

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

1990 - 95

VOLUME - I

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Sl. No.	Sectors	Outlay	Budgeted Outlay	Expenditure	VIII Plan outlay	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	<u>Commissioner for Public Instruction.</u>				2470.00	
	a) Primary:					
	i) State Sector.	255.00	2842.20	2752.30	2470	
	ii) ZP Sector.	4745.00	2596.60	2302.30	11312.00	
	b) Secondary Education.					
	i) State Sector.	200.00	1286.00	727.90	1050.00	
	ii) ZP Sector.	600.00	2238.90	2126.10	9912.00	
2.	<u>Mass Education:</u>					
	a) Adult Education.					
	i) State Sector.	48.00	44.00	29.00	55.00	
	ii) ZP Sector.	1052.00	1055.00	825.00	1494.00	
	b) Non-formal Edn.					----included in the primary sector-----
3.	<u>Mid-day Meals</u>	301.				
	i) State Sector.	48.00	222.87	150.47	35.00	
	ii) ZP Sector.				199.00	====comes under Nutrition----
4.	Dept. of R&T.	120.00	164.00	103.26	120.00	
5.	PU Education.	50.00	185.00	232.09	1096.00	
6.	Vocational Education.	102.00	54.00	26.00	150.00	
7.	Collegiate Education.	297.00	1332.81	1231.50	1800.00	
8.	Technical Education.	600.00	538.29	566.02	5500.00	
9.	Universities.	925.00	1580.09	1580.09	2990.00	
10.	Language Development	26.00	9.81	9.81	55.00	
11.	Public Libraries.	33.00	205.25	167.76	275.00	
12.	Printing and Stationery	125.00	125.00	122.00	400.00	
	Total Rs.	9479.00	14579.82	13001.70	38913.00	

I. DEVELOPMENT UNDER PLANS

Karnataka is a middle order State in the country accounting for about 6.3 per cent of geographical area and 5.4 per cent of population (1981) of the country. The State is endowed with rich natural resources. But the State had started with a weak economic base at the time of Reorganisation (1956).

During the last 34 years, the State has achieved a commendable progress under plans. The longterm growth in the state's economy has been higher than the all-India average, 3.7 per cent compound per annum as against 3.5 per cent in the country as a whole. This is largely due to sound economic policies and programmes and satisfactory implementation relatively of development programmes and also responsive and hard working people of the State. With the result, the value of output in the State has gone up by more than 3½ times since 1956-57. Significant and desirable structural changes have also taken place in the economy. The non-agricultural sector has developed faster than the agricultural sector. The economy as a whole is much more diversified at present and also has a fairly well developed institutional and infrastructural base. This has imparted greater dynamism and resilience to the State's economy with portents for a higher rate of growth in the years to come. On the debit side, there were quite a few constraints to development, the State had to contend with. The ultimate as well as the exploited irrigation potential in the State is much less compared to the neighbouring States. Even in respect of power, which is one of the most crucial inputs for the modern sector, the State is handicapped by lack of coal and oil resources. The State had to depend largely on the hydel power which is subject to instability depending upon rainfall and the demand for power has rapidly risen. With the result, the State, which had surplus power in earlier years, has developed chronic shortages. Frequent visitations of drought has also impaired the growth process. Particularly in 1980's, frequent droughts have adversely affected the agricultural sector resulting in deceleration in the growth of agricultural output. Despite some efforts, regional imbalances in development have persisted.

The State had implemented one of the most radical Land Reforms in the country. While growth with social justice formed the main plank of development plans since the Fourth Five Year Plan, poverty-alleviation programmes and provision

of basic minimum needs received greater attention in recent years. A fairly good network of social security measures have been introduced. All these have lead to perceptible reduction in poverty and extreme forms of deprivation. Another radical reform introduced in recent years is the Decentralisation of political and economic power. This has ensured greater participation of people in development at the lower rungs viz., Mandal and District levels.

1. Growth of Income

The trends in the growth of S.D.P. at constant prices, which reflects the growth of real output in the economy, reveal that the longterm rate of growth in the State's economy has been marginally higher than that of all India as stated earlier. However, in recent years, the rate of growth in the State's economy has been consistently lower than that of All India. The State's growth performance in comparison with that of All India planwise from 1960-61 is presented in Table-1.

Table-1

Growth performance: Karnataka and India; 1960-61 to 1988-89

(Annual Average growth in Real Income)

Plan Period	Per cent	
	Karnataka	India
Third Plan	3.5	2.7
Annual Plans	4.4	4.1
Fourth Plan	3.5	3.4
Fifth Plan	4.7	5.2
Sixth Plan	3.6	5.6
Seventh Plan (Provisional)	5.0	5.5

While the State's real growth was higher than the national growth rate during the Third Plan, Annual Plans and Fourth Plan periods, during the subsequent three plan periods, the situatio-n has got reversed with the national growth rate being significantly higher than that of the State. Particularly, during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), the growth rate in Karnataka was markedly lower, 3.6 per cent compared to 5.6 per cent for All India. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period, the gap between the growth in the State and the country has tended to reduce. The annual average growth in S.D.P. in the State is anticipated to have registered a growth of 5.0 per cent during the Seventh Plan compared to 5.5 per cent for All India.

The longterm growth of per-capita real income in Karnataka was also marginally higher since 1956-57 compared to that of All India. The per capita income in the State was higher than All India in all the years during 1960s and 70s except a few years. But during 1980s it has slid down to a lower level.

The Income Estimates also reveal that there occurred significant structural changes in the State's economy as can be seen from the sectoral composition of the Domestic product presented in Table-2.

Table-2

Sectoral Composition of Domestic Product at factor cost:
Karnataka and India

Percentage share in SDP/GDP
at constant prices

Sector	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1988-89
<u>KARNATAKA</u>				
Primary	64.9	54.7	44.9	37.3
Secondary	13.4	23.2	29.5	26.9
Tertiary	21.7	22.1	25.6	35.8
<u>INDIA</u>				
Primary	55.1	48.5	41.5	34.8
Secondary	17.3	20.7	21.6	26.9
Tertiary	27.6	30.3	36.9	38.3

There have been marked structural changes in the national as well as State economics and these changes were in the right direction. In both Karnataka and India, the share of Primary sector has come down significantly. In Karnataka it has come down from about 65 per cent in 1960-61 to 37 per cent by 1988-89 and in the country as a whole from 55 per cent to 35 per cent. Correspondingly, the share of Secondary and Tertiary sectors has gone up. It is also to be noted that the rate of increase in the shares of Secondary and Tertiary sectors in Karnataka has been faster than the national average. During the 70s the share of Secondary sector in the State has gone up by about 27 per cent. But during the last decade, this has declined by about 9 per cent.

Conversely, in the country as a whole, there was only a marginal increase in the share of the Secondary Sector during the 70s and during the last decade the growth rate was higher. The share of Secondary sector in the State as well as in the country stood at about 27 per cent in 1988-89.

While structural changes in income have been in the desirable direction, similar changes have not taken place in the sectoral pattern of workforce in Karnataka. The impact of this is reflected in the estimates of income per worker. The share of the Primary sector in the workforce has come down marginally from about 71 per cent in 1961 to 69.5 per cent in 1981 in the State. With significant increase in the workforce from 102 lakhs in 1971 to 136 lakhs in 1981, the absolute number dependent on Primary sector has increased from about 73 lakhs to 95 lakhs. This has resulted in a relatively lower growth of income per worker in Primary sector in Karnataka. In Secondary and Tertiary sectors, the growth in income per worker compares well with other States, although it is marginally lower in absolute terms. See Table-3 for details.

Table-3

Per Worker Sectoral State Income
(At 1970-71 Prices)

State	Rupees					
	Agriculture & Allied Activities		Mining & Manufacturing		Services	
	1970-71	1986-87	1970-71	1986-87	1970-71	1986-87
Karnataka	1397 (8)	1493 (7)	3452 (8)	5103 (7)	2429 (14)	4080 (14)
Punjab	3366	5683	4230	5861	4186	8267
Haryana	3173	3863	4194	7028	3072	6935

Source: Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, Bombay.
Basic Statistics Relating to Indian Economy.
Vol.2: States, September 1989.

Note:- Figures in brackets indicate Rank among major States.

The trends in growth of income from Primary and Secondary sectors are presented in Table-4. The growth rate in the

Table-4Growth Rate in Primary and Secondary Sectors: Karnataka & India

(At 1970-71 prices)

Plan Period	Annual average growth(%)			
	Karnataka		India	
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector
Third Plan	1.04	9.42	- 0.48	7.38
Annual Plans	5.07	3.67	4.83	3.30
Fourth Plan	2.52	10.36	3.06	3.42
Fifth Plan	2.54	8.64	3.94	6.24
Sixth Plan	5.46	2.56	5.06	2.72
Seventh Plan*	5.43	6.08	4.28	6.90

* Relates to the first four years only.

Growth in Pr. sector in Karnataka during the Annual Plans, Fifth and Sixth Five year Plans, was higher compared to All India. But during the Seventh Plan, it declined to 3.4 per cent compared to 4.3 per cent for All-India. However, the longterm growth in Primary sector in Karnataka appears to be marginally higher than that of All-India. The Primary sector includes mining & quarrying, crop husbandry dairy, forestry and fishing. The growth rates in these different sub-sectors exhibited mixed trends in the State. In respect of mining and quarrying, the growth in Karnataka was very low about 0.5 per cent per annum over the three decades. There was negative growth in forestry sector and the growth in fishing sector was only moderate. It was only in Animal husbandry and dairy the growth achieved was impressive. The crop production forms by far the most prominent activity within primary sector. The growth trends in crop husbandry indicate that the longterm rate of growth in Karnataka was more or less equal to that of the country. In fact, it was higher for a decade or so immediately after the Green Revolution. But in recent years, there were decelerating trends in crop production while it fared very well in the country as a whole.

It can be seen from Table-4 that the Secondary sector in Karnataka has registered consistently higher rate of growth in the two decades 1960 to 1980. But during 1989's, the rate of growth was lower. The Secondary sector includes manufacturing and utilities like electricity and water supply and also construction activity. Manufacturing is by far the most important component. As per the S. D. P.

Estimates, the registered manufacturing sector has achieved a fairly high rate of growth in Karnataka during the three decades from 1960-61, above 7.5 per annum. There was significant improvement in the growth of registered manufacturing sector in the State in recent years. But still the rate of growth has been lower than that of the country as a whole. In contrast, the growth of unregistered manufacturing sector was relatively lower during the corresponding period and indicates that there was a considerable deterioration in the growth of this sub-sector during the last 10 - 12 years.

2. Investment Trends

The total investment in the State appears to be significantly less than envisaged in recent years leading to short-falls in achieving the targets. Savings rate might have fallen or the net inflow of capital from outside has been less than envisaged or both. The same trends are observed in public sector investment also. The plan expenditure in real terms was less than the envisaged level by about a quarter during the Sixth Plan and 6 per cent during the Seventh Plan period. However, the private sector investment continue to be significant in the State as compared to public sector investment. Table 5 presents trends in total investment (public and private) in Karnataka by plan periods. The total investment in the State during the period from 1951-1990 in nominal terms comes to Rs 31,119 crores, of which the private investment was Rs 17,174 crores. The State Plan/during the Second Plan was Rs 142 crores. This was considerably stepped up from plan to plan and the Seventh Plan expenditure was about Rs 4046 crores. Thus the level of State Plan outlay appears to have gone up more than ten times even in real terms. If we add the non-plan capital outlay it is still higher. So also the investment on Centrally Sponsored Schemes has registered marked increase, particularly during the Sixth and Seventh Plans. The direct investment by the Centre, however, does not appear to have gone up significantly.

Despite significant growth from plan to plan, the total investment levels throughout the plan period were considered lower in relation to the growth and development needs and expectations. Not only the investment levels were lower, the efficiency of investment has been going down because of low capacity-utilization in irrigation and other basic infrastructure and poor performance of Public Sector Enterprises. Among other things, the continuous power cuts in recent years have been partly responsible for under-utilization of capacity in industries. Industrial sickness has also been growing. The Capital-Output ratio has been going up at the national level and the same appears to be happening in Karnataka also.

Table 5

Trends In Total Investment (Public and Private) in Karnataka
By Plan Periods

I t e m	Rs Crores									
	First Plan 1951-56	Second Plan 1956-61	Third Plan 1961-66	Annual Plans 1966-69	Fourth Plan 1969-74	Fifth Plan 1974-78	Annual Plans 1978-80	Sixth Plan 1980-85	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Total 1951-90
1.State Plan	40.51	142.27	264.14	190.96	359.85	744.94	605.65	2709.47	4045.70	9103.49
2.Outlay on Centrally Sponsored Scheme and Central Plan Scheme	2.11 [Ⓐ]	7.42	13.79 [Ⓐ]	9.97 [Ⓐ]	68.34	101.45	80.56	439.81	992.17	1715.62
3.Direct Investment by the Centre	-	-	-	90.00 [Ⓐ] (upto end)	-	325.00 (4th & 5th Plans)	331.00	582.00	1065.00 [#]	2393.00
4.Non-Plan Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	53.00	57.46	51.12	180.03	341.43	683.04
5.Western Ghats Development	-	-	-	-	-	2.72	2.74	12.87	32.04	50.37
6.Private Sector Investment **	86.53	198.43	277.93	401.76	721.79	1567.45	1207.80	4796.22	7915.60	17173.51
TOTAL	129.15	348.12	555.86	692.69	1202.98	2799.02	2278.87	8720.40	14391.94	31119.03

Estimate.

Private Sector Investment is worked out at the rate of 67% for First Plan, 57% for Second Plan, 50% for Third Plan, 58% for Annual Plans 1966-69, 60% for Fourth Plan, 56% for Fifth Plan, 53% for Annual Plans 1978-80 and 55% for Sixth Plan and Seventh Plan periods to the total investment, (for details, please see CMIE Vol. I Aug.'88 Table 6.4 (B)).

Data for these periods is not available. However data has been given on the basis of Second Plan and given on pro rata basis.

3. Quality of Life and Minimum Needs

All development efforts and economic growth should ultimately lead to improvement in quality of life of the people. Quality of life is a concept not easily amenable for measurement. Nor are there any indices available, except a rudimentary index attempted by CMIE, Bombay for the years 1970-71. An attempt is made hereunder to provide a rough idea about changes or improvement in the quality of life in Karnataka over the last 30 to 40 years with the help of some macro indicators.

Selected demographic and other indicators of quality of life are presented in Table -6.

TABLE-6

Selected Indicators of Quality of Life

Indicator	Unit	1961	1971	1981
1. Physical Quality of Life Index *	Best State * 100	NA	37.6	NA
2. Birth Rate	Per thousand persons	21.2	35.1	31.5@
3. Death Rate	"	8.1	15.5	13.6**
4. Life Expectancy				
(a) Males	Years	41.9	47.1	53.2
(b) Females	"	40.6	45.9	51.8
5. Infant Mortality	Per thousand (64-65)	117.6	130.0	110.0@@
6. Literacy				
i) Rural				
a) Males	Percent	30.5	35.4	42.1
b) Females	"	9.2	14.5	19.8
c) Total	"	20.0	25.1	31.0
ii) Urban				
a) Males	"	55.2	60.4	65.0
b) Females	"	32.2	41.6	47.8
c) Total	"	44.2	51.4	56.7
iii) Total Rural & Urban				
a) Males	"	36.1	41.6	48.8
b) Females	"	14.2	21.0	27.7
c) Total	"	25.4	31.5	38.5
7. Per Capita production				
a) Food-grains	Kgs	170	200	170
b) Milk	"	NA	25.9	56.2

* Prepared by centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, Bombay

** In 1989-90 it has declined to 8.7 @ In 1989-90 it has declined to 28.9 @@ It has declined to 75 in 1989-90.

During 1971 the Index of Quality of Life in Karnataka was 37.6 (with the best state of Kerala=100) as per CMIE. Corresponding index for later years is not available. It can be seen that the birth-rate, death rate and infant mortality rates have deteriorated considerably during 1960s. However during the subsequent two decades the death rate and infant mortality rate have considerably declined. Although the birth-rate has also declined, it was only marginally. The life expectancy of both males and females has steadily improved in the State. Literacy also has improved both in rural and urban areas and among males and females. But the rate of improvement has been rather slow and female literacy, particularly in rural areas, continues to be very low (19.8%). The per capita production of foodgrains has improved significantly during 1960s. But thereafter there was deterioration. This was because foodgrains production has almost stagnated during the last 10-12 years, while the population continued to grow. In contrast, the per capita production of milk has significantly gone-up. During the decade from 1971 to 1981 alone, it has more than doubled, from 26 Kgs in 1971 to 56 Kgs in 1981. During 1980s, however, it has only marginally increased, to about 50 Kgs by 1989-90. The state has achieved relatively impressive progress in provision of basic minimum needs as can be seen from Table -7.

The total length of roads in the State per hundred square Kms has more than doubled during 1970s. But during 1980s the pace of progress has slackened. There has been tremendous increase in the health facilities in the rural areas. The number of rural health centres per lakh of population has gone up from 5 in 1980-81 to 22 by the end of Seventh Plan. Similarly the doctors serving the rural population. However, the incidence of major diseases has not shown perceptible decline, except Malaria. Malaria is said to have been eradicated but in recent years the incidence has again increased. In respect of leprosy the actual incidence has increased during 1980s. Only in respect of Tuberculosis the incidence has marginally come down.

Cent per cent electrification of revenue villages was achieved by the middle of Seventh Plan period compared to only 30 per cent of the villages electrified in 1970-71.

TABLE - 7 (Continued)

Progress Under Minimum Needs

Indicator	Unit	1970-71	1980-81	1989-90
1. Roads				
Total Road length per 100 Sq.Kms	Km	23.8	51.0	53.0
2. Health				
a) Rural Health Centres per lakh of population (PHCs+Sub-centres+Others)	Number	NA	5	22
b) Doctors per lakh of Rural Population	"	4	72	97 (1986)
c) Incidence of Diseases (per lakh of population)				
i) Malaria	"	129	N.A.	69 (1985)
ii) Tuberculosis	"	N.A.	1173	1051 (1986)
iii) Leprocy	"	N.A.	469 (1979)	536 (1986)
3. Rural Electrification				
a) Villages Electrified	Percent	31.0	62.6	100.0
b) Pumpsets Energised	lakh cumulative	1.3	3.1	6.3
4. Rural Water Supply				
a) Problem Villages uncovered	Number	N.A.	15456 (March 80)	3079 (April 88)
b) Borewells with Hand pumps	'000s (cum)	N.A.	26.9	87.2
c) Mini-water supply schemes	Number	N.A.	508 (85-86)	1956
d) Piped water supply schemes-villages covered	"	N.A.	143 (78-79)	3369

TABLE - 7 (Concluded)Progress Under Minimum Needs

Indicator	Unit	1970-71	1980-81	1989-90
5. Rural Housing				
a) Free House-sites distributed to Rural Landless poor	Lakhs (cum)	2.9 (74-75)	9.2	15.0
b) Houses constructed for the Poor (Janatha/people's Housing Scheme etc.)	"	N.A.	3.34	10.55
6. Nutrition-Beneficiaries				
a) Mid-day Meals for school children	Lakhs	12.00 (72-73)	17.35*	32.24
b) Special Nutrition Programme for Expectant & Nursing Mothers & Infants	"	1.57 (72-73)	5.2	11.24
c) Supply of subsidised food-grains to the poor	"	-	-	31.13

* Including CARE assisted programme which was discontinued later

There was an impressive progress achieved in energisation of pumpsets also. The cumulative number of pumpsets energised which was 1.3 lakhs in 1970-71 has risen to 3.1 lakhs by 1980-81 and further it has more than doubled during 1980s. In respect of rural water supply, the villages uncovered has been significantly brought down during 1980s. The number of bore-wells with hand-pumps in rural areas has more than trebled between 1980-81 and 1989-90. There was a marked increase in the mini-water supply schemes and piped water supply schemes in rural areas. The villages covered by piped water supply schemes was only 143 in 1978-79 but by 1989-90 this has gone upto 3369, nearly 24-fold increase in 11 years. As for the rural housing there were two important components of the programme, distribution of free house sites to the rural landless and houseless poor and construction assistance to the poor. In both these components, the progress achieved has been significant. Nearly 15 lakh house sites have been distributed free to the rural poor and more than

10½ lakh houses for poor constructed by the end of Seventh Plan.

Under Nutrition, nearly 12 lakh school children are covered under Mid-day Meals Scheme. But the beneficiaries were more in 1980-81 because the CARE assistance received, which was subsequently stopped. Under Special Nutrition Programme 11.24 number of expectant mothers are covered in 1989-90 compared to 5.2 lakhs in 1980-81. During the Seventh Plan period a scheme to supply foodgrains to the poor at subsidised prices was introduced and in 1989-90 more than 31 lakh people were benefitted.

4. Urbanisation

comitant

Urbanisation is a concomitant of economic growth. In a stagnant economy there would be no shift of population from villages and towns. In developing countries, where majority of the population is engaged in land-based agricultural and allied activities any significant development of non-land based activities accompanied by transfer of labour force from agriculture to non-agricultural sectors is generally welcome and indeed the economic policies aimed at achieving this as rapidly as possible. The non-agricultural activities broadly referred to as secondary and tertiary sectors tend to concentrate in urban areas because of some linkages and economies in production and distribution. Urbanisation implies a desirable structural transformation of the economy. The surplus labour force is transferred to the urban activities which reduce the pressure on limited land resources. It also involves a qualitative improvement in the skills and capabilities of labour force and thereby improvement in the labour productivity also. Similarly the surpluses in agriculture find a more profitable investment in urban activity. Not only the productivity in the urban activities (of both labour and capital) is higher, the urban sector also substantially aids the development of agriculture and allied activities in terms of supply and of modern inputs, market for agricultural output and also promotion of processing, marketing and other activities which substantially raise the value added in the economy. Thus, urbanisation marks a thorough social and economic change generally towards a higher productivity levels.

Urbanisation is not an unmixed blessing. It brings in its wake, several problems, especially if proper urban policy and planning are lacking. Therefore urban policy and planning form an important segment of the overall development policy.

Urbanisation in Karnataka

The process of urbanisation in Karnataka was rather slower compared to overall situation in the country till 1971. But during the last two decades there was a higher rate of growth in urbanisation in Karnataka. The growth of urban population in Karnataka from 1961 is presented in Table -8

The urban population in the State which was about 53 lakhs in 1961 has increased to nearly 107 lakhs by 1981. The growth of urban population over the previous decades was 13.3 per cent in 1961. It has risen to 35.2 per cent

TABLE - 8Growth of Urban Population in Karnataka

Particulars	Unit	1961	1971	1981
1. Towns	Number	213	227	250
2. Urban Population	Lakhs	53	71	107
3. Proportion of Urban Population in Total population	Percent	22.3	24.3	28.9
4. Growth of Urban population during the decade	Percent	18.3	35.2	50.4

by 1971 compared to 37.9 per cent in the country as a whole. But during the decade 1971-1981, the growth of urban population in Karnataka was 50.4 per cent as against 46 per cent for the country. During 1980s also, it is perceived that the rate of urbanisation in Karnataka is has been significantly higher than the average situation in the country. Thus, the rate of urbanisation in Karnataka during the last two decades has been marginally higher than in the country. With the share of urban population in the total population at 28.9 per cent in 1981, Karnataka ranked 4th in the country in the degree of urbanisation.

The distribution of towns by class in Karnataka is presented in Table - 9. It can be seen that the number of towns in the State in 1961 was 216 which has gone up to 250 by 1981. Only 34 villages have acquired the status of towns during the two decades.

TABLE - 9Distribution of Towns by Class (Population) in Karnataka

Class of Town (By Population)	Number of Towns			% share in Population (1981)
	1961	1971	1981	
Class I (over 1,00,000)	6	12	17	58.6
Class II (50,000 to 99,999)	9	9	11	6.5
Class III (20,000 to 49,999)	30	38	64	17.7
Class IV (10,000 to 19,999)	76	99	100	13.7
Class V (5,000 to 9,999)	60	46	42	2.9
Class VI (Less than 5,000)	35	26	16	0.6
Total:	216	230	250	100.0

There were only 6 towns with more than a lakh of population in 1961. This number has gone up to 17 by 1981. While class-III and class-IV towns have increased, not many towns have graduated from these two classes to Class-II towns (with 50,000 to 99,999 population). The most noteworthy aspect of urbanisation is that not many villages have graduated into towns during this period.

It may also be seen that about 57 per cent of the total urban population in the State is concentrated in 17 class-I towns. Within class-I towns, Bangalore City has a population of 29 lakhs as per 1981 Census while the other 16 cities together had about 34 lakhs. The remaining 233 towns had a population of only 44 lakhs. The growth of major towns in Karnataka is presented in Table - 10.

TABLE - 10
The Growth of Major Towns in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Growth rate (Per cent)		1981 Population	
		1961-71	1971-81	Popula- tion (Lakhs)	Percent to Total
1.	Bangalore	37.82	76.17	29.14	27.23
2.	Hubli-Dharwad	52.59	38.86	5.27	4.93
3.	Mysore	40.11	33.96	4.76	4.45
4.	Mangalore	26.89	43.21	3.06	2.86
5.	Belgaum	45.70	40.41	3.00	2.80
6.	Gulbarga	49.98	50.16	2.19	2.05
7.	Bellary	46.12	60.58	2.01	1.88
8.	Davanagere	55.02	62.23	1.97	1.84
9.	Shimoga	61.08	47.56	1.52	1.42
10.	Bijapur	31.80	41.26	1.47	1.37
11.	K.G.F.	19.04	21.49	1.44	1.35
12.	Bhadravathi	54.10	28.42	1.30	1.21
13.	Raichur	26.06	56.08	1.25	1.17
14.	Gadag-Betageri	24.55	22.18	1.17	1.09
15.	Hospet	21.51	50.60	1.15	1.07
16.	Tumkur	49.07	54.49	1.09	1.02
17.	Mandya	116.31	39.00	1.00	0.93
Total Urban Population in Karnataka(In 250 Towns)		35.23	50.39	107.00	100.00

It can be seen that the growth of Bangalore City during 1970s was very rapid. The population of Bangalore City has grown by nearly 76 per cent during 1970s compared to about 38 per cent during the previous decade. Bangalore City accounted for nearly 27 per cent of the urban population in the State

in 1981. It is also noteworthy that in some urban centres, which have registered significant growth during 1960s, the growth rate has fallen during the 1970s. Hubli-Dharwad, Mysore, Belgaum, Shimoga, Bhadravathi, Mandya are cases in point. Particularly the growth rate of Mandya has declined from 116 per cent in 1960s to only 39 per cent during 1970s. Among the towns which have improved the growth rate between 1971 and 1981, only Hospet and Raichur had more than doubled the growth rate. The other towns which have improved the growth rate considerably are Mangalore (from 27 to 43%), Bellary (46 to 61 %) and Bijapur (32 to 41 %). The remaining towns have improved the growth rates only moderately.

