixed at Rs.8,000/- (Rs.2500 subsidy, Rs.4000 loan and Rs.1500 beneficiary contribution). The houses sanctioned under PHS are provided with Astra Ole at the cost of Rs.134/- per unit (Rs.80 subsidy and loan of Rs.54/-). The loan component comes from HUDCO and Banks and other financial institutions. Bank assisted programme which was discontinued since 1982-83 was again renewed during 1986-87. The scheme of Experimental low cost Housing is discontinued. Further all the existing rural housing schemes namely Experimental Low cost Housing Scheme, People's Housing Scheme and Special component Plan have been amalgamated into a single housing scheme in the rural areas of the state to be called the People's Housing Scheme with the above financial pattern. During 1990-91 an outlay Rs.943 lakhs have been spent. As against the target of 40,000 sites, 37,000 sites have been distributed. As against 22,800, 22,600 persons have been benefitted under construction assistance.

Tribal Sub Plan:

Under the scheme, construction of houses is taken up in Tribal blocks of H.D.Kote, Udupi, Ponnampet, Puttur and Madikere taluks. The cost per house is Rs.8000.00 (subsidy Rs.2500, loan Rs.4000 and Rs.1500 beneficiary contribution). 362 houses have been constructed with an expenditure of Rs.20.85 lakhs.

Construction of quarters to Village Level Functionaries:

This scheme is taken up to provide residential quarters to village level functionaries by availing HUDCO assistance. Originally the unit cost was fixed at Rs.6000/- per house. This was revised to Rs.10,000 per house and Rs.20,000 per twin quarters and has been further enhanced to Rs.20,000 per single unit and Rs.40,000 per twin quarters due to increase in the cost of building materials.

Interest subsidy on HUDCO loans for PHS and
Difference in loan instalment under PHS

The loan sanctioned by HUDCO/Bank for PHS has to be repaid in a period of 10 years whereas the recovery from the beneficiaries is over a period of 20 years. Under the State Plan the shortfall in the amount of repayment to the HUDCO/Bank is provided as loan assistance to the KHB.

Further HUDCO/Bank charges interest on loans advanced for PHS whereas the beneficiaries get the loan free of interest. The interest payable to the HUDCO/Bank is also provided under the plan. The expenditure incurred during 1990-91 was Rs.605.40 lakhs.

Housing for Urban Poor - Bhagyamandira:-

The scheme for distribution of house sites for Economically Weaker Sections in Urban areas is discontinued from 1990-91. However the construction of houses under Bhagyamandira scheme which is implemented through City/Town Municipalities is continued during the year. The pattern of assistance per houses for construction is Rs.8000/- (Rs.6000 loan, Rs.1000 subsidy and Rs.1000 beneficiary contribution). The loan would be raised by the KHB from HUDCO and disbursed to implementing authorities. The loan raised during 1989-90 would be repayable in 22 years at 10% rate of interest.

Annual Plan 1991-92 Review:-

Rural Housing:

As the problem of poor, houseless and siteless persons in rural areas is assuming increasing significance, a massive programme of distribution of one lakh house sites for the rural poor during 1991-92 has been drawn up. It was decided that the responsibility for the implementation of the scheme relating to beneficiary identification, land acquisition

land development and distribution of house sites at district and taluk level which was the responsibility of Zilla Parishads have now been transferred to Revenue functionaries. With a view to ensuring equity and fair play in the identification of beneficiaries and allotment of house sites, taluk level committees have been constituted with Tahsildars as Member Secretary, local MLA/MLC, BDOs as members. It was also ensured that in order to redress the plight of the nomadic and seminomadic tribes in providing shelter, 10% of the houses built under People's Housing Scheme would be reserved for them. The Karnataka Housing Board, which was entrusted with Urban Housing activities and an intermediary organisation for availing institutional finances, is now entrusted with the responsibility of implementing both Urban and Rural Housing activities in the entire state. A new scheme called "ASHRAYA" amalgamating the programme of site distribution and construction assistance in both Urban and Rural areas for the economically weaker section has been introduced from the year 1991-92. The schemewise details of this new scheme are as follows:-

i) Distribution of house sites in Rural areas-Ashraya:-

As many as 7.25 lakhs persons have been identified as siteless and houseless persons according to the survey conducted taking the income limit of Rs.2000 per annum.

With a view to providing housing facilities quickly to all the houseless and siteless persons, a New Housing Scheme called "Ashraya" has been introduced. The Deputy Commissioners of the districts shall be the co-ordinating agency at the District level and Tahsildars shall be competent to grant the sites after clearance at the Assembly

constituency, Task force Committee and he will sign the Hakkupatra to be given to the beneficiaries. This scheme has been launched from 19-11-1991 which happens to be the birth day of S_mt. Indira Gandhi our late Prime Minister. It is proposed to distribute 1,75,000 sites at the rate of 1000 sites per taluka with a unit cost of Rs.750/- per site. The dimension of the site was proposed to be 30'x40'. The total expenditure on the sites being Rs.13.25 crores which will be subsidised by the Government.

The sites to be distributed will be within the vicinity of the villages so that it is easy to provide basic amenities like electricity, water etc. While selecting the beneficiaries for construction of houses and distribution of sites, 18% of the beneficiaries belongs to SC/ST categories and 10% of houses/sites will be reserved for persons belonging to nomadic and seminomadic tribes subject to their availability.

ii) Construction of houses in Rural areas:-

The family Income limit for eligibility to get the house or site is Rs.8,400/-p.a. But while selecting the beneficiaries the 'Poorest first' principle will be followed. It is proposed to construct 1,75,000 E.W.S.houses at the rate of 1,000 houses per taluk with a unit cost of Rs.15,000/- which comprises 5,000 subsidy and Rs.10,000 loan. The total estimated cost of this massive scheme is of the order of Rs.262.50 crores which includes Rs.175.00 crores HUDCO loan and Rs.87.50 crores State Government subsidy.

While selecting the beneficiaries for construction of houses it will be ensured that 18% of the beneficiaries belong to SC/ST categories

further 10% of the house/site will be reserved for persons belonging to the nomadic and semi nomadic tribes subject to their availability. The responsibility of construction of houses is entrusted to KHB in all the districts. The KHB will implement this programme with full involvement of beneficiaries in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government from time to time. The responsibility of recovery of loans rests with the Karnataka Housing Board and the concerned Revenue authorities.

Urban Housing : Bhagyamandira Scheme:-

To overcome the deficiencies experienced in the implementation of the existing housing schemes in Urban areas and eliminate the houselessness by the turn of this century, a New Housing Strategy for the economically weaker section is evolved. The existing scheme of the EWS Housing implemented under the name of Bhagyamandira has a unit cost of Rs.8000/- per house with a subsidy of Rs.1000 is felt grossly inadequate. Therefore the unit cost from Rs.8,000 has been enhanced to Rs.16000 per house, Hence from the 1991-92 the Bhagyamandira housing scheme is discontinued and wherever the works have not started the revised unit cost will be adopted and wherever the work is partially completed the old unit cost will be followed.

1) Distribution of House sites in Urban Areas:-

The scheme of distribution of house sites in Urban areas were implemented upto 1988-89 by the various CMCs and TMCs. The development cost of the sites were borne by the concerned Municipalities in addition to the subsidy provided by the Government.

With meagre resources and increasing establishment charges, the Municipalities were not in a position to bear this burden. It is now therefore,

proposed that the Government will bear the entire initial cost of acquisition and development. Hence the sites are proposed to be allotted to EWS category of beneficiaries at 50% of the cost and the remaining 50% is to be recovered from beneficiaries in one lumpsum at the time of allotment by the Municipal bodies and credited to State Government. The dimensions of each EWS house site is proposed to be 20'x30' (600 Sq.ft) in Corporation areas and 25'x35' (875 Sq.ft) in City Municipal and Town Municipal areas. The new Housing Strategy for the Economically weaker sections is formulated to acquire, develop and distribute sites during 1991-92. It is proposed to acquire 1000 acres of land, develop and distribute sites at a cost of Rs.10 crores. The entire cost of acquisition of land and development of sites will be borne initially by Government. Wherever Government land/Municipal land or excess vacant land acquired under Urban Land Ceiling Act or in notified slums is available, it will be utilised for this purpose and acquisition will be resorted to wherever such land is not available. It is proposed for the formation and distribution of 50,000 sites.

2) Construction of 30,000 EWS Houses in Urban Areas outside Bangalore City:-

The scheme of Bhagyamandira which has a unit cost of Rs.8000 per house with a subsidy of Rs.1000. was felt grossly inadequate. Therefore it was proposed to enhance the unit cost from Rs.8,000 to Rs.16,000 per house. This will involve a loan component of Rs.14,000 from HUDCO payable over 22 years and a subsidy of Rs.2,000 per house for all the beneficiaries. It is proposed to extend this benefit to 30,000 families to whom sites are to be allotted under distribution of house sites scheme.

The subsidy of Rs.2000 per house is in addition to the subsidy of 50% on the cost of the sites to be allotted. This scheme^{is} proposed to be extended to all the urban areas in the State except Bangalore City and is to be linked to the distribution of house sites scheme. The poverty line for purposes of extending benefit under this New Housing Strategy is enhanced to Rs.8,400/- per annum per family. The design of the EWS houses shall be modified to contain one additional room to the existing type design and the prefabricated toilet facility in these units. The total amount provided is Rs.6.00 crores.

While selecting beneficiaries for distribution of house sites it will be ensured that 18% of the beneficiaries belong to SCs/STs and 10% of the houses reserved for persons belonging to nomadic and semi nomadic tribes subject to their availability. Preference will also be given to the couples either of whom has undergone sterilisation after the birth of one or two children.

3) Construction of 30,000 LIG-II house in BangaloreCity:

It is proposed to construct 30,000 LIG-II houses in the slum areas as rehabilitation scheme for slum dwellers by the KHB. The unit cost of such a house is proposed at Rs.33,000 covering the cost of internal and external services including land of which Rs.28,000 is to be availed as loan from HUDCO at 9% interest payable over 15 years and Rs.5,000 is to be met by KHB as gross subsidy. The total subsidy earmarked is of the order of Rs.15.00 crores.

VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-1997:

The National Housing Policy has the objective of eradicating houselessness by the turn of this century. This seems to be a very serious matter. Exorbitant land values and lack of suitable low cost technology are the main constraints. Every effort will be made to ensure that optimum utilisation of the land and capital available will be made to increase the housing supply during VIII plan than what has been done in the previous plan period.

The main objective of the housing programme during VIII Plan would be to provide sufficient units for Economically Weaker Sections in both Rural and Urban areas. This would mean housing units with reasonable dimensions and price economically to provide housing finance to the economically weaker section at a lower rate of interest involving subsidies. In other words the scheme of subsidising the housing programme will continue on a larger scale in the VIII Plan.

The National Commission on Urbanisation recognises four factors essential for achieving a substantial increase in the supply of housing. They are land, finance, building materials and simplification of building regulations.

Hence the emphasis during the VIII plan will be for making available developed land at reasonable rates with optimum use of available land, developing and strengthening the institutional system for providing housing finance and promoting research in development of low cost housing and standardising building materials, improving the designs and upgrading construction skills, encouraging group housing and co-operative housing activities and modifying relevant laws and regulations.

The State Government have taken up various housing programmes. The schemewise details are as given below:

1) Distribution of Houses Sites in Rural areas under "Ashraya" Scheme:-

The Scheme of distribution of house sites to landless labourers in rural areas was amalgamated with New Housing Scheme called "Ashraya" from the year 1991-92. The scheme envisages distribution of house sites in rural areas whose annual income is limited to Rs.8,400/-

For the VIII Plan an amount of Rs.19.50 Crores is proposed and an amount of Rs.5.30 Crores is proposed for the annual plan 1992-93. With the available funds, at subsidy of Rs.750 per site, it is proposed to distribute about 70,666 sites during 1992-93 and about 2,60,000 sites during the VIII Plan. While selecting the beneficiaries for distribution of sites it will be ensured that 18% of the beneficiaries belong to SC/ST categories and 10% of the beneficiaries belong to nomadic and semi nomadic category.

2) Construction of Houses in Rural areas - "Ashraya"

The programme of construction of houses to the weaker sections of the Society was merged under ^{the} New Housing Scheme "Ashraya" with a revised annual income of Rs.8,400/--.

An amount of Rs.130 crores is provided for the VIII plan and an allocation of Rs.35.21 crores is earmarked for the Annual Plan 1992-93. The unit cost of the scheme is Rs.15,000 with a subsidy of Rs.5,000 and a loan component of Rs.10,000. The loan component comes from HUDCO and other Financial Institutions.

The responsibility of construction of houses rests with the Karnataka Housing Board. The Deputy Commissioner of the districts will be the co-ordinating agency at the District level, KHB will act as an agency on behalf of Government to raise loans from Financial Institutions with Government Guarantee and utilise the amount for the implementation of the programme. It is proposed to construct 2,60,000 houses during VIII Plan and about 70,600 houses during 1992-93.

Urban Housing - Ashraya:

1) Distribution of House Sites in Urban Areas:

As against the criteria of Rs.4,800 P.A. as the income limit for distribution of sites to the economically weaker sections in urban areas, the criteria in the urban areas is now refixed at Rs.8,400 per annum.

The new Housing Strategy for the EWS is formulated to acquire land and distribute the sites. The sital dimensions to be distributed will be 20'x30' (600 Sq.ft) in corporation areas and 25'x35' (875 Sq.ft) in city and Town Municipal areas. The entire cost of acquisition and development of sites will be borne initially by the Government.

An amount of Rs.10.00 crores has been provided for VIII Plan and Rs.4.00 crores for Annual Plan. It is proposed to distribute 30,000 sites during VIII Plan and 12,000 during annual plan 1992-93.

Construction of EWS Houses outside Bangalore City:-

The construction of EWS Houses outside Bangalore city under Ashraya programme involves an unit cost of Rs.16,000 of which Rs.2,000 is subsidy and Rs.14,000 is loan from HUDCO/Financial Institutions. An amount

of Rs.6.00 crores has been provided for the VIII Plan and Rs.2.40 crores for the annual plan 1992-93. Keeping Rs.2,000 as subsidy it is proposed to construct 30,000 houses during VIII Plan and 12,000 houses during 1992-93.

Construction of 30,000 LIG-II Houses in Bangalore City under Ashraya:-

The unit cost of LIG-II houses in Bangalore City is Rs.33,000 of which Rs.5,000 is subsidy and Rs.28,000 is loan to be drawn from HUDCO. An amount of Rs.30.00 crores is provided for VIII Plan and an amount of Rs.9.00 crores for 1992-93. Keeping Rs.5,000 as subsidy it is proposed to construct 6,000 houses during VIII Plan and about 18,000 houses during annual plan 1992-93.

The details of schemes to be taken up under Housing Sector during the VIII Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plan 1992-93 are given separately for Rural and Urban Housing as follows:-

(Rs.in crores)

1. Scheme.	VIII Plan outlay.	Annual plan 1992-93.
I. Rural Housing:-		
1. Distribution of houses sites in the Rural areas.	19.50	5.30
2. Ashraya-construction of EWS houses.	130.00	35.21
3. Ashraya loan repayment and interest to HUDCO	121.10	12.25
4. Repayment of loan and interest to HUDCO/Banks for houses sanctioned upto 1989-90.	58.60	14.34
5. Service charges to Karnataka Housing Board.	7.50	1.50
Total	336.70	68.60

(Rs.in crores)

 Sl. NO. VIII. Plan Annual plan outlay. 1992-93

URBAN HOUSING:-

1. LIG/MIG and Rental housing Scheme.	5.70	1.30
2. Scheme for construction of quarters for Govt.servants at Kaval-byrasandra.	6.10	4.30
3. Repayment of loan and interest to HUDCO under Bhagyamandira Houses sanctioned upto 1988-89 and 1989-90.	2.00	1.00
4. Acquisition and development of land and formation of sites.	10.00	4.00
5. Ashraya - construction of EWS houses outside B'lore.	6.00	2.40
6. Ashraya - repayment of loan and interest to HUDCO towards EWS houses outside Bangalore.	27.00	1.20
7. Ashraya-Construction of LIG-II houses for slum dwellers in Bangalore City.	30.00	9.00
8. Ashraya - repayment of loan and interest to HUDCO towards LIG-II houses for slum dwellers.	65.00	4.80
Total	151.80	28.00

XVI-F-16

The physical targets for VIII Plan and Annual Plan 1992-93 are as follows:-

Programme.	Unit.	TARGETS	
		VIII Plan	1992-93
ASHRAYA SCHEME & distribution of sites.			
Rural.	NO.	2,60,000	70,600
Urban(Other than Bangalore City)	NO	30,000	12,000
Bangalore City.	NO	30,000	12,000
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>720,000</u>	<u>94,600</u>

ASHRAYA SCHEME AND construction of EWS houses.

Rural.	NO	2,60,000	70,450
Urban(Other than Bangalore city)	NO	30,000	12,000
Bangalore City. (LIG-II Houses)	NO	60,000	18,000
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>350,000</u>	<u>100,450</u>

Special component plan and tribal sub-plan.

Under the Ashraya Scheme of distribution of house sites and construction of houses both in rural and urban areas including Bangalore City, 18% will be reserved for SCs and STs and 10% for the persons belonging to nomadic and semi nomadic tribes subject to their availability. The physical and financial targets for the VIII Plan and 1992-93 plan are as follows:

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION

(Rs. in crores)

	VIII Plan.	1992-93 Plan
<u>S.C.P.</u>		
Total outlay.	573.30	114.10
Of which S.C.P.	131.62	24.54
Of which T.S.P.	7.71	1.13
Percentage flow to SCP and TSP	24.30	22.50

PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR SCP AND TSP.

	S.C.P.		T.S.P. (*)	
	VIII Plan.	92-93	VIII Plan.	92-93

ASHRAYA:-

a) Construction assistance.				
Rural.	46,800	12,675	7,500	1,000
Urban.	10,800	3,240	7,500	1,000
b) Distribution of house sites.				
Rural.	46,800	12,675	7,000	1,000
Urban.	46,000	12,675	7,500	1,000
c) Low income group houses for economically weaker sections under Karnataka Housing Board.	117	23		

(*) The targets are fixed subject to availability of beneficiaries.

POLICE HOUSING:-

The total strength of the Police Force in Karnataka as on 1-1-1991 is 47,820. Though it is ideal to provide 100% accommodation to the Officers and men working in the Police Department, it would be more realistic^{to} aim at 75% level of satisfaction in providing housing to the members of the Police Force and in particular to the Constabulary, during the next 10 years.

The Police Housing Corporation came into existence in May 1985. This Corporation is a company fully owned by the Government with an authorised capital of Rs.10.00 crores. The Corporation was started with the main object of undertaking construction of Police buildings, both residential and non-residential, including construction of buildings of the Prisons, Home Guards and Fire Force Departments.

Construction of residential accommodation is taken up after securing loans from financial institutions like the H.D.F.C., Can Fin-Homes and the U.T.I. Government stands guarantee to secure these loans and provides for repayment of loans. The Corporation works on "No profit and no loss" principle. Construction of non-residential buildings are taken up by the Corporation from funds made available by the State Government.

4. The total number of buildings constructed ever since the Corporation came into existence is furnished below:

XVI-F-19

1985-86	-	Nil
1986-87	-	NIL
1987-88	-	204
1988-89	-	264
1989-90	-	240
1990 -91	-	96
1991-92 (31-10-91)	-	312

Total	-	1116

During the year 1991-92, 184 quarters are taken up for construction and as on 31-10-1991, 1116 quarters have been constructed, since inception of the Corporation.

Similarly 20 non-residential buildings costing Rs.1.66 Crores have been constructed upto 31-10-1991.

During VIII Plan period it is proposed to complete 1625 quarters and during 1992-93, 400 quarters are proposed to be completed. The allocation proposed for the corporation during VIII Plan and 1992-93 Annual Plan is Rs.2,500 lakhs and Rs.600 lakhs respectively.

JAIL BUILDINGS:+

During the VII Plan period from 1985-86 to 1989-90 construction of Jail Buildings and staff quarters have been taken up in a phased manner. The plan outlay for the VII Plan was Rs.450 lakhs.

During VII Plan 13 items of work in different jails and construction of staff quarters at 9 places were scheduled. Out of which the following works have been completed.

JAIL BUILDINGS:-

1. Sub Jail, Aurad.
2. Hostel building at P.T.I.Mysore.
3. Strengthening the main wall at Central Prison, Gulbarga.
4. Sericulture Rearing building at open air jail, Koramangala.
5. Reception room at O.A.J.,Koramangala.
6. Digging of Borewell at O.A.J.,Koramangala.

STAFF QUARTERS:-

1. Sub Jail, Aurad.
2. District Sub jail, Chitradurga.
3. Sub Jail, Chamarajanagar.
4. Central Prison, Bijapur.
5. Sub Jail, Tarikere.

During the year 1990-91 only ongoing works have been taken up such as (1) construction of New Central Prison at Parappana Agrahara, Bangalore, (2) office of the Inspector General of Prisons, Bangalore, (3) District Sub-Jail building at Chikkamagalur, (4) Sub Jail building at K.R.Nagar, (5) Hadagali, (6) Aland, (7) Nanjungud, (8) Narasimharajapura, (9) Compound wall with barbed wire fencing, around the garden and other works at O.A.J.Koramangala, (10) Compound wall around Jail and Garden at District Prison, Shimoga, (11) Bidar (12) Karwar, (13) B.S.Dharwar, (14) Mangalore, (15) Mandya, construction of staff quarters at (1) O.A.J.Koramangala, (2) New C.P.at Parappana Agrahara, Bangalore, (3) D.H.S.Jail, Chitradurga, (4) Chamarajanagar, (5) K.R.Nagar, (6) D.S.J.Chikkamagalur, (7) Special Sub-Jail, Davanagere (8) District Sub-Jail, Mandya.

During the year 1990-91 the construction of compound wall around Jail and Garden at Open Air Jail, Koramangala and at Borstal school, Dharwar and construction of staff quarters at District sub-jail, Chikmalaglur and at Open Air Jail, Koramangala have been completed.

During the year 1991-92 it is programmed to continue all the ongoing schemes shown below:

JAIL BUILDINGS:-

1. Construction of the office of the Inspector General of Prisons.
2. Construction of new C.P. at Parappana Agrahara, Bangalore.
3. Construction of new Sub-Jail at Chikkamagalur.
4. Construction of Sub Jail at Hadagali.
5. Construction of sub-jail at Nanjungud.
6. Construction of sub-Jail at Aland.
7. Construction of Sub Jail at N.R. Pura.
8. Construction of compound wall around Jail and Garden at Karwar.
9. -do- at Mandya.
10. -do- at Mangalore.

STAFF QUARTERS:-

1. Construction of staff quarters at Parappana Agrahara, Bangalore (South)
2. Construction of staff quarters at Sub-Jail, K.R. Nagar.
3. Construction of staff quarters at District Sub Jail, Mandya.
4. Construction of staff quarters at Special Sub Jail, Davanagere.

It is proposed to complete the construction of Inspector General of Prisons office at Bangalore Construction of compound wall at Karwar, Mandya and Mangalore and construction of staff quarters at New Central Prison, Bangalore and staff quarters at District sub-jail, Mandya.

During the VIII Plan 1992-97 it is proposed to complete all the ongoing schemes.

An outlay of 640.00 lakhs is proposed during VIII Plan and Rs.120 lakhs is proposed during Annual Plan 1992-93.

XVI-F-22.

During the year 1992-93 it is proposed to continue all the ongoing scheme and proposed to complete the Sub-Jail buildings at Hadagali and Chikkamagalur and construction of staff quarters at Special Sub-Jail, Davangere.

House Building advances to Government servants:-

Since the plan allocation made for providing advances to Government ^{servants for} constructing houses is inadequate, institutional finances from H.D.F.C. is being obtained. In order to lessen the burden on the part of the Government servants, Government is giving subsidy on the interest payable to the Corporation. During 1992-93 an amount of Rs.360.00 lakhs was provided as a subsidy. During VIII Plan an amount of Rs.3000 lakhs and during 1992-93 an amount of Rs.700 lakhs is proposed.

XVI-G- URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The continuing pace of urbanisation in Karnataka calls for comprehensive urbanisation policy to promote 'Planned Urbanisation' and 'Regulated Urban Growth' with clearly stated objectives. The objectives of urbanisation policy are:

- a) to evolve a desired pattern of balanced regional development and create effective linkages between urban and rural areas;
- b) to distribute the urban population proportionately among various classes of towns and regions;
- c) to contain the rate of growth of metropolitan and other large cities by dispersing the economic activities;
- d) to provide at least minimum level of services for providing life of good quality to people in both urban and rural areas.

In Karnataka, urbanisation has been rapid, especially during the past four decades. The total population has increased from 13 millions in 1901 to 37 millions in 1981, an increase of 183.75 percent (The results of 1991 population Census have not yet been released), where as the urban population grew from 1.6 million to 10.7 million, an increase of 553.16 percent during the same period. With the share of urban population in the total population at 28.91 percent, Karnataka ranks fourth in the country in the degree of urbanisation. The growth of urban population in Karnataka between 1901 and 1981 are presented in the following table :

XVI-G-2

Year	Total population (in lakhs)	Urban population (in lakhs)	%age of urban population to total population	% age growth of urban population
1901	130.54	16.40	12.56	-
1911	135.25	15.64	11.56	4.64
1921	133.77	18.41	13.56	17.71
1931	146.33	22.39	15.30	21.65
1941	162.55	27.53	16.94	22.99
1951	194.01	44.53	22.95	61.71
1961	235.87	52.66	22.33	18.26
1971	293.00	71.22	24.31	35.23
1981	370.43	107.11	28.91	50.39
1991	448.17 (Provisional)	NA	NA	NA

Karnataka is having 250 towns (as per 1981 Census) of which 17 are class I cities. There are six cities other than Bangalore having more than 2 lakh population. These are Hubli-Dharwar, Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Bellary.

The National Commission on Urbanisation has identified Mysore, Hubli-Dharwar and Mangalore as the National Priority cities and Belgaum and Gulbarga as state priority cities. These cities have to be developed to perform the role of alternate growth centres to Bangalore.

The Development authorities have been constituted for these cities. Priority has to be given for meeting the housing shortages and to provide necessary infrastructure to this area so as to attract the population to it which otherwise would have moved to Bangalore.

The most important and effective measure for dispersal of urban population and to counteract the primacy of Bangalore city is to develop other 'urban centres' to attract the migrant population seeking employment in urban areas and to deflect the share of population from the metropolitan city of Bangalore.