Thus the pattern of urbanisation in the State has been top-heavy, in the sense that the biggest towns grew faster and not many new towns have emerged. While the rapid growth of Bangalore City has thrown out of gear many essential amenities and calls for measures to check further growth so as to prevent degeneration of the City, in respect of other cities within Class-I category, where significant growth was expected (it is desirable also) the growth has not been considerable. There has not been a steady trend of increase in population in Class-II category also, which are in the transitional stage and expected to attain the status of cities soon. The share of these towns has declined from 12.8 per cent in 1961 to 6.5 per cent in 1981. The proportion of urban population in Class-V and Class-VI towns has fallen precipitously.

As stated, under section "Regional Imbalances" in this Chapter, there are wide variations in the degree of urbanisation in different districts in the State.

It is necessary that attention is paid to the following aspects of urban development in the Eighth Plan.

1. Basic amenities like transport, Water-supply sanitation, housing facilities, etc needs to be improved in Bangalore City.
2. A few major industrial centres should be developed in the State as alternatives to Bangalore, to reduce pressure on Bangalore and to stimulate growth in other regions;
3. Wherever a new large industry or organisation is proposed, an urban impact statement should be prepared;
4. New large and medium industries should be made to provide housing for their workers compulsorily;
5. Detailed planning with appropriate projections are necessary for providing the basic amenities like water supply, transport, roads, street lights, drainage, sanitation, etc. for all towns and cities;

6. Slum improvement in terms of provision of drinking water, drainage, roads, street lights, sanitation, etc. should receive greater attention, in addition to helping the slum-dwellers to improve their shelters.

7. The financial position of all the municipalities is very weak, particularly after abolition of octroi. All measures should be taken to improve the financial position and with a larger flow of resources from the State and institutional finance need to be mobilised.

8. Greater attention is necessary to provide for or to promote infrastructural and other facilities for development of industries, services, trade etc., in bigger villages to facilitate their development into towns. Similarly such facilities should be strengthened in smaller towns. This calls for identification based on proper assessment of the potential for growth and needs of the hinter land and also planning for their orderly development.

5. Regional imbalances.

Reduction of regional imbalances is one of the objectives of planned development and also is one of the means for achieving redistributive justice. In the pre-plan period imbalances in development of various districts existed due to some historical and other factors. These were too conspicuous to be explained by the differences in potential for development of the different districts. Under the plans, these inter-district imbalances have tended to reduce, but very marginally, and these imbalances continue to be considerable.

As per a Composite Development Index constructed in the Planning Department earlier there was a very marginal reduction in the imbalances between 1960 and 1980 as can be seen from Table - 11. In 1960-61, the Development Index (State= 100) of various districts varied between 218 (Bangalore) and 60 (Gulbarga). In 1979-80, the index has varied between 199 for Bangalore and 66 for Gulbarga. While Dakshina Kannada District ranked first in the State in 1960-61, and Bangalore District Second, Bangalore has overtaken Dakshina Kannada and occupied first rank by 1979-80 relegating Dakshina Kannada to second rank. Surprisingly, the index of 8 districts was less than the State average in 1960-61. But in 1979-80 this number has risen to 10. This points out to a higher rate of growth in a few highly developed districts compared to others.

Similar index is not available for later years. However the available data indicates that the inter-district imbalances have not been reduced in any significant measure during 1980's. Selected indicators of development by districts 1989-90 are presented in Table-12.

It can be seen that in terms of per capita income, which can be taken as a broad indicator of overall development, the imbalances are considerable. For instance, the per capita income in Kolar is only about 60 per cent of that of the State, that of Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwad, Hassan, Mandya, Raichur and Tumkur are also less than the State average by about 20 to 25 per cent. The highest per capita income expectedly is in Bangalore District, which is about 53 per cent higher than the State average.

The percentage of urban population to total population is as low as 14 per cent in Tumkur, 15 per cent in Hassan, 16 per cent in Kodagu and Mandya and 18 per cent in Bidar and Chikkamagalur compared to about 29 per cent in the State as a whole. Similarly, there are wide difference in the per capita

TABLE - 11Composite Index of Development: Districts of Karnataka:
1960-61 and 1979-80

State Average=100

District	1960 - 61		1979 - 80	
	Develop- ment Index	Rank	Develop- ment Index	Rank
1. Bangalore	218.00	2	198.57	1
2. Belgaum	91.12	12	91.97	12
3. Bellary	89.23	14	94.98	11
4. Bidar	64.28	17	82.11	17
5. Bijapur	71.66	16	87.02	15
6. Chikmagalur	123.74	7	90.16	14
7. Chitradurga	100.24	11	101.36	9
8. Kodagu	124.15	6	105.84	7
9. Dharwad	118.54	8	96.28	10
10. Gulbarga	60.10	19	65.77	19
11. Hassan	90.03	13	91.91	13
12. Kolar	136.53	4	103.81	8
13. Mandya	114.70	10	118.87	5
14. Mysore	124.60	5	124.45	3
15. Dakshina Kannada	230.21	1	176.69	2
16. Raichur	63.04	18	80.72	18
17. Shimoga	180.15	3	120.44	4
18. Tumkur	84.52	15	85.91	16
19. Uttara Kannada	118.24	9	106.00	6
State	100.00	-	100.00	-

Source: 1. Karnataka Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83

2. Karnataka Draft Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

income derived from industries. Another crucial area where considerable imbalances exist is in irrigations facilities. It can be seen that the net area irrigated as per centage of area sown varied between 4 (Kodagu) and 43 (Shimoga) compared to 17 for the State. The irrigation facilities are also very poor in Gulbarga, Bidar, Chikmagalur and Dharwad.

Thus considerable intra-State imbalances exist in the State and the impressive development achieved under the Plans has not led to any significant reduction of them. This is largely because lack of adequate area approach to development in the past and also lack of grass-root level planning. Balanced regional growth does not necessarily mean that every region should develop equally. Not only there are

Table -12 (contd)

Indicators of development By Districts in Karnataka
1989-90

DISTRICT	Popula- tion % to total	Per Capita Income (Rs)	Net Area sown %	Net area irrig as % of sown area	Net area sown per cult area Agrl. Labour- rer (acres)	Vet. Inst. per lakh Cattle and Popln	Pumpsets energi- sed per 1000 Ha net sown area
1. Bangalore	9.41	4903	0.95	18.53	1.06	39	132
2. Bangalore(R)	3.91		2.79	15.73	0.72	19	186
3. Belgaum	8.02	3168	8.69	22.81	1.22	20	91
4. Bellary	4.01	3057	5.74	25.37	1.39	11	35
5. Bidar	2.68	2552	3.36	7.51	1.31	15	68
6. Bijapur	6.47	2400	13.18	13.52	2.18	15	46
7. Chickmagalur	2.46	3670	2.64	8.59	1.36	13	24
8. Chitradurga	4.79	3010	5.31	22.75	1.15	20	65
9. Dakehina- Kannada	6.40	3951	2.00	39.63	0.51	13	196
10. Dharwad	7.93	2614	10.08	9.76	1.39	17	27
11. Gulbarga	5.60	2692	11.49	7.27	2.07	19	15
12. Hassan	3.63	2387	3.27	13.02	1.00	10	27
13. Kodagu	1.25	4802	1.31	3.76	1.72	24	17
14. Kolar	5.13	2126	3.36	23.07	0.69	15	217
15. Mandya	3.82	2557	2.38	35.92	0.66	15	54
16. Mysore	6.99	3399	4.51	24.36	0.77	15	57
17. Raichur	4.80	2558	9.67	17.76	1.80	13	23
18. Shimoga	4.46	3320	2.99	42.96	0.75	15	37
19. Sunkur	5.33	2580	5.23	13.85	0.99	14	106
20. Uttara- Kannada	2.89	3961	1.05	19.03	0.39	24	110
Karnataka	100.00	3213	100.00	17.26	1.21	16	59

Table -12 (concluded)
Indicators of development by Dists.in Karnataka 1989-90

DISTRICT	Per- Capita Income from Indus- trio	% of Urban Popu- lation (1981)	Road Length/ 100 Sq Kms	Lite- racy % 1981	Pop. ser- ved/ hea- lth Inst.	Pop. ser- / Comm. Coop. Banks	Fair- Price shop/ lakh Pop.
1. Bangalore	1799	64.71	107.17	59	27097	5186	49
2. Bangalore-R			81.06	32	18616	13829	51
3. Belgaum	549	22.56	50.10	37	32048	8077	43
4. Bellary	372	33.02	44.05	31	17729	7756	37
5. Bidar	240	17.86	51.23	26	20744	8367	57
6. Bijapur	404	24.20	41.71	32	28256	8766	54
7. Chick- magalur	228	17.52	62.28	43	10985	5921	52
8. Chitra- durga	510	23.53	56.66	38	28214	8629	40
9. Dakshina- Kannada	1028	24.48	56.77	53	18424	4911	36
10. Dharwad	547	35.26	51.46	42	23754	7309	42
11. Gulbarga	420	22.79	32.64	25	21673	12167	40
12. Hassan	179	14.67	92.72	37	12565	8126	47
13. Kodagu	168	15.57	65.38	50	17765	3817	54
14. Kolar	101	22.51	71.75	34	16013	10586	49
15. Mandya	227	15.54	164.91	30	15248	8700	43
16. Mysore	893	27.40	75.15	31	14834	9759	44
17. Raichur	211	19.29	38.89	25	24106	9243	54
18. Shimoga	368	25.67	72.43	44	13922	8629	41
19. Tumkur	348	13.78	64.40	37	17018	10577	36
20. Uttara Kannada	474	25.37	58.16	48	15099	5613	36
Karnataka	642	28.91	59.57	38	16976	7719	45

differences in the potential for development of different districts but the very development process itself appear to accentuate these imbalances unless conscious measures are taken for balanced development. This underscores the need for an area approach to development, particularly in respect of infrastructure development to begin with. Area approach has already been initiated in the development of Hyderabad-Karnataka region. Area approach will have to be given greater focus in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

6. Agriculture and Allied Activities

Agriculture is the mainstay of the State's economy. About 40 per cent of the State income comes from agriculture & allied activities. Crop production is the most important component accounting for more than 70 per cent of the output under Agriculture & Allied Activities. The net sown area in the State is about 107 lakh hectares which forms about 7.5 per cent of net sown area in the country. Although the State is endowed with rich natural resources, major areas of the State lie in the Deccan Plateau, mostly in the rain shadow region making it susceptible to droughts. The ultimate as well as the realised irrigation potential in the State is much less compared to the neighbouring States as well as All India. At present, only about 1/5th of the sown area is having irrigation. Even if the entire ultimate potential is exploited, hardly about 50 per cent of the cropped area gets irrigation. The remaining half has to depend on rainfall only. But the State had a rich tradition in agricultural activities and the garden and commercial crops form a relatively higher proportion in the State which are more remunerative. Despite lower percentage of irrigation, the performance of agriculture in the State has been better than All India average during the plan period. But in recent years, there was a set-back to agriculture.

The output in primary sector in Karnataka, of which agriculture & allied activities account for nearly 99 per cent had grown at an annual compound rate of 2.5 per cent between 1956-57 and 1987-88 compared to 2.1 per cent for All India. Mixed trends are observed in the growth of different sub-sectors within this sector in Karnataka. As per the S.D.P. Estimates, the growth of output in agriculture including animal husbandry & dairy was about 2.6 per cent during the period from 1956-57 to 1977-78. During the post-Green Revolution period, there was a marked improvement in the growth of output; but during the 1980s the crop production had exhibited decelerating trends upto 1987-88. For instance, the rate of growth in crop production (as reflected in the Index of Agricultural Production) between 1976-1988 was only 1.9 per cent per annum compared to 2.9 per cent in the preceding decade.

However growth in animal husbandry & dairy had been quite impressive; The growth was negative in forestry and logging and the growth in fishing was moderate, a little less than 2 per cent per annum during the entire plan period.

During 1980's, the State had faced droughts of varying degrees in four years, 1982-83 and successively for three years from 1985-86 to 1987-88. Except for 1986-87, growth in agricultural output during the remaining three drought years was negative. This was a major factor contributing to the decelerating trends seen in agricultural production in recent years. However, the last two years, viz., 1988-89 and 1989-90 agricultural production in the state has gone up significantly.

The decelerating trends have been more stronger in foodgrains production than in others in the State in recent years upto 1988-89. During 1989-90, however, the foodgrains production is anticipated to go up to 74 lakh tons from 68 lakh tons during the previous year. The foodgrains production has almost stagnated. But the State has done extremely well in boosting oilseeds production and also to a considerable extent the production of sugarcane, coconut and mulberry. The trends in crop production are presented in Table-13.

TABLE-13

Trends in Crop Production In Karnataka

Crop	Lakh Tons			
	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1989-90 Anticipated
1. Cereals Total	35.78	52.35	57.14	74.06
<u>Of which</u>				
a) Rice	13.28	20.00	22.58	24.11
b) Ragi	7.54	8.92	10.64	14.34
c) Jowar	11.54	16.65	15.06	17.01
2. Pulses Total	3.52	5.11	4.88	5.76
<u>Of which</u>				
a) Tur	0.92	1.53	1.25	2.21
3. Foodgrains Total	39.30	57.46	62.02	74.06
4. Oilseeds Total	5.10	8.75	5.50	15.32
5. Sugar cane	51.84	81.06	121.27	190.00
6. Cotton (Lakh Bales)	3.82	5.70	5.97	9.77
7. Arecanut	0.32	0.56	0.78	0.92
8. Coconut (Nuts in crores)	27.16	64.61	88.70	127.45
9. Coffee	0.51	0.92	0.80	1.00

Although the total food productions anticipated during 1989-90 is placed at 74.1 lakh tonnes compared to 62 lakh tonnes in 1980-81, there was no significant growth in foodgrains production in the State, because already in 1977-78 the production had reached the level of 73 lakh tonnes. It can be seen that the foodgrains production has not even doubled in 30 years whereas the real income in the State has gone up by more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ times since reorganisation and the State's population has nearly doubled during the period. There was not much growth in the production of pulses also. In fact the per capita availability of pulses has been declining in Karnataka as well as in the country as a whole. The production of oilseeds which varied between 5 and 9 lakh tonnes for more than two decades registered an impressive growth during 1980's, the production level anticipated during 1989-90 being more than 15 lakh tonnes compared to 6.5 lakh tonnes in 1980-81. Sugarcane production in the State had registered a steady and impressive growth from decade to decade. The output had risen from 52 lakh tons in 1960-61 to 190 lakh tons by 1989-90. The average level of production during the last three years of VII Plan was 185 lakh tons compared to 133 lakh tons during VI Plan period. The output of cotton, arecanut and coconut also have registered significant growth under plans. The production of coffee has doubled since 1960-61.

The fertiliser consumption (N+P+K) in the State has been steadily rising. It has gone up from 1.53 lakh tons in 1970-71 to 3.41 lakh tons by 1980-81 and further to about 7.3 lakh tonnes by the end of Seventh Plan. The area under HYVS also has gone up from 5.3 lakh hectares in 1970-71 to 24 lakh hectares by 1980-81. But there after the increase was slower. The anticipated area under HYVS in 1989-90 is placed at 32 lakh hectares.

While agricultural production has been adversely affected due to droughts during the first three years of Seventh Plan, the production, however, increased significantly during the last two years of VII Plan. There were significant changes in the cropping pattern compared to a decade ago. The area under oilseeds has gone up markedly, from 12 lakh hectares in 1980-81 to about 23 lakh Ha in 1989-90. Foodgrains accounted for about 62 per cent of the total cropped area, 57 per cent under irrigated crops and 62 per cent under rainfed. The average yields of several important crops in Karnataka have been higher than All India yields. In 1970-71 the yield rates in Karnataka in respect of rice, ragi, jowar, maize and sugarcane were higher compared to those of All India. In 1987-88 also, the yield rate in the State continued to be higher than All India in respect of rice, ragi, maize and sugarcane. By 1987-88 Karnataka has also achieved higher yield rates in cotton and groundnut. But yield rate of jowar in Karnataka during 1987-88 marks a marginal fall compared to 1970-71 level and also is lower compared to that of All India. This was largely due to adverse natural conditions in the State during that year coupled with the fact that jowar is extensively grown under rainfed conditions in Karnataka.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that there was not much improvement in the jowar yields in Karnataka. The yield rate of wheat in the State is much lower than the All India average.

Greater emphasis is laid on increasing agricultural production during the Seventh Plan period by adoption of dryland development on watershed basis and transfer of technology to farmers' fields through T & V System, etc.

for agriculture

Plan investments/in Karnataka have steadily increased under plans. The Seventh Plan outlay marks an increase in nominal terms by 8 times compared to that of Fifth Plan. In addition to extension activities, several schemes are implemented for plant protection, crop insurance, timely and adequate supplies of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, seeds and other inputs. A World Bank-assisted project, viz. National Agricultural Extension Project was implemented during Seventh Plan, the total expenditure on which was of the order of Rs.1184 Crores. Another important project implemented is Farm Women and Youth Training Extension Project with DANIDA assistance. The project was started in 1983-84 and has been extended in phases to all the districts except Bidar. Under the project farm women and youth are trained in agricultural technology and operations and thereby aims to bring them into the mainstream of agricultural activity.

The new thrust areas identified for accelerating production in the State during the Eighth Five Year Plan are dryland development on watershed basis with other elements of land-use planning, better water budgeting, irrigation scheduling, conjunctive use of surface and ground water and strengthening of water-use through sprinkler and drip irrigation, use of improved seeds, fertilizers etc.

Out of about 68 lakh acres of cultivable area requiring soil conservation methods, an area of about 35 lakh acres has been treated by the end of Seventh Plan. The total area covered under dryland development during Seventh Plan period was 13.56 lakh Ha.

The dryland development works in identified watersheds were carried out in a phased manner with special emphasis to improve the soil and moisture conservation and better crop husbandry practices for rainfed farming areas.

In the Eighth Plan emphasis will be laid on the watershed development programme and to develop appropriate land-use systems through soil and moisture conservation. Towards this, Karnataka Watershed Development Project with DANIDA assistance has been proposed. This has been cleared by Government and programmed to be implemented from 1990-91 onwards.

Horticulture

Horticultural crops are grown in about 11 per cent of the total net cultivated area in the State. Unlike in agriculture, the benefits from horticulture sector are yet to reach the grassroot level. The various schemes implemented for development of horticulture aim at distribution of quality planting materials, extension, training and demonstration on improved horticultural technology, development of prominent crops/groups of crops like coconuts, cashew, spices, oilpalm, etc.

The average consumption/availability of fruits and vegetables in the State is very low. Therefore, the main thrust during the Eighth Plan is to increase the productivity from around 15 tonnes per Ha to about 20 tonnes so as to meet the nutritional requirements of the population at the rate of 250 gms per day per person of vegetables and 280 gms of fruits. This must be achieved through diversification of crops and appropriate technology packages. The emphasis on fruit processing is likely to create further demand for fruits. Better marketing and storage of horticultural crops should receive greater attention. The co-operative organisations will have to be promoted and the existing ones strengthened. An Oilpalm Demonstration Project is implemented since last two years. It will be continued during Eighth Plan and all efforts should be made to realise oilpalm cultivation extensively so as to meet the growing needs of edible oils.

Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development

Animal husbandry & dairy activities are employment-intensive and even small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers can take them up either as full-time or subsidiary occupation. The important programmes implemented are in the areas of cattle development, animal health & veterinary services, fodder development, sheep & goat development, poultry development, training & extension, cattle-breeding, procurement, processing and marketing of milk and milk products and promotion of cooperative organisation for dairy development.

The State has made significant strides in cross-breeding and improving the indigenous breeds of milch cattle. A number of programmes are implemented for controlling the livestock disease like rinderpest. The trends in the production levels of milk, eggs and wool are presented in Table-14 below, It can be seen that with in about 13 years the production of all the three commodities has doubled.

TABLE-14Estimated Production of Milk, Eggs & Wool In Karnataka

Item	Unit	1976-77	1989-90
1. Milk	'000 Tons	1223	2600
2. Eggs	Million	547	1300
3. Wool	'000 Kgs	1920	4000

The State has developed a wide network of Anand-pattern Dairy Cooperative Societies under the aegis of the Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) which is currently implementing the Operation Flood-III Programme. There are 1640 dairy cooperative societies organised under 4 milk unions in the State. Milk is procured through village level cooperative societies and the KMF ensures availability and development of suitable processing facilities and eventual marketing of milk and milk products to the consumers. The KMF also undertakes training and extension programmes. More than 11000 farmers were trained in cooperative organisation, modern animal management, veterinary first-aid, animal health coverage etc. A wide network of artificial insemination centres with a total capability of covering 5 lakh animals per annum has been established. The average procurement of milk per day was in the range of 8.50 to 8.75 lakh kgs during 1989-90.

Fisheries

The State has about 300 Kms of coastal line and 600 Kms of rivers besides 47 major reservoirs offering vast potential for fisheries development. There are also about 24000 tanks. The fish production during Seventh Plan period was around 2.4 lakh MT on an average per annum compared to 1.9 lakh tonnes in 1970-71.

The marine fisheries in the State have been fairly well developed. There are about 3330 mechanised boats in operation at the end of Seventh Plan. But there has been a decline in the fish catch due to over-exploitation of inshore waters by mechanised boats. Due to over-concentration of mechanised boats at the major fishing harbours the small boat owners are deprived of harbour facilities and therefore construction of minor fishing harbours in the selected landing sectors of the coastal districts needs to be taken up during the Eighth Plan. An Indo-Danish Fisheries Project is implemented to encourage deep-sea fishing. Presently 2500 Ha of khar lands are being used for traditional prawn-farming. Out of the total available brackish water area, about 4200 Ha has been identified as suitable for prawn-farming.

The inland fisheries potential in the State has not been exploited adequately. The present annual inland fish production is about 56000 MT. The fish fingerlings produced at present ~~is~~ is far inadequate in relation to the requirement. An NCDC-assisted project is being implemented in Mysore District to produce fish-seed. Augmenting the fish-seed production should receive greater attention during the Eighth Plan. The Eighth Plan envisages taking up of desilting programmes on a largescale and all efforts are required to develop fisheries in the desilted tanks. There is a group-accident-insurance coverage offered to fishermen who are exposed to the hazards of natural calamities while fishing. The Eighth Plan also should pay attention to construction of houses to fishermen and providing civic amenities in fishermen habitations.

Forestry

The proportion of area under forest in the total geographical area in the State is only 16 per cent compared to 33 1/3 per cent envisaged in the national forest policy. Out of the area classified as forests in the State, only about 38 per cent is well-wooded. The remaining area is degraded and barren. The State is also facing shortage of fuel wood, fodder and timber. The World Bank/O.D.A. Social Forestry Scheme was started during 1983-84 to which bulk of the plan investment during the last four years has gone. Under the Social Forestry Programme, nearly 24 crores of seedlings have been distributed to the farmers and fast-growing species have been planted in an area of about 21000 Ha. over the five-year period. All the three components of forestry development, viz. forest conservation, regeneration and afforestation are taken up under plans, apart from encouraging farm forestry.

7. Industrial Development

Karnataka has started with a weak industrial base at the time of reorganisation of the States in 1956, but industrial development received an impetus under plans. At present, the industrial sector (registered and unregistered manufacturing) contributed about 1/5th of the State income. Nevertheless, the pace of industrial development in the State appears to be slower than the average situation in the country in recent years and also compared to the neighbouring States like Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, etc. The "Annual Survey of Industries" data show that Karnataka's share in industrial investment as well as output in the country has marginally declined during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. There is little evidence to show that this trend has been reversed during the Seventh Plan period, particularly in view of the serious power shortages during the period. The progress of industrial sector in terms of growth of output, trends and pattern of industrial development, performance of the public sector enterprises etc. is presented below

Growth of Industrial Output

The available data shows that the longterm growth rate in manufacturing sector in the State was around 6 per cent from 1960-61 to 1987-88 which appears to be marginally higher than that of All India. In the registered manufacturing segment, the growth of output has been much higher, about 7.8 per cent compared to 5.5 per cent for All India. However, the growth in the unorganised industry (unregistered manufacturing) comprising tiny and cottage/household units was relatively lower both in Karnataka and All India compared to the registered segment. But during the last decade, growth in this sector at the all-India level appears to have improved considerably, while it has deteriorated in Karnataka compared to the previous decade. During the Seventh Plan period (1985-90), the industrial production is expected to have gone up by about 6 per cent on an average per annum in Karnataka (over all) compared to about 8 per cent in the country as a whole.

It is also noteworthy that the share of Karnataka in the total income from manufacturing sector in the country is about 7.2 per cent, although in terms of factories and employment therein, it is only about 5 per cent. The real per capita S.D.P. from manufacturing also is higher in Karnataka, Rs.173 in 1986-87 compared to Rs.130 for All India.

The State has sizeable mineral reserves, 36 per cent of the iron ore deposits 35 per cent of manganese, 25 per cent of limestone and 8 per cent of dolomite in the country. The

State, ofcourse, is poorly endowed with fossil fuel resources viz. coal and oil. The growth under mining and quarrying as reflected in S.D.P. Estimates has been very poor in the State, about 0.5 per cent per annum during the last three decades. It was less than 1 per cent per annum in recent years.

Trends and Pattern of Industrial Development

The trends in investment, employment and output in factory sector in Karnataka are presented in Table 15.

TABLE -15

Investment, Employment and Output In Factory Sector in Karnataka (Annual Survey of Industries)

Particulars	Unit	1958	1974-75	1985-86
1. Factories	Number	191	3978	5456
2. Fixed Capital	Rs. Crores	30	526	2291
3. Invested Capital	"	58	874	3695
4. Workers	Thousands	59	221	287
5. Employees	"	71	293	376
6. Gross output	Rs. Crores	59	1034	4788
7. Value Added	"	18	275	1172

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

In
It can be seen that in 1958, there were only 191 factories in the State with Rs.38 crores of fixed capital and 71000 persons employed. There has been a tremendous increase in the number of factories since then. The number has gone up to nearly 3978 by 1974-75 and further to 5456 by 1985-86. Similarly, the investment and employment. The value added in these factories which was Rs.18 crores in 1958 has gone up to Rs.275 crores in 1974-75 and further has shot up to Rs.1172 crores by 1985-86, i.e. in about a decade's time it has gone up by more than 4 times. In 1985-86 the State's share in the country's factory sector was 5.4 per cent in respect of number of factories, about 4 per cent in investment, 5 per cent in employment as well as value added. The net value added by manufacturing in Karnataka by Industry group in 1985-86 is presented in Table 16. It can be seen that more than 1/5th of the net value added comes from electrical machinery. Non-electrical machinery and food products groups accounted for about 1/8th each in the total value added by manufacturing in the State.

TABLE - 16

Net Value Added by Manufacturing (By Industry Group) in
Karnataka - 1985-86

Industry Group	Value Added Rs. Crores	% to Total
1. Food products	127	12.2
2. Beverage & Tobacco products	50	4.8
3. Chemical & Chemical products	86	8.3
4. Non-Metallic Mineral products	91	8.8
5. Non-Electrical Machinery	133	12.8
6. Electrical Machinery	210	20.2
7. Transport Equipment	76	7.3
8. Other 12 groups	265	25.5
Total	1038	100.0

The State has made significant strides in developing industries in electronics, engineering and food-processing categories. Particularly, the electronic industry is fast-growing in the State. The industry has attracted an investment of about Rs.400 Crores with an employment potential of one lakh persons directly and two lakhs indirectly. The policy of State Government is to promote the development of electronics primarily in the private sector. From a very small base, mainly of an ancillary type, the production of electronics in private sector has grown from Rs.30 crores in 1982-83 to Rs.727 crores in 1988-89, a 24-fold increase.

There are about 650 large and medium industries in the State with an investment of Rs.4500 crores providing employment to about 3.5 lakh persons. In the smallscale sector, there are more than a lakh of smallscale units in a wide array of manufacturing activities and the investment in them is placed at about Rs.858 crores and employment more than 7.5 lakh persons. There are about 30,000 units under Khadi & Village industries with an investment of Rs.47 crores providing employment to more than four lakh persons. Further, more than 2½ lakhs of people are engaged in handlooms and powerlooms. Sericulture is another industry which is very well developed in Karnataka. The State accounts for nearly half of the raw silk production in the country. Thus, it is the smallscale and cottage/tiny sectors which are fairly well developed and provided more employment compared to large

and medium industries in Karnataka. It is estimated that there were 5.7 lakh artisans in the State in 1975 engaged in a wide variety of activities producing goods and services worth about Rs.266 crores. Recently, the small sector industries have received a great fill up, both the number and investment in them have more than doubled within a period of five years from 1983-84 to 1988-89. The State's industrial policy laid greater emphasis on industrialisation of hitherto backward districts (industrially) with significant success. Indeed, the share of backward districts in the investment projects in manufacturing that are coming up in the State is placed at 84 per cent compared to 40 per cent in the country as a whole.

The State Government's role in industrial development consists in developing economic infrastructure like power and communications, institutions for servicing the industries promotional measures through offering various incentives and concessions, extension and technical guidance for industries and direct investment in Public Sector Undertakings. Maximum efforts are made to improve the economic infrastructure as detailed in Section of this Chapter. As much as 31 thousand acres of industrial area has been developed and 4024 industrial sheds have been constructed and allotted by the end of VII Plan. There was no adequate private initiative in the beginning to set up industries and therefore the State had to enter into several productive activities even though some of them could have been left to the private sectors. But later the emphasis had shifted to promotional activities and inducing more of private investment rather than direct investment in industries by Government. Accordingly the direct investment in industries in the Public Sector was slowed down in VII Plan. Even during VIII Plan, it will be restricted to the needs of modernisation and rectification of imbalances only. The performance of the Public sector Enterprise is separately dealt with later in this chapter.

Issues in Industrial Development

As noted above, the organised industry has developed faster and appears to have been well-served in terms of provision of credit, technical inputs, marketing etc compared to the unorganised sector, even though the latter provides more employment and seves better the cause of social as well as spatial equity. The present policy appears to be not quite sufficient to protect the

the household and tiny sectors from the destructive competition from the large industries. Perhaps the kind of skill formation, product differentiation, marketing strategy etc needed to help the tiny/household sector had also not been paid adequate attention. It also appears necessary that there is need to ensure a larger flow of institutional finance to the small industrialists and artisans coupled with other promotional measures.

The regional imbalances are most conspicuous in industrial development. Most of the industries have been concentrated in Bangalore and to some extent in a few other urban areas. For instance, in 1982-83 Bangalore District accounted for about 40 per cent of the factories in the State. Out of 5085 factories, there were only 33 in Chikkamagalur district, 36 in Kodagu, 38 in Bidar, 43 in Mandya and 50 in Hassan. At present, no large or medium industrial unit is allowed to come up in Bangalore (to check the concentration) and dispersal of industries, particularly to industrially backward districts is being promoted. However, it must be stated that still a large number of small production units and service centres tend to concentrate in urban areas only, obviously because of the institutional infrastructural and other facilities.

Despite according highest priority to power sector, the demand for power has been outgrowing supply. This has been a major constraint for faster industrial development in the State. Therefore power generation and appropriate demand management to obtain optimum benefits from the available power deserve to receive greater priority in future plans.

Industrial sickness is considerable both in the country and the State. In recent years, this has tended to rise in the State. The number of large industrial units sick has gone up from 33 in 1985 to 62 by the end of 1987. In the smallscale sector also more than five thousand units were sick in 1987. Appropriate policy measures and institutional framework requires to be developed to check the increasing industrial sickness in the State.

Lastly, the flow of institutional credit to industries is skewed in favour of the organised industry in general and large and medium industries in particular. The household industries/artisans are poorly served by the public financial institutions, given the lending policies of the commercial banks with all the insistence on security for loans and

relative easiness in servicing. It is estimated that the total credit requirement for all the artisans in the State was Rs.106 crores and the actual institutional credit flow is only Rs.36.5 crores approximating to 1 per cent of the total institutional credit by the commercial banks and co-operative institutions put together. Thus, there is a wide credit-gap for the artisans which requires to be covered as far as possible.

Performance of the Public Sector enterprise

There were 58 public sector enterprises (PSUs) in the State in 1987-88 with a total investment* in 5 PSUs, out of which, three are public utilities viz. Karnataka Power Corporation, Karnataka Electricity Board and the KSRTC. The other two are Karnataka State Financial Corporation and the Mysore Paper Mills. All the PSUs put together have incurred a net loss of about Rs.133 crores in 1987-88. Consolidated summarised profit and loss account for all PSUs is also presented in Table 17.

* of Rs.3821 crores. About 78 per cent of the investment,

TABLE -17

Consolidated Summarised Profit and Loss Account For All Public Sector Enterprises - 1981-82 & 1987-88

Particulars	Rs. Crores	
	1981 - 82	1987 - 88
Income	928.58	2314.90
Expenditure	796.87	2031.23
Surplus	131.70	283.67
Subsidy	1.80	0.85
Depreciation	41.10	121.81
Interest on L.T.Loans -	66.30	288.83
Profit before Tax	25.60	126.12
Income Tax	9.22	7.20
Profit after Tax	16.39	(-) 133.33

Source: Bureau of public Enterprises.

Excepting the two categories development enterprises and marketing enterprises, all other categories of PSUs had negative profit margins as can be seen from the Table 18

Totally 33 PSUs out of 58, incurred losses amounting to Rs.157.65 crores and 22 enterprises have made profits of Rs.24 crores during 1987-88. More than 60 per cent of the losses of the loss-making enterprises is accounted for by KEB and another 20 per cent by VISL (The VISL has since been taken over by the SAIL). About 18 PSUs have accumulated losses which exceeded their share capital, reserves and surplus.

TABLE - 18

Profit Margins of Different Categories of Public Enterprises
1981-82 & 1987-88

Category	Turnover (Rs. Crores)		Profit (Rs. Crores)		Profit Margin (%)	
	81-82	87-88	81-82	87-88	81-82	87-88
1. Development Enterprises	32.79	187.79	49.04	3.84	1.50	2.04
2. Service Enterprises	65.00	113.64	-154.13	-0.27	-2.37	-0.24
3. Marketing Enterprises	142.52	344.25	50.09	1.32	0.35	0.38
4. Production Enterprises	323.46	747.28	738.69	-37.46	2.25	-5.01
5. Companies formed under Special statutes	342.78	978.52	937.69	-99.66	2.74	-10.21
6. Government Companies	17.05	31.49	16.50	-0.90	0.97	-2.90
Total	920.58	2314.69	1638.28	-133.33	1.76	-5.8

Source: Bureau of Public Enterprises.

Although the Primary objective of PSUs is maximisation of social benefit rather than economic profit and in addition the public utilities are expected to shoulder several social obligations, the present level of losses of the PSUs can hardly be justified on these grounds. It is therefore imperative that measures are taken to improve the productivity in the PSUs in such a way that a reasonable return for investment is realised. It also appears necessary that wherever the PSUs are asked to shoulder social obligations, the Government should extend explicit subsidies for them so as to ensure that the PSUs are managed on commercial lines. This is also preferable to making good the losses without being able to determine whether the losses have been incurred due to less than efficient management and use of resources or due to social obligations.

8. Poverty Alleviation

Development plans in the country during the first two decades of planning emphasised primarily on achieving maximum growth. It was expected that growth would result in improvement in the living standards of all including the poor. But this assumption proved wrong. Although the problems of poverty and deprivation are part of the larger issue of economic development, it was realised that special efforts were required to tackle the problems of poverty, unemployment and other related aspects. Thus, from early 70's there was a major shift from Growth to "Growth with Social Justice". Accordingly reduction of poverty and unemployment became major objectives of planned development. A number of programmes were conceived and implemented towards achieving these objectives. Several programmes were implemented to ensure a greater degree of redistributive justice, particularly in favour of the weaker sections like strengthening of social services, social welfare and security measures, provision of basic minimum needs, enforcement of minimum wages, land reforms, special programmes for the development of backward areas etc. More specifically, programmes were formulated and implemented towards making a direct dent on poverty and unemployment. The lack of gainful employment opportunities was recognised as a major factor responsible for poverty. Therefore, public employment programmes constituted an important part of the poverty-alleviation programme. Secondly, people with meagre assets / resources were assisted to improve their productivity and incomes and economic viability of their activities. While this strategy, by and large, continued till today, the programmes have undergone modifications and improvements. In fact, one can trace a virtual evolution of these programmes over the last 20 years or so. For instance, public employment programmes were first in the form of 'Public Works Programme' which were later changed to 'Food for Work' programme and then to NREP and RLEGP. Towards the end of the Seventh Plan, all these main programmes were merged into a major programme called Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). Similarly, the beneficiary-oriented programmes were started as SFDA and MFAL in 1970's. Later this programme has been transformed into IPDP as is implemented today. Since the problems of poverty and unemployment were widespread all over the country, most of the poverty-alleviation programmes have been formulated at the national level, as Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Centre also provided substantial assistance to the State for implementing these schemes under Plans.

Karnataka has made concerted efforts towards upliftment of the weaker sections and alleviation of poverty and destitution, particularly from the early 1970's. As stated earlier, the impact of the development plans during the first two decades of the plan-era on reduction of poverty was negligible in the country and so also in Karnataka.

The extent of poverty in Karnataka was more or less the same as the country's average. Nearly 50 per cent of the rural people were below the poverty line and in absolute terms the number of poor has increased considerably till about the mid 70's.

The social security measures implemented in Karnataka which aimed at alleviating extreme forms of poverty and destitution and social welfare measures which aimed at securing greater distributive justice and assistance to people to overcome certain social and economic disabilities, are discussed later in this Chapter. A brief description of poverty-alleviation programmes implemented in the State is given below.

(a) Beneficiary-Oriented Programmes

This programmes aim at improving the production and productivity in the rural sector in general and that of people with meagre assets/productive resources. The IRDP programme is the most important beneficiary-oriented programme. Under the programme, the poor are assisted through a package of loan-cum-subsidy assistance to acquire new assets or improve the productivity of the existing assets, improve the economic viability and thereby enable them to improve their incomes on a sustained basis. Area approach is adopted. While the small and marginal farmers are assisted to improve the productivity of land, others are assisted to acquire the assets and carry on non-land-based activities. Wherever land-based activities are inadequate to support the family, such families are assisted to take up non-agricultural activities also to supplement their incomes. IRDP is credit-linked programme. The banks and co-operatives are persuaded to lend loans, Government provides a subsidy on the loan which ranges from 25 to 50 per cent of the loan. The activities to be assisted are identified and projects are formulated and implemented. Choosing the right beneficiaries, arranging credit and ensuring proper forward and backward linkages are other important aspects of the programme.

The other beneficiary-oriented programmes are 100-wells programme, Assistance to Surplus Land Grantees, Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers, TRYSEM etc. The State is also implementing another scheme, viz. Negilu Bhagya under which poor farmers are assisted to acquire

ploughs and bullocks. The progress under these schemes is presented in Table 19.

TABLE 19

Progress under Major Poverty Alleviation Programmes
In Karnataka

Programme	Unit	1980-81	1989-90
<u>I. Beneficiary-Oriented Programmes</u>			
1. I.R.D.P.	Beneficiaries '000s	109	134.0
2. 100-Wells Programme	"	-	12.0
3. Assistance to Surplus Land Grantees	"	2.4 (1985-86)	2.2
4. Bonded Labourers -Rehabilitated	"	9.3	5.6
5. TRYSEM	"	4.1	7.0
<u>II. Employment Programmes</u>			
<u>Employment generated</u>			
1. N.R.E.P.	Lakh Man-days	195 (1981-82)	-
2. R.L.E.G.P.	"	179 (1984-85)	-
3. J.R.Y.	"	-	408

It can be seen that as many as 134 lakh families benefited under IRDP during 1989-90 compared to 1.1 lakhs in 1980-81. Bulk of the bonded labourers released consequent upon abolition of bonded labour have been rehabilitated.

(b) Employment Programmes

Lack of gainful employment opportunities is a major factor responsible for low and uncertain incomes and poverty. Therefore provision of gainful employment to the poor formed a main plank of tackling the problem of poverty.

The problem of un-employment in rural areas is mainly seasonal un-employment and under-employment. It is estimated that the normal activities hardly provided employment to rural poor for about 170 to 180 days in a year. Therefore under the employment programmes, a number of works are taken up which aim at supplementing

the employment opportunities to the unskilled labourers and in the process create some durable assets which would also improve the productivity of the rural sector and rural environs. Karnataka had formulated a unique scheme, viz. Employment Affirmation Scheme (EAS) and implemented from 1978-79. This scheme aimed at assuring employment to the rural poor for at least 100 days in a year. The wages paid were more or less equal to the minimum wages for agricultural operations and part of the wages were paid in kind (foodgrains). Drawing heavily from the details and programme contents of this Scheme, the NREP was formulated at the national level which was implemented from Sixth Plan onwards. Later from 1984-85, another programme viz. RLEGP was implemented. In 1989-90 all these schemes were merged into one comprehensive programmes, viz. J.R.Y. for rural areas and is being implemented. The employment generated under JRY during 1989-90 was more than 4 crore mandays. (See Table

In addition to the above, the State had taken several measures towards bringing about certain structural transformations in the rural society and also the rural power structure favourable for the upliftment of weaker sections. The foremost among them was Land Reforms. The State had implemented one of the most radical Land Reforms in the country. Yet another measure to break the stranglehold of the proverbial usurers on the rural poor was the liquidation of the rural debts by an Act of Legislature. All the debts of the rural households with income of Rs.4800 or less per annum to the non-institutional sources was liquidated. The magnitude of the rural debt thus liquidated was estimated to be around Rs.146 crores. The bonded labour system was abolished and a scheme implemented for their rehabilitation. Further, the area development programmes like DPAP also had some impact on poverty alleviation.

Although most of these programmes have been initiated from early 1970's, it appears it took more than 8 to 10 years to make perceptible dents into poverty. Table 20 presents the population below poverty line.

TABLE 20
Population below Poverty Line

	Rural		Urban		Total		Rural & Urban Combined 1987-88
	1977-78	1983-84	1977-78	1983-84	1977-78	1983-84	
Karnataka	53.2	37.5	44.6	29.2	50.8	35.0	31.98
All India	51.2	40.4	38.2	28.1	48.3	37.4	29.23

We do not have yearwise estimates of poverty. But we have estimates of poverty based on consumption expenditures data of NSS for the years 1977-78, 1983-84 and 1987-88. It can be seen that there has been a marked reduction in poverty levels both in Karnataka and All India during late 70s and 80s. The proportion of people below the poverty line has come down from about 57 in 1977-78 to 32 per cent in 1987-88. It is surprising to see that the reduction in urban poverty has been a little steeper than in the rural areas, although all the poverty-alleviation schemes are concentrated in the rural areas. But, the magnitude of poverty in urban area is still considerable and calls for formulation and implementation of programmes of poverty-alleviation for urban areas also. The State has set a perspective of reducing the extent of poverty to about 15 per cent by the turn of the century and therefore the poverty-alleviation programmes need to be intensified accordingly during the Eighth Plan. Evaluation studies have shown that there have been considerable leakages of IRDP funds to the non-target groups. This requires to be checked. Under employment programmes, adequate attention has not been paid in the past to ensure creation of assets commensurate with outlays and also for their maintenance. This aspect should receive greater attention under Eighth Plan.

9. Economic Infrastructure:

a. Development of Irrigation

The net sown area in the State is about 107 lakh hectares. The ultimate irrigation potential from all sources is estimated to be about 60 lakh hectares. Prior to the beginning of plan era, hardly about 8 lakh hectares of irrigation potential was created, out of which 2.7 lakh hectares was under major and medium projects and the rest under minor works, irrigation wells and other sources. Three major irrigation projects were also taken up during 1940's, namely, the Tungabhadra (LBC & RBC), Bhadra and Ghataprabha, Stage-I. Minor irrigation, particularly a well-knit tank system in the erstwhile Mysore State was a major source of irrigation in the State before the plan era providing irrigation to about 4½ lakh hectares.

Irrigation received highest priority under the plans and nearly 1/5th to 1/4th of the plan outlays were earmarked for irrigation development and the emphasis has shifted to major and medium projects. While investment in groundwater development and, to some extent, on other source of irrigation, like lift irrigation, pick-ups, etc. comes from private sources (aided by institutional finance), the bulk of the public outlays are spent on development of surface water resources. Nearly 85 per cent of the plan outlays went to major and medium projects and for minor irrigation only about 15 per cent.

The total investment on irrigation in Karnataka since the First Plan is of the order of Rs.2500 crores. The irrigation potential created under plans upto the end of the Seventh Plan is about 23 lakh* which takes the cumulative irrigation potential in the State to about 30 lakh hectares. That is, about 15 per cent of the ultimate potential has been exploited so far. The details are presented in Table

*hectares

It can be seen that there is a considerable gap between the potential created and that utilized under major and medium projects. Although the total potential utilized is placed at 28 to 29 lakh hectares in the State, the actual irrigation available is much less. About 30 per cent of the irrigation potential created under tanks has been lost due to heavy siltation. Even under major projects due to water-logging, salinity sit-ing up of reservoirs etc., there has been loss of irrigation. The actual irrigation also varied with the rainfall, droughts and other natural conditions. With the result, the gross irrigated area in the State is only about 20-22 lakh hectares as per the Annual Season and Crop Reports. That is, less than 1/5th of the cropped area in the State has irrigation at present, whereas it is more than 30 per cent for the country as a whole, 48 per cent in Tamilnadu and 36 per cent in Andhra Pradesh.

TABLE-21Development of Irrigation under Plans in Karnataka

Plan Period End of	Cumulative Potential Lakh Hectares			Total
	Major & Medium	Surface	Minor Ground Water	
Pre-Plan	2.16	4.55	NA	6.71
First Plan 1951-56	2.63	4.62	NA	7.25
Second Plan 1956-61	3.99	4.79	NA	8.78
Third Plan 1961-66	5.77	5.34	NA	11.11
Annual Plans 1966-69	6.99	6.12	NA	13.11
Fourth Plan 1969-74	7.21	6.96	NA	14.17
Fifth Plan 1974-78	8.98	8.08	NA	17.06
Annual Plans 1978-80	9.71	8.85	3.80	22.36
Sixth Plan 1980-85	11.61	8.66	5.47	25.74
Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Provisional)	13.16	9.03	7.76	29.95

Note: 1) Irrigated area under small tanks with an achkat of less than 5 hectares is excluded upto 1987-79. However from 1979-80 the same is included (It was 0.31 lakh hectares in 1979-80)

2) The irrigated area under Cauvery Anicut channels was included under minor surface upto 1980, but the same (0.77 lakh hectares) is accounted for under major and medium from VI Plan onwards.

Source: Economic Survey 1989-90.

Thus, development of irrigation in the State has not been satisfactory and the progress achieved in relation to investment also has been low due to the following factors:

(a) Minor Irrigation did not receive adequate allocations even to exploit the limited potential for development and for desilting of tanks to restore the irrigation lost due to heavy siltation, although minor irrigation is less capital-intensive cheaper, has shorter gestation period and the benefits are well-spread spatially;

(b) Even within the major irrigation programme the investment has been thinly spread on a large number of projects leading to cost and time over-runs;

(c) Despite high priority given to irrigation, the investment levels were relatively inadequate and the progress achieved in exploitation of irrigation potential has been much slower compared to the neighbouring States like Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh.

The potential created appears to be less than commensurate with the investment. Not only there were considerable timelags between creation of irrigation potential and its utilisation, obviously for want of the necessary command

area development works. Further, the potential is estimated assuming a crop pattern for the command. But there have been significant deviations from this cropping pattern resulting in less than optimum output under irrigated crops and to the extent the deviations led to growing of more irrigation-intensive crops the gross area irrigated got reduced.

The pattern of irrigation development so far in the State has also accentuated regional imbalances in irrigation. This is largely due to the fact that the benefits from major and medium irrigation are highly localised. An analysis of geographical spread of benefits of investment on major and medium irrigation reveals a highly skewed picture. Eighty one per cent of the benefits have accrued to only 17 taluks out of a total number of 175 taluks. Yet another disconcerting aspect of irrigation investment is inadequate financial returns to the Government and growing losses on account of this, year after year. This has, undoubtedly, affected the State's investment capability in the core sectors including irrigation. Inordinate delay in completing the projects coupled with cost escalation and lack of willingness to pay for water by the beneficiaries are major factors resulting in huge losses.

Thus the pace and pattern of irrigation development in the State points out to the need for a reorientation of future policy, programmes and strategy on the lines suggested below in order to accelerate exploitation of the existing potential and obtain optimum benefits from investment.

(a) Minor irrigation works should receive higher outlays so as to exploit fully the existing potential in the shortest possible time. In addition, restoration of the lost irrigation under tanks etc should receive priority attention under minor irrigation. Preferably, a time-bound plan needs to be prepared and implemented for desilting of tanks;

(b) Under major and medium irrigation, utilization of the potential already created and quicker realization of potential from the ongoing projects should guide investment. This implies that the CADA and other works required to fully utilize the already created potential and also the potential likely to be added from year after year, and projects nearing completion should receive higher priority in allocation of outlays. As far as medium projects are concerned, the gestation period being generally 4 to 5 years, the completion schedules need to be strictly adhered to. Any spillover works from the Seventh Plan

should get first priority and any new schemes proposed to be taken up should be scheduled for completion within the Eighth Plan period.

(c) Spatial equity calls for a perspective plan for exploitation of the existing irrigation potential in districts like Gulbarga, Bidar, Dharwad, Kodagu, Bijapur, Chickmangalur etc where the irrigation is far below the State average, needs to be drawn up and implemented. There is every justification for public investment in ground water development, lift irrigation, community irrigation and such other works on a big scale in these districts, so as to raise the percentage of irrigation in these districts/regions; and

(d) There is need to improve the returns for public investment in irrigation through collection of water-rates, etc. to ensure that the operational costs of the irrigation systems are fully met from these proceeds and also if possible some returns for investment are realised.

b. Power Development

Karnataka is predominantly a hydro-based State as far as power potential is concerned. The State is handicapped by lack of fossil fuel resources, viz. Coal and oil. Out of the total potential of about 5000 MWs of hydel power, the state has exploited 2225 MWs by the end of the Seventh Plan. The State had surplus during the late sixties and early seventies. But the surge in power demand overtook the availability of power in the mid-70s. Generation of power from hydel sources was also unstable due to vagaries of monsoon. The State has, therefore, taken to thermal power generation also. The Raichur Thermal Power Station is programmed to have an ultimate installed capacity of 1340 MWs, out of which 420 MWs of capacity has already been realised. The total investment under plans in power sector was of the order of Rs.2330 crores in the State on both generation, transmission and distribution. During the Seventh Plan period alone, the plan expenditure was about Rs.874 crores, Rs.491 crores on generation and Rs.383 crores on transmission and distribution.

The trends in growth in installed capacity, energy generation, imports and T & D losses are presented in Table-22.