The Development Plan for Bangalore Metropolitan Area was prepared by the Bangalore Metropolitan Planning Board and it has recommended for the gradual development of self contained industrial towns at a distance of 16-24 Kms from Bangalore. These towns are Chandapur, Chikkabanavar, Hoskote, Kengeri and Yelahanka, the concept being that these towns would absorb and provide employment for a sizeable proportion of the people who otherwise would drift into the Bangalore city area and add to the congestion already there.

In this process, Kengeri has failed to function as self contained township due to lack of infrastructural facilities. Even Yelahanka was developed as an industrial city with the location of Wheel & Axle Plant, Escorts factory and other industrial establishments. But this could not also become a separate town as it was merged with Bangalore City. With this experience, it is imperative that other towns also can not be independent towns as they are located within the 'Shadow Zone' or in the gravitational sphere of this city. Hence, the alternative now proposed is to develop satellite towns which are located beyond the green belt around a distance of about 30 Kms from this city but within the Bangalore Metropolitan Region and Ring towns situated at a distance of 50-60 Kms.

The Satellite Towns proposed for development are:

Chandapur, Hoskote, Anekal, Nelamangala, Devanahalli, Sarjapur, Magadi, Bidadi and Doddaballapur, While the 'Ring Towns' proposed are Chikkaballapur, Gouribidanur, Tumkur, Kunigal, Channapatna, Ramanagara, Kanakapura, Kolar and K.G.F.

In addition to the development of 'Satellite Towns' and 'Ring Towns' the other measures proposed to be taken are:

- 1) Formation of Ring Roads,
- 2) Provision of protected Water Supply and Sewerage,
- 3) Encouraging the Co-operative and private house builders,
- 4) Devolution of higher allocation to the municipal bodies,
- 5) Imparting technical training to Municipal staff
- 6) Revision of property tax in order to mobilise resources
- 7) Provision of Rs. 25 lakhs for Research and Development
- 8) Creation of Urban Development Bank to finance infrastructural development,
- 9) Simplifying the procedure of land acquisition in urban areas; and
- 10) To continue the scheme of IDSMT with an emphasis on limiting the total number of towns to be covered with higher outlays rather than thinly spreading outlays on large number of towns.

The provision of protected water supply and underground sewerage system for the urban areas are far from satisfactory. The main reason for this is the lack of resources for taking up capital works. It is necessary to mobilise resources for such capital intensive projects. The local authorities are in a position only to collect the water rates which are not sufficient even for the maintenance of the water supply and drainage system.

In order to augment resources for the above purpose the following measures are suggested:

1. Whenever the Urban Development Authorities or the Municipalities or the local authorities allot sites to the public, in addition to the nominal site value, 10% of the rate should be collected by way of capital surcharge for water supply schemes.
2. Whenever land is allotted to co-operative societies, private developers, in addition to the cost of the land these agencies should also pay towards the offsite water supply and drainage facilities at a pro-rate basis. These rates could be determined depending upon the size of the city/town;
3. Whenever layouts or development plans are approved in favour of societies or private developers, they should also pay tax towards the offsite water supply and drainage facilities as per the actual cost or on pro-rate basis. The charges so collected by the concerned agencies should be deposited with the Water Supply and Drainage Boards for augmenting the resources to meet the capital cost.

In the entire process of Urban development programme, the active involvement of and co-ordination between various other agencies like Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority, Bangalore Development Authority, Karnataka Housing Board, Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board, Karnataka Slum Clearance Board, Karnataka Urban Water Supply & Drainage Board etc., are of utmost importance

Local bodies should be strengthened by devolution of resources from the State. Municipalities are weak on the technical personnel side. Most of them do not have town Planners & Specialists/Engineers who can plan and manage the basic services. In most of the Municipalities, technical staff is on deputation from the State Government. The training of Staff in local bodies is totally neglected and steps should be taken to upgrade the technical skills/capabilities of these officers so

that they could perform their tasks in an efficient manner. It is therefore proposed to prepare a suitable scheme for training the staff of both the technical and administrative wings of the Municipalities/Corporations.

Property tax is a major source of revenue in Corporations/Municipalities. Periodical revision of tax is not resorted to since it is not a popular measure. While the basic rates of the house tax were generally too high, the rateable value assessed was usually too low. This needed to be rectified. Property tax should be revised periodically to strengthen the financial fabric of local bodies.

The unabated and uncontrolled growth of population in a few metropolitan cities is posing a lot of problems in the creation of infrastructural activities. On the line of NABARD, an institutional facility like Urban Development Bank at the State level, may be started to finance infrastructural development excluding the housing activity.

The process of acquisition of land in Urban areas for public purposes needs to be speeded up to avoid escalation in payment of compensation. It is worthwhile to devise and institute suitable incentive schemes in this behalf, in order to encourage the land owners to voluntarily surrender their lands to meet the requirement of urbanisation.

The scheme of Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns will have to be continued with an emphasis on limiting the total number of towns to be covered with higher outlays rather than taking up too many towns with no tangible impact.

Organisationally, the town Planning functions are exercised by Town Planning Department, implementation of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns by the Department of Municipal Administration and Improvement of slums by Karnataka Slum Clearance Board. The implementation of the Urban land (ceiling and Regulation) Act is also an important regulatory measure taken

up for effective control of the extent of urban land.

TOWN PLANNING

The Primary function of the Department of Town Planning is the preparation of physical plans to achieve the organised and co-ordinated development of towns at regional, urban and rural levels.

VII Five Year Plan approach:

Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act is extended to 26 Urban areas in the State. As a matter of policy, all cities and Class II Towns having a population of more than 50,000, all district headquarters and rapidly growing industrial towns like Dandeli, Wadi-Shahabad are covered by this Act. For Bangalore metropolitan area, Bangalore Development Authority has been performing the functions under Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act. During 1988, Government have constituted the Urban Development Authorities combining the development functions and planning functions in one single authority for 20 Urban areas and Planning Authorities are functioning for five urban areas.

Strategy for the VIII Five Year Plan:

The National Commission on Urbanisation is of the view that a programme of explicit "State" intervention is necessary to direct and modify the course of urbanisation in future. The broad Guidelines could be a mix of positive development and preventive control. A large number of medium and small towns will have to be given the necessary impetus by way of investment in infrastructure, so that they develop in a desirable manner. In this context, the planned development of small and medium towns has to receive priority. The Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act has been extended to cities and bigger towns and Medium towns which are having a population of about 40,000 are also proposed

to be brought under the purview of this Act.

Financial Achievements:

The total allocation for VII Five Year Plan was Rs.143.19 lakhs. Actual budget provision was Rs.138.33 lakhs. The total expenditure up to the end of VII Five Year Plan was Rs.135.32 lakhs.

All on going plan schemes of the Department are converted as Non-Plan Schemes from the year 1991-92.

New Schemes to be started during VIII Five Year Plan:

(i) As stated earlier, the medium towns in the state having a population of 40,000 (as per the population census of 1991) are to be brought under the purview of Karnataka Town & Country Planning Act. There are 10 class II towns and 12 Class III Towns having a population of 40,000 and above where the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act is not applicable. It is proposed to declare local planning areas and constitute Planning Authorities for these Towns. There is an allocation of Rs.35 lakhs in the Annual Plan for 1991-92 for extending Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act for 13 towns. An outlay of Rs.187.00 lakhs has been proposed for VIII Plan period (1992-97) for this purpose:

(ii) The Department has procured sites for construction of branch office buildings at Bellary, Chickmagalur, Kolar, Mandya and Mysore. An amount of Rs.63.00 lakhs is proposed for VIII Plan period (1992-97) for construction of office buildings at these places as also in other places where the department may get sites in the coming years.

BANGALORE METROPOLITAN REGION DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

The Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority has been constituted by Government of Karnataka vide Government Order No.HUD 16 BMR 87 dated 19.12.87 as per the provisions contained vide

Section 3(1) of the BMRDA Act 1985, this organisation has started functioning since 21.12.1987.

The BMRDA is an apex co-ordinating body to co-ordinate the activities of the Bangalore Development Authority, Bangalore Mahanagara Palike, Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Board, Karnataka Slum Clearance Board, Karnataka Electricity Board, Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board, Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation and such other bodies as are connected with the developmental activities in the Bangalore Metropolitan Region. One of the main objectives of this authority is planning, co-ordination and supervision of the proper and orderly development of the Bangalore Metropolitan Region. The other important objective as per Section 9 (ii) of the Act, is to prepare a structure plan for the development of the Bangalore Metropolitan Region.

The jurisdiction of the Bangalore Metropolitan Region extends to the whole of Bangalore districts (both urban and rural) and Malur taluk of Kolar district. The total area is about 8721 sq.kms. This includes the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration (the area of BDA jurisdiction which is about 1279 sq.kms.) Anekal, Channapatna, Hosakote, Ramenagaram, Doddaballapur, Devanahalli, Kanakapura, Nelamangala, Malur and Vijayapura towns.

The State Government had allocated a sum of Rs.200 lakhs for BMRDA during the VII Plan period to meet the expenditure on the establishment and other maintenance charges. Out of this, a sum of Rs.23 lakhs had been released between 1986-87 to 1988-89. During the year 1989-90 a sum of Rs.25 lakhs was sanctioned by Government of Karnataka and a sum of Rs.5 lakhs was received from Government of India for payment to M/s RITES. A sum of Rs.10 lakhs has been received from BDA towards payment to M/s RITES and further a sum of Rs.One lakh and seventy five thousand only for payment to TRF. A total sum of Rs.28.09 lakhs has been spent. During the year

1990-91, in the annual plan allocation sanctioned by Government, a sum of Rs.22 lakhs is provided.

The BMRDA is a statutory body constituted under the BMRDA Act 1985. Hence, the authority is to be continued through the VIII Five Year Plan period. To meet the expenditure towards, salary of staff and other maintenance and office expenditure and fees towards consultancy etc. a provision of Rs.220 lakhs may be made during the VIII Five Year Plan.

The BMRDA has taken up the following projects during the VII Plan period which shall be continued during the VIII Plan period also for the development of the Bangalore Metropolitan Region.

a) Preparation of the structure plan for BMR:

The structure plan for BMR is to be prepared as per the provisions contained vide Section 9 (ii) of the Act. The structure plan is a written document with maps, policy formulated, strategy and programme for the orderly development of the BMR. The preparation of the structure plan is taken up after conducting certain surveys as needed and the same is proposed to be completed soon.

b) Study on the metropolitan management of the BMR:

This study is entrusted to Times Research Foundation, Calcutta at a cost of Rs.2.25 lakhs. This is to examine the existing legislation, institutional framework covering BDA, BMP, District Administration etc. with a view to identify the overlaps in planning, development and administration functions, regulating powers for efficient management of BMR. The inception report is already received. The final recommendation are expected shortly.

c) Bangalore Urban Transport Project:

The BMRDA has taken up the Bangalore Urban Transport project. This project which is initiated for easing the traffic congestion in Bangalore has been discussed with the world Bank for extending financial assistance.

It has been decided by the authority to obtain an Integrated Urban Transport Project, covering both road and rail transport. The work of preparing the feasibility project reports has been entrusted to M/s RITES (Rail India Technical Economic Services)- a Government of India undertaking, at a total cost of Rs.29.5 lakhs. The phasewise reports with schemes are received from M/s. RITES. The draft final report also is received.

The total cost of the project is expected to be around Rs.310.47 crores. The organisations involved in this project are KSRTC, BMP, BDA, BMRDA, Motor Vehicles Department and Police Department. The project mainly covers the following:

- i) augmentation of the fleet of BTS.
- ii) development of infrastructure for the better utilisation of the fleet of BTS.
- iii) improvement to geometrics and widening of city roads.
- iv) construction of flyovers, pedestrian subways and parking lots.
- v) completion of ring roads.
- vi) signalisation and improvement to junctions
- vii) strengthening the enforcement machinery
- viii) formulation of a Transport Planning Unit for a Traffic Engineering Cell.

It is expected that the project may be taken up for implementation during the VIII Plan period after appraisal by World Bank. As per the decision taken in the meeting held on 12.9.90, under the Chairmanship of ... the ... Commissioner & Secretary to Govt, Housing & Urban Development Department, Bangalore a token outlay of Rs.100 lakhs (Rs.one crore) is made under this project. A sum of Rs.24 lakhs is earmarked for Bangalore Urban Transport Project and formulation of Transport Planning Unit in BMRDA for the year 1991-92. This is out of Rs.49 lakhs allocated to the authority by Planning Department.

Urban Land Ceiling:

The Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act, 1976 is in force in the five urban Agglomerations in the State viz., Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum, Hubli-Dharwad and Mangalore. The ceiling is 1000 Sq. Metres in Bangalore UA, 1500 Sq. metres in Mysore & Hubli-Dharwad UAs and 2000 Sq. metres in Belgaum and Mangalore UAs. The vacant land held by individuals in excess of the ceiling can either be acquired by Government for public purposes or exempted from acquisition for using it in public interest or by the individuals. An amount of Rs.60 lakhs has been earmarked for this programme during the VIII Five year plan while the Budget provision for it for 1992-93 is Rs.15 lakhs.

BANGALORE URBAN ARTS COMMISSION

The Bangalore Urban Arts Commission is a statutory body set up by Government as per Section 51 of the Bangalore Development Authority Act, 1976. The main functions of the Commission are to advise Government on matters of aesthetics connected with Bangalore City. The Commission tenders its advice on its own and also on various matters referred to it by Government in regard to new developments in the city having a bearing on its aesthetics, ecology, skyline and accustomed way of life and setting. Reference of certain matters to the Commission - particularly ^{on} buildings, towers, fly-overs and subways, have been made mandatory as per the chapter on Architectural Control of the Building Bye-laws of the Bangalore City Corporation.

The Commission has already taken up the following additional projects during the 8th Plan period.

1. A project for publishing pamphlets in English and Kannada on the history, character and important features of the city of Bangalore, as a means of enlightening citizens on the need to maintain Bangalore's aesthetic and environmental character, while participating in its growth.

2. Reviewing traffic and parking arrangements at the present airport, and the proposal to establish an International airport at Bangalore in future.
3. Encouraging frequent dialogue to establish a closer link between the Commission and the architects of Bangalore.
4. Recognising the influx of rural population into the urban area, educational seminars for rural migrants in the matter of urban health, cleanliness and civic consciousness are planned to be taken up. This will include distribution of local language pamphlets to construction workers and other rural influxes into Bangalore on health, sanitation, water-use etc. Promoting environment awareness to ensure that development activities integrate environmental considerations as a habit. Publication of environmental information will be one aspect of this.
6. Involving more citizens in environmental issues relating to urban areas through increased publications, meetings and seminars.
7. The commission will take steps to encourage women's groups to understand and participate in urban problem solving.
8. Improved design and development of housing, recreation and allied facilities for weaker sections of society.
9. Improved public transport as a means of improving the living and working conditions of the low-income groups.

SLUM CLEARANCE AND IMPROVEMENT

Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act came into force during 1974 with the following objective:

- i) to take up environmental improvement by providing basic amenities.
- ii) to construct houses for clearance or rehabilitation of slum dwellers with loan assistance from HUDCO.
- iii) to protect the bonafide slum dwellers from eviction by the private land owners.
- iv) to clear unauthorised huts and to prevent coming up of new slums.
- v) to take up socio-economic survey to study the socio-economic conditions of the slum dwellers.

The total slum population in Karnataka is enumerated as 10.50 lakhs (in 1270 slums)

Two Schemes viz., Slum Improvement Scheme, and Slum Clearance Scheme (Constn. of EWS houses) are in operation in the State.

Slum Improvement Scheme:

The Board is providing basic amenities to the slums. Since its inception upto end of March 1990, 750 slums have been improved under this scheme.

Slum Clearance Scheme: (EWS Houses)

Under the Housing programme, construction of EWS houses to the slum dwellers by clearing the huts in the slum areas and rehabilitating them in the available vacant land would be taken up. For this purpose HUDCO loan assistance is also being availed upto 80% of the total estimated cost.

Review of Seventh Plan Progress:

During the VII Five Year Plan period, an outlay of Rs.1300.00 lakhs was earmarked to Karnataka Slum Clearance Board. Out of which 1676.44 lakhs has been released. An expenditure of Rs.1487.39 lakhs (i.e.88%) has been incurred as against the released amount

during the said plan period. During this period, two important programmes of the Board have been implemented they are: (a) Slum improvement Scheme (b) Construction of EWS houses under Clearance scheme.

Under the slum improvement scheme, it was targetted to cover up 3,39,000 slum population in 476 slums with Financial outlay of Rs.848.00 lakhs. The Board was able to cover up 3,10,700 slum population by providing basic amenities and spent an amount of Rs.430.00 lakhs. The short comings under this programme was due to delay in declaration of slums, Stay orders issued by courts on the acquisition of private lands and also delay in getting administrative approval etc.

Under the Slum Clearance Scheme, an ambitious programme was drawn to take up 10500 EWS houses with an estimated cost of Rs.2,100.00 lakhs and to complete 4630 EWS houses. But the Board was able to complete 3522 EWS houses as against the houses tackled during the said plan period. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.500.00 lakhs was earmarked to the Board as a State share and the entire amount was spent. The matching contribution of Rs.216.00 lakhs was released by HUDCO as loan.

The Board could not complete all the tackled houses during the said plan period, mainly due to the delay in getting administrative and technical sanction, non-availability of land, delay in declaration of slums and also untimely supply of steel and cement etc.

Review of the Progress during the Annual Plans of 1990-91 and 1991-92

During the year 1990-91 an outlay of Rs.375.00 lakhs was sanctioned to the schemes of the Board under State Sector and Rs.300.00 lakhs was provided as Seed Capital, Out of which the Board had programmed to improve 80 slums with an estimated cost of Rs.150.00

lakhs to cover up a population of 50,000. As at the end of the year, the Board has improved 57 slums by taking up 89 works covering 50,161 slums population.

Under the Clearance scheme, during the year 1990-91, a massive programme was drawn up to take up 2000 fresh houses with an estimated cost of Rs.500.00 lakhs. In addition to this, incompletd 1008 houses of the previous years have been continued, out of which 1000 houses were targetted to be completed during the said year. As per the target the Board ha completed only 922 houses.

During the year 1991-92 an outlay of Rs.845.00 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government to the Board. Out of which Rs.507.00 lakhs is earmarked under S.C.P. Scheme. The Board has taken up a massive programme as noted below:

Sl. No.	Item	Physical target	(in lakh Rs.)	
			MNP	SCP
1.	Slum improvement (Population)	51 800	272.00	257.00
2.	Clearance scheme (houses programmed 4982, including spill over houses)	1 000	235.00	225.00
3.	Site and Services	750	25.00	25.00
4.	Miscellaneous programme	-	15.00	-
5.	Establishment (0.72 lakhs provided under non-plan)	-	45.00	-
	Sub Total		592.00	507.00
6.	Seed Capital towards loan assistance to slum improvement		253.00	-
	GRAND TOTAL		845.00	507.00

Proposals for Eighth Plan 1992-97:

The Board is intending to continue the two on-going

schemes i.e. (1) slum improvement scheme (2) Clearance scheme (Construction of EWS houses).

(1) Slum Improvement Scheme:

Slum improvement scheme is a necessity for environmental improvement. During the said plan period a draft programme is drawn up to improve about 450 slums and to cover up 3,33,790 slum population at a cost of Rs.1700.00 lakhs as ^{per} per-capita expenditure of Rs.525/-

(2) Clearance Scheme: (Construction of EWS houses)

During the VIII Five Year Plan period a massive programme is drawn up to tackle about 23,980 houses and to complete about 8,900 houses. An outlay of Rs.1800.00 lakhs is proposed in the said plan period (loan amount to the tune of 80% will be drawn from HUDCO and 20% will be met out of State Grant).

Miscellaneous Programme:

This programme is Part and Parcel of on-going schemes coming under Slum improvement scheme. Under the above scheme.

The Board is intended to take up sinking of borewells and effect repairs to the existing borewells to meet the scarcity situation especially during summer season. There is a great demand from slum dwellers to take up such work, as the drinking water facilities provided in the regular programme is inadequate.

Land acquisition has been a serious problem. Though the cost of the land can be added to the construction of the houses and recovered from the beneficiaries initial fund is required for acquisition.

As per the Government Order, the Board has decided to hand over all the improved slums to the concerned CMC/TMC. But some of the CMC's are refusing to take over such slums as the basic amenities provided are inadequate. So it is proposed to complete the balance work during the said plan period.

A sum of Rs. 240.00 lakhs ^{has been} proposed under miscellaneous programme during VIII Plan period.

Sites and Services

The Board has introduced a new programme viz., Sites and Services during the year 1991-92 onwards. Under the scheme, formation of sites will be made by providing infrastructure facilities and the same will be distributed to the houseless slum dwellers.

Training Programme:

It is proposed to give training to voluntary organisations who are actively involved in slum improvement scheme through the agencies like HUDCO, TEKSOK, etc., and also it is felt necessary that the Board technical personnel like Civil Engineers, Statistical Staff, accounts staff are to be trained from the various agencies like HUDCO and other recognised institutions regarding technical matters like low cost housing, Computerisation, Commercial accounts system etc., For these purposes an amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs have been provided in the budget.

Special Programme under "Seed Capital":

During the year 1991-92, a Special Grant of Rs.253.00 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government towards Seed Capital. Under the programme it has been decided by Government to take up the Construction of EWS houses for the slum dwellers. Now, this amount has been diverted for the General Housing Programme for slum dwellers as well as Economically Weaker Section houses as a State Share.

PROPOSAL FOR ANNUAL PLAN, 1992-93

An outlay of Rs.760.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1992-93 under State Sector, Out of which a sum of Rs.510.00 lakhs is proposed for the programmes under S.C.P. during the year.

A sum of Rs.300.00 lakhs is proposed for the slum improvement scheme to cover up the population of 57140 in about 90 slums.

Under the Clearance scheme, a sum of Rs.520.00 lakhs is proposed to take up construction of 4260 houses including spill over houses of the previous years. It is expected to raise Rs.1280.00 lakhs from HUDCO for the completion of the above said houses as a loan component. It is targetted to complete 1400 houses by the end of March 1993.

A sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed to provide borewells and repair works to the borewells already provided and improvements for the existing basic amenities etc., under miscellaneous programme.

Besides this a sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed in the budget under " Site and Services" Scheme including land acquisition charges to form about 1250 sites to the slum dwellers who have not been benefitted from the regular housing scheme.

A sum of Rs.161.70 lakhs is proposed in the budget to meet the establishment and Administration charges under non-plan scheme. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is also proposed in the budget, to give training to voluntary Organisations and Board technical personnel like Civil Engineers, Statistical Staff, Accounts Staff from various agencies like HUDCO and other recognised institutions regarding technical matters like low cost housing, Computerisation, Commercial accounting system etc.,

During the year 1991-92, the Government has launched a new programme viz. "Housing for slum dwellers". Hitherto, the Board was getting an average budget provision of Rs.100.00 lakhs under housing scheme. During the year 1991-92, the Board has programmed for the construction of about 4982 houses with a budget provision of Rs.235.00 lakhs. This meager amount is not sufficient even to start the work to meet the State share. If an additional grant of Rs.300.00 lakhs provided during 92-93 budget the Board will reach the target entrusted to it by the Government i.e. providing "Shelter to all".

Sites and Services:

It is proposed to launch a new programme viz., "Sites and Services" wherein formation of sites will be made by providing infrastructure facilities and the same will be distributed to the houseless slum dwellers. It is intended to extend loan facilities to such beneficiaries as construction assistance through World Bank under slum upgradation scheme in selected Towns/Cities,

Nehru Rozgar Yojana:

Nehru Rozgar Yojana launched by the Government of India during 1989-90 is targetted towards uplifting the persons living below the poverty line (households with an income of Rs.7200 per annum) in urban areas. The scheme is designed mainly to provide employment to the Urban unemployed and under-employed poor and at the same time add to the productive assets in urban areas and help the urban local bodies to improve their services to the local population. The programme also seeks to involve the people's representatives at the grass-root level in the task of alleviating the conditions of urban poor.

The NRY consists of the following schemes with the sharing pattern as noted against each:

- (1) Scheme for setting-up Micro Enterprises and providing training and infrastructure support for urban poor beneficiaries - State 50%, Centre 50%;
- (2) Scheme of wage employment for creation of socially and economically useful public assets in the jurisdictions of urban local bodies - state 20% centre 80%;
- (3) Scheme of employment through housing and shelter upgradation in low-income neighbourhoods mainly for the urban poor and economically weaker sections and training and infrastructural support for promotion of construction skills among beneficiaries - state 20% Centre 80%.

For the above schemes a provision of Rs.19.25 crores is proposed during VIII Plan.

Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by the Directorate of Municipal Administration (through the concerned Municipalities), Karnataka Land Army and the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board. Land acquisition and development of sites and services improvement of existing roads and construction of new link roads, construction of mandis and market yards and shops, construction of industrial sheds and low cost sanitation are some of the programmes taken up under this scheme. The scheme is in operation in the following 23 towns of the State viz., Channapatna, Kanakapura, Magadi, Ramanagaram, Gokak, Hospet, Humnabad, Jamkhandi, Chitradurga, Harihar, Karkala, Ranebennur, Shahapur, Hassan, Holenarasipur, Kushalnagar, Chikkaballapur, Kollegal, Raichur, Sindhur, Sagar, Tumkur and Sirsi. The sharing pattern of the cost of the scheme between the State Government and the centre is in the ratio of 50:50. During VIII Plan an outlay of Rs.10.25 crores is provided for this programme.

URBAN BASIC SERVICE PROJECT

"Urban Basic Services for the Poor" (UBSP).

A new scheme sponsored by Government of India is designed for providing certain basic social amenities (viz., health, educational etc.,) to the Urban poor. The main objectives of the scheme to enable the Urban Poor to have access to certain basic social service and the same should be provided in a convergent manner along with physical amenities available through 'Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums' (EIUS).

The target groups for this programme shall be the Urban Poor residing in low income neighbourhoods and slum dwellers, specially Women/Children and SCs/ STs among them. According to Government of India guidelines, the type of amenities/facilities to be provided in slums has to be decided in consultation with the beneficiaries themselves. The Urban Local bodies and NGOs are also required to be closely associated both in the selection of beneficiaries and implementation of the scheme.

The new programme is based on the principle of convergence, wherever resources are available under other schemes, they are to be converged and pooled with the resources available under this programme with a view to provide an integrated package of physical and social amenities/services to the Urban Poor.

The following activities/programmes will be taken up under UBSP:-

- i) Pre-school activities like Balavadies/ Anganwadies;
- ii) Supplementary nutrition programme;
- iii) Health Checkup and medical care;
- iv) Construction of low cost latrines, smokeless stoves, or any other matters relating to community health;
- v) Non formal education;
- vi) Adult Education;

- vii) Rehabilitation assistance for juvenile delinquents;
- vii) Rehabilitation of Alcoholics/drug addicts;
- ix) Assistance for sports, Cultural Activities and promotion of civic consciousness, etc.,

On-going schemes will be additionally assisted through this programme. A provision of Rs.1.5 crores is proposed during VIII Plan for both On-going and New Projects.

OVERSEAS ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION FUND

Karnataka has 210 tourism centres which are prominent both historically and religiously. To mention few world known historical places are:Hampi, Badami, Ihole, Pattadakal, Srirangapatna, Shravanabelagola etc., Even though, these places are provided with all amenities, some more infrastructure and amenities are to be provided to these places in order to attract more tourists. In view of its heavy investment for the development of infrastructure, a project was prepared and posed for Overseas financial assistance from Japan. The project has been approved in principle by OECF, Japan. The project will be executed mainly by the Department of Tourism. The department of Municipal Administration (which implements the scheme relating to development of cities and towns) has taken up works relating to construction of roads, sanitation, water supply etc in these tourist centres. A provision of Rs.2 crores has been proposed during VIII Plan period for the development of these tourist centres under OECF Fund.

XVI.H - 1 DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Brief write up:

The Department of Information and Publicity plays a vital role in publicising plan programmes and achievement of the Government. It presents to the people the policies and programmes of the Government on the one hand and on the other, it informs the Government about the reaction of the people towards the development programmes and socio-economic legislation. It is using various means of communication such as films, exhibitions, publications, song and drama, video cassettes, talks, seminar and symposia, intensive publicity campaigns and display advertisement and so on.

The following schemes with the financial allocation mentioned against them are proposed to be implemented during Annual Plan 1992-93.

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Financial Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Film Purchase and Production	31.00
2.	Film Archives	4.00
3.	Film Subsidy	50.00
4.	Direction and Administration	20.00
5.	Advertisement & Visual Publicity	25.00
6.	Tours of Journalists	5.00
7.	Rural Press Project	1.00
8.	Teleprinter Services	3.00
9.	Field Publicity through Mobile Units	20.00
10.	Mass Communication at Block level	4.00
11.	Song & Drama Services	6.00
12.	Publications	30.00
13.	Rural Broadcasting & Television	10.00
14.	Special Component Plan	32.00
15.	Tribal Area Sub-plan	2.00
16.	Talk Seminar & Symposia	2.00
17.	Capital contents - Buildings	20.00
Total:		265.00

Film Purchase and Production:

It is proposed to produce 12 newsreels and 5 documentaries on developmental programmes. These films will be distributed among the field publicity units to enable them to arrange film shows particularly in rural areas and for screening them in the theatre.

Film Archives:

It is proposed to purchase 6 film prints and necessary equipment for the use of film archives.

Film Subsidy:

In order to encourage Kannada and Regional language films, by way of continuing the grant of subsidy about 25 films will be given subsidy during the year.

Direction and Administrations

It is proposed to establish 3 publicity units at Doddaballapura, Sedam and Lingasugur during 1992-93 to extend the publicity network at sub-divisional level.

Advertising & Visual Publicity - Exhibitions:

The department as usual participate in all the major exhibitions in the state. Besides tableaux on special occasion like Dasara, Republic Day celebrations at New Delhi and Independence Day parade in Bangalore will be presented. Exhibitions kits depicting various programmes and policies of

the Government are also prepared for the use of field units.

Tours of Journalists:

It is proposed to arrange bus tours and press conferences with a view to give wide publicity on several programmes and welfare schemes implemented by the Government.

Rural Press Project:

At present the department is encouraging a project established by RIND at Sagar in Shimoga District by way of grant-in-aid. It is proposed to setup a similar project in under-developed Hyderabad-Karnataka area during the year.

Teleprinter Services:

It is proposed to introduce fax services connecting district officers with a view to facilitate easy and direct communication for decimating news items quickly during the year.

Field Publicity through Mobile Units:

Department is proposed to purchase about six vehicles for the use of field publicity units during the year.

Mass Communication at Block level:

It is proposed to increase more number of multi media publicity campaigns in all the districts, particularly in a cluster of villages.

Song and Drama Services:

The department is proposed to increase the number of drama programmes and cultural programmes during the year. Besides the Field publicity units are utilising the local artists for publicity purposes by organising Harikatha, Lavanis and Gee Gee padas etc.

Publication:

Booklets, Pamphlets, Posters will be published highlighting the developmental activities of the Government.

Rural Broadcasting and Television:

It is proposed to purchase VCRs, VCPs, Television Sets for the use of field publicity units. Besides, monitors and necessary spare parts will be purchased for use of Televisions.

Special Component Plan:

It is proposed to purchase about 400 Television sets for the use of scheduled caste people. Scheme of imparting training in journalism and film production with a view to enable scheduled caste candidates to seek the self employment will be continued. It is also proposed to produce video cassettes, documentaries on the welfare measures of scheduled caste. As usual educative tours will be arranged for the benefit of poor persons belonging to scheduled castes with a view to expose them to latest developments in and outside the state.

Tribal Area Sub-plan:

It is proposed to produce documentary and video cassettes on the welfare measures taken up for Tribes. It is also to be proposed to be installed Television sets in the Community Hall at Tribal clusters.

Talk, Seminars and Symposia:

It is proposed to increase the number of campaigns during the year.

Capital contents-Buildings:

The ongoing constructions of office buildings at Chickmagalore and Coorg districts, besides taking up the fresh work at Bijapur, Davanagere and Mandya during the year.

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITYEIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-97Write-up:

The main thrust during 8th Plan period basically, is to educate the masses about development activities socio-economic changes designed for the allround development of the state. In a welfare state like Karnataka, Government formulates many programmes with a view point to achieve allround developmental states, uplift the poor section of the society and help the downtrodden to cross the poverty line. The welfare scheme of a Government will become meaningful only when they reach the poor and when the poor people take active interest in the programmes of the Government.

Effective use and adoption of mass communication is vital for the success of all developmental activities. People should be involved in the development process in a big way to have the desired effect in development. People in the rural areas by and large are illiterate and cannot understand the intricacies of various anti-poverty schemes. In this situation, mass media, particularly Audio Visual media such as films, televisions and other mode of electronic gadgets play very useful role to drive home the messages of development.

The major thrust of the department is to spread the messages of progress far and wide and to reach the target group very often. Nevertheless, coverage should be broad based and every effort should be made to reach maximum number of people. It is proposed to develop communication network with video and other Audio Visual Techniques.

Objective and strategy:

The main objective of the department will be to reach more and more villages of the state by opening more Field publicity offices. Besides it is proposed to make extensive use of media of excutions, Films, Publication, Song and Drama programmes, Intensive Publicity Campaigns, Video Cassettes, Tours of Journalists, Seminars and Symposia. Further the department will collaborate with various development departments in projection of ideas required to be propogated amongst the beneficiaries of various development programmes.

In order to achieve the above objective, the following scheme with the financial allocation mentioned against them are proposed to be implemented during 8th Five Year Plan 1992-

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Financial allocation (Rs.in lakhs)
1.	Purchase and production of films	200.00
2.	Film Archives	45.00
3.	Film subsidy	282.00
4.	Direction & Administration	100.00
5.	Advertising & Visual Publicity	120.00
6.	Tours of Journalists	25.00
7.	Rural Press Project	5.00
8.	Teleprinter services	10.00
9.	Field Publicity through mobile units	100.00
10.	Mass communication at Block level	10.00
11.	Song and Services	25.00
12.	Publication	149.00
13.	Rural Broadcasting & Television	45.00
14.	Special Component Plan	168.00
15.	Tribal Area Sub-plan	11.00
16.	Talks, Seminar & Symposia	5.00
17.	Capital contents buildings	100.00
Total :		1400.00

Film Purchase & Production:

Film media is still the most potent mass media because of its tremendous impact on the viewers. At present the department produces 8 to 10 documentaries annually, which are inadequate. The department plan to increase the number of news-reels and documentaries atleast 15 to 20 and screen them regularly not only through theatrical circuits but also through our mobile units. The 20 minute slot reserved in the theatre for State and Central Government screening in each theatre could purposefully utilised for screening documentaries on development and other schemes.

Besides it is also proposed to purchase a latest movie cameras and accessories. It is also proposed to equip the

still-photo processing laboratory in a department and to purchase necessary equipments.

Film Archives:

Some of the outstanding films are produced in the regional languages, are preserved for posterity and for use. The department plan to continue the scheme with sufficient allocation.

Film Subsidy:

With a view to encourage the development of regional films, the department is extending the benefit of subsidy every year about 50 to 60 films produced in Karnataka. This has helped the growth of regional film industry to a great extent. During 8th Five Year Plan period an average of 60 films per annum are expected to be eligible for subsidy at a cost of 3.5 lakhs per film.

Direction & Administration:

There are only 36 publicity units functioning in the state. The sheer vastness of the state makes it impossible to reach all the villages frequently and it takes over 3 to 4 years to reach the villages even once. Most of the people are illetrate and poor. It is necessary to open more field publicity units to obviate this drawback. There is need to open atleast one well equipped field publicity unit in each sub-division. These units can move to the villages frequently

and arrange film shows, video shows, talks and symposia, intensive publicity campaign etc. The main intention of the department is to build up necessary organisational infrastructure so that every village in the state is covered atleast once in a year.

Advertising & Visual Publicity-Production of Exhibition, Models
Charts and Participation in Exhibition:

The department is participating in all the major exhibitions in the state. Besides this the Information Publicity Officers and Sub-divisional Officers are arranging exhibitions every month in the respective districts and sub-divisions. The department presents tableaux at the republic day parade at New Delhi, and Bangalore, Dasara Processions at Mysore and Hampi and Independence day at Bangalore every year. The department has launched mobile exhibition vans. At present there are four such vans in the department at Bangalore, Gulbarga, Mysore and Belgaum Divisions. Through these Mobile Vans the department is propagating Government policies and programmes not only among the rural mass but also urban mass. It is proposed to continue this scheme by adopting modern techniques.

Tours of Journalists:

The District Information and Publicity Officers, and Sub-divisional Officers and Head Quarters Bangalore, arrange Tours of Journalists to the development area with a view to give wider publicity to the welfare schemes and policies of

the Government through the medium of newspapers.

Rural Press Project:

The Rural Press Project will encourage the growth of rural newspaper and periodicals in the State. At present the department is encouraging a project established by Research Institute for Newspaper Development at Sagar in Shimoga District. It is proposed to set up a similar project in under-developed Hyderabad-Karnataka area.

Teleprinter Services:

It is proposed to introduce point to point Teleprinter or fax services connecting district offices with the concerned divisional officers in the state Headquarter to facilitate early and direct communication for disseminating news items.

Field Publicity through Mobile Units:

It is essential to keep field publicity units mobile in order to achieve effective field contact. The old and rickety vehicle need to be replaced. It is proposed to replace 50 vehicles of the department in a plan period.

Mass Communication at Block level:

These campaigns are conducting mainly in rural areas. During the campaigns various development departments are participating. Not only the developmental programmes of the

Government publicised but also the welfare programmes implemented are highlighted during these campaigns.

Song and Drama Services:

The Song and Drama is an effective medium through which messages could be passed on to the rural masses in an attractive way. At present about 200 song and drama programmes on various developmental themes are being staged by the department unit throughout the State. It is proposed to increase the number of such programmes during 8th Five Year Plan.

This unit are utilising the local artistes for publicity purpose by organizing Harikatha, Lavani and Gee Gee padas etc.

Publications:

Print media is a versatile and powerful means of communication. The department plans to bring out more and more publication on development to educate the people on various policies of Government. Similarly the District Officers bring out booklets on various plans of all the departments at district level. It is planned to erect hoardings and make tin plates on development subjects. It is also planned to bring out posters, pamphlets etc. on the welfare schemes of the Government.

Rural Broadcasting and Televisions:

This Electronic medium has greater potential to involve people in the task of building the nation. The prohibiting cost of T.V.set which is beyond the reach of common man is the living factor in this respect. The department propose to overcome this Handicap by using outdoor units fitted with VCRs and enlarged screens etc..The Department has planned to produce a number of Vedio Cassettes and other important aspects which could be exhibited through this in addition to supplying them to Doordarshan.

Department is arranging close circuit television on occasions such as Mysore Dasara, Legislature sessions and on other important occasions. It is also planned to equip the Vedio processing laboratory with an adequate equipment during 8th Five Year Plan period.

Special Component Plan:

The State Government has launched vairous welfare measures for the upliftment of Schedule Castes. Community Television sets are also supplied to scheduled castes localities under this scheme. Scheme of imparting training in journalism and film production with a view to enable schedule caste candidates to seek self-employment could be taken up during plan period. To keep aware of all these welfare measures, the department has planned to erect more number of hoardings at important places through out the state. Besides the Head Office and the District Offices

bringing out booklets on the welfare plans of each district it is proposed to assist the newspaper edited and published by Schedule Caste persons by way of giving advertisement. It is also proposed to produce Video Cassette, Documentaries on the welfare measures of schedule castes. Educative tours will be arranged for the benefit of poor persons belonging to schedule caste with a view to expose them to latest developments in and outside the state.

Tribal Area Sub-plan:

It is proposed to install T.V. sets in the community hall at Tribal clusters. It is also proposed to produce documentaries and Video Cassettes on the welfare measures to Tribes. Study tours will be arranged in and outside the State with a view to acquaint them with the developmental programme at the Government and also to expose them to modern civilization.

Talks, Seminars and Symposia:

Conducting of Talks, Seminars and Symposia on different development subject is an another important activity. Eminent scholars who are experts in the development subjects are invited to express their views before the public. These campaigns are conducted mainly in rural areas.

Capital Contents - Buildings:

Vartha Bhavan Buildings at Chickmagalur and Coorg

Districts are under construction. Construction works are being taken up in Bijapur, Mandya and Davanagere. It is proposed to take up construction of office buildings in ten more districts during 8th Five Year Plan. Besides the building, in which Head Office is housed very old and dilapidated, a portion of building has been certified by the P.W.D. authority as unsafe for running office. It is essential to take up construction of a new building in the existing premises. The cinema theatre Priyadarshini, film archives, video dark room and computer room are to be fully airconditioned. Further it is also proposed to complete ongoing constructions work of the district offices. Rs.1.50 lakhs mandays and 30000 mandays employment are estimated to be generated for 92-97 and 92-93 respectively.

The maintenance of industrial peace, and effective enforcement of various labour enactments ensuring adequate work and safety conditions in factories and boilers, management of employment exchanges and running of industrial training institutes including the implementation of World Bank Aided Programmes of development of industrial training institutes and rehabilitation of bonded labours released are in the aims to which the programmes of this sector are directed.

1 EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

(A) A brief review of the Seventh Plan

The total estimated outlay for the Seventh Plan period for the programmes was Rs. 440.00 lakhs while the actual allocation has been Rs. 685.00 lakhs. The increased outlay has been mainly utilised for the computerisation of Employment Exchanges for rendering better Employment service and for improving the quality of training in ITIs., by way of replacement of old and obsolete equipment. There has also been diversification of trades with the introduction of sophisticated courses like data preparation and computer soft ware, plastic processing operator and Electronics Mechanic. Even though there has been a great demand for admission to ITIs., it has not been possible to start more ITIs., due to paucity of funds. Similarly ITIs., having no permanent buildings could not be provided with permanent buildings due to shortage

XVI-I.2

of funds. For the same reason some of the ITIs, started at the end of Sixth Plan period could not be fully equipped as per the prescribed standards. The problem of computerisation of Employment Exchanges has been slow. No buildings have been constructed for Employment Exchanges and no new Employment Exchanges have been established.

(B) Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92

The Annual Plan outlay for 1990-91 was Rs. 410.60 lakhs including central share of Rs. 121.60. During this year the World Bank Aided Skill Development Project was taken up for implementation. However, except for continuing the programme of modernising the equipment in ITIs, under the project and establishment of State Project

implementation unit, no other scheme could be taken-up.

The Annual Plan outlay for 1991-92 was Rs. 418.60 lakhs including central share of Rs. 179.60 lakhs. During this year, the on-going schemes of 1990-91 have been continued. Three new Women ITIs, have been started in Nalawathwad, Gadag and Gundulpet. Special Component plan and Tribal sub-plan have been continued. About 800 SC-Candidates have been admitted to ITIs, over and above the sanctioned strength. The total strength under SCP, is about 1500.

(C) EIGHTH PLAN PROPOSAL

The Eighth Plan outlay for this programme is Rs. 1634.00 lakhs. This includes the State Share of Rs. 471.00 lakhs towards the World Bank Aided Skill Development Project. The following are the main thrust areas identified for the EIGHTH Plan period.

- (i) Computerisation of all employment exchanges in the state for rendering better and more efficient service to the employers and job seekers.
- (ii) Construction of buildings for ITIs, and Employment Exchanges.
- (iii) Starting of more ITIs, and diversification of trades to meet the anticipatory demand for skilled manpower in Industries and to help the youth to take up self-employment.
- (iv) Starting of more Town Employment Exchanges.
- (v) Continuation and completion of the World Bank Aided skill development project by 1995.

(D) ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

The outlay for the Annual Plan 1992-93 is Rs. 298.00 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs. 193.00 lakhs is earmarked as the State Share for implementing the World Bank Aided Project Schemes. An amount of Rs. 45.00 lakhs is provided for the special component plan and Rs. 9.00 lakhs for the Tribal sub-plan.

Since the remaining amount is only Rs. 51.00 lakhs, there is not much scope for taking-up new ITIs., and New Employment Exchanges and other new schemes. However token provision has been made for these schemes during 1992-93.

(E) DETAILS OF PROPOSALS FOR EIGHTH PLAN 1992-1997 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

a) GENERAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES:

It is proposed to start three New Employment Exchanges during the Eighth Plan period at a total cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs. The proposed places are Koppal, Yadgir and Doddaballapur. It is also proposed to upgrade the divisional offices at a cost of Rs. 30.00 lakhs for effective implementation of the provision of C.N.V.Act. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs and Rs. 1.00 lakhs respectively are made in the Annual Plan 1992-93 for the above two schemes. An allocation of Rs. 45.00 lakhs and Rs. 2.50 lakhs is provided during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

b) EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE COMPUTERISATION

The on going schemes of computerisation of Employment Exchanges will be continued during the Eighth Plan and it is proposed to cover all the Employment Exchanges in the State at a total cost of Rs. 40.00 lakhs. During 1992-93 3 Employment Exchanges namely D.E.E (General), Bangalore, D.E.E., (Kodagu) and D.E.E., (Chickmagalur) will be taken-up for computerisation at a total cost of Rs.5.00 lakhs.

c) SPECIAL CELL FOR PROMOTION OF EMPLOYMENT OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

This is also an on going scheme for the

benefit of physically handicapped persons. It is proposed to set-up 3 more special cells for this purpose in the Employment Exchanges. The allocation made for 1992-93 is required for continuing the existing cells at D.E.E., Tumkur and D.E.E., Mysore. An allocation of Rs. 10.00 lakhs and Rs. 1.00 lakhs is provided during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

d) PROMOTION OF SELF EMPLOYMENT

The Scheme in progress at D.E.E Tumkur and D.E.E., Gulbarga. It is proposed to set-up one more self-employment unit at D.E.E. Hubli during Eighth Plan. The total outlay proposed for Eighth Plan is Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The existing units at D.E.E., Tumkur which is under plan will be continued during 1992-93 at an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs. The expenditure is mainly towards payment of Salary and Allowance to the staff. 300 unemployed Youths are expected to be assisted to take-up self-employment every year.

e) CONSTRUCTION OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE BUILDINGS

(New Scheme during the 8th Plan)

Most of the Employment Exchanges are housed in rented buildings. Therefore, it is proposed to provide buildings to the Employment Exchanges in a phased manner. Construction of buildings will be taken up for employment exchanges located at Gulbarga, Hubli, Mandya and Chickmagalur during the eighth Plan at a total cost of Rs. 40.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made for 2 buildings during 1992-93. It is expected to generate 48,000 mandays of Employment during the Eighth Plan.

f) DISTRICT RECRUITMENT COMMITTEES

(New Scheme during the 8th plan)

As per the recommendation of Dr. Sarojani Mahishi, Committee and Dr. Venkatesh Committee, it is proposed to establish District Recruitment Committees for selection and appointment of candidates for all group 'C' in the Government Departments. The total requirement will be about Rs. 95.00 lakhs for the purpose. A token provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made in the 8th plan out of the departmental funds.

g) SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

Besides continuing the on-going programme for training 1500 Scheduled Caste candidates per year in I.T.I.s., it is proposed to establish 1 Town Employment Exchange at Chamarajanagar, Mysore District, 1 Self-Employment Cell for SCs., at Bellary and computerisation of Employment Exchange at Raichur as these 3 places have a predominant SC population.

It is also proposed to make the training programme in ITIs., more attractive by enhancing the rate of stipend and offering other incentives like Tool-kits etc., to minimise the drop-out of candidates in the middle of the training. With the starting of New ITIs.,/Trades the number of S.C., Candidates that would be trained is expected to increase from 1500 to 2000 per year by 1996-97. Rs. 245.00 lakhs and Rs. 45.60 lakhs is provided during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

h) TRIBAL AREA SUPPLY

There are 7 Tribal Training Centres each with an in-take capacity of 15 per year. The 7 centres will be continued during 8th plan period. Further, it is proposed to start two more

XVI-I.7

centre one each in Dakshina Kannada and Mysore Districts. The total capacity will be raised to 135 per year. An allocation of Rs. 49.00 lakhs and Rs. 9.60 lakhs is provided during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

1) TRAINING OF CRAFTSMEN AND SUPERVISORS:

An outlay of Rs. 455.00 lakhs for EIGHTH Plan and Rs. 11.50 lakhs for 1992-93 is provided.

(i) New ITIs.,

During VIII Plan it is proposed to start 5 new ITIs., in places like Chamarajanagar, Koppal, Tiptur, Doddaballapur and Udupi at a total of Rs. 300.00 lakhs. An additional seating capacity of about 1000 will be created. However, only a total allocation of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is made for this purpose during 1992-93.

(ii) New Trades in ITIs.,

It is proposed to introduce new trades like PPOT, (Plastic Processing Operator Trade) Computer course, Electronic Mechanic etc., in the ITIs., at a total cost of Rs.50.00 lakhs during VIII Plan creating an additional seating capacity of 320. A token provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is made for 1992-93.

(iii) Procurement of equipment including A.V.Aids for ITIs.,

An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is earmarked for procuring equipment

to make-up the deficiency in ITIs., An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is earmarked during 1992-93 for this purpose.

(iv) On-going Schemes:

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for VIII Plan out of which Rs. 1.50 lakhs is earmarked during 1992-93 for continuing a few plan posts in ITIs., and to pay stipend to the candidates of new trades started under plan.

j) CONSTRUCTION OF ITI BUILDINGS:

The buildings of ITIs., located at Haliyal, Hadkagali, Devarayasamudra, Holenarasipura, Hassan and Malavalli are under various stages of construction. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is needed to complete them during the VIII Plan period. An allocation of Rs. 160.00 lakhs is provided during 1992-97. Construction of 3 new buildings will be started at Karwar, Bidar and Chickmagalur during the plan period with an initial outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is earmarked for the on-going buildings during 1992-93. It is estimated that about 1.92 lakh mandays of Employment are generated during the VIII Plan period out of which 24000 mandays will be in 1992-93.

k) REPLACEMENT OF DEFECTIVE POWER WIRING IN ITIS.,

To ensure safety of trainees and staff working in the ITIs., it is proposed to

replace the old and defective power wiring in the workshop of 10 ITIs., with an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs, during the VIII Plan. No provision is made for 1992-93.

l) EQUIPMENT MODERNISING (CSS)

Old and obsolete equipment in 6 ITIs., will be replaced by new equipment during VIII Plan at a cost of Rs. 245.00 lakhs. The Trades identified for modernising are Turner, Machinest, Tool and Die-Maker, Electrician, etc., An amount of Rs. 94.00 lakhs is earmarked for this purpose during 1992-93.

m) STATE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT (CSS)

The State Project Implementation/unit will be continued during the VIII Plan Period. The expenditure is mainly towards payment of Salary and Allowances of the staff. An allocation of Rs. 9.50 lakhs and 3.27 lakhs are made during 1992-97 and 1992-93 as State share.

n) EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SYSTEM (CSS)

Under this scheme one equipment maintenance workshop and 3 equipment maintenance cell started in the ITIs., during the current year will be continued during the VIII Plan. 40000 mandays of Employment is accepted to be generated in the construction phase. An allocation of Rs. 12.50 lakhs and Rs. 4.45 lakhs is made during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

(o) EXPANSION OF EXISTING ITIS., (CSS)

New Trades introduced at ITIs., Hassan and Gulbarga during 1991-92 will be continued. In addition new trades will be introduced in 5 more ITIs., during the VIII Plan out of which 3 ITIs., will be taken-up for expansion during 1992-93. An additional seating capacity of 320 during VIII Plan out of which 192 will be created during 1992-93. 64,000 mandays of Employment are expected to be generated in the construction phase. An allocation of Rs. 50.00 lakhs and Rs. 30.65 lakhs is made during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

(p) ESTABLISHMENT OF B.T. CENTRE (CSS):

A basic Training Centre will be established in the premises of ITI., Bangalore-22 for the benefit of Apprentices recruited in the trades of chemical and Hotel Catering. The number of beneficiaries will be 200. The Employment generated will be about 40,000 mandays. An allocation of Rs. 23.50 lakhs and Rs. 14.50 lakhs is made during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

(q) ESTABLISHMENT OF R.I. CENTRE: (ESS)

The related instruction centres started at Mysore and Hubli during 1991-92 will be continued for the benefit of Apprentices. The number of beneficiaries will be 1000 per year. The Employment generated will be about 48,000 mandays. An allocation of Rs. 10.00 lakhs

and Rs. 3.50 lakhs is provided as State share during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

(r) EXPANSION OF A.V.T.S., (CSS)

The advanced vocational training system will be established at I.T.I., Hubli during the VIII Plan period. About 300 Industrial Workers will be benefited. The Employment generated will be about 36,000 mandays in the construction phase. An allocation of Rs. 10.50 lakh and Rs. 7.13 lakhs is provided during 92-97 and 1992-93.