Table 22
Power Development in Karnataka

Particulars	Unit	1970-71	1980-81	1989-90
1. Installed capacity	MW	877.5	1469.8	2645.2
2. Electricity generated	MU	4833	6389	11108
3. Imports	MU	2	1027	3180
4. T&D losses	Per cent	13.9	21.8	20.0

The installed capacity in the State has more than trebled since 1970-71. During 1980's, nearly 1175 MW of capacity was created while 750 MWs were added during the Sixth Plan, the progress achieved during Seventh Plan was far less, only 425 MWs. In early 1970's, the State had hardly imported power. But, by 1980-81, the imports at 1027 MUs accounted for a little less than 1/5th of power consumption in the State. During 1980's, the annual power generation has risen substantially by about 150 per cent, the imports have gone up by about 217 per cent. With the result, the imports formed about 29 per cent of power generation within the State.

Although the power sector is accorded high priority in the State plans and about 22 per cent of the State plan outlays are allocated (Seventh Plan), the investment is found to be inadequate considering the projected demand for power and the pace of power development in the neighbouring States. For instance, during the Seventh Plan, only 4.5 per cent growth has been registered in Karnataka in the installed capacity, whereas it was 56 per cent in Tamilnadu, 12 per cent in Andhra Pradesh and 21 per cent in Maharashtra. While there is much unexploited hydel power potential in the State, the allocation of resources are insufficient on one hand and it may be difficult to execute some of the schemes in view of the need to safeguard the environment and valuable forests and due to interstate river problems. The State had, therefore, taken up thermal power generation although it has become very expensive due to non-availability of fossil fuels in the State. The gestation period of the thermal projects is also short.

Not only the generation and consumption of power has registered a marked increase in the State but also the pattern of consumption has undergone significant changes as can be seen from Table 23 below.

Table 23
Pattern of Energy Consumption in Karnataka

Category of Consumption	Million Unit					
	1970-71		1980-81		1988-89	
	Total Energy sold	Percent	Total Energy sold	Percent	Total Energy sold	Percent
1. Domestic lighting (including A.E.H.)	216.47	7.35	696.34	13.42	1533	16.23
2. Commercial lighting	88.54	3.00	132.71	2.56	206	2.18
3. Public lighting	53.37	1.81	70.99	1.37	143	1.51
4. Irrigation pumpsets	178.91	6.07	384.36	7.41	2849	30.16
5. Public waterworks	115.39	3.92	(X)			
6. Low-tension Industries	239.46	8.13	489.38	9.43	692	7.33
7. High-tension Industries	2009.01	68.18	3374.34	65.03	3975	42.09
8. Others	45.58	1.55	40.56	0.78	47	0.50
Total	2946.73	100.00	5188.68	100.00	9445	100.00

It can be seen that the share of irrigation pumpsets in the consumption of power has gone up from about 6 per cent in 1970-71 to 30 per cent by 1988-89. There was a significant increase in the share of domestic lighting from 7 per cent to 16 per cent during the same period. Although, high-tension industries' share has come down from 58 per cent to 42 per cent, in absolute terms the energy consumption by these industries has nearly doubled during the period.

The energisation of pumpsets which was around 20,000 per annum during the early 1980s was substantively stepped up to around 45,000 per annum later. This has put tremendous strain on the transmission and distribution system thereby resulting in higher T&D losses. The power supplied to industries is through 220 KV, 110 KV and 66 KV lines which have less T&D losses. The highest T&D losses occur in 33 KV and 11 KV lines which are used to supply power to the I.P.sets.

Cent percent electrification of revenue villages has been achieved in the State by the year 1988-89. The number of pumpsets energised has also registered a marked increase, from 1.31 lakhs in 1970-71 to 6.71 lakhs by the end of Seventh plan. In a bid to augment the power supply from hydel and thermal sources, a diesel-based power generation unit of 120 MW is being set up in Yelhanka. A number of mini and micro hydel projects were also conceived and 4 such schemes have been taken up for implementation during 1984-85 of which one at Kalmala has already been commissioned and two more are expected to be commissioned during Sept/Oct 1990.

The increase in generation and consumption of power and the changes in the pattern of consumption have necessitated considerable strengthening of the transmission network in the State as well as systems improvement to reduce the T&D losses. The T&D losses which have touched about 23 per cent in 1986-87 are expected to have been brought down to 20 per cent by 1989-90.

The 13th Power Survey has placed the demand for power in the State at 17073 MUs by the end of Seventh Plan. But this has been exceeded and accordingly the expectations are that the demand may well exceed 35000 MUs by the turn of the century. The State has, therefore, set a perspective of generating about 35000 MUs by 2000 AD with an installed capacity of 7200 MW. This calls for a considerable stepup of investment in power during the Eighth Plan. Simultaneously, there is need for emphasising energy conservation on the one hand and promotion and development of non-conventional sources of energy on the other.

Certain distortions have been observed in the power sector such as heavy reliance on centralised sources of energy and on supply augmentation as the solution to the energy problem rather than appropriate demand management, disparities in the consumption of electricity within industrial sector, between rural and urban population and between Bangalore Metropolitan City and rest of the State. Further, the energy intensity per unit of output produced has been quite high in the State. There is, therefore, an urgent need to have an integrated approach to planning in the power sector incorporating the following components:

1. Efficiency improvements in various sectors;
2. Decentralised electricity generation for villages;
3. Co-generation of electricity in sugar factories;
4. Structural shift in Karnataka's industry towards less power-intensive and more employment-generating industries;
5. Substitution of electricity with other energy carriers;
6. Load management; and
7. Augmentation of electricity supplies.

Lastly it appears that it may be a formidable task to create adequate capacity of power generation to meet the growing needs in the State and therefore the State may have to seriously explore the possibility of involving private sector in generation of electricity, not only for captive use but also for commercial sale.

10. Institutional Finance

Institutional Finance plays a vital role in economic development. The financial institutions mobilize savings/surpluses in the Society and channelise them to productive purposes and thus stimulate and sustain economic development. While Government provides support to the infrastructural activities and social welfare programmes in the public sector, the financial resources required by the private sector and to some extent the public sector are to come from the institutional sources to a great extent. Indeed, both these are complementary to each other in financing and promoting economic activities. The country has developed over the years a fairly widespread network of financial institutions with considerable specialisation to serve the varied interests in the economy. There are three broad categories of financial institutions, viz., Commercial banks, Credit Co-operatives and All India & State Term Lending Institutions. While these financial institutions provide finances to trade and commerce, agriculture, industry, transport, communications, etc., Government endeavours through appropriate monetary and other policies to ensure that the interests of the depositors are properly protected and more importantly to ensure that the institutional finance flows to the socially desirable activities/segments. The commercial banks were in the private sector earlier and naturally private profit rather than social good guided their policies. In other words, the public finances mobilised by the banks did not necessarily go to serve the society's priorities and needs. Hence the major banks were nationalised in 1969 and the banks' lending and other policies are regulated and guided in such a way that the bank credit flows to socially desirable activities. The banks are also expected to serve the rural poor, the downtrodden and other weaker sections of the society. Government also endeavours to ensure adequate credit flow to the various development programmes, both in public and private sectors.

Karnataka has developed a very good network of financial institutions. Table 24 presents selected indicators of banking development in Karnataka. It can be seen that the number of bank branches has gone up from 755 in 1969 to 4234 by 1990. While only one-quarter of the bank branches were located in rural areas in 1969, this proportion has gone up to 56 per cent today. The number of banks per lakh of population in Karnataka is 9.4 in 1989 (2.7 in 1969) compared to 7.1 All India. There had been tremendous growth in bank deposits and advances also. The per capita deposits in Karnataka in 1989 stood at Rs.1785 as against Rs.87 in 1969 and the per capita advances Rs.1578 as against Rs.63 in 1969. The credit-deposit ratio in the State also is fairly

TABLE - 24

Banking Development in Karnataka

Indicator	Unit	1969 June	1982 June	1989 March
1. Bank Branches				
i) Bank branches (including RRBs)	Number	755	2625	4234*
ii) Of which				
ii) Rural Branches	"	189	1183	2344*
iii) Population per Branch	'000s	38.9	14.48	10.3*
2. Deposits				
i) Total	Rs. Crores	255	2285	7819
ii) Per Branch	Rs. lakhs	29.97	87.05	188.46
iii) Per capita	Rupees	87	615	1785
3. Advances				
i) Total	Rs. Crores	186	1750	6911
ii) Per Branch	lakh	21.86	66.67	166.57
iii) Per capita	Rupees	63	472	1578
4. Credit deposit ratio				
	Percent	72.94	77.00	88.39
5. Priority sector advances				
i) Priority sector advances	RS. crores	43	641	3134
Of which				
ii) Advances to SCs & STs	"	NA	NA	190
6. Advances under IRDP				
i) Total Beneficiaries	'000s	-	87	675
Of which				
ii) SCs & STs	"	-	NA	176
iii) Outstanding Advances	Rs. Crores	-	23	178
Of which				
iv) To SC & STs	"	-	NA	44

* Relates to 1990 March

high compared to All India. Nearly 45 per cent of the advances are extended to priority sectors. Nearly 50 per cent of the advances to the priority sector went to agriculture. The weaker sections got about 30 per cent of the total priority sector advances. The banks have also extended sizeable credit to the IRDP beneficiaries. The outstanding advances in 1989 stood at Rs.178 crores under IRDP.

There has been significant growth of Regional Rural Banks also in Karnataka as can be seen from Table 25.

TABLE 25

Indicators of Regional Rural Banks, Karnataka

Particulars	Unit	1981	1985	1989
1. Total Regional Rural Banks	Nos.	5	13	13
2. Dists. covered by RRBs	"	9	19	20
3. Total RRB Branches	"	334	966	1059
4. Population served per branch	000s	79.1	27.3	24.9
5. (i) Total Deposits	Rs. crores	20	90	190
(ii) Deposits per br.	Rs. lakhs	6.10	9.35	17.9
(iii) Per Capita Deposits	Rupees	8	35	72
6. (i) Total Advances (Outstanding)	Rs. crores	37.46	153.27	316.00
(ii) Advances per Br.	Rs. lakhs	11.22	15.87	24.40
(iii) Per Capita Advance	Rupees	15	58	120
7. Credit-Deposit Ratio	Percent	184	170	166

Per Capital figures are based on 1981 population.

Source: Economic Survey, Govt. of Karnataka, Past Issues

TABLE-26

Lending By State & All India Term-Lending Institution in Karnataka

Term Lending Institutions	Rs. crores	
	1980-81 Disbursals	1983-89 Disbursals
I. State Term Lending Institutions		
1. K.S.F.C.	14.41	141.00
2. KSIIDC	6.94	35.00
Total-I	21.35	176.00
II. All-India Financial Institutions:		
1. I.D.B.I.	88.33	282.75
2. I.F.C.I.	9.92	34.76
3. I.C.I.C.I.	14.70	37.82
4. L.I.C.	8.67	15.73
5. U.T.I.	3.76	28.01
6. G.I.C.	2.08	2.94
7. IRBI	—	3.35
8. REC	5.76	9.00
9. HUDCO	7.58	12.63
10. NABARD	17.76	107.41
Total-II	158.26	534.40

All the 20 districts in the State are covered by RRBs. There are 13 Regional Rural Banks with 1059 branches at the end of 1989.

Under DIR Scheme more than 6 lakhs of people were provided with advances in 1988 the outstanding advances being about Rs 95 crores. The advances under DIR formed a little more than 2 per cent of the total advances by the commercial banks as against the norm of 1 per cent. More than 1/3rd of the branches under DIR were SCs/STs.

The lending by the State and All India Term-Lending Institutions is presented in Table-26. It can be seen that within about 8 years, the lendings of the State Term-Lending Institutions have gone up by 8 times(1980-89) and that of All India Term Lending Institutions by more than 3 times. Particularly the lendings by UTI and NABARD have steeply risen during the period.

Karnataka has a good network of co-operative institutions also. As many as 4777 primary cooperative credit institutions are there in the State. There are 177 PCARD banks in the State which provide long term credit for agricultural and rural development activities. The primary co-operative credit societies generally extend short-term and medium term loans. The details of credit-flow from the co-operative institutions during the Seventh Plan are presented in Table -27 below.

Table-27

Advances by Co-operative Credit Institutions
in Karnataka

YEAR	Rs. crores			
	Short term	Medium term	Long term	Total
1985-86	106.94	6.83	46.86	156.63
1986-87	101.35	8.48	52.31	162.14
1987-88	125.95	7.92	42.88	176.75
1988-89	228.28	8.65	89.48	326.41
1989-90	220.00	10.00	80.00	310.00

11. Social Development

The Social and Community services received about 1/5th of the plan outlays during 1970s. Their share has steadily increased during 1980s, to 23.4 per cent in Sixth Plan and further to 26.6 per cent in Seventh Plan. The major components of social services are education, medical & public health, water supply, housing, urban development, welfare of labour, SC/ST/BCs, women & children, Physically Handicapped etc. While the provision of social services generally involves a greater degree of redistributive justice, particular attention is paid to ensure that the socially and economically backward sections of the society get relatively more benefits. In some sectors like SC/ST welfare and welfare of women & children, etc. efforts are also made to assist the target-groups for their economic upliftment. To that extent these services supplement the poverty-alleviation programmes. Social security is also offered to people suffering from certain economic and social disabilities which render the affected people helpless to carry on their activities on their own and live with self-respect. Old age pension, pension to widows and the physically disabled are cases in point.

For social and economic upliftment of SCs, a Special Component Plan is carved out of the total State plan and a number of schemes are implemented for the benefit of SCs/STs. Similarly A Tribal Sub-Plan is implemented for the benefit of STs. It is ensured that such proportion of the State plan outlays are earmarked to the development of these sections as their proportion in the total population. Bulk of the programmes for the welfare of SCs/STs/BCs aimed at assisting these sections to improve their educational standards and employability. Others aim at their economic upliftment and social protection. Under the programmes for provision of other social amenities also like water supply, housing, etc the schemes are so devised that the weaker sections get larger benefits from public investment. Under urban development separate programmes are implemented for environmental improvement of slum-dwellers. et

Most of the services and benefits falling under the broad category, 'social and community services'

are of continuing nature and they are transferred to non-plan at the end of each Five Year plan. Thus the total expenditure incurred by the State on the social services is much more than that under plans. Under economic infrastructure, where heavy investments are required to create the assets, only maintenance expenditure is transferred to non-plan. But under social services the cost of the maintenance of services is almost equal to plan expenditure incurred to create them, except in some cases where the cost of buildings and other assets is significant.

a) Social Services

Table 28 presents selected indicators of progress achieved under social services. (The progress of some social services has been already covered above under minimum needs).

TABLE - 28

Selected Indicators of Social Services in Karnataka

Indicator	Unit	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1989-90
1. Primary Education					
a) Schools	Number (cum)	23923	32630	35143	39729
b) Teachers		52488	96362	110840	133234
c) Enrolment of students Age group					
i) 6-10 Years	'000s	1068	3147	4992	4721
ii) 11-13 Years	"	885	917		2044
2. Secondary Education					
a) Schools	Nos (cum)	778	2002	2381	4018
b) Teachers	Nos	10634	21400	22866	34348
c) Enrolment of students	'000s	254	483	714	1282
3. Health					
a) Hospitals & dispensaries (including PHUs)	Number (cum)	756	999	1663	2102 (88-89)
b) Doctors per lakh of population	Number	6.4	10.4	10.6	17.6
c) Beds per lakh of population	"	58.4	94.4 (73-74)	93.7	96.7
d) Health centres (BHC+sub centres) (cum) (61-62)	Number	347	448	3854	8935
4. Family welfare					
a) Sterilisation performed	lakhs	NA	0.47	1.43	2.89

It can be seen that the educational facilities have continuously improved in the State. While the primary education has registered a very marked progress during 1960's compared to the subsequent two decades, the secondary education not only registered significant progress during 1960's, but continued to do so. Particularly during 1980's, there was a very marked growth in secondary schools, teachers and enrolment. The health facilities in general and those in rural areas in particular have gone up significantly under plans. The number of health centres in rural areas which was a meagre 340 in 1960-61, has gone up only marginally during 1960's. But during 1970's and 1980's there was a marked growth. The number reached 3854 by 1980-81, an increase by more than 8½ times in about 10 years. The trend continued and the number of rural health centres at the end of Seventh plan stood at 8935, an increase by about 132 per cent during the decade. During 1980's, the number of doctors per lakh of population has also gone up significantly, from 10.6 to 17.6. The growth in hospital beds was slower during the last two decades compared to 1960's. The State's performance under Family Planning had been impressive. Less than half a lakh of sterilizations were performed in 1970-71, but during 1989-90, this has gone up to 2.89 lakhs.

b) Social welfare & Security

Selected indicators of social welfare and security are presented in Table 29.

TABLE - 29
Selected Indicators of Social Welfare & Security in
Karnataka

<u>Indicators</u>	<u>unit</u>	<u>1960-61</u>	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1989-90</u>
<u>1. Bonded labour-</u>					
<u>ers</u>					
a) Bonded labourers rehabilitated	Number (cum)	NA	NA	9987 (84-85)	60892
<u>2. Welfare of SC & STs</u>					
a) Pre-matric scholarships	'000s	2.0	9.9	169.3	359.2
b) Ashram Schools & Residential schools	Number (cum)	NA	NA	84	150
c) Hostels	"	NA	NA	540	655
<u>3. Pension (Beneficiaries)</u>					
a) Old age pension	'000s	NA	NA	312 (87-88)	554 (87-88)
b) Widow pension	"	NA	NA	NA	383 (87-88)
c) Physical handicapped pensions	"	NA	NA	48 (87-88)	214 (87-88)

Out of 62,689 bonded labourers released, 60.89 lakhs or about 97 per cent have been rehabilitated by the end of VII Plan. While only 9987 bonded labourers were rehabilitated during VI Plan, the rest (nearly 87%) were rehabilitated during the Seventh Plan period.

The present level of pre-matric scholarships to SCs & STs is about 3½ lakhs compared to 1.69 lakhs in 1980-81 and less than ten thousand in 1970-71. Similarly the number of Ashram Schools and hostels for SCs & STs have gone up substantially during the last two decades.

Regular pensions are paid to all the old people and widows who have none to support them. The number of old age pensions at the end of Seventh plan was of the order of 5.5 lakhs and that of widows receiving pension was 3.8 lakhs. Nearly 2.14 lakh physically handicapped persons also were paid pension.

12. Performance in Seventh Plan

The approved outlays and expenditure by major sectors and those under Minimum Needs Programme and the Physical targets and achievements during the Seventh Five Year Plan period are presented in the following tables:

Table-30Outlays and Expenditure By Major Sectors in Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90

Sectors	Rs. Crores	
	Approved Outlay	Expenditure*
I. Agriculture & Allied Services	301.80	331.56
II. Rural Development	169.12	384.55
III. Special Area Programme	-	0.10
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control	746.00	769.58
V. Energy	800.48	828.86
VI. Industry and Minerals	241.00	338.10
VII. Transport	243.00	203.56
VIII. Science, Technology and Environment	4.00	3.65
IX. General Economic Services	29.15	7.27
Total-A: Economic Services	2534.55	2867.23
X. Education, Sports, Arts and Culture	104.20	152.65
XI. Health and Family Welfare	118.00	143.41
XII. Water Supply, Housing & Urban Development	556.00	419.27
XIII. Information and Publicity	7.00	6.27
XIV. Welfare of SCs, STs Other BCs	75.80	177.29
XV. Labour and Labour Welfare	28.00	39.47
XVI. Social Welfare & Nutrition	123.45	227.81
XVII. Other Social Services	-	2.09
Total -B: Social & Community Services	1012.45	1168.26
C. General Services	28.00	49.18
GRAND TOTAL: A+B+C:	3575.00	4045.70

* This includes Accounts figures for the first four years and Revised Estimates for 1989-90 as available in the State Budgets. These figures are slightly in variance with GN 1 figures.

** The sectoral expenditure does not add up to this figures on account of adjustment of Rs.38.97 crores of unspent balance of Zilla Parishads during 1987-88.

TABLE - 31MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME: KARNATAKASEVENTH PLAN (1985-90) : OUTLAYS & EXPENDITURE

Programme	Rs.lakhs	
	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Approved Outlays	Expenditure
1. Rural Electrification	5274.00	5368.00
2. Rural Fuel Wood	500.00	904.38
3. Rural Roads	4866.00	5191.03
4. Elementary Education	5000.00	4059.17
5. Adult Education	1100.00	854.72
6. Rural Health	3653.00	4273.65
7. Rural Water Supply	12634.59	9829.90
8. Rural Sanitation	365.41	
9. Rural House-Sites Cum- Construction Scheme		
(a) Allotment of Sites	279.20	7183.75
(b) Construction Assistance	7158.85	-
10. Environmental Improve- ment of Slums	1800.00	1342.50
11. Nutrition (SNP, MMS & Subsidised Foodgrains)	5700.00	18056.87
12. Public Distribution System		
Total: MNP (1 to 12)	48331.05	51749.65

I-60
TABLE -32 (Continued)

Seventh Plan: Key Targets and Achievements Karnataka: 1985-90

Item	Unit	Seventh Plan (1985-90)	
		Target	Achievement
A. Agriculture and Allied Activities			
1. Foodgrains production:			
i) Cereals	Lakh Tonnes	73.50	68.78
ii) Pulses	"	6.20	5.76
iii) Total	"	79.70	74.54
2. Oilseeds Production	"	14.68	15.32
3. Sugarcane production	"	154.00	190.00
4. Cotton production	Lakh Bales	11.12	9.77
5. Area under H.Y.V. Crops	Lakh Hect.	38.54	31.63
6. Consumption of chemical fertilisers (N+P+K)	'000 Tonnes	730	779
7. Production of Horticulture crops			
i) Coconut	Crores nuts	134.01	127.45
ii) Arecanut	'000 Tonnes	160.00	92.04
iii) Pepper	Tonnes	6000	3420
iv) Cardomum	"	3800	2060
8. Area under Soil Conservation	'000 Hects	50	34.59
9. Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Development & Dairy Development			
i) Artificial Inseminations	lakhs	40.00	2.50
ii) Production of			
a) Milk	'000 Tonnes	2600	2600
b) Eggs	Crores	130	130
c) Wool	Lakh Kgs	40	40.0
iii) Rural Veterinary Dispensaries	Number	775	200
iv) Milk procurement (Total for 5 years)	'000 Tonnes	1162	1394
10. Fisheries			
i) Mechanical Boats for Fishing (cum)	Number	3267	3330
ii) Fish seed produced	millions	247.5	207.0
iii) Fish production			
a) Inland	'000 Tonnes	80	56
b) Marine	"	200	186
c) Total		280	242

Seventh Plan: Key Targets And Achievements Karnataka: 1985-90

Item	Unit	Seventh Plan (1985-90)	
		Target	Achievement
11. Forestry			
i) Area under Economic and Commercial Plantations	'000 Hect.	29.00	132.56
ii) Area Under Social Forestry	"	12.70	18.00
iii) Afforestation: Trees Planted	Lakhs	21141	2201.41
B. Co-operation			
12. Loans from Co-operative Societies (During the terminal year) Total			
	Rs. Crores	295	310
a) Short-Term	"	220	220
b) Medium-Term	"	25	10
c) Long-Term	"	50	80
C. Rural Development Programmes			
13. IRDP - Beneficiaries	'000s	683	741
14. Anthyodaya - Beneficiaries	'000s	46.03	54.40
15. Assistance to Surplus Land Grantees	Number	11440	10571
16. TRYSEM - Youth Trained	Number	35000	31866
17. J.R.Y - Employment Generated	Lakh Man-days	408	408*
18. Hundred-Wellis Programme	'000s	61.4	62.1
19. DPAP: Soil Conservation Area	'000 Hects.	125	71.55
D. Irrigation and Power			
20. Major and Medium Irrigation Potential Created (Addition) (Includes Canvery Basin Projects)	'000 Hects.	281.5	155.6
21. Minor Irrigation			
i) Surface Water Potential Created	'000 Hect	60.00	37.45
ii) Ground Water Potential Created	'000 Hect	121.00	170.00
22. Power			
i) Installed Capacity (Cum)	M.Ws.	2801	2760
ii) Hamlets Electrification	Number	2500	2009
iii) Energisation of Pumpsets	'000s	225	230.5
E. Industry And Minerals			
23. a) Small Industries			
i) Units Established (Addl.)	Number	50,000	52954
ii) Persons Employed (")	"	250,000	282151
b) Sericulture			
i) Production of Raw Silk	'000 Kgs	5500	6076
ii) Employment (Cum)(level)	'000 Persons	2485	2568
F. Road Development			

Table-32(contd)

Seventh Plan: Key Targets and Achievements Karnataka 1985-90

Item	Unit	Seventh Plan (1985-90)	
		Target	Achievement
24. a)Asphalting of Roads		81000	77437
i)State High ways(cum)	Kms	8500	11255
ii)District Roads(cum)	"	24500	21181
iii)Village Roads(cum)	"	48000	45001
G. Social and Community Services			
25. Education Enrollment.			
i)Classes I to IV	'000 Pupils	5288	4721
ii)Classes V to VII	"	2050	2044
iii)Classes VIII to X	"	1000	1282
iv)Classes XI to XII	"	400	167
26. Adult Literacy			
i)Adult Literacy programme	'000 persons	3651	3504
ii)Akshara Sena	Number	40000	29061
27. Health and Family Welfare			
i)Primary Health Centres			
ii)Sub-centres (cum)	Cum. No.	1142	1142
iii)Sub-centres (cum)	"	7025	7793
28. Water Supply (Villages covered)-Including Central Sector			
i)Rural Piped Water Supply Schemes	No.	2750	2078
ii)Bore-wells with Hand-pumps	"	4090	3123
29. Houses constructed			
i)Houses for Urban Poor	"	11000	8739
ii)Low and Middle Income Group Houses	"	2272	1110
iii)Police Quarters	"	1179	1454
iv)Peoples' Housing Scheme Houses	"	106285	215895
v)Experimental Low Cost Houses"	"	235225	
30. Distribution of Houses/Sites to Rural Landless Poor	Lakh No.	2.25	2.25
31. Family Welfare			
i) Sterlisations	Lakhs	16.72	15.89
32. Slum Improvement			
i) Beneficiaries	Lakh Nos	3.39	3.20
ii) E.W.S.Houses	No.	10500	3622
33. Welfare of SCs and STs			
i) Pre-Matric Scholarships Terminal Year	'000 Students	51.1	46.9

Table-32(concluded)

Seventh Plan: Key Targets and Achievements:Karnataka:1985-90

Item	Unit	Seventh Plan 1985-90	
		Targets	Achievement
34. Welfare of Backward Class & Minorities			
(i)Pre-Matric Scholarship	'000 students	35.3	36.2
(ii)Post-Matric Scholarship	"	7.5	7.6
35. Employment & Training			
(i) Industrial Training Institutes:	No.(cum)	33	34
(a)Persons undergoing training(1989-90)	No.	10500	9203
(b)Out-turn (1989-90)	No(cum)	5000	5957
(ii)Apprentices Trained	Number	7500	5390
36. Labour Welfare			
(i)Bonded Labourers' Rehabilitation	"	27897	26100
37. Nutrition(Beneficiaries)			
(i) Special Nutrition Programme	Lakhs	16.71	11.24
(ii) Mid-day Meals	"	12.00	12.48
(iii) Subsidised Foodgrains for Poor	"	--	31.13

II. DEVELOPMENTAL PERSPECTIVES

Commencement of the Eighth Five Year Plan marks the end of four decades of developmental efforts through planning and the beginning of the last decade of the current century. Developmental perspectives visualised are for the decade of 1990s - a decade which is significant in the context of preparing the economy for the next century.

Removal of poverty, promotion of welfare, expansion of employment opportunities have, no doubt, been the ultimate objectives of planning over the last four decades. However, questions which are haunting planners and policy makers are whether planning has successfully introduced mechanisms for an inter-play of the macro and micro level determinants of welfare, and whether it can claim conquest over both macro and micro level economic and social backwardness or whether it has just introduced a development process with focus on the conquest of under-development and economic backwardness and with the hope that the micro level determinants of welfare get automatically integrated with this conquest.

Development Performance and Gaps:

Karnataka State has exhibited mixed trends in its development performance. Up to the Fourth Plan period, its real growth rate in the State Domestic Product varied between 3.5% and 4.4%, which was higher than the national growth rate. While during the Fifth and Sixth Plan periods, the position reversed (that too significantly during the Sixth Plan period), the State is again showing signs of revival with the real growth rate during the Seventh Plan period of 5.1% as against the national growth rate of 5.9%. Karnataka's real per capita income compares well with the national per capita income.

Structural changes in the State Domestic Product are in the desirable direction. While the share of Primary Sector has come down from 65% to 37% between 1960-61 and 1988-89, that of the Secondary and Tertiary Sectors has increased from 35% to 63% during the same period. Even though the State's position was one of greater reliance on the Primary Sector when compared with the national position in 1960-61, by 1988-89, the State's structure of income has become more or less similar to that at the national level.

Growth performance in the Secondary Sector was better than that at the national level up to the end of the Fifth Plan period; it has slipped, though marginally, during the Sixth and the Seventh Plan periods.

Proportion of population below the poverty line has come down from 53.2% in 1977-78 to 37.5% in 1983-84 in the rural segment and from 44.6% to 29.2% in the urban segment; over-all poverty ratio has come down from 50.8% to 35.0% during the period under reference, with a further reduction to 31.98% in 1987-88.

In the Agricultural Sector, desirable changes in cropping pattern are visible. For instance, area under pulses has increased by about 16% by the end of 1980s with 1980-81 as the base year, area under groundnut has increased by 34%, area under oil-seeds by 124%, and area under sugarcane by 32%.

State's yield figure in crops like rice, maize, bajra, cotton and sugarcane are significantly higher than that in the country at large.

Between 1970-71 and 1989-90, installed power capacity has increased three-fold by 878 MW to 2760 MW. All revenue villages have been electrified; number of pumpsets energised has increased from 1.3 lakhs in 1970-71 to 6.7 lakhs by the end of the decade of 1980s.

Similarly, irrigated area has increased from around 9 lakh hectares in 1960-61 to 30 lakh hectares by the end of 1980s.

In infrastructural facilities also, State's position compares relatively well with the All India position.

From an assessment of development performance in the State for finding answers to the issues raised, the following conclusions emerge:

- (i) Unlike some of the developing countries in the category of 'low income' which experienced a growth rate of less than 1 per cent or even negative rate in the recent decades, State's

real growth rate of per capita income has been around 1.5 per cent to 2.5 per cent in the last three decades. No doubt, State's growth performance slipped during the Fifth and Sixth Plan periods, when compared with the national growth rate; however, there are signs of recovery also.

- (ii) The needed structural changes in the State Domestic Product appear to be taking place, with the share of Primary Sector declining from 65 per cent in 1960-61 to 37 per cent by 1988-89. However, such a structural shift is not visible in the work force pattern. The share of the Primary Sector in the work force has come down marginally from around 71% in 1961 to 69.5% in 1981, with the absolute number dependent on Primary Sector being 95 lakhs in the total work force of 136 lakhs in 1981. This disparity is a reflector of failure of the non-agricultural sector to absorb the growing labour force. Further, its repercussions are seen in the disparities in income per worker in the various sectors. Between 1970-71 and 1986-87, while income per worker increased from Rs.1397 to Rs.1493 (i.e. by 7% only) in the Primary Sector, it increased from Rs.3452 to Rs.5103 (i.e. by 48%) in the Secondary Sector and from Rs.2429 to Rs.4080 (i.e. by 68%) in the Tertiary Sector. Relatively low levels of efficiency in the Primary Sector, which is supporting a large work force, may be one of the important factors accounting for the problems of poverty.
- (iii) While the percentage of population below poverty line (which has a built-in dimension of malnutrition) has come down from 50.8 in 1977-78 to 35.0 in 1983-84 and to 31.98 in 1987-88, given the growth in population, the absolute number below the poverty line continues to be alarming (13.7 mil. in 1987-88, with the projected population of 42.97 mil.).
- (iv) In terms of facilities which determine the physical quality of life, while the State's position is relatively better in facilities like shelter, rural health, schools, potable water supply in rural areas, urban water supply and sanitation, and demographic indicators like Birth and Death Rates, Infant Mortality Rate, Expectation of Life at Birth, Effective

Literacy Rate, when compared with All India position, gap between State's position and the best fared State is quite significant, exceptions being in shelter, school facilities, potable water supply in rural areas, urban water supply and demographic indicators like Birth and Death Rates. A large population is still deprived of these facilities.

(v) Benefits of development in terms of employment opportunities are to be assessed, giving it a wider content than what is usually done in the conventional approach of head count of employed and unemployed. This is all the more necessary when the focus is on 'productive' employment opportunities. Three different aspects of employment are relevant, namely:

- i) the income aspect, employment giving an income to the employed ;
- ii) the production aspect, employment yielding an output ; and
- iii) the recognition aspect, employment giving a person the recognition of being engaged in something worthwhile.

The problem of unemployment, judged from the income, the production and the recognition aspects (using proxy indicators) continue to be an area of concern. The production aspect of employment as measured by the State Domestic Product - Labour ratio, has been discussed already; also income aspect as measured by the population below the poverty line.

43rd Round of NSS has given an estimate of under-employment based on probing questions (like whether the persons usually employed in the Principal Status are fully engaged or not and whether they are available for additional/alternate work). This estimate places the proportion of under-employed at 13.1% for rural male, 10.8% for rural female, 9.8% for urban male and 24.8% for urban female.

Recognition aspect can be measured by the registrants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges, despite being employed. The proportion of 'employed' applicants on the Live Registers as per 1988 DGET Survey is 56%. This does not indicate the magnitude of the problem in its totality as it reflects the perception of only those who got themselves registered in the Employment Exchanges. It does not include the bulk of the unemployed in this sense who are in the rural section and not registered in the Exchanges.

Over and above all these is the really unemployed.

The above indicators of developmental performance are a pointer to the fact that the process of development has not given rise to adequate expansion of supply of goods and services, which determine the physical quality of life. Neither has it sufficiently enhanced the capabilities of people - capabilities which will enable individuals to be well nourished and to have access to health services, adequate quantities of safe water, education facilities, proper shelter, etc.

Despite growth and development efforts combined with beneficiary oriented and area based special economic programmes to meet the basic needs, a large segment of the population continue to be deprived in the sense of 'Entitlement' and 'Capabilities'. The process of development has not had its impact on the process of expanding the capabilities of people and their entitlement.

While the past development effort has expanded the infrastructural base for development, gaps in utilising this for the so-called conquest of economic backwardness at the macro and micro level have been observed.

Despite massive investment efforts in irrigation, the potential created has not been utilised to the maximum advantage of agriculture. Agricultural activity continues to be exposed to the problems of instability and stagnation. As an illustration, even in an irrigation - dependent crop like paddy, irrigation (coupled with green revolution) has not had significant impact. Between 1973-76 and 1986-89, area under paddy was almost static at around 11.30 lakh hectares; also production at around 20.70 lakh tonnes. Proportion of area under irrigated declined

from 64.3% to 61.5%, while that under HYV/ improved varieties increased from 46% to 68.5%. However, productivity of irrigated crop increased from 2136 kgs/hectare to 2434 kgs/hectare (i.e., by 14% only) between the two periods under reference. Improvement in productivity is not commensurate with the progress in the determinants and also when judged by the long period taken to achieve.

In the power sector, while installed capacity increased from 107 MW in 1950-51 to 2760 MW by 1989-90, electricity generation has increased from 480 MU in 1950-51 to 11060 MU in 1989-90. However, the trend in generation per MW of installed capacity has been one of decline; it was 4.40 MU in 1950-51, 5.88 in 1960-61, 5.51 in 1970-71, 4.35 in 1980-81 and 4.01 in 1989-90. Further, transmission and distribution losses which was as low as 9% in 1959-60 has increased gradually and crossed 23% by the end of the Sixth Plan. In the recent past, this loss is estimated to be around 21%.

Further, certain distortions have been observed in the power sector, such as heavy reliance on centralised sources of energy and on supply augmentation as the solution to the energy problem, disparities in the consumption of electricity within the industrial sector, between rural and urban population and between Bangalore Metropolitan City and the rest of the State. Energy demand management has not received sufficient attention, except through policy measures such as curbing further expansion of power intensive industries, encouragement to small scale industries, power factor related tariff rates, power and energy cuts, etc. These policies, no doubt, seem to be having their effect on energy efficiency/energy intensity in the industrial sector. However, the trend in the agricultural sector appears to be different. During the period 1960-74, in the manufacturing sector, an increase in the State Domestic Product by Rs.1 crore used 10.23 MU of electrical energy. For the period 1974-80, it was 2.61 MU. The corresponding figures for agriculture are 0.73 MU and 3.15 MU respectively.

Environmental and ecological protection is at stake in this developmental process. The need for supporting

a growing population and implementation of some of the development programmes like irrigation, power, industry, etc. have contributed to environmental and ecological degradation. Between 1972-75 and 1980-82, forest area has depleted from 2.95 to 2.57 million hectares (i.e. by 13%) according to Satellite data; at the National level, rate of deforestation is placed at 16.5%. Coverage of good forest area in the total area in the State is 38%, as against 48% at the national level. Here again, developmental efforts have focussed on supply augmentation rather than on conserving the use of forest resources.

Some crucial 'low performance' areas are yet to receive due attention. A good example of this is rainfed area. Despite nearly 80% of cultivable area being in the rainfed zone, dryland development has received attention only in the recent past. Its impact on agricultural production, more so from stability angle, is yet to be felt.

In short, State's development performance exhibits a number of critical gaps and missing links in integrating macro and micro level determinants of the physical quality of life. Gaps have been felt in development - in terms of production and distribution of needed goods and services - and in the over-all growth and development having its impact at the micro level on the entitlement and capabilities of the masses.

Development Perspectives for 1990s

Development Perspectives for 1990s are formulated, considering the demands on resources and sectors likely to be imposed by anticipated demographic trends and critical gaps to be bridged for promoting welfare of the masses, especially those who are deprived of the basic needs of life.

a) Demographic Perspectives

Demographic trends projected by the Expert Committee on Population Projections are presented below:

Demographic Projections for Karnataka

i) Projected Values of Parameters ('Medium' Projection)

i) Percentage of couples effectively protected	1981	1984	1990	1995	2000
	23.2	29.2	39.9	51.1	55.5
ii) General Marital Fertility Rates	1981-86	1986-91	1991-96	1996-2001	
	191.1	166.9	141.3	119.1	
iii) Proportion of females married in the age group 15 - 44	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
	76.1	74.0	71.9	70.4	69.4
iv) Projected values of	1981-86	1986-91	1991-96	1996-2001	
Birth Rate	31.2	27.6	23.6	20.1	
Death Rate	9.8	8.8	7.8	7.3	
Growth Rate(%)	21.4	18.9	15.8	12.8	

Realization of the above mentioned trends in various parameters calls for concerted efforts at appropriate education for social transformation and total health care facilities. If growth rate of population is not contained as visualised, greater strains will be imposed on the limited financial resources of the economy, and also on some sectors. Given realisation of the above mentioned assumptions, following is the anticipated magnitude and composition of population:

ii) Projections (Medium Scenario)

(In lakhs)

Item	1981 (Census)	1991	2001
1. Size			
Total Population	371.4	453.5	520.5
- Male	189.3	230.4	264.2
- Female	182.1	223.1	256.3
2. Age Group			
Males:			
0-14	74.2	80.8	77.1
15-59	103.3	134.3	166.5
60+	11.8	15.3	20.6
Females:			
0-14	72.9	77.6	73.4
15-59	97.8	130.1	161.8
60+	11.4	15.4	21.1
3. Urban-Rural Composition			
i) Size:			
Urban	107.3	156.9	220.0
Rural	264.1	296.6	300.5
ii) Percentage share:			
Urban	28.9	34.6	42.3
Rural	71.1	65.4	57.7
iii) Growth Rate p.a(%)			
Urban		4.62	4.02
Rural		1.23	1.31

Given the above mentioned trends, the State will have to endeavour to meet the demands imposed on the basic needs of life, in addition to making good the existing gaps. With the age composition, labour force is likely to be about 180 lakhs by 1991 and 220 lakhs by 2001, for whom productive employment opportunities are to be provided.

b) Objectives:

Developmental efforts through planning will aim at bringing about improvements in the physical quality of life by bridging the gaps in the basic needs of life directly, instead of through reliance on growth, and development in terms of broad aggregates. In other words, the aim is to launch a direct attack on inadequacies which are coming in the way of improvements in the physical quality of life.

With the focus on bridging the gaps in the basic needs of life, targets are set for such of the activities which have a direct bearing on the same (Table 1)

Table 1
Selected Targets

Item/Unit	Base position	2001
1. Proportion of population below the poverty line(%)	32	15
2. Minimum per capita consumption expenditure per month(Rs.)(at 1989-90 prices)		
Rural	145	210
Urban	180	250
3. Per capita production(kgs.per annum) to meet nutritional requirement:		
Cereals	144	173
Pulses	18	29
4. Foodgrains Production(lakh tonnes)		
Cereals	62	90
Pulses	6	15
5. Proportion of houses with reasonably good materials(%)	52	75
6. Effective literacy rate (%)		
Males	49	65
Females	28	50
7. Proportion of illiterate Adults(%)		
15 Years and above		
Males	43.1	25.0
Females	71.8	55.0
35 Years and above		
Males	51.2	40.0
Females	84.0	65.0
8. Health facilities:	to strengthen infrastructural facilities at various levels,so as to achieve the goal of "Health for all by 2000 AD"	
9. School facilities:		
Habitations served with primary School/Section(%)	93	100 (With at least min. facilities & personnel)
10. Rural water supply		
- Proportion of problem villages(%)	11.4	Zero
- Percentage of rural population covered under potable water supply	82.9	100
11. Proportion of rural households with electricity for lighting(%)	25	66
12. Proportion of villages connected with all-weather roads(%)	33	60

c) Strategy:

So far, efforts through planning have attempted at bringing about improvements in welfare through accelerated growth and structural changes in output. Deficiencies of this approach have been highlighted in the preceding section. Given this, the strategy for the 1990s would be to shift the focus from augmentation of goods and services per se to human beings and their welfare. Efforts will be for integrating macro level development with the micro level determinants of welfare.

At the macro level, 40 years of development efforts have created assets in various sectors and have contributed to the creation of economic and social infrastructural base. Moreover, the State is endowed with development potential in the form of natural resources and skilled and unskilled labour. The macro level strategy would be to utilise this potential, consolidate development efforts made so far and achieve the objectives set by improvements in operational efficiency as the first step and expansion only where the need arises.

Investments made in the past need proper maintenance and also improvements in their operational efficiency. This is all the more important in public investments made. Better utilisation of assets created is possible with concerted efforts at consolidation of investments made.

There is also the need to remove certain bottlenecks which are coming in the way of productive deployment of resources. Efforts will be made to identify such of the bottlenecks which are contributing to low levels of productivity in various activities.

Yet another element in the strategy would be to exploit the productive potential, which has remained a neglected area so far. Two areas in which policy imperatives have recently emerged are dry land development and support to the unorganised industrial sector. However, much needs to be done in these areas. Efforts in this direction will help in exploiting the available productive potential, with added advantage of bringing about diffusion of benefits of development.

In resource exploitation and utilisation, efforts will be made to bring about decentralisation. Areas which are amenable to such decentralisation with again

advantages of diffusion of benefits with relatively lower investment are irrigation and power.

Yet another strategy at the macro level would be to bring about better spread of activities and facilities, so as to reduce disparities in accrual of benefits.

These macro level strategies have to be complemented by appropriate efforts to make a real dent on the micro level determinants. At the micro level, an individual's entitlement depends on one's ability to find a job/to utilise productively the assets one has, the wage rate for that job/the return to the assets that one possesses and the prices of commodities that one desires to buy. Developmental efforts will have to focus on improving the entitlement in all these dimensions.

In agricultural sector, about 60 per cent of the holdings is below 2 hectares; in terms of area, the share of such holdings is 23 per cent. If agricultural sector should come out from the trap of instability and stagnation, efforts are needed to improve operational efficiency in this segment. Similarly, in the industrial sector, number of small industries and unorganised establishments has expanded considerably; operational efficiencies are abysmally low. If entitlement of individuals should improve, battle has to be fought on these grounds.

In short, the development strategy will have two main components: at the macro level, it would try to promote economic development in terms not of growth per se but of augmentation of goods and services necessary from the point of view of improving the physical quality of life, bring about better distribution - demographically and spatially - of these goods and services. At the micro level, efforts would be to make a direct attack on the determinants of the entitlement and capabilities of the individuals.

III OBJECTIVES & STRATEGIES FOR THE EIGHTH PLAN

Objectives and strategies for the Eighth Plan have been developed keeping in view of the National plan objectives and strategies on the one hand and the State's long term perspectives and local development needs on the other. Given the long term objectives of improving the physical quality of life, bringing about needed interventions in the trickling down process of achieving necessary linkages in the welfare cycle, the Eighth Five Year Plan has the following objectives:

- (1) Reduction of poverty;
- (2) Generation of productive employment;
- (3) Provision of basic needs of the people;
- (4) Sustainable growth in the economy, particularly in the important sectors like Agriculture and Industry with development in the supporting infrastructure specially irrigation and power; and
- (5) Protection of environment and ecology.

In order to realise these objectives more specific targets are aimed at in the Eighth Plan. The major targets are given below:

- (1) Bringing down the proportion of population below the poverty line from 32 per cent at the end of the Seventh Plan to 25 per cent by 1984-85.
- (2) Achieving an annual growth rate in the State domestic product at least by 5.5 per cent as well as re-distribution of income in favour of poorer strata of society;
- (3) Increase in productive employment opportunities by about 20 lakhs.
- (4) Increasing operational efficiencies specifically in sectors like irrigation and power in addition to augmentation in capacity needed for realising the objective set.
- (5) Increasing the basic facilities such as housing health, education, water supply etc.

STRATEGY:

Choice of development strategy for the Eighth Five Year Plan has been guided by the objectives set and the gaps felt in the development performance, leading the economy to the realisation of the ultimate goal of welfare improvement. Gaps which need immediate attention are the relatively poor performance in the agricultural sector which is a highly dominant activity supporting huge work force, disparities in the income generated among the various sectors, a large population still below the poverty line despite the proportion showing a declining trend, low levels of operational efficiency resulting in the past investment effort not yielding proportionate returns and expected impact, and organisational deficiencies.

In this background, there is an urgent need for consolidation of earlier investments made and improving upon their operational efficiency, ensuring that the various links which ought to exist between developmental efforts and ultimate goals are properly strengthened, enabling the economy to release the productive potential that is existing and yet to be exploited properly like land and human resources and reinforcing social welfare measures for the benefit of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, the Handicapped and Women and Children. Strategies adopted at the macro-level and also in different sectors are highlighted in the following paragraphs.

Overall Strategies

The overall plan strategies have been evolved keeping in view the basic objectives outlined above. As in the case of objectives, the strategies are also mutually complementary and reinforcing sectoral development activities, area programmes, rural or urban development programmes and other developmental efforts are to follow the overall strategies with a balanced mix depending upon specific nature of activities. The overall strategies are briefly highlighted below:

1) Decentralisation

In order to realise decentralised decision making in planning and development, and also to ensure effective participation of the local people the district level development activities have been transferred to Zilla-Parishads and Mandal Panchayats for planning and implementation with Government Machinery and resources. In the Eighth Plan Rs.2060 crores have been provided for

the district sector programmes and the amount has been distributed among the districts on objective criteria in which backwardness is strongly built into. Thus, the backward districts are allocated larger plan outlay. The Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats work out the details of their programme within the amount provided and at the State level, district plan emerges by compilation of all districts' proposals. The programmes pertaining to Rural Development, Primary and Secondary Education, Rural Roads, Rural Water Supply, Housing etc which are the basic needs of the local people, have received high investment priorities in the district plan. Further, decentralisation is also to be realised by involvement of large number of voluntary organisations at various levels. This is possible largely in the social sectors like education, Health, Youth Services, Art and Culture etc. Similarly local organisations will also be encouraged to take-up a variety of services in the sectors like Education, Health & Family Welfare, Ecology and Environment etc.

2) Area Approach

Even though planning for different areas such as drought prone areas, command areas, hill areas etc. were conceived in the Fifth Plan itself the area approach could not be properly integrated with the general sectoral approach. Further, the area approach was overshadowed by the dominant sectoral approach in the previous plans. In the decentralised planning some elements of area approach is reflected. The focus in the area approach is to provide basic needs and other amenities keeping the requirement of an area such as Mandals, or districts with proper linkages with different facilities which are proposed to be provided under various programmes. It is the first time that a special programme has been drawn-up for the Hyderabad-Karnataka area and border areas where a number of social and economic amenities could not reach so far. These areas have been lagging far-behind the amenities available in the other parts of the State. The basic approach towards the development of Hyderabad-Karnataka area is to bring about the level of various basic amenities atleast to the state average standard. The sectors identified for the improvement of amenities are: water supply (rural and urban), roads and bridges, education, basic health and irrigation. Wherever, absolutely required, ... outlay has been provided for other facilities such as electrification, higher education and medical facilities. It should be noted that even within the area planning the common man has been the centre of focus.

As the economic activities in the State has been greater in the south and central part of the State, the basic amenities could not reach the border areas to an extent desired and growth forces could not adequately generated in the border areas. Therefore, efforts have been made to identify the backward pockets in the border area in order to make special efforts for their development. At present, 47 taluks in 15 districts of the State have been identified for implementing border area development programmes.

Certain sectoral programmes are proposed to be taken up on the area basis. For instance, implementation of various agricultural programmes, is proposed to be worked out and implemented on the basis of agro-climatic zones. Similarly, industrial development programmes is proposed to be taken to the backward and semi-backward regions by way of different kinds of incentives alongwith the provision of infrastructural support. Rural industrialisation is considered to be the main plank of industrial development programmes to realise a proper mix of agricultural and industrial activities in the rural areas.

3) Employment Promotion

As explained elsewhere, employment generation has been a prominent consideration in deciding the plan investment and priorities. A careful choice of technology for achieving a delicate balance between productivity and employment is to be realised in the plan investment.

In the Eighth Plan the following strategies for the promotion of employment have been adopted:

(a) Government will make efforts to directly influence the decision making bodies at various levels to give greater preference to employment generation in the choice and implementation of different programmes.

(b) Government budgetary investment is tilted in favour of the programmes which generate larger employment such as village and cottage industries, sericulture and a host of other programmes.

(c) In respect of employment among the educated youth a programme for promotion of skills and technical know-how, particularly among women, physically handicapped and other social-advantaged groups has been drawn up and will be implemented. Entrepreneurs promotion programme has also been evolved.

(d) Priority has also been assigned to self-employment programme.

(e) After the absorption of unemployed under various activities both in public and private sectors the residual will be absorbed under "right to work". Promotion of economic activities for providing larger employment is more preferable approach to the schemes for employment generation by government. It is likely that the Government may have to adopt direct employment programmes in a massive way to absorb the unemployed particularly in the rural areas. Therefore, the programmes like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and other employment programmes will be vigorously implemented in the Eighth Plan.

(f) Industrial promotion programme, particularly in village and cottage industrial sector and sericulture has a built in element of greater employment opportunities by the industrial promotion activities is put at 10 lakhs persons during the Eighth Plan. Of this, the small and tiny industrial sectors including the sericulture is expected to provide employment for about 7.75 lakhs persons.

Rural Flow of Plan Investment

Eighth Plan proposes to enhance rural flow of plan investment to stimulate development activities in the rural areas. While, the investment in Agriculture and Allied Activities, Irrigation and Flood Control, rural housing and rural development, rural water supply and sanitations has cent per cent rural component, in other sectors the share of rural investment has been consciously raised. For instance, in electricity utilisation of rural share is estimated to be about 35 per cent. Therefore, investment in power will benefit rural area to an extent of 35 per cent over and above provision for rural electrification.