(s) ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW ITIS., FOR WOMEN (CSS)

Seven more ITIs., for Women will be started during the VIII Plan period taking the total number of ITIs., under the project to 10. During 1992-93 4 ITIs., will be started and the remaining 3 ITIs., will be started during the rest of the VIII Plan period. The additional seating capacity created will be 650. The Employment generated will be about 5,60,000 mandays. An allocation of Rs. 193.00 lakhs and Rs. 67.50 lakhs is provided during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

(t) INTRODUCTION OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT COURSES:

Short-term courses for the benefit of post-ITI., candidates will be introduced at ITIs., Bangalore, and Mangalore for the benefit of 72 candidates per year. An allocation of Rs. 6.00 lakhs and Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

(u) INTRODUCTION OF NEW TRADES IN EXISTING WOMEN ITIS., (CSS)

A new trade in computer course will be introduced in 4 existing women ITIs during VIII Plan and in 1992-93 two ITI's will be

taken-up for expansion. The seating capacity will be increased by 160 during the VIII Plan and by 80 during 1992-93. The Employment generated will be about 96,000 mandays. An allocation of Rs. 33.50 lakhs and Rs. 13.00 lakhs is provided during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

(v) APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING SCHEME

In order to exploit the full potential available under the Apprenticeship training scheme it is proposed to strengthen the field offices by providing additional staff and vehicle to the Field Offices. It is estimated that 1000 additional Apprentices will be recruited for training during the VIII Plan period out of which 200 will be recruited during 1992-93. An allocation of Rs. 44.00 lakhs and Rs. 4.50 lakhs is provided during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

(w) MOTOR DRIVING TRAINING SCHOOL

In order to provide Self-Employment opportunities to the un-employed Youth, it is proposed to start two more M.D.T. schools one each at Gulbarga and Mysore. 500 candidates will be trained in Driving L.M.V. and 500 more will be trained in Driving Heavy Motor Vehicles during the VIII Plan period. An allocation of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided during 1992-93.

(x) CRASH PROGRAMME FOR SERVICE TECHNICIANS
(C. S. S. 100%)

This is an on-going Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which training is imparted to Post I. T. I. Candidates and Diploma-Holders in the servicing of Consumer Electronic Equipment and thereby improve their employability as well as Scope for Self-Employment. The entire

expenditure is borne by the Government of India. It is proposed to train 400 candidates during the VIII Plan out of which 80 will be trained in 4 I.T.Is., during 1992-93. An allocation of Rs. 8.00 lakhs and Rs. 1.60 lakh is provided during 1992-97 and 1992-93.

2. WORKING AND SAFETY CONDITIONS IN FACTORIES AND BOILERS:

The Department of Factories and Boilers is functioning with two separate wings viz., (1) Factory Wing and (2) Boiler Wing. The main responsibility of the department is to ensure the safe working environment to about 8.00 lakhs workers who are employed in about 8000 registered factories and exposed to various dangerous operations while engaging in manufacturing processes. It also shoulders the responsibility of regular inspections of about 2000 registered boilers as per the specifications prescribed in Indian Boiler Regulation 1950 and to certify the boilers to ensure safe working conditions.

REVIEW OF THE 7TH PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91, 1991-92

During the 7th Plan period a total amount of Rs. 26.00 lakhs was allocated and an amount of Rs. 27.18 lakhs was spent. During the VII Plan 2714 Inspections were made. Nearly 200 medical examinations were conducted.

During 1990-91 a total amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs was allocated, and spent. Physical target of 819 numbers (in terms of inspections and training etc.) was achieved against 850 numbers. Further for annual plan 1991-92 an allocation of Rs. 27.70 lakhs has been made.

VIII PLAN AND 1992-93 PROPOSAL

A tentative allocation of Rs. 350.00 lakhs has been provided for the entire VIII Plan period. For 1992-93 Rs. 40.00 lakhs is allocated considering the present requirements. The main salient features of the new-schemes of VIII Plan (1992-97) and Annual Plan (92-93) are as follows:

- (a) To improve the safety and health in working environment.
- (b) To identify more and more factories covered under Factories Act, 1948 and to extend the benefits of Acts and Rules:
- (c) To create awareness in the minds of both Management and Workers regarding safe working methods in various dangerous occupations inside the factories.
- (d) Collection and Maintenance of various statistics pertaining to factories and Labourers which play an important role in formulating National Plan.
- (e) Identification and codification of hazardous factories and approval of on-site and off-site emergency plan.
- (f) To upgrade the safety standards in Chemical Factories thereby minimise the environmental pollution.
- (g) To develop ^{plans} in respect of industries to augment the attempts in control of environmental pollution.

The following three schemes are proposed for annual plan 1992-93 of the total cost of Rs. 40.00 lakhs against Rs. 350.00 lakhs of sectoral allocation during VIII Plan.

(i) STRENGTHENING AND STREAMLINING OF ENFORCEMENT MACHINERY:

This scheme was formulated in order to strengthen the inspecting staff and other facilities with a view to bring down the number of factories from 500 to 300 per Inspector so as to enable them to increase the coverage of factories for inspection. The total cost of the scheme is worked out to Rs. 27.00 lakhs for 1992-93. It is proposed to create 36 additional posts during the year 1992-93 apart from continuing the existing posts. Total amount of Rs. 235.00 lakhs is earmarked to this scheme during the entire VIII Plan period. If the whole scheme is implemented the physical target of 3600 in terms of inspections will be achieved during 1992-93 so that the percentage of coverage of factories for inspections will be increased.

(ii) STRENGTHENING OF ADMINISTRATION AND DIRECTIONS

Eversince this department is bifurcated from the Department of Labour during 1978, the strength of the head office is not increased. On the contrary the strength is decreased due to abolition of non-plan posts while adjusting the plan posts against non-plan vacant posts during transfer of plan expenditure to non-plan expenditure. In this process about 12 posts are eliminated. Further, there is no proper supervision of work of the various sections in Head Office. Due to increasing

responsibility and expansion of the department the work load of various sections like plans and Licence, Legal, Accounts, Establishment etc., has already been increased labouriously and there is scope for further increase. To tackle this situation and to have proper administration and direction in head office this scheme with 18 posts is proposed at an approximate cost of Rs. 6.00 lakhs for 1992-93. Total amount of Rs. 53.00 lakhs is earmarked to this scheme for the entire VIII Plan period of 1992-97.

(iii) PRESSURE VEHICLE AND PLANTS, SAFETY MONITORING CELL:

In recent years quite number of medium and small scale chemical processing factories are coming up in Karnataka. These factories are using pressure vessels and Plants in their process which involves great risks, thereby there will be potential to cause accidents and also pollute the environment in case of such activities. To eliminate such accidents rules have been framed under Karnataka Factories Rules, 1969 with regard to their periodical examinations and tests. At present these tests and examinations are not being carried out uniformly and effectively. It is intended to take up these examinations and tests ^{by} levying nominal fees for such examinations. By this measure not only the objective of improving the safety standardised in chemical factories will be taken care of but also the environmental pollution, due to leak of chemicals from these factories can also be minimised. 200 examinations are proposed to be conducted in 1992-93. It is proposed to create 18 posts at an approximate cost of Rs. 7.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1992-93 and a provision of Rs. 62.00 lakhs is made during 1992-97 plan.

XVI-1.18

of I.L.O. convention ratified by Government of India and Exhibition of Film shows concerning health safety and welfare are the main activities in the programmes of this sector.

REVIEW OF PROGRESS UNDER THE VII PLAN & ANNUAL PLANS 1990-91 AND 1991-92.

The outlay for the VIII Five Year Plan (1985-90) was Rs.150 lakhs for the entire plan period. As against this, over all expenditure of the department over the five years is Rs.150.67 lakhs.

The enforcement of enactments has been extensive and several new areas have been covered. The number of Inspections conducted and the enforcement of Minimum wages Act has improved considerably. During the 7th Plan period more stress was given to the implementation of this Act. Consequently 7 employments were added to the Schedule of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, thus bringing these employments also under the purview of the Minimum Wages Act. During the same period, initial fixation of Minimum Wages was fixed for 7 Scheduled employments and revision of minimum Wages for another 7 scheduled employments was done.

During the year 1990-91 a sum of Rs.37.00 lakhs was provided towards annual plan which includes committed expenditure of the schemes of the 7th Plan and the entire amount was spent. An outlay of Rs.96.30 lakhs for the year 91-92 has been allotted to implement the schemes.

XVI-I.19

PROPOSALS FOR EIGHTH PLAN AND 1992-93

During the VIII FYP period an amount of Rs.637.00 lakhs is provided out of which Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1992-93. The Scheme wise details are as under -

ON GOING SCHEME UNDER INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Under the Industrial Relations Scheme there are 65 posts under On-going schemes. These posts are very necessary and hence, have to be continued for effective enforcement of Labour enactments and speedy disposal of Industrial disputes arising from service conditions, complaints, petitions, retrenchments, dismissals and work stoppages etc., to ensure prompt settlement of cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act and payment of Gratuity Act and proper enforcement of Minimum Wages for various scheduled employments. Therefore, an outlay of Rs.10.50 lakhs is provided for the On-going schemes during Eighth Plan.

For the year 1992-93 Rs.3.70 lakhs is provided.

DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

CREATION OF 3 HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANTS IN THE HEAD OFFICE

Due to strengthening of the Department at various levels the work in the Head office has been increasing enormously. To have proper supervision in all sections in the Head Office, a Gazetted rank Officer is necessary to help the higher authorities to

take quick decisions. In Head office, there are 3 Sections viz., (i) Industrial Relations - dealing with Industrial disputes Bonus, non-implementation of awards etc., (2) Minimum Wages section dealing with fixation/revision of Minimum Wages to about 60 Employments, Plantation Labour Act, Gratuity Act, Plantation Workers Act, etc., and (3) Publicity & Statistics Section dealing with Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Beedi & Cigar Act, Trade Unions Act and providing necessary statistics and are being work without Gazetted rank officer before being sent to Senior Class-I Officer. So creation of 3 Headquarters Assistants to the Labour Commissioner to look after these three sections is very necessary. During Eighth Plan an amount of Rs.4.57 lakhs is provided.

3. MODERNISATION OF OFFICES

Labour Department being a medium department dealing with important matters like Industrial relation between the management and workers, the industrial peace and harmony in the State, indirectly help the State to achieve growth and development.

The Labour department deals with Industrial disputes, Minimum wages, Trade Unions Act, Workmens' Compensation Act, Beedi and Cigar Act, Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, non-implementation of awards etc. All these matters required immediate statistical information to go ahead in the matter. For each and

XVI-I.21

every instances, the Department has to depend upon the statistician for the needful, which will take much time in dealing the case. Hence, it is felt that it is feasible to computerise all these matters and take advantage at any required time. It is high time to computerise these matters. Hence, computerisation is absolutely necessary at this juncture.

To replace old and broken furniture and to provide good typewriter, xerox machines and other equipments during Eighth Plan Rs.24.84 lakhs is provided.

For the year 1992-93, Rs.2.47 lakhs is provided.

4. STRENGTHENING OF ENFORCEMENT MACHINERY FOR EFFECTIVE ENFORCEMENT OF VARIOUS LABOUR LAWS FOR EXPEDITIOUS DISPOSAL OF DISPUTES - OPENING OF 3 NEW DLC OFFICES.

As the jurisdiction of the Deputy Labour Commissioner is very large, it is proposed to open 3 new DLC Offices at Mysore, Mangalore and Mandya. It is proposed to provide supporting staff to these offices.

For many offices opened during Sixth Five Year Plan Seventh Plan supporting Staff is still to be provided. It is therefore, proposed to create 11 posts at different offices. For this purpose, an

amount of Rs.75.75 lakhs is proposed during Eighth Plan towards staff salaries and other non-recurring expenditure.

For the year, 1992-93 a sum of Rs.22.35 lakhs is provided.

5. STRENGTHENING OF ENFORCEMENT MACHINERY -
OPENING OF 8 NEW ASSISTANT LABOUR
COMMISSIONER OFFICES.

This is a new scheme to open 8 new Assistant Labour Commissioners Offices with supporting staff. It is proposed to create 64 posts. During Eighth Plan, an amount of Rs.109.49 lakhs is provided to meet the expenditure on staff salaries and other non-recurring expenses.

For the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.10.85 lakhs is provided in order to open 3 offices.

6. STRENGTHENING OF ENFORCEMENT MACHINERY -
OPENING 20 NEW LABOUR OFFICES.

This is a new scheme to open 5 Labour offices with supporting staff. It is proposed to create 20 posts. During Eighth Plan, an amount of Rs.110.79 lakhs is provided for meeting staff salaries and other non-recurring expenditure.

A sum of Rs.12.16 lakhs is provided for 1992-93.

7. STRENGTHENING OF ENFORCEMENT MACHINERY -
OPENING OF 10 SENIOR LABOUR INSPECTORS
AND 69 LABOUR INSPECTORS OFFICES.

This is a new scheme to open 10 Senior Labour Inspectors offices and 69 Labour Inspector's offices at the taluk level. It is proposed to create 158 posts. During Eighth Plan a sum of Rs.220.39 lakhs is provided towards staff salaries and other non-recurring expenditure.

For the year 1992-93, an amount of Rs.22.70 lakhs is provided.

8. CREATION OF VIGILANCE SQUAD

To enforce the Labour Laws effectively, it is proposed to create two Departmental Vigilance Squads. For this an amount of Rs.15.34 lakhs is provided during Eighth Plan to meet staff salaries and other non-recurring expenditure.

For the year 1992-93 an amount of ~~Rxxxx.~~ Rs.5.14 lakhs is provided.

9. PROVIDING MOBILE FACILITIES TO PRESIDING
OFFICERS, DEPUTY LABOUR COMMISSIONERS AND
ASSISTANT LABOUR COMMISSIONERS

To provide mobility to the presiding Officers and Officers enforcing labour laws it is proposed to purchase 21 vehicles and to create 21 posts of Drivers during the Eighth Plan. An amount of Rs. 57.38 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

For the year 1992-93, a sum of Rs.20.63 lakhs is provided.

XVI.J. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES

A. INTRODUCTION

In order to improve the Socio Economic condition of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, the Directorate of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes is implementing a wide range of programmes centring around educational advancement, economic development, Health and Housing facilities for these sections. Educational programmes provide a package of incentives and concessions like scholarships, prizes, hostel facilities, books, equipment and travel grants etc., Programmes of Economic Uplift include training schemes for improving the employability of these groups and providing equipment such as sewing machines, as a means of economic rehabilitation. Further, for Scheduled Castes the Special Component Plan is being implemented through wide range of development departments of Government for both economic and social upliftment. Similarly, a Tribal Sub-Plan earmarks Developmental activities of Government for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes.

B. REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE DURING VII PLAN AND ANNUAL
PLANS 1990-91 AND 1991-92

The main objectives of the Seventh Plan was to minimise the dropouts among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribe pupils from the schools, to considerably enhance the quality of education they receive, increase the employability by improving their technical skills to wean them away from their un-remunerative traditional occupations and to provide training to make them more competitive. Further, it will improve the quality of services in the hostels for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. It was also proposed to strengthen and reorganise the administrative machinery in order to make it more effective.

Major programmes for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Seventh Plan consists of increasing hostel facilities providing pre-matric and post-matric incentives to reduce dropouts. The major thrust therefore was on educational schemes. These objectives were also continued during 1990-91 and are being continued in 1991-92.

As against a total Seventh Plan approved outlay of Rs.31.30 crores, the expenditure is of the order of Rs.38.20 crores. In regard to physical aspects of various programmes, the performance is almost commensurate with targets fixed.

XVI.J-2

During the Annual Plan 1990-91, the budgetted outlay of Rs.11.17 crores was estimated to have been spent. Further, during 1991-92, the outlay of Rs.14.55 crores is anticipated to be spent fully. All the physical target fixed is anticipated to be achieved.

C. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PROPOSALS FOR THE VIII PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

Towards improving the literacy rate, the strategy in the VIII Plan would be to step up programmes of providing better hostel facilities, award of more number of merit scholarships, Pre and Post-matric scholarships, prize money etc. In order to check the dropouts in the primary stages, the shift in emphasis would be to start more number of hostels and Ashram Schools in Rural areas. Towards skill development, it is proposed to take up training programmes as new scheme in various Public Undertakings, particularly with a view to help the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe youth to enable them to acquire desired level of skills. It is also proposed assistance to voluntary agencies for construction of hostel buildings.

One of the most important highlights of the VIII Plan Period is the formulation of Special schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Caste which include special schemes launched on the occasion of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar's Centenary Celebration. Towards this, Rs.80.00 crores are earmarked at the rate of Rs.16.00 crores per year during the VIII Plan period. With this allocation, it is expected that there will be no need to provide funds for the special programmes by pooling of SCP funds as resorted to in the year 1990-91 and also being anticipated to be done in 1991-92.

D. DETAILS OF PROPOSALS FOR THE VIII PLAN 1992-97 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

For the VIII Plan 1992-97, a State Plan outlay of Rs.161.00 crores has been proposed consisting of Rs.116.00 crores for State Sector programmes and Rs.45.00 crores for the Zilla Parishad sector Programmes. Similarly for the Annual Plan 1992-93 a State Plan outlay of Rs.30.80 crores has been proposed consisting of Rs.22.55 crores under State Sector and Rs.8.25 crores under Zilla Parishad Sector Programmes. The schemewise details are as under.

A. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

1. Direction and Administration(State Sector):

In addition to the implementation of several welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Department is also entrusted with the work of monitoring and supervision of Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan which are being implemented by various Departments. In view of this, a sum of Rs.95.00 lakhs is proposed for establishment of 47 new taluk offices in the VIII Plan. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs proposed to establish 7 new taluk offices.

2. Nursing-cum-Women Welfare Centres(SC) (State Sector)

It is an on-going scheme to provide teaching aids, (Maps, charts), Play materials to Scheduled Caste Nursing-cum-Women Welfare Centres to teaching the children. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed in the VIII Plan for providing teaching aids in a phased manner to these centres. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed.

3. Supply of Sewing Machines(Zilla Parishad Sector)

This is an on-going scheme under which successful trainees trained in the sixty Tailoring Training Centres will be given one sewing machine free of cost. For this purpose, Rs.95.00 lakhs is proposed to distribute 7000 sewing machines. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.21.00 lakhs proposed.

4. Subsidy to Law,Medical and Other professional Graduates(Z.P.Sector)

Unemployed Scheduled Castes Law Graduates are assisted financially to take up legal profession will get subsidy of Rs.1,000/- to enrol as members of the Bar Council and to purchase reference books. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Plan for the benefit of 1000 graduates. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh proposed.

5. Nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centres(Z.P.Sector)

This is an on-going scheme. An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs is proposed to meet the salary of posts of Women Welfare Organisers during 1992-97. This scheme is useful

in creating school going habits among the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribe children. These posts which were created during the 7th plan will be filled up. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed.

6. Assistance to Karnataka Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe Development Corporation CSS-50% (State Sector)

The Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation established to help the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes enterpreneurs will be assisted with share capital contribution by State Government and Central Government on 50:50 basis. An outlay of Rs.500.00 lakhs as State Share is proposed to attract matching share of Rs.500.00 lakhs from Govt.of India to continue the programme in the VIII Plan. For the year 1992-93, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed to attract matching share of Rs.100.00 lakhs from Government of India.

7. Coaching and Allied Schemes-CSS-50%(State Sector)

This is an on-going Centrally Sponsored Schemes with 50% Central Assistance. The Department is running one training centre for Banking Services, one training centre for General services at Bangalore. Apart from these two centres, three Pre-Examination Training Centres are functioning, one each at Gulbarga, Dharwad and Mysore for General Services to train Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates appearing for competitive examinations. During 1990-91, one more Pre-Examination Training Centre exclusively to train Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe candidates appearing for IAS/IPS examinations was started at Bangalore. State Plan outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs is provided expecting a matching share of Rs.200.00 lakhs from Govt.of India to continue the programmes for VIII Plan. It is also proposed to start one more PETC centre at Kolar during the plan period. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs proposed to attract matching share of Rs.25.00 lakhs from Govt.of India.

8. Vidya Vikas Scheme(State Sector)

The Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe children of I to VII Std. are given free of books and uniforms by the Education Department. An outlay of Rs.80.00 lakhs is proposed for 1992-97. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed.

9. Construction of Hostel Buildings(State Sector)

Construction of Hostel buildings has been entrusted to the Karnataka Land Army Corporation. For the

construction purpose, a sum of Rs.1400.00 lakhs for 1992-97 is proposed for construction of 140 hostel buildings. By this, 42 lakhs Mandays of employment would be generated. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs is proposed which will generate 5 lakhs Mandays. Matching share of Rs.1400 lakhs for 1992-95 will be expected from Govt.of India.

10. Library to Post-matric and Pre-matric hostels
(State Sector)

The Post and Pre-matric hostels will provided with the library to give additional knowledge to the inmates of hostels and create a study habit among the student. An outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs proposed for 1992-97. For the year 1992-93 an out^{lay} of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed.

11. Pre-matric hostels (Starting and Improvement)
(State Sector)

It is proposed to start 120 new pre-matric hostels in rural areas so as to enable them to continue their studies. It is also proposed to improve the hostel facilities by providing, better utensils, bedding, cleanliness, enhanced honorarium to the tutors etc. An outlay of Rs.400.00 lakhs is proposed for 1992-97. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.120.00 lakhs is proposed.

12. Residential Schools-providing Teaching Aids
(State Sector)

It is proposed to supply teaching aids like Maps, Charts and other necessary teaching materials to these schools in a phased manner. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1992-97. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed.

13. Government College Hostels- Providing LPG Connections(State Sector)

It is proposed to provide LPG connections to all Government Post-matric hostels instead of fire wood. Hence an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs is proposed for 1992-97. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed.

14. Supply of Sports material to hostels (State sector)

The object of the scheme is to supply the Sports materials to all Pre-matric and Post-matric hostels in the State to create sports habits among Sch.Castes/Sch.Tribes students. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for 1992-97. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed.

15. Undertakings: (State Sector) New Scheme

The objective of the scheme is to impart training to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in different trades in Government Undertakings to provide employment opportunities or to have self-employment securing finance through Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation or Banks. For this purpose a sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

16. Award of Prize Money to SSLC First Class students and College students(Z.P.Sector)

This is an on-going scheme implemented for creating competitive spirit among Scheduled Caste students to obtain high marks in the public examination. Each Scheduled Caste student securing First Class in First attempt in the SSLC examination and Post-matric examination, Prize money of Rs.500/- and Rs.750-1500 per student is awarded. An outlay of Rs.145.00 lakhs is proposed for 1992-97 to award prize money to 20,000 students. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.22.00 lakhs is proposed.

17. Financial assistance to voluntary agencies for construction of hostel buildings(Z.P.Sector)

This is an on-going scheme to provide financial assistance to voluntary agencies towards construction of Hostel buildings for providing better accommodation to the inmates. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

18. Admission of Scheduled Caste students to the reputed institutions like Ramakrishna Ashram (Z.P.Sector)

The scheme envisages to give better education to Scheduled Caste meritted students by admitting them in schools run by Ramakrishna Ashram reputed Institution. Fees , boarding and other charges will be borne by the Department at the rate of Rs.8500/- per students. Towards this, an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for the benefit of 200 students during 1992-97. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed.

19. Hostels(Pre-matric) (Z.P.Sector)

During 1992-97 it is proposed to fill up 144 posts of Superintendents in pre-matric hostels. An outlay

of Rs.500.00 lakhs for 1992-97 is proposed for the salary of 141 posts of Hostel Superintendents and maintenance of 141 Pre-matric hostels. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.180.00 lakhs is proposed.

20. Award of Merit scholarships(Z.P.Sector)

This is an on-going scheme to sanction scholarships at Rs.75/- and Rs.100/- per annum, per student in middle and high schools respectively, who have secured 60% and above marks in the previous annual examination. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for 1992-97 to award merit scholarships to 75,000 students. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed.

21. Award of Pre-matric scholarships(Z.P.Sector)

This is an on-going scheme for sanction of scholarships at Rs.75/- and Rs.100/- per Scheduled Caste student per annum in middle and high schools respectively, who are not staying in Government or Grant-in-aid Hostels. An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs is proposed for 1992-97 to benefit 2,70,000 students for this purpose. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.36.00 lakhs is proposed.

22. Payment of extra Boarding and Lodging charges (Z.P.Sector)

This is an on-going scheme in which the Scheduled Caste post-matric students staying in college hostels recognised by Government will be sanctioned extra Boarding and Lodging charges at Rs.250 per month per student, inclusive of Government of India scholarships. The State Government will meet the boarding charges over and above the Government of India scholarship upto Rs.200/- per month. An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose for VIII Plan to benefit 27,000 students. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.21.00 lakhs is proposed.

23. Grant-in-aid to private hostels(Z.P.Sector)

This is an on-going scheme for sanction of Grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies for running pre-matric hostels for Scheduled Caste students. The inmates in these hostels will be sanctioned boarding charges at Rs.150/- per month per boarder. An allocation of Rs.70.00 lakhs is proposed for VIII Plan to give assistance to 63 hostels. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.12.00 lakhs is proposed.

24. Residential Schools (Z.P.Sector):-

Rs.200.00 lakhs are proposed for the maintenance and salary of Teachers and filling up the vacant posts of teachers and new post would be maintenance of Residential schools. To start 10 new schools during 1992-97 is proposed. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs is proposed.

25. Stipends to trainees in Typewriting/Stenography (ITI/ITCs) (ZP Sector):

This is an ongoing scheme for sanction of stipends to Scheduled Caste trainees in Typewriting and Stenography courses in the recognised institutions by Government. It is programmed to sanction stipends to 3015 Scheduled Caste candidates in Typewriting and Stenography with an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs during 1992-97. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs. .6.00 lakhs is proposed.

The rate of stipends is as follows:-

1. For SSLC Typing candidates Rs.50/- p-m.
2. For SSLC Typing & Shorthand Rs.75/- p-m-
3. For graduates Stenography Rs.200/- p.m.

26. Government Hostels for College Students: (Z.P.Sector):-

Under this scheme, rent, establishment and other charges are being paid to the college hostels and the boarding charges are met out of scholarships and Extra Boarding and Lodging charges sanctioned to the students. For this purpose Rs.260.00 lakhs is proposed for 1992-97.

For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs is proposed.

27. Payment of extra study tour charges:- (Z.P.Sector)

This is an ongoing scheme, which provides for sanction of extra study tour charges to Scheduled Caste students in post-matric, technical and professional courses wherein study tour is compulsory. Each eligible student will be sanctioned from Rs.200/- to Rs.500/- to meet the conveyance expenses. Towards this, an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs proposed to benefit 6000 students during 1992-97. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed.

28. Training Centres for Self employment:- (Z.P.Sector)

This is an ongoing scheme to train Scheduled Caste candidates in driving Automatic and Motor vehicles. A stipend of Rs.200/- per candidate and training fee will be given to the selected candidates. An allocation of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed to train 1500 candidates during 1992-97. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed.