A quick macro-estimation made (apart from the indications from the departments) shows that Eighth Plan has been made more rural biased by proposing as much as 62 per cent of plan outlay for benefiting rural sector.

Consolidation of past investment

Non-completion of large number of major projects; accumulation of spill-over works; mis-match in various facilities; poor-quality of service and deterioration in the assets already created are identified to be major gaps in the State development performance. Keeping up the schedule of completion of on-going projects and completing the spill-over works are the first priority in the programme implementation. This strategy is particularly taken note of for the sectors like irrigation and power, roads and bridges water supply and sanitation etc. In the sectors like education and health, it is noticed that while expansion has taken place in the past, the quality of service and standard of amenities provided have not been satisfactory. Therefore, a greater priority has been given for the provision of various amenities in the education and health institutions, including staff, in order to make them really functional. Attention has also been paid to the upkeep of various assets already created. For instance, desilting and upkeep of the tanks and water supply scheme, major and medium irrigation works, roads and bridges etc., have received consideration needed in the Eighth Plan.

External Aid for Crucial Sectors

State has taken up projects with external aid in the crucial sectors like Agriculture & Allied Activities Irrigation and Power, Roads and Bridges, Education, Health Industry, Rural Water Supply, Employment and Training. An effort has been made to provide adequate funds for the ongoing projects. Some of the new projects which will be taken up for implementation have also been provided funds in the Plan. The total investment during the Eighth Plan for externally aided projects is anticipated to be around Rs 2000 crores. It is evident that external assistance for these projects would be around Rs 1000 to 1200 crores and add to the State resources. The expectation of additionality of resources of this order has become brighter particularly in view of the liberal policy which is being adopted by the Govt. of India in respect of transferring the entire assistance to the State, particularly non-commercial areas.

Thus, while working out the details of sectoral programmes, careful effort have been made to see that benefits trickles down to the weaker sections, backward regions, socially and economically dis-advantaged

groups. In each sectoral programme SC/ST component has been earmarked and if departments cannot ensure the investment of earmarked outlays for delivering concrete benefits to the SC population, the funds would be pooled and spent under the over-all supervision of Social Welfare Department for providing tangible benefits to the SC population. Priority has been given for fuller implementation of the programmes which provide decentralised benefits, production of wage-goods and supply of basic needs. A careful choice has been made to increase the emphasis on minor irrigation including irrigation wells vis-a-vis major projects, village and cottage industries, sericulture as against large industries, rural roads as against State highways; rural water supply, animal husbandry and dairy development; primary, secondary, vocational and technical education as against (University/Collegiate education); in general on programmes which spread benefits to the backward regions and poorer sections of Society.

Sectoral strategies

a) Agriculture;

In agriculture, the challenge for the Eighth Plan would be to achieve growth with stability and equity. The main elements of the strategy to achieve such a growth are;

- (i) Enhancing productivity of various crops in such a way as to reach a level of atleast 1400 Kgs per hectare in cereals, 500 Kgs per hectares in pulses and 900 to 1000 Kgs per hectare in oil seeds;
- (ii) Agro-climatic zonal approach will be adopted to achieve the proposed productivity-led improvements in production. Such a strategy would help in crop planning and input management;

(iii) Development of dry land areas play a pivotal role in tackling the problem of poverty, safeguarding environment and also in bringing about improvements in the physical quality of life through its influence on problems such as high infant mortality, malnutrition, under-employment and low productivity. Dry land farming is to be used as an instrument to tackle the problem of poverty and for generation of productive employment opportunities.

c) Power:

Energy being a critical input in almost every activity in the State and demand for energy getting accelerated partly because of welfare oriented social transformation aimed at, power sector needs to get the priority. However, as already pointed out, there are several components in the planning for the power sector. They are centre round two facets of management, namely supply and demand. Given the increasing cost of centralised generation and the scattered nature of demand for electricity, the power sector needs such an approach.

There is an urgent need to have an integrated approach to planning in the power sector incorporating the following components:

- (1) efficiency improvements in various sectors;
- (2) substitution of electricity with other energy carriers;
- (3) load management; and
- (4) augmentation of electricity supplies.

d) Forest:

Closely related to the power sector in the context of energy is the forestry sector. Forest produce is an important source of energy in our economy, in addition to being a source of industrial raw material and input for construction purpose. Depletion of forest wealth, which has been briefly indicated earlier, is to be attributed to the consumption of capital stock at a rate faster than the growing rate of the capital stock. Yet another factor which is causing it is our very development programmes like irrigation, power projects, industrial development, etc.

Given the various sources of problems in the forestry sector and the State's focus on protection of ecology and environment, the following components of development plan for biomass energy in Karnataka emerge:

- (1) Biomass energy for the satisfaction of minimum energy needs, starting from the energy needs of the rural and urban poor;
- (2) Increases in the supply of biomass energy sources;
- (3) Dissemination of efficient biomass-based energy devices;
- (4) Satisfaction of urban/^{rural} cooking energy needs;
- (5) Biomass demand decrease and supply step-up approach;
- (6) Decentralised biomass energy centres;
- (7) Decentralised land-use management at the micro-level (village, mandal and district levels); and
- (8) Land-use management at the macro-level (State-level).

) Health:

Integrated Health Services is an important determinant of realising demographic parameters assumed in the population projection such as birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate etc. In addition, it is an important input for achieving improved productivity of manpower.

For 1990s, the State is aiming at achieving the World Health Organisation goal of Health for all by 2000 A.D. This presupposes access to every individual to Pri. Health system. While the State's position is relatively good in the health sector, certain gaps are being felt in the form of inadequate buildings and inadequate funds for maintenance and improvement of facilities in the various institutions. The Eighth Plan proposed to cover the various supportive activities identified by the World Health Organisation for successful implementation of Primary Health Care like:

- Community involvement and participation;
- Intra-and inter-sectoral co-ordination;
- Development of effective

Expansion of immunisation programme;
 Extension of Delivery and Child care programme;
 Control of epidemics;
 Intensive Rural health services;

f) Education:

An educational system of a developing economy has been observed to pass through the following stages:

- The stage of quantitative expansion.
- The stage of consolidation of gains and qualitative improvement; and
- The stage of innovation and creative development

The last forty-years of planning has by and large led to the completion of the first stage of development i.e. of quantitative expansion in the State. The stage has come for consolidation of gains and qualitative improvement. This is the basic thrust of the VIII Five Year Plan, although in certain areas a little expansion is proposed in the interest of justice and regional balance.

The chief problem in primary education is that of single teacher/single instructional rooms schools. The norm set by 2000 A.D. is to have one teacher as well as one instructional room per class in every school. In this direction the norm for VIII Five Year Plan is to have a minimum of 2 teachers and 2 instructional rooms for each of lower primary schools in the State as well as 4 instructional rooms for higher primary schools. In addition, it is proposed to cover all eligible beneficiaries under the incentive schemes such as SCs/STs, Minority groups and girls.

Further, even in the secondary and pre-university education sectors as per the normative approach, proposals are made for appointment of physical education teachers, bringing eligible private institutions under Grant-in-Aid provision of facilities and equipment for sports and other co-curricular activities, supply of library books and science equipment, etc. In addition, academic programmes for improvement of professional competency of teachers/teacher-educators/supervisory personnel are also suggested.

Drastic improvement in literacy rate is another major objective of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Literacy is achieved through formal primary education, non-formal primary education for non-enrolled and drop outs in the age group 6-14 as well as adult education for adult illiterates in the age group 15-35. Non-formal primary and adult education are covered by the Directorate of Mass Education. Intensive attention is given to SCs/STs, minority groups and girls.

Karnataka started the programme of vocationalisation of higher secondary education during the V Five Year Plan with such objectives as to wean away aspirants of higher education from unproductive general education courses, to provide job oriented post-secondary vocational courses, to provide middle level skills for development efforts in the State. Though it was proposed to cover 25 per cent of students going for post secondary education under the vocational stream, still the performance at the close of the VIII Plan is hardly a coverage of 7/8 per cent. This is so in spite of the Central Support for the programme. At present few problems affect the programme in the State, viz. regional disparities in the distribution of facilities for vocational education, highly inadequate availability of physical resources, lack of need based and relevant courses. These problems are to be tackled.

The need of the hour in the field of higher education is improvement of quality and standard and making it relevant for the needs of development of the State. This is the basic thrust of the higher education sector in the Eighth Plan.

In the State, Technical Education has a long history and sound foundation both at the graduate and undergraduate levels. However, Technical Education requires quite a few measures in order to strengthen its quality and maintain standards. Improvement in infrastructural facilities, modernisation of workshops, laboratories and restructuring of courses in such a way as to meet the demands of industry and services are some of the requirements for this sector. Eighth Plan proposes to tackle these areas.

g) Industry:

Development strategy for industry during Eighth Plan will be so designed to subserve the objectives of the Eighth Plan, in particular increasing employment generation, poverty alleviation, and achieving the desired rate of growth of State Domestic Product.

The major thrust for the industries sector during the Plan period would be to step up the contribution of the manufacturing sector in the State Domestic Product by achieving an average annual growthrate of around 7% to 8%, as against an achievement of around 6% per annum during the Seventh Plan period. This is proposed to be achieved by a balanced mix of industrialisation in all sectors, viz. Khadi and Village, Tiny and Small Scale as also Medium and Large Scale industries. Further, developments that have already taken place in the industrial sector would be optimised and consolidated by bridging the gaps in key areas of:

- (i) infrastructure;
- (ii) human resource development through training and skill upgradation;
- (iii) technological upgradation and modernisation of the existing industries; and
- (iv) creating suitable environment for the operation of the artisan based, khadi and village Industries, especially solving bottlenecks in procurement of raw materials and marketing of finished products.

Emphasis will be on increasing utilisation of the local resources, particularly the agricultural and animal husbandry products., coir, oilseeds, cotton, sugarcane and leather. Production in the sericulture sector and establishment of sericulture based industries will receive special attention. Major thrust in these sectors would be directed towards strengthening already available infrastructure and institutions and establishment of new production oriented infrastructure, wherever necessary.

The State will continue to discourage forest based and power based industries, especially where its contribution to the State economy is nil or negative. The State witnessed concentration of industrial development in only two or three areas in the past one or two decades. This trend will be reversed and the policy would concentrate on dispersal of industry to backward and most backward areas of the State.

Direct investment by the Government in industrial undertakings would be avoided; however, the functioning of the State enterprises in the public and cooperative sectors would be strengthened through adoption of improved management practices, and modernisation and diversification programmes, where felt necessary. The objective of the public enterprises would be to achieve a higher rate of return for the State's investment, as against an average rate of return of less than 4%. Incentives and concessions to the industrial sector will be restructured to achieve the objectives of maximising employment genera-

ration , securing a desired pattern and level of production and development of backward areas in the State.

h) Welfare of SCs/STs, BCs and Minorities:

While sectoral programmes will be drawn up for ensuring benefits to each of the categories of disadvantaged people of the society, special efforts have to be made during the Plan period to ensure that all the intended benefits reach the targetted group in each category. Concerted effort has to be made to see that weaker sections of society receive specific focus under each of the development programmes undertaken by different departments of the government, so that the welfare of the SCs/STs and other weaker sections of society get integrated with the overall development effort of the State. So far as Special Component Plan for the welfare of the SC/ST is concerned, to the maximum extent possible funds earmarked under each sector for welfare of the SC persons would be pooled and really worthwhile programmes drawn up for the welfare of the SCs to benefit them in concrete terms in areas like education, housing, irrigation, drinking water, approach roads, energisation of pumpsets, providing power for domestic use etc.

Outlays and Priorities

In a broad sense, state's over-all priorities emerge by the investment decisions in all sectors of public, private and household. While private investment is largely governed by the market forces, the public investment takes note of national development objectives and priorities. Public sector also influences private sector decisions by deploying financial and regulatory mechanism. Even within the public investment, the issues of national, state and local priorities are to be carefully resolved. Considering all these, it should be admitted that Government plan investment alone does not provide a complete picture of priorities. There are instruments like regulatory and other policies which do not reflect in the plan outlays; but still sharpen the priorities of crucial sectors. Government also makes investment in non-plan side. Therefore, the relative shares of plan outlays going to different sectors may possibly be considered as a very rough approximation of the development priorities.

III-14

With the above mentioned limitations in the assessment of priorities of assigned to various sectors in terms of relative sectoral shares to be appreciated, the details of sectors a outlays are given in Table-1.

While interpreting the Table-1, it should be noted that a sector "Special Area Programme" has been added in the Eighth Plan. As the Special Area Programme has a share of 4 per cent in the total Eighth Plan outlay, it is obvious that, the shares of some other sectors have marginally come down.

In the Eighth Plan, power sector gets the highest priority with a provision of 25 per cent of the total outlay. Considering that Karnataka is the second highest Power Shortage state and also in view of its adverse impact on growth of industries and agriculture, the sector has received the highest priority. Irrigation has also got due priority. Excepting these two, a big shift has been attempted in the sectors like education and health largely on account of the development impetus that the education and health would provide to the over-all growth and alleviation of poverty. The world Bank report 1990 also endorses the view that the education, health and nutrition should get adequate attention in the developing countries for redressing the rigor of poverty and for ensuring reasonable economic growth. Primary and secondary education, technical education and health-care ICDS programmes have been accorded the high priority in the social service sector. Housing for the poor and drinking water supplies have also received a significant increase in the outlay for the Eighth Plan. This is on account of the fact that they form basic needs of the society. The table also reveals that the declined share of investment in social security and nutrition largely on account of transfer of the seventh plan committed expenditure on subsidised foodgrains to the non-plan side. The outlay for welfare of SCs and STs and other backward Classes continues to have same rate of increase. But it should be noted that an element of investment on SCs, STs and OBGs has been built-in other sectors. In the event that the departments could not utilise the earmarked outlays, the amount would be pooled and spent under the over-all supervision of Social Welfare for more effective utilisation of the funds. So that palpable benefits are provided to the weakest sections of the society.

For the development of crucial services in different sectors, the State Government has availed of the assistance from the various external agencies including the World Bank.

Power, irrigation, industries, education and health, rural water supply, employment and training, crop husbandry and forestry are the major areas where external assistance in the Eighth Plan is available. Adequate provision is tried to be made in the proposals of outlays for the Eighth Plan.

An amount of Rs.863 crores has been provided for the implementation of minimum needs programme with earmarking an amount of Rs.126 crores in the Economic Sectors and about Rs.737 crores in the social service sector, largely in the areas of education, health, housing and rural water supply. Outlays earmarked for SCs, STs are Rs.596 crores and Rs.89 crores respectively under special component plan and Tribunal Plan.

EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY

Sector	Rs. lakhs					
	Seventh Plan Outlay	Eighth Plan Outlay	Plan 1990-95			Rural Flow
			Of the total outlay	SCP	TSP	
A. <u>ECONOMIC SERVICES</u>						
I. Agriculture and Allied Services	30180	62015	5045	1060	-	592167
II. Rural Development	16912	58866	8213	1460	-	588166
III. Special Area Programme	--	30000	--	--	-	240000
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control	74600	136238	9317	1015	-	136237
V. Energy	80048	187427	9300	2636	3700	680104
VI. Industry & Minerals	24100	48399	2500	293	-	18398
VII. Transport	24300	37725	3617	337	8900	237449
VIII. Science & Technology & Environment	400	715	--	-	--	143
IX. General Economic Services	2915	5562	--	-	--	1328
Total-A	253455	567007	37992	6801	12600	3899192
B. <u>SOCIAL SERVICES</u>						
X. Education, Sports Arts & Culture	10420	41326	824.	88	15331	167516
XI. Health	11800	26440	2310	535	13120	63610
XII. Water Supply, Housing & Urban Development	67400	69480	10786	936	39735	373110
XIII. Information and Publicity	700	1250	180	9	-	4510
XIV. Welfare of SCs, STs & Other Backward Classes	7580	13700	6884	416	-	36212
XV. Labour & Labour Welfare	2800	5107	102	41	-	5715
XVI. Social Welfare & Nutrition	12345	15890	522	45	5466	49012
XVII. Other Social Services	--	400	-	-	-	--
Total-B	101245	173593	21698	2070	73632	699715

Sector	Rs.lakhs					
	Seventh Plan Outlay	Eighth Plan: Out- lay	19 90-95 Of the total outlay			
			SCP	TSP	MNP	Rural Flow
<u>C. GENERAL SERVICES</u>	2800	9400	-	-	-	--
Total Sector	357500	750000	59600	8871	86252	459967

IV. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Karnataka's resource management is considered to be reasonably good. The State has been putting in maximum efforts to mobilise tax and non-tax resources and to maintain high level of efficiency in its expenditure. The State's high level tax efforts are shown in Table-1.

TABLE -1

Inter-State Tax Effort : 1988-89 (B.E.)

State	Tax Effort(Per Capita State's Own Tax Revenue as percent of Per Capita Income)
1. Andhra Pradesh	15.00
2. Assam	5.41
3. Bihar	6.92
4. Gujarat	12.13
5. Haryana	15.24
6. Karnataka	15.47
7. Kerala	15.33
8. Madhya Pradesh	11.87
9. Maharashtra	13.80
10. Orissa	8.41
11. Punjab	11.72
12. Rajasthan	10.49
13. Tamil Nadu	15.35
14. Uttar Pradesh	8.84
15. West Bengal	10.27
All States (25)	11.34

Falling share of Central Transfer

Inspite of its best tax efforts and regulation of non-plan and non-development expenditure, the State has been experiencing considerable hardship in maintaining the tempo of plan investment. From the Table-2 it can be seen that the State's share in plan investment of all State's has been falling sharply.

TABLE -2Karnataka's share in the States' Plan Outlays

	Karnataka's share in all States approved Plan outlay(%)	Per Capita Plan Outlays (Rs.)	
		Karnataka	All States
Fifth Plan 1974-79	5.5	276	262
Annual Plan 1979-80	5.2	81	85
Sixth Plan 1980-85	4.8	614	687
Seventh Plan 1985-90	4.4	799	1026

One of the major factors affecting the State's ability to improve the plan investment is the declining share of devolution of resources from the Centre. In respect of resources devolved under the Finance Commission's Award, the share of Karnataka which was 4.82 per cent under the Award of the Seventh Finance Commission has declined to 4.38 per cent under Eighth Finance Commission's Award and only to 3.83 per cent under the Award of the Ninth Finance Commission. Fall in the share of devolution has seriously affected the over-all financial position of the State. In respect of the resource transfer under Art.282 for State plan, the share of Karnataka has also been fast dwindling. The declining share of plan assistance is shown under Table-3.

TABLE -3Declining Central Assistance for State Plan Share in All State Total

	Plan assistance from the centre	Rs. crores
		Percentage share in the total assistance given to all States
Fifth Plan (1974-79)	257.62	4.65
Annual Plan (1979-80)	99.32	3.89
Sixth Plan (1980-85)	646.88	3.67
Seventh Plan (1985-90)	881.72	3.22

Devolution of Central ResourcesKarnataka and Other States:

Various devolution criteria adopted by both Finance Commission and Planning Commission are not helpful to provide even reasonable resource support to the development of middle order States like Karnataka. While the resource position of the backward states has largely

improved by generous resource transfer, the richer States are able to mobilise required resources on their own efforts. As the present criteria have very weak inbuilt element of resource efforts, the better resource managed States like Karnataka do not get adequate benefits. The shares of central devolution in Karnataka vis a vis other Southern states are shown in Table-4.

TABLE -4

Devolution of Resources among neighbouring States

Southern States	Share in the total Devolution under Finance Commission Award		Central Assistance as % of State Plan Outlay	
	Sixth Plan	Seventh Plan	Sixth Plan	Seventh Plan
Karnataka	4.4	3.8	24.3	24.4
Tamil Nadu	6.2	5.8	22.1	25.0
Andhra Pradesh	7.3	6.8	34.8	31.2
Kerala	3.3	3.3	38.2	54.1
All States	100.00	100.0	37.4	34.9

While the deterioration in the devolution of resources for Karnataka has put severe constraints on state finances, the States own resource raising ability has received a serious set-back in the Seventh Plan. The resource position of the State during the Seventh Plan came under tremendous strain as a result of three successive years of drought and the impact of the implementation of the revised pay scales to Government employees. Hydel power generation which was anticipated to be 47,632 million units in the Seventh Plan came down to 32,812 million units in reality. The impact on this reduction on the resources of the power sector was disastrous. The net internal resources generated by the Karnataka Electricity Board and K.P.C. during the Seventh Plan amounted to Rs.(-)528.51 crores (at base levels of performance), inspite of additional resource mobilisation of resources Rs.1056.64 crores from this sector and the balance from the Current Revenues during the Seventh Plan period (at base-rates) worked out only to Rs.759.16 crores compared to figure of Rs.1436.57 crores at 1984-85 base levels estimated for the Seventh plan. Therefore, during the Seventh Plan approved plan size was to be cut in three years.

The impact of slow growth of investment in the State has already been felt in terms of severe power shortages,

near stagnancy in agriculture, growing unemployment, deterioration of various public assets like roads, buildings, tanks, water works, gaps and mismatches in the services such as health, education and other social sectors etc. Therefore, the Eighth Plan aims at reversing the trends of decelerating growth in investment by proposing a reasonable ~~loss~~ increase of investment of Rs.7500 crores, a step-up of about 85 per cent over the Seventh Plan estimated expenditure.

Eighth Plan resources Scenario

The resource picture for the Eighth Plan is based on a much better initial position. The revenues of the State have grown to a level sufficient to largely off set the impact of the 1986 Pay Revision. The State Government has taken various measures to augment internal resources. Tax evasion/avoidance are being tried to be plugged. Several, both administrative and economic measures have been deployed to ensure larger resource mobilisation by way of better collection and coverage of larger number of people. At the same time, the Government has also adopted several stringent economy measures to check various up-productive expenditure.

Government has revised power tarrif and fares of State Transport services. These revisions are expected to substantially reduce the negative contribution of the public sector undertaking. The outlays indicated for different sectors also accommodate large number of externally aided projects and if these projects are implemented as per schedule, the expected flow of assistance from external agencies to Karnataka would be substantial. The outlook on this front appears to be brighter if Government of India transfers entire project assistance received to the States.

Even in these optimistic scenario, there are a few constraints which should be noted. The Energy Sector, however presents quite a few imponderables in the form of behaviour of the monsson, increase in fuel freight rates etc. There are wide signs of droughts in South Karnataka. Besides expenditure on administrative services on the non-plan side which have been held severely under control during the entire Seventh Plan period may have to be stepped-up in several crucial areas. Though the assumption regarding buoyancy in tax revenues largely

depends upon the over-all economic situation in the State, some of the national adverse economic situations and also the expected increase in the cost of fuel etc may have some adverse effect on the State revenue raising ability. Karnataka expects a reversal of falling share of devolutions of resources particularly under the plan in the Eighth Plan period and larger plan assistance by bringing about suitable modifications in the Gadgil formula to accommodate the needs to improve the resource position of the middle order States like Karnataka. With a much better hydel generation position in 1990-91 and also with substantial additional resources having been mobilised in the first year of the Eighth Plan itself, the state is in a position to embark on a larger plan with a greater degree of confidence than at any time in the past three to four years. With the expected increase in central assistance for the State Plan and improvement in the State resources which are in sight, Karnataka hopes to realise adequate resource support for its Eighth Plan.

Chapter-V

DECENTRALISATION AND REGIONAL PLANNING

A. ZILLA PARISHAD AND MANDAL PANCHAYAT PLANS

Karnataka made a beginning in District Planning in 1978-79 when it first introduced two-tier planning process. The period from 1978-79 to 86-87 can be viewed as the first phase of District Planning when some rudimentary concepts of decentralised planning were evolved in the State. However, what was missing during this period was a plan formulating and implementing Body at District level with elected representatives of the people. Mandal Panchayats and Zilla Parishads, have been Constituted and have started functioning from 1st April, 1987. The major objective of establishing these institutions is to decentralise decision making process to district and mandal levels and transfer corresponding funds to meet the requirements of this process. Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats are given powers to formulate development plans for their area based on potentialities and felt needs. With the constitution of Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats, a new phase in the decentralised planning process was begun in Karnataka. Now, Karnataka has a three tier Planning structure i.e., at the State, District and Mandal levels.

The spheres for planning at the State, Zilla Parishad and Mandal Panchayat levels have been identified. For formulating meaningful and Integrated District Development Plan, Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats should have freedom to determine their priorities. Since 1978-79, for district planning purposes, various alternatives i.e., lumpsum allocation, sectorwise allocation and minor head-wise allocation under each sector have been tried. Under all these alternatives, the decisions taken at the State Level were given weightage owing to various constraints. This procedure of imposing the plan from the State level has been reversed under Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayat set up. These local government institutions have been indicated a lumpsum allocation with earmarking for MNP and other important programmes against which the plan proposals originate from the Mandal and District Levels.

LUMP SUM ALLOCATION: For formulating meaningful and Integrated Development Plan based on local resources, the Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats should have freedom to determine their priorities. For this purpose, they require untied or free funds with no tie-ups.

Hence, Government have decided to assign a free outlay in the form of lumpsum allocation for Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats for formulating the developmental plan.

This lumpsum allocation includes not only outlay from State Plan Schemes but also the outlay from centrally sponsored and Central Sector Schemes like IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, DPAP, Western Ghats Development, Family Welfare etc., However, Schemewise allocation of funds will be resorted to only in case of State Level Schemes which do not come under the purview of either Zilla Parishads or Mandal Panchayats. The plan formulation was done against the lumpsum allocation indicated to the Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats based on the functions assigned to them. The Planning function at the State Level was confined to the formulation of State Level schemes, integration of Zilla Parishad and Mandal Level Schemes with the State Level Schemes and ensuring priorities in the Zilla Parishad and Mandal Level Schemes.

It is only for purposes of Plan formulation lumpsum allocation is indicated. Based on the plans formulated by Zilla Parishads (which include Mandal Panchayat Plans) for this outlay and approval by the Government, the budgeting is Major Head of Accountwise in the Budget documents of the State Government. In other words, the outlay under each Major Head of Account is arrived by aggregating each sectoral plan of all Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats.