29. TCH training for Girls (Z.P.Sector)

This is an on-going scheme for providing special incentive of Rs.250/- to Scheduled Caste girls in TCH courses for purchase of uniforms and to meet contingent expenditure. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1992-97 to benefit 1000 girls. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.1.80 lakh is proposed.

30. Pre-matric scholarships to children of those engaged in unclean occupation(CSS 50%) (Z.P.Sector)

This is an on-going Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50% assistance from Govt.of India, Under this scheme, children of parents engaged in unclean occupations like tanning, flaying, scavenging, sweeping will be admitted to Government Hostels and award scholarships at Rs.200/- p.m. per student studying in 6th, 7th and 8th standards and Rs.250/- per month for 9th and 10th standard students to meet the boarding, lodging and other incidental expenditure. A plan outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs as State share is proposed for 1992-97 to attract matching share of Rs.30.00 lakhs to assist 1500 students. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed to attract matching share of Rs.5.00 lakhs from Government of India.

31. Supply of equipments to Engineering students (Z.P.Sector)

This is meant to provide equipments i.e., drawing materials and calculators to the Engineering students at the rate of Rs.700/- per students. An outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 1200 students during 1992-97. For the year 92-93 an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed.

32. Buildings(Z.P.Sector)

Repairs to the existing Government Hostel buildings will be taken up under this scheme. An outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs is proposed for 1992-97, with this 5 lakhs mandays of employment would be generated. The department is having 82 Government Hostel Buildings, For the year 92-93 an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed. With this 1.00 lakh mandays will be generated.

33. Scheduled Caste Girls Hostel Buildings (CSS-50%) (Z.P.Sector)

This is an on-going Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50% assistance from Government of India 87 Girls Hostels

are housed in Government Buildings and 119 are run in private rented buildings. Construction of Hostel buildings for Sch.Caste Girls studying in Pre-matric Courses is taken up under this scheme. A sum of Rs.200.00 lakhs has been proposed as State share to attract matching share of Rs.200.00 lakhs from Govt.of India for completion of the on-going works. 6 lakhs Mandays will be generated for the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs is proposed attracting matching share of Rs.60 lakhs from Govt.of India during 1992-93, 1.20 lakhs mandays of employment would be generated.

34. Cost of acquisition of land in Rural Areas for House sites and Burrial grounds(Z.P.Sector)

This is an on-going scheme to meet the cost of acquisition of land for formation of house sites and burrial grounds in rural areas. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1992-97, for the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed.

35. Subsidy for construction of Houses(Z.P.Sector)

This is an on-going scheme under which the Sch. Caste families whose houses are damaged in natural calamities like fire, floods etc, will be financially assisted. The rate of assistance is Rs.900/- per house. Towards this Rs.40.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 2000 families during 1992-97. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed.

36. Providing Electricity to Sch.Caste Houses (Z.P.Sector)

This is an on-going scheme under which the houses owned by the Sch.Caste persons in rural areas will be electrified at a cost of Rs.500/- per house. For this purpose Rs.40.00 lakhs is proposed for 1992-97 to electrify 80000 Sch.Caste houses. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed.

37. Contribution of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for construction of Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe Hostel Buildings (Z.P.Sector)

Under this scheme, construction of Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe Hostel Buildings have been taken up under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana etc., There is pressing demand for providing funds towards departmental contribution to take up SC/ST hostel building. Construction works under JRY, towards this Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for 1992-97 to take up 25 buildings. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.7.00 lakhs is proposed.

38. Machinery for enforcement of P.C.R. Act (CSS-50%)
State Sector:-

This is an ^{on} ongoing centrally sponsored scheme with 50% Central Assistance. An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs (Rs.40.00 lakhs State Plan and Rs.40.00 lakhs as Central Share) is proposed to establish new cells, one each at Davangere and Mangalore during 1992-97. Four CRE Cells at Divisional Head quarters are functioning at present. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed to attract a matching share of Rs.5.00 lakhs from Govt. of India.

39. for Removal of untouchability (Ccs - 50%)
(State Sector)

It is the past experience that the amount provided under the scheme of removal of untouchability by the Zilla Parishads is insufficient as the cases of atrocities and inter caste marriages could not be anticipated. Hence to meet the additional requirements of the Zilla Parishads a sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs is kept in reserve at the State level attracting matching share of Rs.50.00 lakhs as Government of India share. Rs.15 lakhs proposed for the annual plan 1992-93 to attract a matching share of Rs.15 lakhs from Government of India.

40. Scheme for Removal of untouchability (Zilla Parishad Sector 50%).

Rs.100.00 lakhs as State share is proposed under Zilla Parishad sector expecting matching share of Rs.100 lakhs from Government of India. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed to attract a matching share of Rs.15 lakhs from Government of India.

41. Training of Law Graduates (Judicial Officers)
State Sector:-

This ^{is} an ongoing scheme, under which training will be given to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe law graduates for a period of four years with a monthly stipend of Rs.500/- A sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for providing stipends to 1400 graduates for the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed.

42. Bank Banks in Engineering and Medical Colleges:-
(USS - 50%) (Zilla Parishad Sector):-

This is an ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50% assistance from Government of India, under this

Scheme Book Banks are being established in Engineering and Medical Colleges for the use of SC/ST students. Text Books worth of Rs.5000/- and a stock admiran to keep books will be supplied to the colleges for a group of 3 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs (Rs.50.00 lakhs state share and Rs.50.00 lakhs Central Share) is proposed to establish 800 book banks in medical and Engineering Colleges and for the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed, to attract a matching share of Rs.6.00 lakhs from Government of India.

B - WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES:

1. Direction and Administration:- To monitor Tribal Development activities a Senior Officer is appointed. To meet the salary of this officer an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh is proposed for 92-97. for the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed.

2. Women Welfare Centres (State Sector):

It is proposed to provide teaching aids to Sch.Tribe Women Welfare Centres in a phased manner. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakh is proposed for 92-97. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed.

3. Pre-matric Hostel (Improvement)(State Sector)

To provide better facilities in hostels, like, better utencils, bedding cleanliness etc., it is proposed to spend Rs.80.00 lakhs for 1992-97, for the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.16/- lakhs is proposed.

4. Education: Starting of Ashrama Schools (State Sector):- Supply of Teaching Aids etc.,

It is proposed to start more No.of Ashrama Schools in rural areas. During VIII Plan it is proposed Rs.65 lakhs in State Sector for starting of these schools, through Zilla Parishads and provide teaching aids to these schools for the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.14.00 lakhs is proposed.

5. Award of Prize Money to SSLC Ist Class Students:-
(Zilla Parishad Sector):-

This is an ongoing scheme. Similar to that of the scheme for Sch.Caste students. An outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 4800 students. For the year 1992-93 an outlay Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed.

6. Award of Prize Money to College students:-
(Zilla Parishad Sector):-

This is an ongoing scheme similar to that of the Scheme for Sch.Caste College students. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 2400 students during 1992-97. For the year 92-93 an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed.

7. Hostels (Pre-Matric) (Zilla Parishad Sector):-

It is proposed to maintain/start new hostels for the benefit of Sch.Tribe Pre-matric students. A sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.12.00 lakhs is proposed.

8. Award of Merit Scholarships (Zilla Parishad Sector):-

This is an ongoing scheme, similar to that of the scheme for Scheduled Caste students. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 15000 students during 1992-97. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed.

9. Award of Pre-Matric Scholarships (Zilla Parishad Sector)

This is an ongoing scheme, which is similar to that of the scheme for Scheduled Caste students in pre-matric Courses. An allocation of Rs.120.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 60000 students for the year 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed for 1992-93.

10. Payment of E.B.L. Charges (Zilla Parishad Sector):-

This is an ongoing scheme, which is similar to that of the scheme for Scheduled Caste students in post-matric Courses. The outlay proposed is Rs.30.00 lakhs to benefit 6000 students during 1992-97. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed.

11. Grant-in-aid Private Hostels (Zilla Parishad Sector):-

This is an ongoing scheme similar to that of the Scheme meant for Scheduled Castes. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed to assist 1200 students for the year 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for 92-93.

12. Ashrama Schools (Zilla Parishad Sector):-

This is an ongoing scheme and a provision of Rs.25.00 lakhs is provided towards the salary of 30 posts

of teachers, which are already created to be filled up for the year 1992-97. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed for 92-93

13. Payment of Extra Study Tour Charges:
(Zilla Parishad Sector):-

This is an ongoing scheme, which is similar to that of Scheduled Caste Post-matric students. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 400 students during 1992-97. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed.

14. Training Centres for Self Employment (ZP Sector):-

This is an ongoing scheme similar to that of the Scheme meant for Scheduled Caste candidates. The outlay proposed is Rs.10.00 lakhs during 92-1997 to benefit 350 candidates. For the year 92-93 an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed.

15. Stipends to ITI/IITCs:-

Like Scheduled Caste students, Scheduled Tribe students also granted the Steno stipend. For 1992-97 Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed (Zilla Pari-shad Sector) for the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed.

16. Providing Electricity to Scheduled Tribe Houses:
(Zilla Parishad Sector)

An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs proposed (Zilla parishad sector). For annual plan 1992-93 Rs.2.00 lakhs is earmarked.

17. Research and Training (State Sector):

An outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs proposed for Research Officer's salary. This is a matching share of Rs.30.00 lakhs from Government of India for the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed.

III - OTHER SCHEMES

Primitive Tribes: (Zilla Parishad Sector):-

It is proposed to provide Scholarships to the Children, Special incentives to the parents and warm garments to the children, construction and repairs to houses, supply of Milch Cows, supply of bullocks and Agricultural inputs and implements. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs is proposed during 1992-97, for the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.25 lakhs is proposed.

New Schemes:

1. Grant-in-aid to Private Hostels (State Sector):

Government runs hostels for the benefit of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students. Even then all the eligible students are enable to get the facility in Government hostels. Hence Government encourages to run Grant-in-aid hostels for the benefit of Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe students. It is proposed to give grant-in-aid to more No. of hostels maintained by voluntary agencies. An outlay of Rs.140 lakhs proposed for 1992-97. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed.

2. Financial Assistance to Voluntary Agencies for Construction of hostel Building (State sector)

In addition to the Zilla Parishad, ^{Scheme} an amount of Rs.60.00 lakh ^{is} proposed ^{for} getting assistance to voluntary agencies for construction of hostel building. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.20 lakhs is proposed.

3. Award of Scholarship to 1st to IVth Standard Students (ZP Sector) (New Scheme):

To curb dropouts at pre-matric level, an incentive of Rs.100.00 ^(per) annum proposed in the form of Scholarship to 1st to IVth Standard Sch.Caste/Sch. Tribe students Rs.1300.00 lakhs is proposed for 1992-97. For annual plan 1992-93 Rs.120.00 lakhs proposed.

4. Special Programme for the benefit of Sch.Castes:

Special Schemes like construction of 1 lakh houses, Rehabilitation of Devadasis, Establishment of Agricultural colonies, Energisation of Borewells, Skilled Development Programme, Purchase of Agriculture land for distribution to Sch.Castes. Establishment of 4 Residential schools, Establishment of Industrial Estate, Renovation of Sch.Castes hostels buildings, construction of 150 New Hostel buildings were lunched during 1990-91 on the occasion of Birth Centenary Celebration of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. During 1990-91 pooled Special Component Plan funds were provided for some of these Programmes.

Similarly during 1991-92 also amounts are being provided from the pooled Special Component Plan. In order that adequate funds are provided to successfully complete ^{these programmes} and to take new special programmes including

antipoverty programmes to benefit the Scheduled Castes with resorting to pooling of funds under Special Component Plan, it has been decided to earmark separate funds under this Sector also for these programmes during the VIII Plan period. Therefore, an outlay of Rs.8000 lakh is proposed to be earmarked at ^{the} rate of Rs.1600 lakhs each year. Thus, for the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.1600 lakhs is proposed.

XVI.K. WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSESA. INTRODUCTION:

The Government of Karnataka have taken up all possible steps for improving the Socio-economic conditions of the Backward Classes & Minorities. The Department of Backward Classes and Minorities which started functioning from the year 1977 aims at providing educational advancement under Article 15(4) and Job Reservation under Article 16(4) of the Constitution of India and Economic Development to the Backward Classes and Minorities.

Further, the ameliorative measures taken up by the Department are aimed at inculcating a spirit of self-reliance among the weaker section of the society.

B. REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE DURING THE SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND ANNUAL PLANS 1990-91 and 1991-92.:

During the VII Five Year Plan, considerable attention was given to minimise the dropouts of Backward Classes & Minorities students from schools. Steps were also taken to improve the quality of education in the form of providing Pre and Post-matric scholarships, provision of hostel facilities and admission of students to Ashram Schools etc., Assistance has also been provided for their economic upliftment in the shape of self-employment programmes implemented by the Backward Classes Development Corporation and Minorities Development Corporation as well as schemes implemented with the help and guidance of the Department of Backward Classes and Minorities.

Towards implementing the various schemes, during the VII Plan, the expenditure incurred was estimated to be of the order of Rs. 3004.57 lakhs as against an approved outlay of Rs. 4450.00 lakhs. All the efforts made during the VII Plan were continued in the year 1990-91 by giving special attention to schemes relating to educational advancement. The entire State Plan Outlay of Rs. 1031.00 lakhs was estimated to have been spent. During 1991-92 also an outlay of Rs. 1346.00 lakhs is anticipated to be spent.

In regard to physical aspects of the programme, the physical target fixed under various programmes, were almost achieved. The details of the financial and physical performance are given in statistical statement.

C. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PROPOSALS FOR VIII PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 :

The highlights of the proposals for the VIII Plan and Annual Plan 1992-93 are summarised as under;

(i) Providing greater attention towards construction of new hostels and maintenance of the existing hostels, by provision of enhanced outlays in order to provide better accommodation to hostellers.

(ii) Providing better educational facilities and also package of incentives for their economic development, some special programmes for the religious minorities are proposed.

(iii) Providing greater educational incentives for students particularly in the form of Scholarships, hostel facilities and raising the educational standards particularly at Primary and Secondary School level and to minimise the dropouts.

(iv) Enhancement of outlays to the programmes for economic upliftment.

D. DETAILS OF PROPOSALS FOR THE VIII PLAN 1992-97
AND ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 :

A total State Plan Outlay of Rs.7475.00 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Plan consisting of Rs.2375 lakhs under State Sector Programmes and Rs.5100 lakhs under Zilla Parishad Sector. Similarly for the Annual Plan, a total State Plan Outlay of Rs.1385.00 lakhs consisting of Rs.530.00 lakhs under State Sector and Rs.855.00 lakhs under Zilla Parishad Sector Programmes. **has been provided.**

The scheme-wise details are as under;

1. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES :

1. Supply of Sewing Machines:

Free Sewing Machines are being supplied to all the B.C's women after successful completion of training to take up self-employment and to make them confident and self reliant in their life. During 1992-97 an outlay of Rs.22.50 lakhs is proposed to supply free sewing machines to 1500 candidates. Further, an outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed for 1992-93 to benefit 266 candidates.

2. TAILORING TRAINING CENTRES FOR BACKWARD CLASSES:

At present there are 24 Tailoring Training Centres for Women in the State. Five Tailoring Training centres were started during 1990-91 to avoid regional imbalance and to extend the facilities to other districts' needy women. During the year 1992-97 Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed for the maintenance of 5 Tailoring Training Centres for the benefit of 500 candidates. Further an outlay of Rs.4.50 lakhs is proposed to cover 100 beneficiaries during 1992-93.

ASSISTANCE TO PUBLIC SECTOR AND OTHER UNDERTAKINGS3. SHARE CAPITAL INVESTMENT :

Karnataka Backward Classes Development Corporation was established during 1977 with a view to finance the Backward Classes for income generating activities. During 1992-97 an outlay of Rs.455.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 15166 beneficiaries. Further, an outlay of Rs.85.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 2833 beneficiaries during 1992-93.

4. TRAINING FOR SELF EMPLOYMENT :

The scheme envisages Motor Driving Training for unemployed youths belonging to Backward Classes.

This scheme is being implemented by the Corporation through the District Officers for Backward Classes & Minorities. During 1992-97 an outlay of Rs.27.50 lakhs is proposed to cover 1834 beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1992-93 to cover 334 beneficiaries.

5. POST DIPLOMA IN FOREMANSHIP TRAINING :

This scheme is being implemented by the Karnataka Backward Classes Corporation to train the candidates. During 1992-97, an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed to train 150 candidates. Further, an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed for 1992-93 to cover 30 beneficiaries.

6. KARNATAKA MINORITIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:B Swavalambana Margin Money Loan Scheme:

A separate Corporation was started for the welfare of Minorities in the year 1986. The scheme is to finance the minorities for income generating activities. During 1992-97, an outlay of Rs.355.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 11834 beneficiaries, and during 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.65.00 lakhs to benefit 2166 persons.

7. POST DIPLOMA IN FOREMANSHIP TRAINING :

The Scheme is being implemented by the Minorities Development Corporation to train the minority candidates. During 1992-97 an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed to train 150 candidates. For 1992-93, Rs.3.00 lakhs are proposed to cover 30 beneficiaries.

8. MOTOR DRIVING TRAINING SCHEME :

This scheme is being implemented by the Corporation through the District Officers for Backward Classes and Minorities to train the Minority unemployed youths in Motor Driving. During 1992-97 an outlay of Rs.22.50 lakhs is proposed to train 1500 candidates. For 1992-93, Rs.4.00 lakhs are provided to help 266 persons.

9. JOB ORIENTED TRAINING PROGRAMME :

The Department feels that Job Oriented training programmes are very useful to the Backward Classes to make them self reliant in their life. Some of the job oriented training programmes such as electrical wireman, auto mobile, welding technology, computer science etc., are being implemented through the Karnataka Backward Classes Development Corporation and Karnataka Minorities Development Corporation. During 1992-97, an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose to benefit 335 candidates. For 1992-93, Rs.10.00 lakhs are proposed to help 66 persons.

10. ASHRAM SCHOOLS IN 'A'-GROUP CONCENTRATED AREAS :

To maintain Ten Ashram Schools in 'A'-Group concentrated areas, an outlay of Rs.46.50 lakhs is proposed to benefit 1250 inmates. For 1992-93, Rs.9.00 lakhs are proposed to benefit 250 inmates.

.../-

11. MAINTENANCE OF RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS :

The Department has started Residential Schools for meritted students belonging to Backward Classes and Minorities. An outlay of Rs.160.00 lakhs is proposed during VIII Five Year Plan to benefit 1600 students. For 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 320 candidates.

12. STARTING OF NEW PRE MATRIC HOSTELS :

It is proposed to start 25 pre-matric hostels with a strength of 50 students in each hostel. During 1992-97 an outlay of Rs.255.00 lakhs is proposed for the benefit of 6250 students. (1992-93 - outlay Rs.50.00 lakhs - beneficiaries - 1250.).

13. G.I.A. FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTEL BUILDINGS RUN BY THE MINORITY ORGANISATIONS :

To encourage the minority organisations to have their own hostel buildings, an out lay of Rs.55.00 lakhs is proposed during 1992-97 for sanction of GIA for construction of 55 hostel buildings. For 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.9.00 lakhs is proposed towards giving GIA to 9 organisations.

14. ESTABLISHMENT OF RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR BACKWARD CLASSES IN THE NAME OF LATE SRI. D.DEVARAJ URS:

An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed to establish an institute in the name of Late Sri. D.Devaraj Urs. For 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed.

15. TRAINING OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS:

The Law Graduates belonging to Backward Classes are given training in the administration of Justice either as Advocates or as Judicial

Officers. The duration of the course is of 4 years. During the course of training, a monthly stipend of Rs.500/- is given to the Law graduates. The outlay proposed for VIII Plan is Rs.25.50 lakhs, to benefit 125 candidates. Further during 1991-93, an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 50 candidates.

16. GRANT-IN-AID TO HOSTELS RUN BY THE MINORITY

ORGANISATIONS:

Though the Department is named as Backward Classes and Minorities, there were no special schemes exclusively for the welfare of Minorities in the Department till the 7th Plan period. Hence Grant-in-aid to hostels run by the Minority Organisations was introduced during the year 1990-91. During the year 1992-97 an outlay of Rs.55.00 lakhs has been proposed for sanction of Grant-in-aid to 50 hostels to benefit 5500 students. (1992-93 outlay Rs.9.00 lakhs, students to be benefitted:900)

17. CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTEL BUILDINGS:

There are about 500 rented hostel buildings in the department. Although outlay has been proposed for this purpose under Zilla Parishad sector, an outlay of Rs.555.50 lakhs is proposed at the State level also to construct 56 hostel buildings during the VIII Five Year Plan. During 1992-93, 20 buildings will be taken up with an outlay of Rs.196.50 lakhs. It is estimated that 7.31 lakhs and 2.58 lakhs mandays of employment would be generated, out of this construction work during the 8th Plan 1992-97 and Annual plan 1992-93 respectively.

XVI.K-8

18. AWARD OF POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS; (New scheme)

To facilitate the poor minority students to prosecute their post-matric studies such as B.Sc.,(Agri), B.V.Sc., M.A., M.Sc., M.Com., B.E. MBBS., etc., special scholarships at the rate of Rs.200/- per month per student will be sanctioned subject to availability of funds. For this purpose, during the VIII Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.69.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 3450 minority students. For 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed to help 500 students.

19. PAYMENT OF STIPEND TO I.T.I. & DIPLOMA STUDENTS; (New Scheme)

To facilitate the poor minority students studying in ITIs and Diploma courses to complete their education, a stipend of Rs.200/- per month per candidate will be paid. During the VIII Five Year Plan period, an amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 1250 students. (1992-93; outlay Rs.5 lakhs to benefit 250 students.)

20. PAYMENT OF STIPEND TO NURSES TRAINING; (New Scheme)

To enable the minority women to take up nursing job and to achieve self employment, stipend will be paid to the women undergoing nurses training. During the 8th Five Year Plan period, an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 105 trainees. For 1992-93, an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to train 21 women.

21. TAILORING-CUM-EMBROIDERY TRAINING:
(New Scheme)

In order to provide self-employment, training on Tailoring-cum-embroidery will be given to the minority women, by starting Tailoring training centres in minority concentrated areas. During the 8th five year plan period, an outlay of Rs.22.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 450 women. (1992-93 outlay Rs.4 lakhs, Beneficiaries: 80)

22. SUBSIDY FOR PURCHASE OF HOUSE SITES OR CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES: (New scheme)

To enable the houseless and siteless minorities to have their own house site or house through Government agencies like B.D.A., K.H.B. etc., a subsidy of 25% for purchase of house site or for construction of house will be paid to the poor minorities. During 8th five year plan period, an amount of Rs.39.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 780 minorities. (1992-93: 100 beneficiaries with an outlay of Rs.5 lakhs).

23. IRRIGATION BOREWELLS: (New scheme)

To enable the religious minorities to improve their agriculture, financial assistance in the form of subsidy will be paid for sinking the irrigation borewells. During the 8th five year plan period, an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed to drill 1000 irrigation borewells. (1992-93: 200 borewells with an outlay of Rs.10 lakhs)

11. DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES:**1. INCENTIVE TO HOSTELLERS:**

The inmates of Pre and Post-matric Hostels who get **I** Class are given incentives. During 1992-97, an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 7500 inmates. During 1992-93 Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 1000 inmates.

2. PRE-MATRIC HOSTELS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS:

The Department is providing boarding, lodging and other facilities to pre-matric hostel students. Rs.546.00 lakhs is proposed for 1992-97 to benefit 12500 pre-matric boys and girls. Further, during 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.106.50 lakhs is proposed to benefit 2500 inmates.

3. POST-MATRIC HOSTELS:

The District Headquarters and good educational centres require post-matric hostels for boys/ girls of Backward Classes and Minorities students. During 1992-97 an outlay of Rs.152.00 lakhs is proposed to continuation of 4 ongoing hostels and to start 6 new post-matric hostels in the required places to benefit 2500 Backward classes students. For 1992-93 Rs.22.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 500 students.

4. AWARD OF POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS:

Post-matric scholarships will be sanctioned to Backward Classes students studying in colleges at the rate of Rs.300/- to Rs.500/- per student per annum. During 1992-97 an outlay of Rs.275.00

lakhs is proposed for sanction of post-matric scholarships to 62,500 Backward Classes students. During 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.45.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 11250 Backward Classes students.

5. AWARD OF PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS;

Pre-matric scholarships will be sanctioned to Backward classes students studying in V to X Standard at the rate of Rs.75/- to 100/- per student per annum. During 1992-97 an outlay of Rs.275.00 lakhs is proposed for sanction of pre-matric scholarships to 3,10,000 Backward classes students. During 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.45.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 50000 students.

6. PAYMENT OF EXTRA BOARDING & LODGING CHARGES TO 'A' GROUP STUDENTS;

During 1992-97 an outlay of Rs.425.00 lakhs is proposed for sanction of Extra Boarding and Lodging charges to 21250 'A' group college going students. For the year 1992-93, an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 3750 students.

7. PRE-MATRIC HOSTELS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS WITH 50 STRENGTH;

During 1992-97 an outlay of Rs.502 lakhs is proposed to benefit 12500 inmates and during 1992-93 Rs.92.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 2500 inmates.

8. IMPROVEMENT OF HOSTELS:

To provide the basic requirements such as utensils, furniture, etc., required by the hostels are being supplied. During 1992-97 Rs.413.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose. For the year 1992-93 Rs.50 lakhs is proposed (200 hostels).

9. GRANT IN AID TO PRIVATE HOSTELS:

In addition to Government hostels, if voluntary organisations are running hostels for the welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities students, they are eligible for grant-in-aid. During 1992-97, an outlay of Rs.27.50 lakhs is proposed to benefit 1000 students. For 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.5.50 lakhs is proposed to benefit 200 students.

10. MAINTENANCE OF ENHANCED STRENGTH IN PRE-MATRIC EXISTING HOSTELS:

This is an ongoing scheme beneficial to Backward Classes students. During 1992-97 Rs.327.50 lakhs is proposed to benefit 2000 students in the existing hostels. During 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.65.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 400 students.

11. TAILORING TRAINING CENTRES FOR BACKWARD CLASSES:

To train the Backward Classes women in Tailoring, the outlay proposed for 1992-97 is Rs.19.30 lakhs to benefit 500 Backward Classes women. Further during 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.3.75 lakhs is proposed to benefit 100 unemployed women.

12. CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTEL BUILDINGS AND SPECIAL REPAIRS TO HOSTEL BUILDINGS:

An outlay of Rs.2122.70 lakhs is proposed during 1992-97 for construction of 213 new hostel buildings in a phased manner in addition to maintenance of the existing hostel buildings. During 1992-97 with an outlay of Rs.343.25 lakhs 34 hostel buildings will be taken up. It is estimated that 27.93 lakhs and 4.52 lakhs mandays of employment would be generated during VIII Plan 1992-97 and Annual plan 1992-93 respectively.

XVI. SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

The programme under this sector could be classified under three broad categories viz., (1) Programmes for the Welfare and betterment of the disabled implemented by the Department of Welfare of Disabled, (2) Programmes for the Welfare of Women and Children implemented by the Department of Women and Children's Welfare and (3) Supply of Saree and Dhethi at subsidised rates to the poor, implemented by the Department of Industries and Commerce, through the Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation.

1. WELFARE OF DISABLEDA. INTRODUCTION :

The Directorate of Welfare of Disabled has started functioning as an independent Department from 1.8.1988, after the bifurcation from the Department of Women and Children's Welfare, to implement the welfare measures like, education, training and rehabilitation for the disabled poor.

B. PERFORMANCE DURING THE VII FIVE YEAR PLAN AND ANNUAL PLANS 1990-91 AND 1991-92 :

During the VII Plan period, the expenditure was of the order of Rs. 119.64 lakhs as against ^{an} approved outlay of Rs. 67.00 lakhs. The major achievement during the VII Plan period was starting of an Industrial training Centre at Mysore in collaboration with National Association for the Blind and the upgradation of one elementary school for deaf as high school, implementation of the Welfare measures like education, training and rehabilitation of the disabled poor. During 1990-91 the entire allocation of Rs. 80 lakhs is estimated to have been spent.

Further during 1991-92, also the entire outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs is anticipated to be spent. One of the major achievements during 1990-91 and 1991-92, is the completion of Survey of the disabled in I and II Phase in the State. The schemewise performance is given in the statistical statement.

C. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PROPOSALS FOR VII PLAN 1992-97 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 :

Strengthening the Directorate and create field level officers at the district level, revamping and upgradation of deaf and blind children schools to enhance the intake of inmates, to bring about more than 200 eligible entrepreneurs among the disabled persons under self employment scheme, to start industrial training centres in any two needed places to accomplish the objective of education training under rehabilitation programme for physically handicapped to strengthen the Braille Printing Press at Mysore, to promote construction of buildings for various institutions, to formulate new community based and other rehabilitation services and to start Social Service Complex in other parts of the State are the main thrust during the 8th Plan.

D. DETAILS OF PROPOSALS FOR THE VIII PLAN 1992-97 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 :

The total outlay proposed for disabled welfare is Rs. 460 lakhs, for the VIII Plan and Rs. 130 lakhs for 1992-93. The schemewise details are as under.

1. Direction and Administration :

It is proposed to equip and strengthen the Directorate with necessary staff and to start four divisional offices.

An outlay of Rs. 130 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Plan and Rs. 20 lakhs for 1992-93.

2. Scheme for Development of Schools for disabled :

It is proposed to strengthen the existing Govt. school. Further the upgradation and revamping of these schools are also proposed. For all round development and welfare of more than 700 deaf and blind inmates in these schools. The proposed outlay is Rs. 6.25 lakhs for VIII plan, of which Rs. 2 lakhs are proposed for 1992-93.

3. Seed Money scheme for the disabled entrepreneurs :

The scheme is being implemented through KSFC since 1981. The objective of this scheme is economic rehabilitation of eligible entrepreneurs among disabled persons. The loan of Rs. 25,000/- will be made available to the beneficiary out of which 25% of subsidy is given to disabled persons. The proposed outlay is Rs. 50 lakhs to promote self employment among above persons. It is expected that more than 400 beneficiaries will be covered under this scheme during the plan period. It is also proposed to involve other nationalised banks and enhance the Loan amount from Rs. 25,000/- to Rs. 50,000/- to each beneficiary. During 1992-93 an outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs is proposed to cover about 80 beneficiaries.

4. Education Training under Rehabilitation programme for Physically and mentally Handicapped :

It is proposed to continue one industrial training centre already at Mysore and to start one at Gulbarga. This scheme will help the disabled persons to become self reliant. The proposed outlay during VIII Plan is Rs. 40 lakhs of which Rs. 10 lakhs are provided for 1992-93.

5. Hostel for Disabled employees and Trainees :
(Men & Women)

The Department is running two hostels of this kind with 60 boarders. It is proposed to start two more hostels during 8th plan period for which the outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Plan.

6. Braille Printing Press :

The braille printing press at Mysore has been functioning since 1984. It prints and supplies the reading materials to blind students in the state. It is proposed to expand this into a full pledged Press. For VIII Plan an outlay of Rs. 28 lakhs and for 1992-93 an outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs is proposed.

7. Capital Outlay (Buildings) :

With the objective of constructing the buildings for various institutions and to acquire lands for new institutions. An outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Plan and Rs. 15 lakhs for 1992-93.

8. Scheme for Incentive Award to the Disabled Persons :

An award of Rs. 500/- , 750/- and Rs. 1000/- to merited disabled students who pass SSLC/PUC/DEGREE in first class respectively envisaged under this scheme, for which an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed , of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1992-93.

9. Community Based and other Rehabilitation Services :

Based on the statewide survey conducted recently for the disabled, provision of community based and other rehabilitation services to the disabled has become basic necessity. On the line of District Rehabilitation Centre

Centre Scheme launched by the Government of India, it is proposed to provide comprehensive services to the disabled persons in 10 taluks through the N.G.O's and Government for which an outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs is proposed for VIII Plan, of which Rs. 7 lakhs are proposed for 1992-93.

10. State Award for the Work Done in the Disabled Welfare :

Under this scheme, the best institutions and individuals doing outstanding work in the cause of the Disabled Welfare will be awarded cash prize of Rs.15,000/- and Rs. 5,000/- respectively. For this purpose 5 institutions and 5 individuals will be recognised under this scheme during the plan period, for which an outlay of Rs. 1.75 lakhs is proposed, of which Rs. 0.25 lakh is proposed for 1992-93.

11. Scheme for Strengthening the Grant-in-aid Institutions :

The voluntary organisation who are engaged in the welfare programmes of the disabled need to be encouraged. There are at present 24 institutions taking State Govt. Grants. There are about 40 new institutions which will be entitled for grants-in-aid in the 8th plan period. A revised Grant-in-aid Code is submitted for the approval of Government. Therefore, an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is proposed towards recurring and non-recurring items for VIII Plan, of which Rs. 7 lakhs are proposed for 1992-93.

12. Training of Resource Teachers for Integrated Education :

The present national thrust is for integrating the disabled children in normal schools. Minimum No. 2 teachers

will have to be trained as resource teachers in each taluk this will encourage integrated education. An outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Plan, of which Rs. 2 lakhs are proposed for 1992-93

13. Obervance of World Day of Disabled :

Every third sunday of the March each year is observed as World day of the Disabled by conducting various programmes and activities, with the co-operation of Voluntary Organisations. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for VIII Plan, of which Rs. 1.00 lakhs are proposed for 1992-93.

14. Public Awareness programme :

The main objective of the scheme is to ensure involvement and awareness in the family and community to bring about integration of the disabled in to the main stream of the society. Materials, professional help, mass media and minimum man-power is required to implement the scheme through voluntary organisation for which Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Plan, of which Rs. 1.75 lakhs are proposed for 1992-93.

15. Insurance Scheme for mentally retarded and other needy disabled :

It is proposed to introduce an Insurance Scheme, availing the available insurance scheme of LIC, by paying on behalf of the disabled for their future. Since the LIC amount will not be available to the extent required, it will be supplemented. Towards this, an outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Plan, of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1992-93.

16. Training-oum-Production Centre :

This scheme aims at imparting technical training such as Agarbatti, Beedi, manufacturing, recaning of chairs, and training in Bakery, tailoring and manufacturing of tricycles to be disabled etc, with a view to provide job to them for which 12 lakhs is proposed.

17. Setting up of sound libraries for the Blind :

To encourage education among blind students, it is proposed to provide taperecorders and recorded cassettes to blind students each year during the 8th Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed.

18. Social Service Complex :

Under this scheme, it is proposed to provide institutional care to infirm unsupported and forlorn disabled persons. It is essential in addition to existing social service complex at Bangalore to start social service complexes in other parts of the state during VIII Plan period. The outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for VIII Plan

2. WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

A. INTRODUCTION

As authorised in the Constitution of India to take measures for the protection of women and children, efforts are being made by the department to alleviate the sufferings of women and children by giving them facilities of care, protection, health services, nutrition, formal, non-formal and vocational education and introduce innovative schemes to enable women to supplement their family income and ^{to} better their standard of life.

B. REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE DURING THE VII FIVE YEAR PLAN AND ANNUAL PLANS 1990-91 AND 1991-92

During the VII Plan, efforts were made to improve the status of women by giving them training facilities and starting production centres in groups. Concentrated efforts were made to improve the nutritional status of women & children particularly in rural areas. There was considerable improvement in this behalf. The implementation of the Integrated Child Development Services programme in 108 blocks in the State by end of the VII Plan has resulted in reduction in the Infant Mortality rate. The infant mortality rate which was at 120 per thousand live births in 1975 (i.e. before the starting of ICDS programme in the State) is now at 58 per thousand live births. As per provision of Juvenile Justice Act 1986, programmes were taken to ensure that minimum standards are maintained in the Observation Homes and Juvenile Homes. Substantial improvement has been noticed in this regard. Efforts were made afresh to help the children in difficult circumstances like children on streets, rag pickers, children of prostitutes and children involved in hazardous occupations. Programmes were also taken up

for the rehabilitation of Devadasis. Schemes were taken up through voluntary organisations for care and maintenance of orphan and destitute children. During the VII Five Year Plan for all these programmes the expenditure incurred was estimated to be of the order of Rs.941.27 lakhs as against an approved outlay of Rs.1128 lakhs. During the year 1990-91, efforts were made to improve the status of women by giving them training facilities and shifting starting production centres in groups. During the Year 28 new ICDS Projects were sanctioned. As per the Juvenile Justice Act 1986, Juvenile Courts and Juvenile Welfare Boards were constituted in all the Observation Homes. During the year, scheme for the welfare of rag pickers has been sanctioned to improve the status of children in difficult circumstances, and the nomenclature of the scheme has been changed during 1991-92 as Scheme for the Welfare of Street Children and Rag pickers with a view to provide them various components such as nutrition, health, recreation, etc. A new scheme for the rehabilitation of Devadasi women was sanctioned to assist them through Training-cum-Production units through voluntary organisations in Belgaum, Bijapur, Bellary, Gulbarga, Dharwar and Raichur Districts. Programmes were also taken up through voluntary agencies for care and maintenance of orphan and destitute children. Sanction has also been accorded for the enhancement of maintenance charges of children of Destitute Homes from Rs.150/- p.m. to Rs.250/- p.m.w.e.f.1.4.91. Hostels have been started in seven districts of the State where the literacy level of women & girls was less with a view to improve the literacy level of women & girls and to check the dropout rate of girls from schools after Iv standard and action has been taken by the department to start the functioning of the schools from 1991-92. Sanction had also been accorded to set up a Programme Development Monitoring Cell with UNICEF assistance to supervise all child welfare

programmes.

Sanction has also been given for the enhancement of nutrition cost in ICDS Projects from 14 paise to 20 paise per beneficiary per day in CARE assisted projects and 50 paise to 75 paise in Non-CARE projects from 91-92.

C. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PROPOSALS FOR VIII PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

One of the highlights during the VIII Plan is to take up development programmes on priority over the welfare programmes. It needs to be clarified that during the VIII Plan well formulated programme for human resources development would be taken up on larger scale than the schemes relating to welfare activities. These programmes broadly relate to scheme of income generation coupled with skills for income generation in the form of vocational training and starting of production units. The activities of Women Development Corporation would be sufficiently strengthened towards helping women for taking self-employment programme in a big way. Another important highlight during the VIII plan would be to pay special attention towards educational aspects for girls. Therefore, programmes are proposed to promote education of girls especially for girls from rural areas.

Further, emphasis will be to pay special attention to overcome the problems of delinquency, destitutes, children in difficult circumstances and in hazardous occupations, drug abuse, appropriate programmes proposed to overcome these problems in a phased manner. Emphasis will also be placed particularly for the rehabilitation of devadasis to enable them to meet the challenges of survival.

The ICDS Programme which provides a package of services in important sectors of development viz. nutrition, health and non-formal education for the most needy women and children will be expanded to cover the entire State.

Programmes relating to Juvenile Justice Act/ Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act will be taken on priority basis.

FOR VIII PLAN

D. DETAILS OF PROPOSALS, AND ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

The total State outlay proposed for the Programme of Women & Child Development is Rs.8467.00 lakhs for the VIII Five Year Plan and Rs.1560.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1992-93. Out of these proposed outlay, the share of Zilla Parishad Sector scheme would be Rs.1500 lakhs for the VIII Plan and Rs.290.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1992-93. The schemewise details are as under.

1. Direction and Administration (State Sector & ZP Sector)

It is proposed to strengthen the seven district level offices during the VIII Plan period. Further, during the VIII plan period since it is targetted to cover all the uncovered blocks under ICDS and to take up more activities and schemes for women and children in all the districts, 4 Divisional level offices are proposed to be established to ensure the speedy disposal of work and intensive supervision and monitoring of the programmes. It is also proposed to create Bureau for Women's Grievances in all the districts to help redress problems of women. An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs under State Sector and Rs.25.00 lakhs under ZP Sector has been proposed for all these activities during the VIII Plan period under the State

Sector. Further, Rs. 20.00 lakhs under State Sector & Rs. 5.00 lakhs under ZP Sector is proposed for 92-93.

2. Training of Personnel & Research
(State Sector)

The Juvenile Justice Act 1986 envisages that all the personnel of the Correctional institutions be trained for providing better care to the children. Again, there are several schemes and programmes being implemented by the department which calls for trained personnel to deliver the services envisaged. Hence, it is proposed to train the staff^{of} Correctional

institutions. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been proposed for the VIII Plan period and Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

3. Children's Day Celebrations (State Sector)

An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed for VIII Plan to assist voluntary organisations to organise celebrations for the Children's Day. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 92-93.

4. Scheme for the Welfare of Street children and Rag-Pickers (State Sector)

There has been a spurt of children coming to urban areas to earn a livelihood. They live in difficult circumstances on streets and have no shelter. To provide atleast basic amenities like some shelter, washroom, recreational, medical facilities etc., it is proposed to start Night Shelters in major cities in the VIII Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is proposed for VIII Plan and Rs. 10.00 lakhs for 92-93.

5. Creches for children of working mothers (ZP Sector & State Sector)

Under this scheme, grant-in-aid is provided to voluntary organisations to start creches for children of working mothers in rural areas. The scheme is now being modified with higher honorarium for the Supervisors and Helpers and to provide the benefits of the scheme in the urban area for the children of working mothers. An outlay of Rs.65.00 lakhs has been proposed during VIII plan period and Rs.13.00 lakhs for 92-93 under ZP Sector. Further, under the State Sector an outlay of Rs 10 lakhs for VIII plan & Rs 2 lakhs for 92-93 is proposed.

6. Expansion of State ICDS Projects (Saturation) (State Sector)

Government of India have revised the ICDS scheme in 1984 to cover the entire population of the taluka by starting one Anganwadi per thousand population. All the Central sponsored projects were saturated as per these guidelines in 1984-85. The 30 State Projects with only 100 Anganwadis per project have also to be saturated to cover the entire population. This would give the package of services to another 2.91 lakh beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs.1200.00 lakhs has been proposed for VIII Plan and Rs.250.00 lakhs for 92-93 under the State Plan. For the present this scheme will be treated as State Sector Scheme and will be transferred as ZP Sector scheme subsequently.

7. Attendance Scholarship for girls from V standard to SSLC (State Sector)

It has been seen that there is a large drop out rate amongst girls after the IV standard. It is proposed to give an impetus to girls attend schools by giving them attendance scholarships. An outlay of Rs.400.00 lakhs is proposed in VIII Plan & Rs.80.00 lakhs for 92-93.

8. Scheme of assistance to children in difficult circumstances (State Sector)

With urbanization and overcrowding in town, children are on streets and have taken up hazardous occupation like rag picking etc. To help these children get the basic amenities in life and a helping hand, an amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been proposed for VIII Plan and Rs.5.00 lakhs for 92-93.

9. Assistance for children who are under Child Labour (State Sector)

It is proposed to give a package of services to employed children. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed in the VIII Plan and Rs.5.00 lakhs for 92-93.

10. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment (State Sector)

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme envisaged to provide for full coverage of the services contemplated under the Juvenile Justice Act 1986 in all the districts so as to ensure that no child under any circumstances is lodged in prison and to bring about the qualitative improvement in the Juvenile Justice services for the care, protection and rehabilitation of the mal-adjusted children. As per this scheme, Juvenile Homes are proposed to be started in all the districts. At present there are 18 Juvenile Homes in the State of which 5 are for girls. Government of India will be requested for 50% matching grants envisaged under the scheme for maintenance of inmates and construction of institutions. An outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs has been proposed for VIII Plan and Rs.50.00 lakhs for 92-93 as State share expecting a matching share from Government of India.

11. State Sector Scheme of providing funds for feeding programme component of New ICDS Projects (State Sector)

In order to meet additional expenditure for feeding programme for New ICDS Projects to be sanctioned by Govt. of India and to meet the additional cost of nutrition due to the enhancement of nutrition cost of Special Nutrition Programme in ICDS Projects from 1.4.91, an outlay of Rs.1550.00 lakhs is kept at the State Level to be transferred subsequently to Special Nutrition Programme of ZP Sector for VIII Plan. An outlay of Rs.225.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 92-93. The nutritional requirement for the adolescent girls under ICDS Projects will also be met to an extent possible from these allocations.

12. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Care & Maintenance of Destitute & Orphan Children (ZP Sector)

Grant-in-aid is being given to voluntary organisation to run cottages for destitute children in an unit of 25 for which the Government of India and the State Government share 90% of the expenditure and 10% has to be borne by the organisation. As per the scheme, each child is eligible for maintenance and other charges of Rs.250/- per month and additional Rs.40/- if the cottage is in a rented building. There are 153 cottages under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme and 68 cottages started in the VII Plan period are continued under State budget. It is proposed to continue giving grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations to maintain these 153 cottages functioning under Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the VIII Five Year Plan for which Rs.350.00 lakhs has been proposed expecting a matching share of Rs.350.00 lakhs from Govt. of India. An outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs is proposed for 92-93 expecting matching share of Rs.60.00 lakhs from Govt. of India.

13. Construction of Anganwadi buildings (2P Sector Scheme)

The ICDS Programme to be able to deliver the envisaged package of services needs proper accommodation. Government had enhanced the departmental contribution from Rs.3000/- to 30,000/- per building to ensure that more number of buildings are constructed. An outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose for VIII Plan & Rs.200 lakhs for 92-93. It is proposed to generate 15,000 mandays during VIII Plan & 3000 mandays during 92-93.

14. Setting up of Women Training Centres for rehabilitation of Women in Distress (State Sector)

It is an on-going Centrally Sponsored scheme providing financial assistance to the voluntary organisations. The assistance is being met by State & Central Government on 50:50 basis. An outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed for VIII Plan expecting a matching share of Rs.30.00 lakhs from Govt.of India & an outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed for 92-93 as State share expecting Rs.6.00 lakhs from Govt.of India.

15. Financial Assistance to train Women in vocations for self-employment & to start Training-cum-Production Centres (State Sector)

This is an on-going scheme of the VII Plan and proposed to be continued during the VIII Plan to help women to get trained in activities which would promote income generation & then assist groups of women to start economically viable production units. voluntary organisation/Semi-Govt.organisations etc., would be given financial assistance to help train batches of women who would be assisted to start production units. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed during VIII Plan and Rs.10.00 lakhs for 92-93.

16. Grihakalyana Scheme (State Sector)

Under the scheme, 25% subsidy on loans secured from Nationalised Banks is given to women beneficiaries from the weaker sections of the community to take up income generating activity. This scheme is implemented by the Karnataka State Women Development Corporation from 91-92 onwards.

17. Rehabilitation of Devadasi Women - starting of training-cum-production centres (State Sector)

Acute poverty and backwardness of the area are the root cause for the prevalence of Devadasi system. In order to rehabilitate these women, it is felt necessary that they be trained in skills for income generating activities to make them self-reliant. It is therefore proposed to give grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations to start Training-cum-production centres and to conduct a survey to know the extent of this problem and to formulate schemes for rehabilitation of devadasis. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been proposed for VIII Plan and Rs.10.00 lakhs for 92-93.

18. Starting of Hostels for Girls from rural areas (State Sector)

It is seen that one of the reasons for large drop-outs of girls from schools is the distance of the schools from their house. It is proposed to provide hostels for girls in places where higher education is available. It is proposed to start one such hostel in every district. The outlay proposed for this purpose is Rs.130.00 lakhs for VIII Plan and Rs.30.00 lakhs for 92-93. State Govt. has already accorded sanction for starting 7 hostels from 91-92 and it is proposed to start hostels in the remaining districts during VIII Plan.

19. State Level Commission for Women (State Sector)

With the enactment of the legislation for creation of a National Commission for Women, provision has been made for State Level Commission. To set up a State Level Commission, an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed in VIII Plan & Rs.5 lakhs during 92-93.

20. Scheme for assistance to women & girls for taking up job-oriented courses (New Scheme) State Sector)

In order to raise the status of women and to equip them with necessary skills so that they become economically independent, it is proposed to assist women and girls from the lower income groups to take up job oriented course i.e. Diplomas and ITI courses in Electronics, Library Science, Secretarial Practice etc. Under this scheme, financial assistance will be given in the form of fees upto Rs.1000/- for the entire course including purchase of books and equipments and scholarship of Rs.50/- per month for day's scholars and an allowance of Rs.250/- per month towards hostel charges for rural girls. It is proposed to assist 100 girls from each district every year. The outlay proposed for this purpose is Rs.150.00 lakhs for VIII Plan and Rs.20.00 lakhs for 92-93.

21. Starting of ITIs for girl students (State Sector)

Since there are no technical education institutions exclusively for girls, rural girls are deprived of the benefit of technical education, which is essential for improvement of social and economic status of women. It is therefore proposed to start one ITI in each district and to strengthen the existing ITI for women. The outlay proposed for this purpose is Rs.150.00 lakhs in VIII Plan and Rs.30.00 lakhs for 92-93.

22. Coaching classes for women & girls from weaker sections for competitive examinations (State Sector)

To give an impetus to girls and women from the weaker sections of the community and the economically backward classes especially from rural areas to take up competitive examinations for securing jobs in Government departments, IAS, IPS, Banks etc. Coaching classes will be started in districts in a phased manner. An outlay of Rs.47.00 lakhs is proposed during VIII Plan & Rs.5.00 lakhs for 92-93.

23. Training Programme for Women entrepreneurs
(State Sector)

It is proposed to help women entrepreneurs take up training and start small scale projects to generate employment for women. This scheme would be operated through the Women Development Corporation. An outlay of Rs.120.00 lakhs is proposed in the VIII Plan and Rs.20.00 lakhs for 92-93.

24. Taluka Level Federation of Mahila Mandals
(ZP Sector)

This is an on-going scheme to assist the formation of Taluka Level Federation of Mahila Mandals to take up activities to help women in rural areas. An outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs is proposed for VIII Plan and Rs.7.00 lakhs for 92-93.

25. Widow re-marriage & Devadasi marriage
(ZP Sector)

Under the scheme, financial assistance of Rs.3000/- per couple is given to destitute widows or devadasi women for their marriage. It is proposed to enhance the assistance from Rs.3000/- to Rs.5000/- to attract more number of couples. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been proposed in the VIII Plan period and Rs.5.00 lakhs for 92-93.

26. Marriages of Institutional inmates (State Sector)

Financial assistance of Rs.3000/- is provided to married couples wherein the bride is an inmate of the institution coming under the control of the department or grant-in-aid institution. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed for VIII plan and Rs.0.30 lakhs for 92-93.

27. Buildings (Minor Repairs) State Sector)

There are several buildings of the department housing institutions for children and women which need to be well maintained. To take up maintenance, minor repair works, additions & alterations, an outlay of Rs.125.00 lakhs has been proposed in the VIII Plan and Rs.29.00 lakhs for 92-93.

28. State Homes & Reception Centres(State Sector)

It is proposed to provide care, shelter to women/girls in the existing State Homes and Reception Centres and also to start training-cum-production units in these Homes in various crafts such as readymade dress, printing and binding etc., to train the inmates during their stay in the institution to enable them to earn their livelihood after their discharge from the institution for which an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs for VIII Plan and Rs.2.70 lakhs for 92-93 is proposed.

29. Juvenile Homes and Observation Homes(State Sector Scheme)

It is proposed to provide facilities and amenities to children in the institution as per the minimum standards envisaged in the Juvenile Justice Act. It is proposed to upgrade the services in the institutions. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been proposed for VIII Plan, and Rs. 8 lakhs for 92-93

30. Construction of Buildings for institutions (State Sector)

The Juvenile Justice Act and rules have laid down certain minimum standard for accomodation in the Homes to ensure proper care & rehabilitation of the children. At present only 11 Juvenile Homes and 10 Observation Homes are accomodated in departmental buildings. Hence, it is proposed to construct buildings for all the institutions of the department especially Juvenile Homes and Observation Homes during the VIII

Plan period. 50% of the cost of construction of Juvenile Home & Observation Home buildings will be reimbursed by Government of India. An outlay of Rs. 940.00 lakhs has been proposed in VIII Plan period and Rs. 160.00 lakhs for 92-93. It is proposed to generate 15,00,000 mandays during VIII Plan & 2,65,000 mandays during 92-93.

31. Share Capital assistance to Women Development Corporation (State Sector)

In order to carry out the activities of Women Development Corporation a share capital assistance of Rs. 1000 lakhs is proposed for VIII Plan and Rs. 200.00 lakhs for 92-93.

32. Administrative expenses of Women Development Corporation (State Sector)

An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed during VIII Plan period and Rs. 20.00 lakhs for 92-93.

33. Rehabilitation of Devadasis. - training in skills development with Netherlands assistance (New Scheme) (State Sector)

A proposal has been sent to Government of India for availing Netherlands Assistance for the scheme of training in skill development of devadasi women. Under this scheme, training in various crafts will be given to the devadasi women to help them to take up self-employment for their livelihood. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 47.00 lakhs for VIII Plan and Rs. 30.00 lakhs for 1992-93 is proposed.

34. Setting up of Community Development Scheme for the rehabilitation of slum dwellers (new scheme) (State Sector (Netherlands assistance))

The Project proposal for setting up of community development scheme for the rehabilitation of slum dwellers has been forwarded to Government of India to attract assistance from Netherlands Government.

This scheme will provide training to the women slum dwellers in the trades like dairying etc., and also providing them with houses. An outlay of Rs.14.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose for the VIII Plan and Rs.10.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

35. Integrated Child Development Services Programme (ZP Sector (State Sector))

There are 106 ICDS Centrally Sponsored Projects in the State. The administrative cost for implementation of these projects is met by Government of India. The nutrition component is being met from the State budget. Under this scheme a package of services like immunization, health check-up, referral services, supplementary nutrition, pre-school education and health & nutrition education is being given. It is proposed to continue these projects in the VIII Five Year Plan and also to expand these services to another 45 blocks to cover all the talukas in the State in a phased manner. District level Cells are envisaged to be started in the remaining seven districts to ensure proper monitoring and co-ordination.

The State ICDS Cell and the 10 District Cells sanctioned will be continued along with the State Level Warehouse. An outlay of Rs.15000 lakhs has been proposed for VIII Plan and Rs.2082 lakhs for 1992-93 which is fully funded by Government of India.

36. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Training of Anganwadi Workers (State Sector)

This scheme is fully funded by Government of India for conducting 3 months job oriented training to Anganwadi workers and Helpers. An outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs has been proposed for VIII Plan and Rs.60.00 lakhs for 92-93.

6. SCHEME OF SUPPLY OF JANATHA SAREE AND DHOTI
AT SUBSIDISED RATES (STATE SECTOR)

As a social security measure, providing Saree and Dhoti at affordable price to every adult members of weaker section families having annual income below Rs.3500/- has been implemented during 7th plan period. During the 7th plan, as against a state plan budgetted outlay of Rs.39.14 crores, the expenditure incurred was of the order of Rs.36.38 crores. During 90-91 an outlay of Rs.12 crores earmarked ^{for 92-93} is estimated to have been spent. Further it is anticipated that an outlay of Rs.7.70 crores would be spent fully. As many as 32 lakhs families covering 42.26 lakhs male and 41.31 lakhs female beneficiaries above the age of 19 years in the identified families are eligible to receive benefits under this scheme. The male beneficiary is eligible to receive Dhoti and 2 mtrs. shirt material every year at a subsidised rate of Rs.23 beneficiary. The female beneficiary is eligible to receive a saree and a blouse piece at a subsidised rate of Rs.20 beneficiary.

This scheme is not only helping poor people to have required clothing but also indirectly providing gainful employment to more than 20,000 weavers who are working on handlooms exclusively manufacturing Janatha Cloth. These weavers are being supplied sized beams to increase the productivity from 5.00 metres per day to 8.00 metres per day resulting in the increased earnings of the weaver from Rs.10/- to Rs.15/- per day at the end of the 7th plan period. This has also increased the off take of Janatha cloth.

However, due to increased cost of manufacturing, the subsidy to be provided is increasing year by year. The State Government is working out alternates to bring down the subsidy committment in a phased manner. In view of this the outlay of Rs.3200 lakhs provided for the Eighth Plan and a Rs.575 lakhs is provided for 1992-93.

XVI - M.1

XVI.M. NUTRITION

This sector consists of two programmes viz. Mid-day meal programme and Special Nutrition Programme. The details are as under:

A. MIDDAY MEALS PROGRAMME

This programme aims at providing mid-day meals to school going children particularly in Standards I-V to enhance their nutritional status, attendance and also their performance in schools. Keeping this objective in view, the midday meals programme is under implementation with CARE assistance and State sponsored Energy Food Programme. Under CARE assistance, food commodities is given free of cost by CARE and the contingency charges like fuel, transportation etc, are borne by the State Government under Non-Plan. Further, under the State sponsored Energy Food Programme, ready to eat food manufactured by Agro-corns is supplied and expenditure on this account is met fully by the State.

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE DURING THE VII PLAN
AND ANNUAL PLANS 1990-91 & 1991-92

Against a targetted coverage of 14.85 lakh children in Standards I-v (i.e. 28.4% of enrolled children) as at the end of the VII Plan, the coverage was to the extent of 12.24 lakh children. This coverage consisted of 7.00 lakh beneficiaries under CARE assisted Programme and 5.24 lakh beneficiaries under Energy Food Programme. The expenditure for CARE assisted programme was met under Non-Plan. Under the Plan, an expenditure of Rs.214.04 lakhs was incurred as against a budgetted outlay of Rs.215.49 lakhs. During 1990-91, an outlay of Rs.35.54 lakhs provided has been estimated to have been fully spent. During 91-92 also, an outlay of Rs.36.89 lakhs provided is anticipated to be fully spent.

PROPOSAL FOR THE VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN-
1992-97 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

Since the aid from CARE providing food commodities free of cost has been scaled down at the rate of 1/3 of beneficiaries per annum starting from 1991-92,

XVI.M.2

to that extent of reduction of aid, this food component will have to be met by the State. This commitment for the VIII Plan period would be of the order of Rs.5442.85 lakhs and the details are given as under:

Year	Funds required if the CARE scales down the aid (Rs. lakhs)	Beneficiaries to be covered as at the end of the year (Lakh Nos.)
1992-93	687.86	4.66
1993-94	755.99	4.66
1994-95	1246.00	7.00
1995-96	1333.00	7.00
1996-97	1420.00	7.00
TOTAL:	5442.85	

Since the outlay proposed for the VIII Plan is to the extent of Rs.250 lakhs (Rs.40.00 lakhs under State Sector and Rs.210 lakhs under District Sector), the above additional commitment of Rs.5442.85 lakhs will have to be met under Non-Plan as the CARE assisted Programme's contingency expenditure is being met at present under non-plan if they are not to be left uncovered. The existing coverage of Rs.12.24 lakh children is proposed to be maintained with these requirements of funds. For 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs is proposed consisting of Rs.8.00 lakhs under State Sector and Rs.32.00 lakhs under ZP sector.

B. SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME

The scheme provides nutrition to children of the age group of 0-6 years, expectant and nursing mothers living in rural ^{areas} Urban slums and tribal villages as the incidence of morbidity is high due to severe mal-nutrition in these areas.

Review of performance during the VII Plan and Annual Plan 90-91 and 91-92

In the ICDS projects, supplementary nutrition ^{has been} given to the children below the age of 6 years and expectant and nursing mothers in 108 blocks. The CARE food at a cost of 14 paise per beneficiary is given in 10 districts and the local food at a cost of 50 paise per beneficiary in the remaining 10 districts. During VII Plan period 11,24,229 beneficiaries were covered under the ICDS projects.

Further, the programme is implemented in towns with a population of 15,000 and above. The programme was in operation in 57 towns/cities and 3 tribal blocks as on March 91. Under this programme, milk and bread or energy food is given to the beneficiaries on 312 days in a year. During VII Plan period 1,64,429 beneficiaries were covered under Special Nutrition Programme.

During VII Plan period as against an approved outlay of Rs.308 lakhs, an outlay of Rs.2465.85 lakhs was budgetted. The expenditure incurred was Rs.2289.21 lakhs. During the year 90-91, 28 more ICDS projects were sanctioned increasing the number of blocks to 136 in the State. Of these, 106 are central projects and 30 State projects. By the end of 91-92, 19.41 lakhs beneficiaries availed the benefit under the scheme. Government has enhanced the nutrition cost of beneficiaries in ICDS project from 14 paise to 20 paise in CARE assisted projects and 50 paise to 75 paise in NON-CARE projects from 91-92. The entire cost of nutrition in the 94 projects started prior to September 89, have been shifted to non-plan and the remaining 42 projects are being met under plan.

PROPOSAL FOR THE VIII PLAN

Beneficiaries covered under this programme in 94 Projects has been shifted to Non-plan from 1991-92. It is proposed to expand the ICDS programme to another 45 rural blocks to cover all the talukas in the State in a phased manner during VIII Plan period. Nutrition component of the ICDS programme will have to be met by the State under Plan. The proposed outlay of Rs.5400 lakhs for the VIII Plan and Rs.960.00 lakhs for 1992-93 under ZP sector would be insufficient. Towards meeting the additional commitment an outlay of Rs.1550 lakhs for the VII Plan and Rs.225.00 lakhs for 1992-93 is proposed under State Sector under Women & Children welfare programme of Social Security & Welfare Sector.

XVI.N. CONSUMER PROTECTIONA. INTRODUCTION :-

The Government of India have enacted Consumer Protection Act 1986 for protecting the interest of the Consumers and redress their grievances under section 30 and sub section (2) of the said act. The Government of Karnataka passed Consumer Protection Rules 1988 which came into force w.e.f. 4.11.88 and also constituted state commission at the state level with retired High Court Judge and two other non-official members.

B. REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE DURING THE VII FIVE YEAR PLAN AND ANNUAL PLANS 1990-91 AND 1991-92.

During the VII Five Year Plan the programmes taken up under the Consumer Protection relate only to formulation of one state commission and 4 divisional forums. During the VII plan, the expenditure incurred was of the order of Rs.16.17 lakhs out of the budget allocation ^{of Rs.240 lakhs} to meet the establishment charges of the state level and district level forums and funds required for carrying-out seminar, studies etc., towards creating Consumer Awareness. These activities were continued during 1990-91, To-wards this the entire outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs was estimated to have been spent. Further, in the year 1991-92 in addition to carrying out the on-going activities the remaining 16 District forums have been constituted. An outlay of Rs. 175 lakhs consisting of 100 lakhs for State sector to Food & Civil Supplies Dept. & Rs.75 lakhs for ZP sector is anticipated to be fully spent.

C. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PROPOSALS FOR VIII PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93.

In addition to continuing the activities of the state level commission and 20 district level consumer forums for redressal of grievances of consumers in accordance with relevant sections and sub-sections of the Consumer Protection Act 1986, emphasis will be placed on creating consumer awareness among the common public through mass media like Television,

Radio and Publicity material, like News papers, Seminars, Consumers studies. Further, awareness will also be created with the effective involvement of ~~the~~ voluntry agencies. Emphasis will also be placed on intensification of the enforcement activities to protect consumers under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Towards this, the enforcement Cell of the Food and Civil Supplies, Department would be adequetely strengthened in the forum of enforcement staff, opening of New Regional Centres, Provision of vehicles for the enforcement staff.

D. DETAILS OF PROPOSALS FOR VIII PLAN 1992-97 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93.

Following are the programmes proposed for Consumer Protection during the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plan 1992-93 with a total state plan outlay of Rs. 929 lakhs and Rs. 175 lakhs respectively. The scheme-wise details are as under.

IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT 1986 (ACTIVITIES OF STATE COMMISSION AND DISTRICT CONSUMER FORUMS).

Towards effectively protecting the interest of the consumers to redress their grievences, a state level commission and four district forums constituted in 1988 are functioning. Recently remaining 16 district consumer forums have also been constituted. The expenditure on establishment charges of these forums like pay and allowances, T.A. & D.A., Rent of the office building, stationary, furniture, Telephone charges, Petrol and Oil charges etc. will have to be met under the plan. For this purpose a state plan outlay of Rs. 804 lakhs is proposed for the VIII plan 1992-97. The outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs. 150 lakhs.

2. CONSUMER STUDIES INCLUDING SEMINARS, PUBLICITY THROUGH MASS MEDIA, ETC., FOR CONSUMER AWARENESS:

This is an on-going Programme. It is proposed to step up the programmes of consumer awareness among the common public through mass media like Television, Radio, Public materials like News papers, conduct of seminars and involvement of voluntary organisations on large scale. Towards this, an outlay of Rs. 25 Lakhs is proposed for the VIII plan 1992-97, For 1992-93, an outlay of Rs.5 lakhs is proposed.

3. STRENGTHENING OF ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES:-

This is a new activity proposed for the VIII Five Year Plan. In order to strengthen the enforcement activities for the effective implementation of Essential Commodities Act 1955 and related provisions, it is proposed to have an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs for the VIII Plan 1992-97. And outlay of Rs.20 lakhs for 1992-93.

Five Regional Enforcement Cells will be set up and also checkpoints. Computerisation will be introduced. Vehicles will be provided to the Enforcement Squads.

XVII. ECONOMIC SERVICESa) Functional Divisions:

State Level Planning Machinery has six divisions, which are specialised in different areas. They are: (i) Project Formulation Division; (ii) Plan Finance and Resources Division; (iii) Perspective Planning Division; (iv) Manpower and Employment Division; (v) District and Regional Planning Division. These divisions have been successful in taking-up many studies on various fields of specialisation.

During the VII Plan period an outlay of Rs.479.00 lakhs was provided under Secretariat Economic Services. In that amount Rs.235.90 lakhs has been spent during the said plan period.

During the VIII Five Year Plan, the main focus of these divisions would be on strengthening and restruction of staff; modernisation of its functions; and improvement in the work content.

For their effective functioning, an outlay of Rs.110.00 lakhs is proposed in the VIII Plan. In the said amount Rs.20.00 lakhs is meant for the year 1992-93.

b) Studies:

An outlay of Rs.30 lakhs has been proposed in the VIII Plan for the studies to be sponsored by the Government on various subjects which have a direct bearing on different aspects of development. In the said amount Rs.5.00 lakhs is meant for the year 1992-93.

c) Professional Service and Journals:

The Economic's Unit, monthly Economic Bulletins, Quarterly Bulletins of Economics and Statistics, State Economic Reviews and District Economic Reviews brought out a total of 123 reviews. In the Publication's Unit, Annual Publications on Statistical Abstract of Karnataka, Statistical Outline of Karnataka, Karnataka's Economy, Karnataka at a Glance, Karnataka in Maps, District at a Glance, District Statistical Abstract, Departmental and State Administration Reports numbering 160 were brought out. In the State Income Unit, Advance, Quick and Revised Estimates of State's, Income at current and constant prices were prepared for years 1983-84 to 1988-89. Likewise, District Income, Estimates and comparable Estimates, etc., were also built up.

During the 7th Five Year Plan a sum of Rs.20.50 lakhs have been budgetted, for this purpose. In that amount Rs.11.26 lakhs has been spent during the said period.

For purchasing the books and professional journals to the Planning Department Library, an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been proposed in the VIII Plan. In the said amount Rs.8.00 lakhs is meant for the year 1992-93.

d) Planning Board:

The Economic Planning Council which was introduced during VII Year Plan period with an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been discontinued.

The Planning Board has been proposed to constitute during VIII Plan with an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs. Out of which Rs.8.00 lakhs has been set apart for the year 1992-93.

e) District Planning Machinery:

Consequent on establishing Zilla Parishads during 1987, the functions of the District Planning Units comes under Zilla Parishads. The District Planning Machinery was strengthened during the year 1986-87 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. An outlay of Rs.140.00 lakhs has been proposed as State's share during VIII Plan period. In that amount Rs.27.00 lakhs is meant for the year 1992-93.

f) District Level Sub-Plan:

Majority of the District level Schemes are in the nature of on-going schemes and the District Development councils had little scope to propose new schemes/works of their choice. There are number of smaller works/schemes which are of local importance and cannot be accommodated in district plans. The provision for such items would greatly improve the utility of the assets already created. Moreover, the peoples participation and involvement could be better mobilised through the encouragement of their initiative and responsibility. In view of that, earlier it was felt necessary to provide a discretionary outlay to the District Level Sub-Plans. Although the scheme was discontinued during the

year 1988-89, the same was re-introduced during the year 1989-90. It is proposed to continue this scheme during VIII Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs.2030.00 lakhs. In that amount Rs.445.00 lakhs is meant for the year 1992-93.

9) Survey and Statistics.

State Plan Scheme of Economic Study Division
(on-going Scheme)

1.1 The Economic study Division consists of three sub-divisions viz., (a) Economic's Unit (b) Publication's Unit and (c) State Income Unit. The objective of these units are, respectively: (1) to bring out periodical socio-economical reviews of the State's and District's Economy, (2) to bring out annual publications on various socio-economic activities in the state, and (3) to build up estimates of State's and District's Income at current and constant prices.

1.2 Achievements during Seventh Plan :

(i) In the Economic's unit, monthly Economics Bulletins, quarterly Bulletins of Economics and Statistics, State Economic Reviews and District Economic Reviews were brought out. Total of such reviews broughtout is 123.

(ii) In the publication's unit several annual publications like the Statistical Abstract of Karnataka, Statistical outline of Karnataka, Karnataka's Economy in figures, Karnataka at a Glance, Karnataka in Maps, District at a Glance (20 districts), District Statistical Abstract, Departmental and State Administration Reports were brought out, the total number of such publications being 160.

(iii) In the State Income Unit, advance, quick and revised estimates of State Income at current and constant prices (both 1971 and 1981 prices) were propaged for years 1983-84 to 1988-89. Likewise, District Income estimates and comparable estimates

etc., were also built up. Required basic data was collected and several brochures on the various State Income estimates were brought out.

1.3 Changes proposed:

Computerisation of several publications, enhancement of their coverage, etc., is proposed to be taken up during Eighth Plan. Methodology/data base, regarding State, District Income Estimates would be further improved.

1.4 Targets for Eighth Plan:

This scheme has been made as a part of permanent establishment of the DES.

2. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Timely Reporting of Estimates of Area and Production of Principal Crops (On-going Scheme).

2.1. The objective of the scheme is to obtain reliable and precise estimates of area and production of crops immediately after sowing and harvesting respectively (separately for irrigated, un-irrigated, local and HYV Crops) and to undertake intensive supervision to improve quality of data collection.

2.2. Achievements during Seventh Plan and Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 (so far).

At the rate of 20% of villages each year, about 41,700 villages were covered under the scheme. All important crops were covered during each of the three seasons. Nearly 1,20,000 crop abstracts were received and processed. Necessary reports were sent to Government of India. The field work and preparation of necessary reports for the year 1991-92 was under progress.

2.3 Changes proposed:

No changes are envisaged.

2.4 Target for Eighth Plan: (1992-97)

Area and production estimates for all the three seasons of concerned agricultural years will be built up in respect of all the important crops in the State. In a phased manner all the villages of the State will be covered during five years. The State's share of proposed outlay at 50% is Rs.126.25 lakhs for Eighth Plan and Rs.21.54 lakhs for 1992-93.

3. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Improvement of Crop Statistics (On-going Scheme).

3.1. The objective of the scheme is to bring about improvement through joint inspection by National Sample Survey Organisation and Directorate of Economics and Statistics Authorities in quality of data collected at field level during area enumeration and conduct of Crop Cutting Experiments.

3.2 Achievements during VII Plan and Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 (so far).

About 12,000 villages were selected over the plan period for sample check of area enumeration, page totalling of RTC. For sample check of crop cutting experiments, about 6000 experiments were selected. The field work was completed in all the selected villages and the reports were sent to National Sample Survey Organisation. Field work of kharif season of 1991-92 has been completed and that for Rabi is under progress.

3.3 Changes proposed:

No changes proposed,

3.4 Targets for Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

The work is of continuous nature and will be conducted in over 9,000 villages during five years. The state share of total outlay proposed at 50% is Rs.15.97 lakhs during VIII Plan and Rs.2.72 lakhs during 1992-93.

4. Central Sector Scheme of Agricultural Census (On-going Scheme).

4.1 The fourth Agricultural Census with reference year 1985-86, conducted during seventh Plan, had the objective of studying the structure of land holdings and other related characteristics, such as landuse, irrigation, ownership etc. The Input Survey, an adjunct to the Census, had the objective of collecting data on usage of agricultural inputs, cropping pattern etc.

4.2 Achievements during Seventh Plan and Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 (so far) :

The census was conducted in all the villages during the VII Plan period and the voluminous data collected was processed in the computer centre and the report was brought out in 1989. The input survey 1986-87 was also conducted and necessary tables were generated on the computer and submitted to Government of India. During 1990-91, preliminary work of Agricultural Census (with reference year 1990-91) was completed. During 1991-92, the field work is under progress. Listing schedules have been completed and canvassing of holding schedules is under progress in 12 districts. It is proposed to complete the field work by January 1992.

4.3 Changes proposed:

The study group constituted by GOI has suggested simplification of schedules and instructions to be adopted in the 1990-91 Census. These changes have been incorporated and the census is being conducted accordingly.

4.4 Target for Eighth Five Year Plan(1992-97)

Data of the Agricultural Census 1990-91 being collected during the current year will be processed and report will be brought out during 1992-93. Input surveys as a followup of the main census will be conducted during 1992-93 and onwards. The proposed outlay for Eighth Plan being completely funded by GOI, ie Rs.141.60 lakhs and Rs.25.30 lakhs during 1992-93.

5. Central Sector Scheme of Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits, Vegetables and Minor Crops (on-going scheme):

5.1 The objective of the survey is to build up precise estimates of area under yield rate and production of important Fruits, Vegetables Crops in the State, as also to study the cultivation practices of these crops. Crops covered are (1) Banana (2) Mango (3) Grapes (4) Onion (5) Potato and (6) Turmeric.

5.2 Achievements during VII Plan and Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 (so far):

During the VII Plan period the survey was conducted in 2,156 selected villages growing the survey crops. Data for all the years 1985-86 to 1989-90 were processed and analysed and area, yield and production estimates prepared.

During 1990-91, area enumeration work was done in 989 villages like-wise during 1991-92, about 790 villages were selected for area enumeration and about 550 villages for yield estimation and the field work was under progress.

5.3 Change proposed.

No procedural changes are contemplated, however, crop coverage is being extended to cover-gauva, lime, sapota (chickku)orange, tomato, chillies, beans, brinjal and cabbage in a phased manner.

5.4 Target for Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

The survey will be conducted in about 850 selected villages growing the survey crops during each of the years 1992-93 to 1996-97 and estimates of area, production and productivity will be prepared. The proposed outlay for Eighth Plan, being completely funded by GOI, is Rs.182.03 lakhs and Rs.31.69 lakhs during 1992-93.

6. State Plan Scheme of Provision of vehiculare support to D.E.&S/DSO's (New Scheme).

6.1 Need for the scheme:

The data collection activities at the district level, which involves functionaries of the DE&S as well as other departments extends over the entire district. And more often than not, these activities have to be undertaken in remotely situated villages without adequate transport facilities. These activities also involve intensive touring during all the three seasons every year, for both enumeratory and supervisory work. As such, provision of vehicular support to DSO's is a must. At present the DSO is

the only district level executive officer without vehicular support. Recognising the need for such support, many conferences and committees constituted by Government of Karnataka have unanimously recommended that the DSOs should be provided with jeeps. Hence the proposal.

6.2 Objective of the scheme:

The objective of the scheme is to provide vehicular support to DSOs in order to facilitate field work (enumeration and supervision) of various data collection programmes.

6.3 During Annual Plan 1991-92, an outlay of Rs.9.62 lakhs was proposed. However, because of Administrative delays in sanction of the scheme the anticipated expenditure is nil. Therefore the scheme is proposed to be implemented from 1992-93 onwards.

6.4 Details of the Scheme:

It is proposed to provide all the 20 district statistical officers with one jeep each during the VIII Five Year Plan. Commencing from 1992-93 five jeeps are proposed to be purchased during the period 92-93 to 95-96 in a phased manner. The requisite number of Drivers posts will also be created in the phased manner. The total expenditure during 1992-97 on the scheme is expected to be in order of Rs.57.78 lakhs and Rs.10.74 lakhs during 1992-93. The annual phasing is as shown below:

below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item of Expenditure	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	Total 1992-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1) Non-recurring cost of vehicles	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	-	40.00
2) <u>Recurring</u>						
1) Pay and allowances	0.495	1.60	2.88	4.05	5.30	14.325
ii) T.A.	0.062	0.188	0.312	0.438	0.50	1.500
iii) Repairs maintenance and POL charges	0.183	0.248	0.316	0.54	0.67	1.947
Total	10.740	12.04	13.508	15.03	6.47	57.78

6.5 Target for Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)

The target is to provide five districts during each of the first four years 1992-93 to 1995-96 with jeeps, thereby covering all the 20 districts during VIII Plan. Larger districts will be given priority in the initial years.

1. State Plan scheme of provision for Desk-top printing facilities to the Directorate (New Scheme):

7.1 Objective of the Scheme:

The objective of the scheme was to install,

as an adjunct to the existing computer / to be installed computers, printing attachment commonly called " The Desk-top Printer". An outlay of Rs.3.6 lakhs was made during 1991-92 for the scheme. However, as a DTP has already been acquired, the scheme is now dropped.

8. Central Sector Scheme of Third Economic Census (New Scheme).

8.1 Need for the scheme :

The Second Economic Census (reference year 1979-80) was conducted alongwith house-listing operations of the population census 1981. The Economic Census collects valuable information in respect of all enterprises (except those engaged in crop production and plantation) on aspects relating to activity, ownership, power used etc. The Third Economic Census (reference year 1989-90) being conducted alongwith house listing operations of the population census 1991 is an all India Census fully funded by Government of India. All the states / UTs are participating in this Census. Hence, the need for the scheme.

8.2 Objective of the Scheme.

The main objective of the scheme is to co-ordinate / participate at the state level in the all India Third Economic Census being conducted * during 1990 and to undertake the followup surveys. The specific objective is to fulfil coordinating and supervisory responsibilities, data tabulation and reports preparation responsibilities etc.

* The census has already been conducted during March-April 1990 and quick tabulation results sent GOI in August 1990.

8.3 Details of the Scheme:

The scheme consists in sanctioning a co-ordination unit at the DE&S headquarters, for a period of two years (i.e. 1990-91 and 1991-92) consisting of the following personnel.

Sl. No.	Designation	Scale of Pay	No.
1	2	3	4
1.	Joint Director	3170 - 4450	1
2.	Deputy Director	2200 - 4070	1
3.	Asst. Stat. Officer	1400 - 2750	2
4.	Statistical Inspr.	1190 - 2200	5
5.	Stenographer	1190 - 2200 (+ Spl. Pay Rs.75/-pm)	1
6.	Typists	960 - 1700 (+ Spl. Pay Rs.60/-pm)	1
Total			11

The financial implication of the scheme is of the order of Rs.33.28 lakhs. Details being as shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pay and allowances	6.09	6.10	-	-	-	12.19
Travelling allowance	0.61	0.20	-	-	-	0.81
<u>Office Expenses</u>						
1. Honorarium	0.21	-	-	-	-	0.21
2. Data Scrutiny coding tabulation etc.	10.48	8.70	-	-	-	19.18
3. Contingencies	0.70	0.20	-	-	-	0.90
Total	18.09	15.20	-	-	-	33.29

8.4 Progress of work during Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92.

The field work was conducted alongwith house-listing operations of 1990. Quick results were released during 1990-91. Detail tabulation, district-wise, is under progress during current year 1991-92. It is proposed to complete the tabulation and bringout the report during the current year. However, for attending to spillover works if any, an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1992-93 only.