There are some difficulties in allocating plan funds to Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats in the form of lumpsum allocation. Firstly the norms for different schemes prescribed at the State Level are likely to undergo modifications. Further, as regards new schemes different norms may be adopted by different Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats.

Whether to allow for such a variation in the norms for schemes both ongoing and new is an important issue. It has been decided to allow for changes in the norms, if any so long as the schemes are formulated after assessing the local conditions and requirement. However, this relaxation will not apply to Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes, individual beneficiary schemes, subsidies, scholarships, nutrition programmes.

There are some important schemes like minimum Needs Programme, which are now treated as Zilla Parishad and Mandal Level Schemes. So long as there is conformity between the lower tiers of Government and the State Government as regards the priorities for such schemes, there may not be any problem. But conflicts arise if their perspectives for such schemes differ. In order to avoid any such possible conflicts, it is necessary to earmark outlays for some of these important schemes, which the State Government thinks are to be implemented.

Hence, it has been decided to earmark outlays from the lumpsum for certain programmes which the State Government thinks are important. Planning Department will indicate this, while indicating lumpsum allocation for plan formulation. Even at the time of release of funds earmarking will be resorted to as per Planning Department's allocation. Such earmarking is also done by the National Planning Commission while approving the State Plan.

CRITERIA FOR ALLOCATION OF PLAN OUTLAY

For realising the objective of regional balance through decentralised planning Government have approved the following criteria akin to Gadgil Formula for distribution of plan outlays among Zilla Parishads. As per this criteria backward regions/areas get a relatively higher share of outlay compared to developed regions.

INDICATORS AND WEIGHTAGES FOR DISTRIBUTION OF PLAN OUTLAY

Indicators	Weights (%)
1. Population	50
2. Backwardness in Agriculture as measured by the value of Agricultural output per hectare	5
3. Backwardness in Irrigation as measured by the proportion of Irrigated Area to Net Area Sown	7

Indicators	Weights (%)
4. Backwardness as measured by the value of Industrial Output	5
5. Backwardness in Communications as measured by Road and Railway mileage per 100 sq.Km. and per lakh of population.	5
6. Backwardness in Financial Infrastructure as measured by size of population served by each commercial and Co-operative Bank	2
7. Backwardness in Medical and Health facilities as measured by the number of hospitals per 1000 population/bed population ratio	5
8. Backwardness in Power Supply as measured by the proportion of Villages electrified	5
9. Problems of the Weaker Sections:	
(a) as measured by the proportion of SCs/STs in the Population	2
(b) as measured by the proportion of Landless Agricultural Labourers	2
10. Special Problems of Malnad areas and Drought Prone Areas;	
(a) as measured by the area under forest	2
(b) as measured by the rural population of drought prone areas	2
11. Literacy Percentage	5
12. Performance in Family Planning Programme	3
TOTAL	100

The Criteria suggested above take care of the allocation of plan funds among Zilla Parishads on an equitable basis giving weightage to backward districts. Similar criteria is fixed for determining the share of Mandal Panchayats. For this purpose certain proportion of the plan funds allocated to Zilla Parishads will be earmarked for Mandal Panchayats ^{and} will be distributed amongst Mandals, Government have approved the following criteria.

Indicators	Weights (%)
1. Population	50
2. Area of Mandal	15
3. Dryland Area	15
4. Agricultural Labour Population	10
5. Per Capita resources raised	10

A 10 per cent weightage to resources raised by Mandal is given keeping in view the need to encourage Mandals who perform better in mobilising the resources. Similar Indicator is not included for Zilla Parishads since they do not have taxation powers.

CALENDAR FOR PLANNING

Under the existing planning process in the country, State Plan is finalised by the Planning Commission before it is budgeted. State's Draft Plan is sent to the Planning Commission usually in October/ November every year. With the establishment of Zilla Parishads, they will become responsible for formulating and implementing the district and Mandal Plans. State's plan has to be built up on the basis of the plan proposals of all Zilla Parishads which would incorporate mandal plans and its own programmes formulated at the State Level before the Draft Plan is sent to the Planning Commission. For so doing, the plan exercise at the Zilla Parishad level and Mandal Level should begin earlier than at the State Level. In order to facilitate this a tentative allocation will be intimated to each Zilla Parishad and Mandal Panchayats against which Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats shall formulate their plan proposals for the next year. For this purpose Government have decided to adopt a tentative reasonable outlay for the State even before the Planning Commission holds resources discussion with the State. Unless a Calendar for Planning is fixed and followed strictly, it would not be possible to formulate the State's Plan by incorporating Zilla Parishad and Mandal Plans. Hence the Government have decided to adopt the following Calendar for Planning.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 15th July | - Adopting the tentative size for the State's Annual Plan of the next year. |
| 25th July | - Government in the Planning Department to indicate to Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats the financial ceiling within which their Annual Plan should be formulated for the next year. |
| 15th August | - Mandal Panchayats to send their Plan proposals to Zilla Parishads. |
| 20th September | - Zilla Parishads to build the Mandal proposals into the District Plan and send the Draft District Plan to the Government in the Planning Department and concerned state Head of the Department. |
| 28th Sept. to
25th October | - Discussion with the Zilla Parishads on their Draft District Plan by the Planning Department for achieving consistency and integration of District Sector with State Sector Schemes/Plans. |

- 10th November - Government/State Heads of Departments to consolidate these proposals and build them into the State's Draft Plan and send the same to the planning Commission.
- 15th January - Approval of the Planning Commission to the State's Plan.
- 25th February - Finalising the State's Plan Budget in the light of Planning Commission's approval to the State Plan and finalising the District Plans of Zilla Parishads.
- 1st Week of March - Presentation of the State's Budget to the Legislature along with the link document giving Schemewise, sectorwise and Zilla Parishadswise outlays.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT AS NODAL DEPARTMENT

For effectively implementing the process of decentralised Planning under Zilla Parishad set-up there is need for high degree of coordination, consultation, guidance, interaction and resolution of conflicts at different tiers viz Mandal Panchayat, Zilla Parishad and State Levels. Determining the size of the Zilla Parishad and Mandal Panchayat sector outlay, distribution of the Same among Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats on the basis of objective criteria, earmarking of outlays for some programmes from the lumpsum, fixation of physical targets, guiding the Zilla Parishads in the formulation of district plans, ensuring incorporation of the plan proposals of Zilla Parishads in the State Plan, finalisation of District Plans, communicating the approved plan of Zilla Parishads etc are some of the important functions to be performed at the State Level. At present the Planning Department does most of these functions. It has 7 technical divisions, viz., District and Regional Planning Division, Project Formulation Division, Employment and Manpower Division, Perspective Planning Division, Plan Monitoring and information Division, Evaluation Division and Special Studies Division, which can guide and advice on all aspects of Planning to the District Planning Team. District and Regional Planning Division is performing the functions like determining the size of district sector outlay and its distribution to districts on the basis of objective criteria, guiding the district planning units in plan formulation, coordinating the matters relating to district sector schemes at the State Level, finalisation of district plans and bringing out a link document to the Budget giving districtwise and schemewise outlays etc.

Further there are various development programmes, which get implemented at the district level by autonomous bodies like the Corporations and Boards, which function with State-wide authority. These activities will have to be brought together to get a total District Development Plan. The Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes will continue to be operated by the Heads of Departments in so far as the proposals on a Zilla Parishad basis have to be sent to the Central Ministries and seek funds from the Centre towards such schemes. In short, the District Sector (State Component of the Plan) including the Zilla Parishad Plans, which in turn contain the Mandal Panchayat Plans, the State Sector Plans and the Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes are all to be brought together on a regional basis keeping the Zilla Parishad's jurisdiction in view. All this necessitates that a co-ordinating department like the Planning Department, apart from its other Planning functions, will have to function as a nodal department for giving guidance and for achieving integration in the matter of the Zilla Parishad Plans.

Hence, Government have decided to continue the Planning Department as a nodal department for giving guidance in all matters concerning planning for the development of Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats.

The Zilla Parishad Act envisages functions to be carried out by Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats and it is necessary to specify clearly the responsibilities entrusted to them. The High Power Committee constituted for implementation of the Act constituted a Sub-Committee to delineate, the schemes that can be transferred to Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats and also frame the delegation of administrative, technical and financial powers keeping in view the functions spelt out in the Zilla Parishads Act. The said sub-committee in consultation with all secretaries to Government and Heads of Department recommended the schemes which may be retained at State Level and Schemes that may be transferred to Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats having regard to their functions as enumerated in the Act.

The recommendations of the Sub-Committee were considered in detail by High Power Committee which recommended the transfer of some of the schemes to Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats specified in the statement 1 and 2 enclosed to the Government Order No. RDP 1983 VAC 86, Bangalore dated 1.4.1987.

As per section 183 of the Zilla Parishad Act, the Zilla Parishads are responsible for formulation and execution of the District plans. The Karnataka model provides for planning right from the village level. The "Grama Sabha" is the village assembly where the programmes for the development of village are discussed and their implementation commented upon. The next is the mandal panchayat which consists of group of villages. Each Mandal has its own sub-plans relating to local works such as water supply sanitation, rural communication etc., It also has the responsibility for planning and supervising certain works carried out by the Zilla Parishads within its jurisdiction. Mandal programmes become part of the Zilla Parishad programmes.

The Taluka Panchayat Samithy is advisory body which has power only to supervise, review and co-ordinate the planned programmes in the Taluka.

The Zilla Parishad is the final planning and implementing authority in the district. Zilla Parishad plans including mandal plans become the composite plan of the district. This process has been designed to ensure that in some way or the other every legal aspiration given at the village level is taken note of. The Zilla Parishad plans are discussed at the Government level and incorporated in the State's Draft Annual Plans, Five Years Plan and sent to the Planning Commission.

Introduction of a somewhat modified Panchayati Raj Structure with elected bodies at the village, Taluka and District level is under consideration of Government.

Constitution of the Finance Commission for
Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats, 1989
and their recommendations

As per the provisions contained in Section 210 of the Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithi, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats Act 1983 (Karnataka Act No.20 of 1985) a Finance Commission with Dr.Honnnavar, Director, Institute for Financial Management and Research, Madras as Chairman and Sri R.K.Chandrasekaran, Member Dy.Comptroller and Auditor General (Retd.), Sri P.G.Puranik, Member, Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, as members, was constituted by the Government of Karnataka during Feb.1986 to go into the problems of income and expenditure of the various Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats in Karnataka and to make recommendations regarding the pattern of assistance to be given from the Government to Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats, the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid from Government to these institutions and the date from which the grants-in-aid or assistance to be given effect to. Further the commission was required to recommend to Government the principles which should govern the distribution of grants-in-aid or assistance received by the ZPs to MPs keeping in view the functions that stand transferred to ZPs and MPs. The Commission was also to assess the cost of maintenance of the services and amenities to be provided by the MPs and make suggestions for levies for such maintenance at satisfactory standards and examine the structure of taxation inherited by the MPs under repealed Karnataka Village Panchayats and local Boards Act 1959 and to suggest modifications for improving the resources to meet the increasing demands of the rural population for improving the quality of life. Lastly the commission was to examine any other matter referred to it by the Government to secure the interests of sound finances and efficient functioning of the ZPs and MPs and make suitable recommendations. In doing this, the commission was to keep in view the resources of the State Government and the demands thereon on account of expenditure of Civil administration development, debt servicing and other committed expenditure liabilities etc and to make a detailed analysis of the repayment of loans and advances extended by Government from time to time and to make suitable recommendations for repayment of Government dues and also to study the possibility of adjusting these dues against future devolution of revenues from Government to these bodies.

The commission submitted its Report during March 1989. The main Recommendations with ramifications in the process of planning are as follows:

1. Based on the growth of allocations to the Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats it is recommended that 12 percent annual compound rate of growth should be provided to these institutions during the Eighth Plan period.

2. It is desirable to give a fiscal independence to ZPs and MPs by providing a part of tax revenue. This will also limit the freedom of the State Government to adjust allocations to suite the fiscal requirements.
3. With a larger provision of funds from Central government in areas like poverty alleviations employment generation, SC/ST welfare the State Government will be in a better position to provide more resources for preferred areas like primary education, public health, roads and bridges, water supply, animal husbandry etc.,
4. The percapita grant should be raised to Rs.15/- from 1989-90 itself, of which the mandals will get Rs.10/- leaving the rest to Zilla Parishads, The smaller Zilla Parishads will have enough money to cover their administrative expenditure while the larger ones will have more untied funds to cover discretionary development activities.
5. In order to enable the ZPs to settle down to development works in earnest, there is no need to give them taxation powers.
6. The departmental receipts collected in the area of the mandal panchayats should be made over to them.
7. ZPs should be permitted to create income generating assets and set up enterprises through Bank loans guaranteed by Govt. as provided in the Act.
8. Adhoc grants are to be provided by Government for creating new capital assets like buildings, tools and equipments, vehicles etc for essential services by the ZPs and MPs.

The Government is yet to take a decision on this report.

Evaluation Report on Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats

In order to assess how the new Panchayat Raj system is working and what environmental/structural factors are needed to be modified to place the Zilla Parishads on a sound footing, an Evaluation Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Krishna Swamy and Sri P.S.Appu and Sri L.C.Jain as members and Director (Panchayat Raj), RDPR as Member Secretary was constituted by the Govt. of Karnataka during the year 1988. The Committee was asked to go through the (1) over all working of the Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats in the State:

(2) Factors which are detrimental to the working of these institutions and remedial measures thereof;

(3) Administrative arrangements-its adequacy or other-wise.

(4) Adequacy of powers, Administrative and financial, to these institutions.

(5) Relationship between officers of Zilla Parishad and its committees and members;

(6) Functional relationship between Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats and Zilla Parishads, Mandal Panchayats and Government-areas of friction and remedies; and

(7) Impact of Panchayat Raj system on the implementation of Developmental Programmes.

Accordingly the committee went into the above terms of reference and submitted its report to Government during March 1989. Some of the main recommendations of this Committee Vis-a-Vis the process of planning at the district level are as indicated below:

- 1) The performance of Zilla Parishads in the operation of schools & Health facilities, allocation of house sites/houses under various schemes, in the fields of inland fisheries, horticulture and forests is impressive. Generally developmental works are being executed speedily.
- 2) The ZPs and MPs are capable of mobilising resources.
- 3) The Women and scheduled caste members of the MP still appear to be hesitant in asserting themselves. However the calibre of men and women elected to the Offices of Zilla Parishad Adhyakshas and Upadhyakshas is high and the Mandal Pradhans command respect and have a good appreciation of their role. Irrespective of the political parties and the caste they belong there have been good amount of co-operation and mutual respect among the members of MPs.
- 4) the relationship between officials and non-officials at the district level is harmonious and the public servants are more conscious of their accountability to people. But there are attempts by some officers to interfere in the functioning of local governments. It is suggested that such attempts should be resisted absolutely at the political and official levels.
- 5) The legislators, ministers and officials of the state Govt. should have no mental reservations on the decentralisation of power.
- 6) The Mandal Panchayats should discharge their functions well and the Gramasabhas should appreciate the constraints on them, otherwise, people may lose interest in attending Gramasabha meetings or accepting the Mandal Panchayats as the local effective authority. Gramasabha meetings should be convened at least twice a year to avoid any partisan decision making by the Mandal Panchayats. However there have been

an improvement in the selection of beneficiaries as also implementation of poverty alleviation programmes.

- 7) Many schemes now under ZP could be transferred to MPs with redeployment of existing staff and transfer of the required resources to the Mandal Account.
- 8) The State Ministers and legislators should not interfere in the day to day administration of ZPs instead they should create a favourable environment for the ZPs and MPs to function efficiently. The Practice of assigning State Ministers responsible for individual districts should be discontinued forthwith.
- 9) Panchayat Raj work should be entrusted at the Government level to a full fledged department under an officer of the rank of additional Chief Secretary (in lieu of the present nodal departments viz Panchayat Raj and plg) explicitly empowered to function as a nodal point for ZP and MP affairs.
- 10) Streamlining the administrative set up at the mandal, Taluk and District levels, Each Mandal Panchayat should be provided with the services of more functionaries drawing a sufficient No. of village accountants from the Revenue Department, Junior Engineers job chart should be defined specifically regarding the works of the MPs and their CRs should be written by the Mandal Pradhan.

The Government is yet to take a decision on this report.

Review of Zilla Parishad Plans:-1987-90:- The Zilla Parishads had no opportunity of formulating their own plans for the year 1987-88, since they came into being on 1st of April, 1987 by which time the state Heads of Departments finalised the plans. In away, it was an opportunity for the Zilla Parishads to understand the planning process, the programmes of different sectors, procedures for implementation and firm up their priorities.

The Zilla Parishads for the first time formulated their plans for 1988-89 based on their priorities and perception. The State Annual Plan 1988-89 was built on the basis of plans formulated at Mandal Panchayat and Zilla Parishads levels.

It may be observed from table 1 that the Z.P. is getting about 25% of the state plan outlay and about 66% of the Central Plan Outlay. The districtwise and yearwise outlays from 1987-88 to 1989-90 are furnished in table 2.(on page V-15)

Table - I

Proportion of District Sector Outlay to State and Central
Plan Outlay 1987-88 to 1989-90
(Last three years of VIII Plan)

Year		Total State Plan Outlay	District Sector Outlay	Proportion of district sector outlay to Total State outlay
1987-88 (BE)	State	917.00	220.69	24.07
	Centre	215.47	144.16	66.90
	Total	1132.47	364.85	32.22
1988-89 (BE)	State	900.00	239.78	26.64
	Centre	252.00	153.13	60.63
	Total	1152.64	392.95	34.09
1989-90 (BE)	State	1040.00	265.07	25.49
	Centre	266.41	179.75	67.47
	Total	1306.41	444.82	34.05

Zilla Parishads have given priority for social services followed by rural development programmes (DPAP, IRDP, 100 wells programme, DWACRA, IREP, JRY and Integrated Western Ghats Area Development Programme) agriculture and allied services and communication. Among social services Zilla Parishad have allocated higher outlay for primary and secondary education and rural water supply. Majority of Zilla Parishads have given priority for piped water supply scheme under rural water supply programmes. The allocation for roads and bridges have been increased substantially. For sectors like animal husbandry opportunity for opening of rural veterinary clinics, youth services and Indian System of Medicine outlay has been doubled during 1988-89 compare to 1987-88.

Plan formulation by Zilla Parishad is a continuous process initiated during 1988-89 with further stream lining and strengthening. While their draft plans for 1988-89 proposed a higher outlay than what was indicated by the Government. During 1989-90 draft plans of most of the districts adhered to the ceiling indicated by the Government. The intending planning process by the Zilla Parishads has facilitated to follow its discipline and thereby helped in finalising their Zilla Parishad plans with marginal modifications before integrating them into State Draft Annual Plans.

I.B.A./-

Table-2.

Zilla Parishad Sector Outlay By District: 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90

District	Rs. crores.								
	1987-88			1988-89			1989-90		
	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total
1. Bangalore	5.11	3.84	8.95	4.99	3.56	8.65	5.18	4.38	9.56
2. Bangalore (Rural)	10.69	6.49	17.18	10.74	6.20	16.94	12.23	8.22	20.45
3. Chitradurga	11.50	7.31	18.81	11.97	7.56	19.53	13.19	9.47	22.66
4. Kolar	13.48	8.06	21.54	13.46	8.49	21.95	14.97	10.90	25.27
5. Shimoga	9.52	6.86	16.38	11.32	7.28	18.60	12.73	9.33	22.06
6. Tumkur	13.42	7.35	20.77	14.05	8.03	22.08	15.56	10.35	25.91
7. Mysore	16.61	10.17	26.78	16.93	11.31	28.24	18.28	13.02	31.30
8. Chickmagalur	8.06	4.52	12.58	7.93	5.16	13.09	8.92	6.19	15.11
9. Dakshina Kannada	12.04	8.42	20.46	12.08	9.95	21.93	13.35	10.69	24.04
10. Hassan	9.98	5.54	15.52	10.75	6.13	16.88	11.83	7.50	19.33
11. Kodagu	4.41	3.02	7.43	4.41	3.40	7.81	5.21	3.84	9.05
12. Mandya	9.85	5.43	15.28	9.93	5.20	15.13	10.64	6.36	17.00
13. Belgaum	14.66	12.32	26.98	16.80	12.96	29.76	18.87	13.38	32.25
14. Bijapur	15.02	10.34	25.36	16.79	10.48	27.26	18.32	11.61	29.93
15. Dharwad	16.46	11.83	28.34	17.34	12.40	29.74	19.39	14.02	33.41
16. Uttara Kannada	8.22	5.54	13.76	9.49	5.87	15.36	9.95	6.73	16.68
17. Gulbarga	14.28	8.93	23.21	16.86	9.82	26.68	18.99	11.18	30.17
18. Bellary	9.19	6.06	15.25	10.59	6.35	16.94	11.85	7.47	19.32
19. Bidar	6.98	4.75	11.73	8.78	5.12	13.90	9.97	5.69	15.66
20. Raichur	11.21	7.33	18.54	14.58	7.90	22.48	15.64	9.42	25.06
Total (20 Districts)	220.69	144.16	364.85	239.78	153.17	392.95	265.07	179.75	444.82

Zilla Parishad Proposals for Eighth plan.

During Eighth plan Zilla Parishads have given priority to rural development programmes, primary and secondary education, roads and bridges, rural health services and water supply. An outlay of Rs. 2060 crores is proposed for Zilla Parishad sector out of the state plan outlay of Rs. 7500 crores which works out to be 27.5 per cent.

The composition of Zilla Parishad sector outlay by major Heads of Developments is solicited in Table 3. The sectorwise outlay of Zilla Parishad are shown in Table 4. The districtwise outlay proposed for Zilla Parishads for Eighth plan is indicated in Table 5.

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TABLE 3.

Zilla Parishad Sector outlay by Major Heads of Development:
Eighth plan and Annual plan 1990-91.

(Rs Crores)		
Sl. No. Major Heads of Development	Eighth plan proposal	1990-91 Budgeted outlay
A. <u>ECONOMIC SERVICES</u>		
1. Agriculture and Allied Services (including Co-operation)	267.24	46.39
2.*Rural Development	574.61	84.26
3. Special Area Programme	-	-
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	113.46	11.43
5. Energy	2.39	0.36
6. Industry and Minerals	95.39	13.86
7. Transport	163.59	26.48
8. Science, Technology and Environment	-	-
9. General Economic Services	16.59	2.48
Total A: ECONOMIC SERVICES	1233.27	185.26

* Rural Development Programmes include DPAP, IRDP, JRY, 100 Wells Programme, DWACRA, IREP, and Western Ghats Development Programme.

I.B.A./-

Zilla Parishad Sector Outlay by Major Heads of Development.
Eight Plan

TABLE 3 (Continued) (Rs. Crores)

Major Heads of Development.	Eighth plan proposal	1990-91 budgeted outlay
B. SOCIAL SERVICES		
10. Education, Sports, Art and Culture	232.25	30.39
11. Health	164.37	23.40
12. Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development	247.30	28.55
13. Information and Publicity	-	-
14. Welfare of SC/STs and other Backward Classes	75.30*	10.15
15. Labour and Labour Welfare	36.07	5.31
16. Social Welfare and Nutrition	71.05	10.07
Total B: SOCIAL SERVICES	826.34	107.87
C. GENERAL SERVICES		
	-	-
GRAND TOTAL(A+B+C)	2,059.61	293.13

* During 87-88 SCP and TSP Outlay was pooled and included in welfare of SCs, STs and other B.Cs.

During 88-89 and 89-90 SCP and TSP Outlay is included in the outlay of the respective sectors.

Table - 4

Zilla Parishad Sector Outlay for Eighth Plan and 1990-91

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sectors	VIII Plan (Proposed Outlay)	1990-91 (Budgeted) outlay)
1. Pry. & Secy. Education	21224	2767.24
2. Adult Education	1494	222.14
3. Youth Services & Sports	507	50.00
4. Rural Health Services	15101	2139.96
5. Indian System of Medicine	330	50.00
6. Family Welfare	1006	150.00
7. Rural Water Supply	14365	2071.88
8. Housing	10365	782.85
9. Welfare of SCs & STs (Social Welfare)	4303	569.08
10. Welfare of BCM	3227	446.00
11. Welfare of Women & Children	1674	190.00
12. Nutrition	5431	817.35
13. Agriculture	7101	808.14
14. Horticulture	1598	225.18
15. Soil & Water Conservation	5493	855.40
16. Animal Husbandry	3480	850.50
17. Fisheries	1170	224.31
18. Forest(including Soil Conservation)	6200	1438.00
19. Co-operation	1682	238.00
20. Labour & Employment	3607	531.00
21. RDPR Programmes	57700	8462.00
22. Minor Irrigation	11346	1142.75
23. Village & Small Scale Industries	3319	413.02
24. Sericulture	6220	973.45
25. Roads & Bridges	16359	2647.85
26. Secretariat Economic Services - District Planning Unit	331	48.00
27. District Sub-Plan	1328	200.00
All Sectors	205961	29313.00

(Eighth Plan Outlay for ZP Sector is Rs.2060 Crores
and for 1990-91 Budgeted outlay is Rs.293 Crores)

I.B.A./-

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TABLE 5

DISTRICTWISE OUTLAYS UNDER ZILLA PARISHAD SECTOR-EIGHTH PLAN
AND 1990-91

(Rs Lakhs)

District	Proposed outlay for Eighth Plan	1990-91 Budgeted outlay
1	2	3
1. Bangalore	4,266	593
2. Bangalore(R)	9,632	1,358
3. Chitradurga	10,425	1,544
4. Kolar	10,954	1,636
5. Shimoga	9,004	1,338
6. Tumkur	12,330	1,726
7. Mysore	14,795	1,955
8. Mandya	8,385	1,234
9. Chikmagalur	7,059	1,047
10. Dakshina Kannada	10,051	1,537
11. Hassan	9,000	1,232
12. Kodagu	4,507	583
13. Belgaum	15,500	2,077
14. Bijapur	14,413	2,125
15. Dharwad	13,423	2,047
16. Uttara Kannada	7,684	1,065
17. Gulbarga	13,903	2,022
18. Bellary	8,558	1,260
19. Bidar	9,000	1,173
20. Raichur	13,072	1,771
State total	2,05,961	29,313

V-3

B. HYDERABAD KARNATAKA AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

In June 1954, when the question of reorganisation of States was still under examination of the SRC, the Government of Mysore had appointed a Fact Finding Committee to make an assessment of the level of development in the various Kannada speaking areas, which were to be integrated with the old Mysore areas. The Committee made a detailed study of the State of development in the fields of education, medical and public health, rural development, industries, irrigation and power and came to the conclusion that the Kannada speaking areas of the old Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras States and Coorg had not reached the same standard of development as the old Mysore and considerable leeway would have to be made to bring them to that level. The Fact Finding Committee, while revealing the comparative backwardness of most of the newly joining areas, conclusively showed that the areas joining from Hyderabad were much more backward than other areas.