:oOo:

h) I.F. Office Expenses:

Institutional Finance Wing of the Institutional Finance and Statistics Department acts as a co-ordinating agency between the financial institutions and various department of Government and also as a clearing house for all information relating to institutional finance for various developmental programmes that are being implemented in the State. This co-ordination is made possible by organising meetings, Seminars, Workshops, Reviews etc. Review reports and Institutional Finance News (Quarterly) are published and circulated amongst all concerned.

During Seventh Five Year Plan the amount spent under this head was Rs.4.46 lakhs.

It is proposed to provide Rs.10 lakhs during VIII Plan (1992-97) and Rs.2/- lakhs during 1992-93 i.e., the first year of VIII Plan towards organising meetings, Seminars, Workshops, Purchase of Books, Publications, Stationary and Printing.

XVII-2) KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT COMPUTER CENTRE

1. The Karnataka Govt. Computer Centre has, from inception in 1971 until the middle of the VII Plan has been fulfilling the data processing needs of various departments and undertakings of State. The centre was started with the leasing of an IBM 1401 computer. The concentration in the seventies and early eighties was on the time jobs like World Agricultural Census of Karnataka and Andhra, Census of Government Employees, Crop Estimation Survey Rainfall monitoring, recruitment jobs, statistical studies etc. In addition, some regular jobs like payroll of police personnel, Secretariat Staff, Money Order printing for pension disbursement, financial Accounting for Land Bank etc., were also taken up.

2. By the Beginning of the VII Plan it was obvious that the world was on the brink of a revolution in information technology and computers would find their way to executive desks to be used as aids in office automation and management information systems. Training and awareness was therefore started as an activity in KGCC and a recurring Budget was also sanctioned by Government.

3. At the end of the VII plan KGCC has attained substantial success in training and Software Development for departments. Instead of confining its activities to one time jobs and regular jobs on behalf of departments, KGCC has created awareness in departments of the benefits of Computerisation through training cum Software Development projects. As a result of these activities a number of departments like Agriculture, Motor Vehicles, Treasuries, Examination Boards, Public Service Commission, VISL, LDB,

Govt. Medical Stores, Backward Classes Scholarships, Sericulture, Employment Exchanges have branched out on their own and started implementing system developed in or by KGCC on their own computers.

REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 1990 - 91

4) (i) During 1990-91 a Budget allocation of Rs.25.00 lakhs only was provided for the ongoing plan scheme namely "Strengthening of the Computer Centre". Out of this amount an amount of Rs.17,34,500/- only was spent towards salary of the plan scheme staff and for purchase of computers, Airconditioners, UPS system etc. The main problems for not utilising the full amount of budget allocation was due to:

(ii) Non filling up of 8 posts (ie., Senior Programmer Group 'A' 1 Post, Junior Programmer Group 'B' 2 Posts, Superintendent (ADM) Group 'C' 1 Post, Librarian-cum-Store Keeper Group 'C' 1 Post SDA Group 'C' 1 Post and Receptionist-cum-Telephone Operators Group 'C' 2 Posts) created under the scheme due to various administrative reasons. The unspent amount under salary component was Rs.2.86 lakhs and the same was surrendered to Government.

(iii) Further Rs.4,79,500/- was also not spent for the reason that there was not sufficient time for depositing the amount with the PWD for execution of few works since the Government Order sanctioning the scheme was issued during the last week of March 1991 and also items like (a) Laptop computer (b) Cardless Microphone and Software packages could not be purchased since the suppliers have not responded in time. This unspent amount of Rs.4,79,500/- was also surrendered to Government as required.

REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92

5) An allocation of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been made for the year 1991-92 towards implementing the only on going plan scheme namely "Strengthening of the Computer Centre". The proposed breakup for Rs.25.00 lakhs for the year 1991-92 is as follows:

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1) Direction & Administration (Electricity Charges)	2.00
ii) Standardisation of hardware/ Procurement of Software/ Airconditioners/U.P.S System/Relocation and re- organisation of progra- mmers and Training Rooms including computer fittings electrical Accessories Civil Works etc.	23.00
Total	<u>25.00</u>

As against the total allocation of Rs.25.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs.1.47 lakhs has already been spent as on date. The proposal for administrative sanction for further expenditure has been sent to Government and orders are awaited. The entire allocation will be spent towards purchase of Hard-
wares etc.,

(6) (1) In the VIII Plan it is therefore proposed to carry on training & Software Development as the major activities in Karnataka Govt. Computer Centre.

(11) TRAINING

It is targetted to train 500-600 personnel per year in the VIII Plan depending on availability and interest shown by the personnel. It is also proposed to extend the training facilities to the divisional level by associating the District Training Institutes for infrastructural facilities. This would enable the dispersal of resource personnel in the Districts also in order to make full use of the hardware facility provided by NIC.

During the 8th Plan period it is proposed to introduce modern techniques in teaching, to modernise the Training Labs and class room facility, to use the latest training aids, to introduce advanced courses with the aid of latest hardware and software facilities keeping in view the requirements of individual departments of Government.

To achieve this objective it is proposed to strengthen the Software Development Department and Training Faculty by creating the following additional posts.

S1 No	Designation	Scale of Pay	No. of Posts
1.	Senior Programmers	2200 - 4070	2
2.	Junior Programmers	1900 - 3650	5
3.	Superintendent (ADM)	1600 - 2990	1
4.	F.D.A	1190 - 2200	1
5.	S.D.A	960 - 1760	2
6.	Telephone Operators	960 - 1760	2
7.	Librarian	1190 - 2200	1
8.	Attenders	810 - 1310	2

iii) SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

In future more & more departments & Public Sector undertakings will employ computer to do more & more tasks. The computer centre will have an awesome responsibility of promoting and spreading computerisation in the departments and undertakings as doing feasibility studies, hardware evaluation and selection, software development for these organization.

The KGCC would have to be suitably strengthened by way of increase in staff strength, computer equipment, training equipment and vehicles in order to fulfil its role as a service institution.

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
(i) Direction & Administration	40.00
(ii) Purchase of new computers, upgradation of existing computers replacement of two 8 bit old computers (ATLAZ-11 and Zenith Orion) by latest computers to aid training as well for Departments whose computers are not installed. To strengthen the LAN system to facilities users to work under different operating systems.	65.00
(iii) Introduction & Spread of computerisation in Govt. Depts/Undertakings by providing consultancy in all matters, developing useful softwares, and providing training etc.	30.00

Total	135.00

8. DETAILS OF PROPOSALS FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

An amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs is requested to be earmarked for implementing the only on-going scheme namely 'Strengthening of the Computer Centre'. The following are the break-up for the Annual Plan 1992-93.

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
(i) Direction & Administration (Electricity and Establishment Charges)	8.00
(ii) Standardisation of hardware/ Procurement of Software/ Airconditioners/UPS systems etc.	17.00

Total	25.00

j) OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES - LEGAL METROLOGY

The Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1985 has brought into force in the State, in which new items of work like Autorickshaw and Taxi Meters, Water Meters are to be brought under the purview of the Act, besides undertaking the Verification and Stamping of Weights, Measures, Weighing and Measuring Instruments, which are used by traders and Industrial Establishments. The Verification of Autorickshaw meters is commenced from October, 1991.

During the Eighth Plan Period, a sum of Rs.75 lakhs is provided of which it is proposed to replace the wornout Standards which are to be procured from Government of India. The Standards now being used are become old and obsolete. Every year it is proposed to replace the entire old Standards during the Eighth Plan period, for which Rs.16.60 lakhs are earmarked.

Regarding Verification of Autorickshaw Meters it is proposed to create five Inspectorial Units every year during the Eighth Plan period, for which Rs.58.40 lakhs are earmarked for strengthening the Department for the establishment of new Inspectorial Units which includes Rs.7.90 lakhs are earmarked for purchase of Testing Equipments meant for Autorickshaw and Taxi Units.

The Verification of Autorickshaw Meters are very essential in order to protect the interest of the commuters, as the Autorickshaw meters which are fitted are not being verified all these days.

PP3 (WEIGHTS & MEASURES)

PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE DURING THE ANNUAL PLANS 1990-91 & 1991-92 AND
PROPOSED OUTLAY FOR THE EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN(1992-93)AND ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

NIC BANGALORE
ANNEXURE -1

Code No	Major Head/Minor Heads of Development/Schemes.	Annual-Plans		Eighth Plan, 1992-93		Annual-Plan		Employment Cont-	Rural component				
		1990-91	1991-92	(1992-97)	(1992-93)	1992-93	1992-93		1992-93	1992-93			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure	Budgetted Outlay	Anti-cipated Expend	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Eighth Plan	1992-93	Eighth Plan	1992-93
10 5475 00	OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES Regulation of Weights & Measures												
	Controller of Legal Metrology.	2.00	2.00	2.05	2.05	16.60	16.60	5.10	5.10	-	-	-	-
	Enforcement of Packaged Commodities Rules 1975	3.00	3.00	3.05	3.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shifted to Non-Plan
	Enforcement of Standards of Weights & Measures(Enforcement)Act 1985.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	58.40	7.90	4.90	1.58	0.075	0.015	-	-
	Total-Regulation of Weights & Measures	6.00	6.00	6.10	6.10	75.00	24.50	10.00	6.68	0.075	0.015	-	-

XVII-1-23

XVII-K. MODERNISATION OF ADMINISTRATION IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES - STATE SECTOR PLAN:

1. Review of the VII Plan and Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92

The programme of 'Modernisation of Administration in Government Offices' taken up by the State Government from 1984-85 was brought under Plan during the last two years of VII Plan period. During 1988-89 and 1989-90, a total sum of Rs.1.00 Crore (i.e. @ Rs.50.00 Lakhs per year) was allotted to the various Departments/Offices for implementation of this Programme.

Achievements and short-comings of the Programme during VII Plan Period.

2) Before this programme was brought under plan, some amounts were sanctioned for the Construction works also. But later, it was decided not to sanction any amount for construction purposes since the main objective of the modernisation programme are:

- i) To serve the public better by improving office efficiency:
- ii) To provide better working conditions for the office staff.

3) In 1988-89 under the Modernisation programme, the main emphasis was laid on providing (1) Inter-Office communication facilities, (2) reception counters (3) token system for redressal of public grievances and (4) to improve the record rooms in the selected offices. However, some amount was also sanctioned for completion of certain construction works which were taken up earlier in some offices under this programme.

4) During 1990-91, proposals for providing Rs.124.00 lakhs under this programme was received from various departments/offices. As against that, a sum of Rs.38.00 Lakhs only was provided during 1990-91. In view that main emphasis was given on the following four points:

1. Regulation of clerk-public contact:
2. Demystification of office procedure:
3. Easy accessibility of documents both to the staff and the public: and
4. Providing better working conditions and creation of better amenities of work for staff in the Secretariat Departments, Secretariat Training Institute and other Departments/ Offices limiting the allotment to the extent of Rs.38.00 Lakhs.

5) During 1991-92 out of the budgetted provision of Rs.60.00 lakhs under this programme, an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is earmarked for computerisation of the offices of the Secretaries to Government and the remaining amount earmarked for 'Modernisation of Offices'. So far Rs.24,32,149.00 has been released for different Government Departments/Office for modernising the offices towards achieving more efficient management and to serve public better. Action is being taken to release the remaining amount during the current financial year to the needy offices.

6) As on March 1991, this programme (under Plan) has been implemented in the following Offices:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----|
| 1. Secretariat Departments | - | 09 |
| 2. Revenue Offices | - | 53 |
| 3. Other Departments | - | 17 |

During the year 1991-92, funds have been released to the following offices so far, to implement this programme:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----|
| 1. Revenue Offices | - | 16 |
| 2. Secretariat Departments | - | 02 |
| 3. Other Departments | - | 02 |

2. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PROPOSALS OF VIII PLAN
AND ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

7) For the entire VIII Plan period, an amount of Rs.350.00 lakhs has been proposed under 'Modernisation of Administration'. Out of this, an amount of Rs.80.00 lakhs has been set apart for 1992-93. Further, the scheme of 'Modernisation of Administration' is the only State Sector Plan Scheme operated by this Division and the funds will be allotted to different departments keeping in view the main objectives of the scheme. The main emphasis of this programme is to modernise the different departments/offices as a 'Model Office' in a phased manner. As such there is no scope for 'Employment Generation' under this scheme.

8) Therefore, keeping in view the main objective of the scheme of 'Modernisation in Government Office's, it is proposed to cover (a) Secretariat Departments (b) Revenue Departments/Offices and (c) other Departments/Offices limiting the allotment to the extent of yearly allocation of Rs.80.00 lakhs as proposed.

9) Further, this scheme 'Modernisation of Administration' deals with only Government Departments/Offices and the amount earmarked under this scheme is released to the Government Departments/Offices only and not to the Zilla Parishads. Zilla Parishads will have to make their own arrangements to modernise their offices out of the budget allotted to them. As such VIII Plan proposals for Zilla Parishads under this scheme may be treated as NIL.

XVIII.A - 1 PRINTING AND STATIONERY

The printing activities and supplies of stationery articles and sale of books are undertaken at the Government Central Press and Suburban Press in Bangalore and at the Government Branch Presses at Dharwad, Gulbarga and Madikeri.

The Department of Printing, Stationery and Publications is a service department. It is not only cater to the demands of the Government and its department, but also undertake to print and publish several Government Publications. Further, it also undertakes all printing works of the Government which are very confidential and security nature.

(i) **Brief review of performance during the VII Plan and the Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92**

The expansion programme undertaken during the VII Five Year Plan has been the establishment of Modern Suburban Press at Kenchenahalli, Bangalore with imported machinery from the German Democratic Republic. This expansion programme initiated has encouraged the process of gradual and systematic replacement of old printing machinery and equipment which have become outdated, obsolete and uneconomical and also which are not amenable for frequent repairs by the modern machinery and equipment in different Government Presses. Further, this process will also help to plan the expansion of existing branch presses at Gulbarga, Dharwad and Madikeri towards taking up printing and publication of various massive development programmes taken up in various sectors of development which include documentation of various plan schemes, externally aided projects, etc., during the VIII Five Year Plan period. During VIII Plan, machinery and equipments were purchased on deferred payment basis from

the Project Equipment Corporation of India (PEC) and were erected and commissioned from time to time. For operationalising these equipment and to meet the growing demand for printing and publications 138 posts which are mostly borne under the Industrial Establishment has been filled up by 30-9-1989. This staff component is treated as committed expenditure and is being transferred to Non-Plan with effect from 1-4-1991.

In order to carry out all the above tasks, during the seventh five year plan the expenditure incurred under this head of development was estimated to be the order of Rs. 216.47 lakhs as against an approved and budgeted outlay of Rs. 230 lakhs. Further the estimated expenditure during 1990-91 was of the order of Rs. 60.00 lakhs. In the Annual Plan 1991-92 anticipated expenditure would be order of Rs. 123.00 lakhs as against the plan allocation of Rs. 80.00 lakhs.

(ii) Highlights of the proposals for VIII Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plan 1992-93

In addition to continue the on-going scheme of the differed payment to be made to the Project Equipment Corporation of India Limited (P.E.C.) for the machinery and equipment already purchased will be continued as on on-going activity the schemes relating to (i) Introduction of Desktop Publication Photo Composing System. (ii) Introduction of Modern Offset Press Unit in the Government Branch Presses at Dharwad and Gulbarga. (iii) Introduction of one more shift in the Government Suburban Press, Bangalore. (iv) Introduction of one more shift in the Government Branch Presses at Dharwad and Gulbarga which have been taken up from 1991-92 will be further strengthened during the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plan 1992-93 to meet some of the commitments. Further new schemes like (i) Establishment of "Quality Printing Press" known as Research and Development Unit (ii) Improvements and repairs to the Government Central Press, Bangalore (iii) Shifting of certain old machines from Government Central Press, Bangalore to the Branch Presses and replacement of the old ones with new Offset Printing Machines etc. numbering about eight schemes would also be introduced subject to the availability of funds.

(3) Details of Proposals for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plan 1992-93

The proposals for the VIII Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plan 1992-93 are under the Stationery and Printing sector are summarised as under :

Rs. in lakhs

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Activity/Scheme</i>	<i>Outlay proposed VIII Plan 1992-97</i>	<i>Annual Plan of 1992-93</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	On-going scheme of the Government Suburban Press, Bangalore.	55.00	11.00
2.	Introduction of Desktop-Publication Photo Composing System.	80.00 (365.00)	16.00 (91.00)
3.	Introduction of Modern Offset Printing Press Unit in the Government Branch Presses at Dharwad and Gulbarga.	120.00 (250.00)	24.00 (50.00)
4.	Introduction of one more shift in the Government Suburban Press, Bangalore.	100.00 (364.00)	20.00 (90.00)
5.	Introduction of one more shift in the Government Branch Presses at Dharwad and Gulbarga.	95.00 (300.00)	19.00 (60.00)
TOTAL		450.00 (1279.00)	90.00 (291.00)

Note: (The figures in brackets are the outlay as required by the department to implement the schemes listed above fully during the plan period subject to availability of funds).

(In addition to the schemes listed in the above statement if more funds are made available to the department. New schemes would be taken up with the total outlay of Rs.1,841 lakhs for the VIII plan period 1992-97 and Rs.366 lakhs from the Annual Plan 1992-93).

The scheme-wise details proposed for VIII Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plan 1992-93 are as under.

(i) **Deferred Payment to be made for P.E.C.**

The deferred payment to be made to the Project Equipment Corporation of India Limited (P.E.C.) for machinery and equipment already purchased will be continued as an on-going activity. The outlay proposed is Rs.55.00 lakhs for 1992-97 and Rs.11.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

(ii) **Introduction of Photo Composing/Desktop Publication System in the Government Central Press and Government Suburban Press, Bangalore**

Emphasis will be placed on efficiency and improvement through introduction of Photo Composing System/Desktop Publication System by purchasing and commissioning of machinery and equipment to augment the printing resources and to meet the increased output of composing by the existing Desktop Publication/Photo Composing System. This activity requires an outlay of Rs.365.00 lakhs to be commissioned during the VIII Five Year Plan. However as a first phase an outlay of Rs.80.00 lakhs for 1992-97 and Rs.16 lakhs for 1992-93 is proposed to meet only the establishment charges for operationalisation of the machinery and equipment already erected and commissioned. It is aimed at increasing the output of Composing/Pre-press by 200%. Consequent on the introduction of this scheme Rs.400.00 lakhs can be saved by not entrusting printing works to the private presses.

(iii) Introduction of Modern Offset Press Unit at Government Branch Presses at Dharwad and Gulbarga

Emphasis will also be placed on augmentation of the existing capacity through expansion of branch presses of Gulbarga and Dharwad by modernisation and by introducing offset Printing Press units to double the production.

This activity requires Rs. 250 lakhs to be commissioned fully during the VIII Five Year Plan. However as a first phase an outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Plan period towards purchase of machinery and equipment. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.24.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose. It is aimed to modernise the branch presses for stepping up of production. Consequent on the introduction of this Rs. 500.00 lakhs can be saved by not entrusting printing of forms and publications to private presses.

(iv) Introduction of one more shift in the Suburban Press, Bangalore

The Suburban Press at Kenchenahalli, although is well-equipped with modern offset printing machinery and equipment in the newly constructed building, one more shift is proposed to be introduced to get the optimum production which is a dire necessity. This activity requires Rs. 200/- lakhs to be commissioned fully during the VIII Plan period. However as a first phase Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for the VIII plan to meet the establishment charges to operationalise the machinery and equipment already existing in the Suburban Press. Further for 1992-93 an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose. It is aimed at optimising the production. Consequent on the introduction of this scheme Rs.300.00 lakhs can be saved by not entrusting departmental printing works to the private presses.

(v) Introduction of One More Shift in the Government Branch Presses at Dharwad and Gulbarga

Emphasis will be placed to introduce one more shift in the Branch Presses at Gulbarga and Dharwad, to get the optimum production with the existing facilities.

This activity requires Rs. 300.00 lakhs to be commissioned during the VIII Plan period. However as a first phase, an outlay of Rs. 95/- lakhs is proposed for the VII plan to meet the establishment charges to operationalise the existing machinery and equipment. Further for 1992-93 an outlay of Rs. 19 lakhs is proposed for this purpose. It is expected that the production will be stepped up considerably. Consequent on the introduction of this scheme Rs. 400/- lakhs can be saved by not entrusting departmental printing works to private presses.

It is pertinent to mention here that in order to complete the on-going and the activities mentioned above, in full, during the VIII Plan period itself, the actual requirement of plan funds would be of the order of Rs. 1334 lakhs. Since the outlay tentatively provided is Rs.450.00 lakhs, the new activities are proposed to be taken up as a first phase during the VIII Five Year Plan.

B. ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS

SEVENTH PLAN

The Seventh Plan Outlay for Public Works Administrative Buildings is Rs. 26.75 Crores. The Year wise expenditure during the Seventh Plan and Annual Plans 1990-91 & 1991-92 is as shown below.

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Expenditure
1985-86	8.75
1986-87	11.48
1987-88	6.80
1988-89	9.39
1989-90	11.36
Total:	47.78
1990-91	13.25
1991-92 (Anticipated)	18.00

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

An outlay of Rs. 109.12 Crores is proposed for the Public Works-Administrative Buildings to take up construction of buildings.

At present due to the shortage of buildings many of the Government offices in the State are located in rented buildings, paying huge rents. The rents that are paid annually are about Rs. 400.00 lakhs. Further these rented buildings are neither having a good accommodation nor having proper facilities like approaches, open spaces etc., to meet the needs of administration as well as public. There

XVIII - B.2

is an urgent need to locate such offices in Government buildings on Permanent accommodation.

The Government employees who are working in District & Taluk head quarters and other remote areas are facing house accommodation problem. In Bangalore City the housing problem has become very acute. It is necessary to provide quarters to Government employees in a phased manner. Some percentage is to be earmarked for this.

Most of the Courts are located in old and almost dilapidated structures. The requirements of Courts are also increasing. It is very much necessary to construct buildings to locate the courts. Similarly providing quarters to Judicial Officers is necessary.

In most of the areas, the Police Station and other police administration units are housed in private buildings. Acute shortage in Police Housings is faced. For obvious reasons, it is an urgent need to provide buildings for police administration and quarters to police personal.

The objective in Eighth Five Year Plan is towards construction of the non-Residential buildings to house the Government Offices and to construct quarters towards easing housing Problems for the Government employee.

XVIII - B.3

The department-wise breakup of the outlay on administrative buildings is as under.

		(Rs. Crores)	
Sl.No.	Department	Proposed Outlay	
		1992-97	1992-93
1.	Secretariat & General Services	8.30	1.20
2.	Administrative of Justice	20.00	4.00
3.	Jails	6.50	2.00
4.	Police	5.50	1.00
5.	Public Works Department	7.00	1.00
6.	Stationery & Printing	2.00	0.25
7.	Sales Tax	5.00	1.00
8.	Fire Protection & Control	4.00	1.00
9.	Agriculture	2.00	0.35
10.	District Administration	10.00	4.00
11.	Motor Vehicles	3.00	0.53
12.	Education	7.00	0.50
13.	Indian Medicine	1.00	0.05
14.	Other Departments	4.00	1.00
15.	Treasuries	3.00	0.45
16.	Forest	0.50	0.05
17.	Technical Education	1.00	0.25
18.	Medical	8.50	2.15
19.	Fisheries	0.20	0.05
20.	Legislature	3.00	1.00
21.	Administrative Institute	8.62	1.86
Total		109.12	23.69

During the Eighth Plan, it is proposed to take up Construction of buildings of Administrative training Institute and District Training Institute and earmarking an outlay of Rs. 862.00 lakhs specifically to the said purpose. The outlay provided during 1992-93 for this work is Rs. 186.00 lakhs.

It is also proposed to take up one more important work during Eighth Plan i.e., construction of new building viz., Sri Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology and an amount of Rs. 706 lakhs has been earmarked indicating 50% of State Share & 50% of Central Share which works to

EVIII - B.4

Rs.1400 Lakhs. The outlay provided during 1992-93 is Rs.400 lakhs. (including 50% Central Share).

The employment generation during Eighth Plan and Annual Plan 1992-93 is expected to be 14365 thousand man days & 5135 thousand man days.

C OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

(i) Training

Efficiency in the implementation of Plan programmes/development projects owes largely to the efficiency built up by training the personnel in the implementing machinery. Development administration encompasses various forms such as induction, in-service, general training, project management/workshop etc. In order to impart training in these areas, at present there are 16 district level training institutes and an Administrative Training Institutes at Mysore. Presently, they are able to cover a very small portion of total training requirements of the personnel of different development departments. In order to improve the training facilities in some of the vital areas, there is a need to strengthen the Administrative Training Institute at Mysore as well as those at various district levels. There is also a need to establish four more district institutes at Kodagu, Chickmagalur and Bidar and Bangalore Rural where at present there are no such institutes. In addition to this, it is also proposed to open some more faculties at the Administrative Training Institute, Mysore. The proposed schemewise allocation of outlays for 1992-93 and Eighth Five Year Plan is given below :

	1992-97	1992-93
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
1. Opening of State Training Resource Centre.	6.00	1.00
2. Strengthening the faculty at ATI, Mysore.	17.00	4.00
3. Strengthening of existing Dist. Training Institutes	30.00	6.00
4. Starting of 4 new District Training Institutes.	85.00	10.00
	138.00	21.00

Presently the institutes both at the district and the State level do not have adequate facilities for accommodation and equipments for training. Therefore, it is proposed to provide Rs.8.62 crores for the Eighth Plan and Rs.1.86 crores for 1992-93 for expanding such facilities.

ii) Fire Protection and Service

Karnataka Fire Service is an essential Service Department the services of which are fire fighting and rescue operations.

There are 37 Fire Stations under the control of this Department. Besides, two fire protection squads, a Fire Service Training Institute and Fire Service Workshop at Bangalore. The sanctioned strength of the Department including 43 ministerial staff is 1628. The service of this Department is available in all the District headquarters except Kodagu and Karwar.

During Eighth Plan period, it is proposed to open new fire stations in 19 places and purchase fire fighting equipments. An amount of Rs.400 lakhs is proposed during Eighth Plan and Rs.80 lakhs during 1992-93.

During 1992-93, it is proposed to get fabricated 9 water tenders, 12 water tankers and 10 touring tenders on the chassis at a cost of Rs.80 lakhs. In the remaining Eighth Plan period, it is proposed to purchase 32 water tenders, 16 touring tenders and 8 ambulances for the 16 new fire stations.

D-6595
22-1-92