Historically, being a part of interior Deccan Plateau, this area had not been exposed to active development efforts. More over having been in the rain shadow area, the agricultural and related development is also retarded. Throughout the centuries this area had been at the border out-skirts of various empires and therefore did not receive the attention of the various rulers. Thus, at the time of State's Re-Organisation in 1956, this area started with a disadvantage in being remote and backwards.

There were frequent demands and representations from various quarters for constitution a Board for the development of Hyderabad-Karnataka area. In view of these demands and representations, the State Government constituted a "Committee to Report on the Development of Hyderabad-Karnataka Area" on 3.5. 1980 under the Chairmanship of Sri Dharam Singh, the then Minister for Housing and Urban Development with all MLAs, MPs and MLCs of the region as members. Bellary district was included in the scope of the Committee in July 1980. This Committee had 2 meetings in which some of the members expressed the view that the Committee should be converted into a statutory Board. In view of this, a sub-committee was constituted on 13th May 1981 under the Chairmanship of Sri Dharam Singh. The Sub-Committee was entrusted with the task examining all aspects of the issue relating to the conversion of the Committee into a Board. This Sub-Committee made a detailed analysis, studied the position in other states and submitted its report to the main Committee. The main Committee endorsed the report and submitted the same to the Government on 15th October 1981.

The approach adopted in the Report is to identify critical key sectors and develop these sectors to the level of State average in 10 years. Based on this approach the committee recommended the following:

- (a) an investment of Rs. 350 crores in 10 key sectors/areas in 10 years.
- (b) Constitution of a Statutory Board to be called as Gulbarga Area Development Board to formulate plans, monitor the implementation and generally to be the watch-dog against lapsing of funds and
- (c) establishment of Gulbarga Area Development Corporation to execute and promote commercially viable schemes.

The Cabinet accepted the Report at its meeting held at Gulbarga on 22nd October, 1981. The Government took the initiative of sending a copy of the Report to the Planning Commission, New Delhi during 1985 with a request to sanction addition plan assistance as was done in the case of Telangana region in Andhra Pradesh. The Planning Commission replied in the negative.

The Government decided to set up the Hyderabad Karnataka Development Board during 1989-90 and made a provision of Rs. 2 crores in the Budget for 1989-90.

The State Government approached the Central Government for special assistance to the Development of Hyderabad Karnataka region as in case of Sunderban Region of West Bengal and Telengana region in Andhra Pradesh. In response to this request a central study team visited the Gulbarga Division viz., Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bellary Districts as per the instruction of the Planning Commission during may, 1990. The report of this Study Team is awaited.

In the meanwhile, the Government of Karnataka has prepared a blue print for raising the standard of infrastructure for development of HKD area during 1990-95 and submitted it to the study team. It is proposed to invest Rs.635 crores during 1990-95 for HKD region for the thrust areas like Roads and Bridges, Education, Water Supply, Health and Minor Irrigation. The districtwise and Year-wise allocation are as follows:

Year / Sector	Bellary	Bidar	Gulbarga	Raichur	Total (4 Districts)
<u>I. Yearwise outlays by Districts 1990-91 to 1994-95</u>					
1990-91	3039	1127	4730	3702	12598
1991-92	3095	1287	4868	3607	12857
1992-93	3396	1249	4314	3420	12379
1993-94	3442	1322	4299	3435	12498
1994-95	2357	1440	4305	3369	11471
Total 5 years (1990-95)	15712	6551	23507	17682	63452

II. Total Outlay by Sector and District for 5 years

1. Water Supply

(a) Urban	545	28	420	311	1304
(b) Rural	1004	344	1888	1884	5120

2. Road and Bridges

	10766	4045	16517	12081	42409
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3. Education:

of Total which	1540	1321	1801	1865	6527
(a) Primary	1145	684	924	1442	4195
(b) Secondary	234	482	512	258	1486

4. Health Services

	1474	687	1889	1392	5442
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5. Minor Irrigation

	385	126	992	149	1650
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Total	15712	6551	23507	17682	63452
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Considering the recommendations of Dharam Singh Committee and subsequent developments in this regard a High Power Committee with the Chief Minister as Chairman has been constituted under Government in May 1990 pending the decision on the constitution of Hyderabad Karnataka Development Board.

The Committee also has five other ministers as members and an officer of the rank of Addl. Chief Secretary as the Secretary of the Committee.

The High Power Committee identified the following thrust areas required immediate attention for development of Hyderabad Karnataka Area.

- (a) Roads connecting district to district, taluk to district, taluk to taluk, hobli headquarters to taluk etc.

- (b) Medium and Minor Irrigation Programmes
- (c) Lending drinking water supply programmes in the rural and urban areas.
- (d) New drinking water supply programmes to be taken up in the rural and urban areas.
- (e) Primary Health Centres, Taluka Hospitals to be constructed/improved in these areas.
- (f) Primary school buildings, secondary school buildings, college buildings etc., to be taken up in these areas.
- (g) The investment required to be made by the KEE in setting up of sub-centres etc., in order to fulfil its commitment towards rural electrification- especially electrification of Harijan Keries, Lamani's Tandas etc.

Government have also constituted an implementation Committee with Secretary HPC as Chairman to implement the schemes/programmes as per the directions of the above committee and this committee will function as a fully empowered committee to ensure speedy implementation of schemes /programmes. The committee also consists of Secretary to Chief Minister, Commissioner for Finance, Commissioner for Planning and Divisional Commissioner, Gulbarga as members and Deputy Secretary High Power Committee as Secretary of the Implementation Committee.

The High Power Committee has decided to allocate Rs. 50 crores provided in the Budget for 1990-91 to the different thrust areas as follows:

Sl. No.	Subject	Allocation (Rs. in crores)
1.	Roads & Bridges	10.75
2.	Medium Irrigation	8.00
3.	Minor Irrigation works	2.00
4.	Water Supply Schemes	9.00
5.	Education programmes in the Education Department	9.00

contd. . . .

Sl. No.	Subject	Allocation (Rs. in crores)
6.	Health & Family Welfare - construction of community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres & Primary Health Units etc.,	5.00
7.	Electrification Programmes - for Hamlets/Tandas and strengthening of Transmission system.	5.00
8.	Share Capital Contribution to the Naranja Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Niyamith, Bidar.	1.00
9.	Staff salary	0.25
Total		<u>50.00</u> Crores.

The State Government expects that substantial portion of Investment required for development of the Hyderabad Karnataka Area will be forthcoming from the Government of India as special central Assistance. However, State government have proposed an outlay of Rs. 250 crores out of State's Plan Budget for this programme.

C. Border Areas Development

The State is bounded by Arabian Sea, on the West and the rest of the area by borders of other States viz., Goa, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. As many as 47 taluks in 15 districts of the state are situated along the borders of other states. These border taluks are under-developed and neglected over the years because of their location. In order to bring these areas in the mainstream of development, special attention is required.

In the Budget for 1990-91, the Govt., have provided Rs.5 crores for Border Area Development. It is proposed to increase this allocation by another ^{Rs.} 5 crores for the speedy development of the border area. The border taluka will be taken as unit for the development.

During Eighth Five year Plan, it is proposed to allocate Rs.50 crores for the Development of Border Areas.

VI-1
EMPLOYMENT

1. Introduction

In the strategy of development planning for the Eighth Five Year Plan of Karnataka the aspect of employment generation has been given a central place not merely because of the urgency of utilising the vast mass of unemployed and under employed labour, but also by the realisation that it is the only effective way for the fulfilment of the major objectives of development planning, namely elimination of poverty, reduction in inequality and sustenance of a reasonable rate of economic growth. Our past experience has demonstrated that the approaches treating employment as a by-product of growth or seeking solution of the un-employment problem in special employment programmes are inadequate. Taking note of the importance of adequate employment generation, Karnataka's Eighth Five Year Plan has given the employment objective a central place. In what follows an analysis of the magnitude of the problem of employment generation, the strategy formulated and the programmes that have been developed are outlined.

2. Status of Labour force, Unemployment, under Employment and Reemployment in 1990:

It is necessary to have an assessment of the total labour force, employment and under employment in the State at the beginning of the Eighth Plan. It is difficult to have precise and exact measures of these parameters. These parameters are estimated by utilising the available information from the decennial census quinquennial survey on employment and an employment of the National Sample Survey Organisation and the live registers of the employment exchanges. But the estimates made are not precise and incomplete.

Table-1

Estimate of Labour Force, Un-employment and
Under-employment as on 1st April 1990 -
15 - 59 years

(Lakhs)

	Male	Female	Total
1. Labour Force			
Rural	68.90	36.08	104.98
Urban	28.83	8.79	37.62
Total:	97.73	44.87	142.60
2. Un-Employment			
Rural	1.20	0.52	1.72
Urban	1.71	0.39	2.10
Total:	2.91	0.91	3.82
3. Under Employment			
Rural	13.27	7.12	20.39
Urban	3.88	0.90	4.78
Total:	17.15	8.02	25.17
4. Employment			
Rural	67.70	35.56	103.26
Urban	27.12	8.40	35.52
Total:	94.82	43.96	138.78

Based on the proportion of the number of non-workers to the population of the age-group 15 to 59 in the 1981 census, the number of non-workers in 1990 is estimated at 95.60 lakhs. Using the labour force participation rates of the 43rd round of National Sample Survey Organisation and applying it to the projected population in 1990, the labour force is estimated at 142.60 lakhs. Similarly

applying the rate of un-employed in the labour force, the number of unemployed works out to 3.82 lakhs. The number who are employed works out to 138.78 lakhs. But emphasis is to be given not only to those who are fully unemployed but also to those who are under-employed. Many of these people do not have adequate income and are not fully engaged gainfully. These are the under-employed in the labour force. Information on the number who are under-employed can be obtained through a number of methods. One is working out an estimate of visibly under-employed. These are obtained by cross classification of the usually employed by their current weekly status and also cross classifying the employed according to the current daily status. The other measure is by tabulating the answers obtained from two probing questions put at the time of the survey to the persons who are usually employed in the principal status. The two questions are (1) whether they are fully engaged or not (2) whether they are available for additional/alternate work. Unfortunately the results of the 43rd round of the National Sample Survey have not been tabulated to work out the visible under employment for Karnataka. But the results of the tabulation of the first probing question i.e., persons not fully engaged are available. By this method under employment works out to 17.51 lakhs. The tabulated results of the answers for the second probing question, are not released. Applying the proportion obtained through the 38th round of the National Sample Survey to the employed in the 43rd round of National Sample Survey the number of persons available for additional/alternate work i.e., under employed comes to 25.17 lakhs. All those who are not fully engaged need not be seeking gainful work. The second probing question gives a clear picture upto the point that it deals with the availability of the persons for additional work. The seeking of alternate work by an individual cannot be treated as under-employment. Assuming that the proportion who are seeking alternate work is about 50 per cent of the number who are considered under employed, the number who are under employed is estimated at 12.58 lakhs. Again there is a gap in our

knowledge about the duration of the unemployment and the time during which he is available for work is not known. Assuming that the unemployed are seeking work for 273 days in a year the unemployed plus under employed works out to 16.41 lakhs (which is 11.5 per cent of the labour force). A closer look at the distribution of magnitudes between rural and urban separately, bring out the fact that this measure is imprecise, particularly in rural areas. The unemployed and the under employed put together in rural areas is likely to be much more (about 15 to 20 per cent of the labour force).

The other measure of un-employment is the number of registrants as reflected by the number of registrants in the live registers of the Employment Exchanges. This measure suffers from the limitation of multiple registration and re-registration by those who are already employed and non registrants particularly in rural areas. It is to be noted that the coverage in rural areas for the Employment Exchanges is incomplete. As on April 1990 the total number of registrants were 12.48 lakhs. Applying the correction factor for registrants who are already employed but who are seeking jobs to improve their position (as revealed by the Survey results of D.G.E.T. 1988) the number of registrants who are un-employed would come to 5.45 lakhs.

After having analysed the status of the total labour force, employed, unemployed and the under employed it is useful to analyse the status of the educated manpower viz., employed, unemployed. An estimate of the total stock of educated manpower of different categories gives the manpower resources position at a given point of time.

Table-2

STOCK OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF MANPOWER

Category	1990-91 Beginning			1994-95 end			Percentage increase
	Total	Employed	Un-employed	Total	Employed	Un-Employed	
Engineering Degree	71437	67046	4391	91521	85896	5625	28.1
Engineering Diplomas	80591	66382	14209	120696	99416	21286	49.8
Medical/Graduate /Post-	20829	20623	206	24727	24482	245	18.7
Agriculture Graduates ^s	2015	2006	9	2919	2906	13	44.9
Veterinary Graduates ^s	1574	1537	37	2034	1986	48	29.2
Education Graduates ^s	69416	61054	8362	77444	68115	9329	11.6
Arts Graduates ^s	220861	201423	19438	276346	252025	24321	25.1
Arts Post Graduates ^s	33033	30685	2348	38102	35394	2708	15.3
Science Graduates ^s	127632	119026	8606	146160	136305	9855	14.5
Science Post Graduates ^s	18498	16692	1806	21367	19281	2086	15.5
Commerce Graduates ^s	106438	93476	12962	125712	110403	15309	18.1
Commerce Post Graduate	4864	4491	373	5934	5479	455	22.0
Agriculture graduates	5127	4938	189	6182	5954	228	20.6

As at the beginning of the Eighth Plan, the stock of Arts, Sciences, Commerce Graduates and Post Graduates accounted for 67.0 per cent of the total educated stock. The share of education graduates, Veterinary Graduates, Agricultural Graduates, Agricultural Post Graduates in the total stock for different categories is 10.4 per cent, Engineering degree and Diploma holders together accounted for 20.0 per cent. Medical Graduates accounted for 2.7 per cent of the stock.

The projected increase in the educated stock among the different categories of manpower at the end of the VIII Five Year Plan shows that the increase in stock for Engineering Diploma holders was 49.8 per cent, 44.9 per cent for Agricultural Post Graduates, 29.2 per cent for Veterinary Graduates, 28.1 per cent for Engineering Degree holders and 25.1 per cent for Arts Graduates. Among the different categories of educated manpower in 1994 and 1995 Arts, Science, Commerce Graduates and Post Graduates accounted for 65.3 per cent of the total stock. Thus even at the end of the plan period the share of the stock of these categories of manpower still be substantial. Relatively the employment opportunities for these categories of manpower are limited. Unless adequate employment opportunities are created for these groups it is difficult to reduce unemployment. As a long term measure, it is necessary to formulate new courses for this group of manpower which increases their employability in the labour market. To improve their skills, vocational courses suitable for them has to be formulated and implemented. Wherever possible enterprenurship development programmes have to be organised to this group of manpower and after training provide them support with finance, supply of raw materials and marketing facilities to enable them to become self-employed.

3. Employment Trends and Structure

The surveys of employment and un-employment conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation at quinquennial intervals and data available from other sources like Economic census and the Employment Market Information Programme of the Ministry of Labour helps us in an analysis of the trends and structure of employment as at the beginning of VII Five Year Plan as

compared to the position at the end of the VII Plan.

A comparative analysis of National Sample Survey Organisation results on Survey of Employment and unemployment reveals that in 1983 the self-employed among the total employed accounted for 46.4%, whereas in 1987-88 it accounted for 44.5% of the total employment. Those who were in the casual and wage employment accounted for 38.6% in 1983 as against 41.6% of the total employment in 1987-88. Those who were in salaried and regular employment accounted for 15% in 1983 as against 13.9% in 1987-88. In short the analysis reveals that there is a decline among the self-employed, salaried and regular employed and there is an increase among those who are in casual and wage employment. In addition, between 1983 to 1987-88 the rate of growth of employment declined by 58%.

An analysis of the employment according to the industry group shows that in 1983 Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing accounted for 67% of the total employment whereas in 1987-88 it accounted for 65.4% of the total employment. Manufacturing sector accounted for 11.1% of the total employment in 1983. This registered an increase to 11.3% in 1987-88. In the Community, Social and Personnel Services Sector, the share of employment was 7% of the total employment in 1983. This increased to 9.1% in 1987-88. In short, Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing Sector accounted for more than 65% of the total employment both during 1983 and 1988. Manufacturing Sector accounted for over 11% of the total employment. In the other sectors the contribution of employment has been less than 10%. Although Agriculture accounts for 2/3rd of the employment, the share of sectors other than agriculture has increased by about 2 per cent whereas at the All India Level the increase is about 3 per cent.

In the Agriculture sector, agricultural production accounted for 85 per cent of the employment and livestock production accounted for 8 per cent of the total employment generated in the Agriculture sector. There is a shift in employment from agriculture to non-agriculture. But an analysis of the structure of land holdings as revealed by the agriculture census of 1988 shows that 41 per cent of ownership holdings accounts for 86 per cent of the area. The average size of the operational holdings has declined from 3.2 hectares to 2.7 hectares. The average area owned per rural household has remained at about 2.5 hectares. The proportion of the marginal holdings both for ownership and operational holdings has shown an increase. Whereas no change has been registered for small holdings, there has been a decline in the large holdings. Thus the degree of inequality in land holdings has increased over time. The average size of holdings of marginal farmers has gone down. As a result some marginal farmers are getting added to the work force that seek employment outside the agriculture sector. This makes it necessary to give greater emphasis for the creation of absorbable productive employment opportunities in rural areas. To a certain extent the spread of commercialisation and greater agricultural prosperity might have resulted in the expansion of non agricultural activities leading to diversification of the Rural Economy. It is not possible to rule-out the possibility of a push of agricultural workers into Non-agricultural activities with productivity and incomes due to declining trends of labour absorption in agriculture. Still the shift in employment from agriculture to Non-agriculture activities has to be taken note of while formulating the future strategy for employment generation programmes particularly in rural areas.

A further analysis of the information of the National Sample Survey Organisation on Employment shows that rural industries particularly industries in the sectors of food products, beverages, tobacco and tobacco products, cotton textiles, textile products, wearing apparels and leather and fur products have accounted for a good increase in employment

between 1983 and 1987-88. All these points out to a policy prescription of intensifying the efforts to retention of those who are already employed in rural industries through promotional and supportive measures.

Economic Census conducted along with the decennial census throws information about employment trends including the un-organised sector. An analysis of the composition of employment among the different sectors in the economic census of 1977 and 1980 showed that Community and Social and Personal Services manufacture and repair services wholesale trade and retail trade accounted for over 10 per cent of the total self-employment. The percentage increases between 1977 and 1980 in employment in manufacture and repair services, wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, storage warehousing, construction, financing, servicing etc., community, social and personal services was substantial.

Although there has been a deceleration in the growth of employment in the organised sector both in Karnataka and All India as compared to the decade of sixties the overall rate of growth of employment between 1983 to 1988 was 2.7% in Karnataka as against 1.36% at the All India Level. Among the sectors the rate of growth of employment between 1983-88 was 5.7 in the finance and business sector, 3.6 in Community, Social Service and Transport, Storage and Communication Sectors. The rate of growth of employment in agriculture, electricity, gas and water sectors was 2.8%. There has been only a 1% rate of growth in employment in the manufacturing sector and a decline in the rate of growth of employment by 2% in the mining and quarrying sectors. The lowest positive rate of growth of employment was in manufacturing sector. On an average over the last 30 years the increase in the organised sector employment is about 30,000 per year in Karnataka as against an average per annum of 5 lakhs in the country.

As there has been a sluggish growth in employment generation in the organised sector the task of providing jobs to the un-employed and under-employed assumes tremendous proportions. The strategy through which this has to be achieved and the rate of growth in employment that has to be targetted are all

crucial in deciding the success in employment generation. Judging from the limited employment opportunities coming from the organised sector, providing vocational education and increasing self-employment opportunities to the educated un-employed would have a salutary effect. Our priorities have been so far on non-vocational education with graduates preferring going for white-collar jobs only. This has resulted in the migration of educated youth from rural to urban areas. Therefore, the solution is to devise programmes with forward and backward linkages to promote self-employment among the educated. This shall be an integral part of the strategy of the employment generation.

An analysis of the employment in the unorganised sector between 1983 to 1988 shows that Employment in Agriculture accounted for 70% of the total employment. Mining and quarrying Sector, Community, Social Services and Electricity Gas and water sectors had an employment growth rate of over 10%.

In Karnataka there are some industries in the unorganised sector which contributes substantial employment.

A study on the status of the Agarbatti Industry in Karnataka reveals that there are about 3300 Agarbatti units and the Industry annually gives employment to about 118 lakhs mandays or to about 45,000 persons in Agarbatti manufacturing, such as perfuming, packing rolling, bamboo splitting, collection of forest produce etc. In Beedi industry about 8 lakhs persons are employed in Karnataka. But the employment that is provided is not of continuous nature. It depends on the availability of Tendu leaves for processing. In Hotel industry the figures available with the Labour Department indicates that there were 9520 Hotels and Restaurants employing 0.52 lakh labourers.

In short, the picture that emerges for unorganised sector is that though it provides employment substantially the problem that these industries

face by their very nature of being unorganised creates problems in sustaining this employment. The direction that the policy has to be to help these units to work viably so that the employment that is there in these industries are sustained and those who are working in these units are able to earn a reasonable income which provides a minimum standard of living. However information on likely absorption of manpower by these industries in terms of their expansion plan is lacking. It is difficult to collect the information because they are to be collected from scattered sources.

VI-12

Table-3

Percentage distribution of workers by usual industry status between 38th
and 43rd Round of National Sample Survey (Major groups)

Code	Industry Group	38th Round			43rd Round			% Increase/ decrease
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
0	Agriculture, Hunt- ing, Forestry & Fishing	83.42	17.94	67.0	80.9	19.9	65.4	(-) 2.4
1	Mining & Quarrying	0.67	0.52	0.6	0.9	0.3	1.3	116.7
2&3	Manufacturing	6.00	26.34	11.1	7.4	26.0	11.3	1.8
4	Electricity, Gas Water	0.06	0.93	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.4	33.3
5	Construction	2.24	6.70	3.3	1.9	4.9	2.3	(-) 30.3
6	Wholesale & Retail trade, Restaurant & Hotels	3.32	15.48	6.5	4.1	19.2	7.0	7.7
7	Transport, Storage & Communications	0.70	7.84	2.5	1.0	7.3	2.2	(-) 12.0
8	Financing, Insurance Real Estate & Busi- ness Services	0.36	3.71	1.3	0.3	2.5	0.7	(-) 46.2
9	Community, Social & Personnel Services	2.89	19.34	7.0	3.2	18.2	9.1	30.0
10	Others	0.14	1.20	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	(-) 25.0

Table-4

Percentage distribution of workers (Economic census)

Code	Major Activity Group	Workers (Usual & Hired)		Percentage increase/decrease
		1977	1980	
01	Mining & Quarrying	1.8	0.8	(-) 27.17
02	Manufacture & Repair Services	35.2	33.9	61.46
03	Electricity, Gas & Water	1.2	0.5	(-) 30.68
04	Construction	2.2	1.9	47.63
05	Wholesale trade & Retail trade	10.2	9.8	60.92
06	Restaurants & Hotels	5.4	4.8	51.31
07	Transport	2.1	1.2	(-) 1.00
08	Storage & Ware Housing	0.2	0.6	418.31
09	Communications	1.9	1.6	42.13
10	Financing, Servicing etc.	4.6	5.6	107.45
11	Communication, Social & Personnel Services	35.3	39.2	85.90

VI-14

Table-5

Growth of Employment in organised sectors

(in thousands)

Sector	1983	1988	Growth rate per annum(%)
Agriculture	42.3	43.4	2.8
Mining & Quarrying	30.3	27.2	- 2.0
Manufacturing	356.9	373.7	1.0
Electricity, Gas & Water	39.0	44.5	2.8
Construction	45.6	51.2	2.5
Trade	31.2	34.4	2.1
Transport, Storage & Commu- nication	118.2	139.5	3.6
Financing Business	75.6	93.6	5.7
Community Social Services	452.3	534.0	3.6
All	1191.7	1231.3	2.7

Table -6:

Growth of Employment in Un-organised sector

(in 000's)

Sector	1983	1988	Growth rate per annum (%)
Agriculture	11686	11239	- 0.8
Mining & Quarrying	76	191	30.3
Manufacturing	1462	1573	1.6
Electricity, Gas & Water	6	9	10.0
Construction	491	349	- 5.8
Trade	1050	1187	2.6
Transport, Storage & Communication	279	233	- 3.3
Financing Business	114	26	-15.4
Community - Social Services	684	1040	10.4
All	15348	15352	0.006

4. Towards the goal of full Employment - Magnitude of the task:

An analysis of the growth of labour force between 1977-78 to 1987-88 in Karnataka revealed a growth rate of 1.23 per cent per annum. The growth rate of employment was 0.92 per cent during 1972-73 to 1987-88. Assuming that these growth rates in the labour force and employment the projected labour force by 1995 would be 152 lakhs and the number unemployed would be 20.1 lakhs. By 2000 A.D., the projected labour force would be 161 lakhs and unemployment would be 23.86 lakhs. The number who are unemployed as a proportion of the labour force is expected to increase from 11.3 per cent in 1990 to 13.2 per cent in 1995 and 14.8 per cent in 2000 A.D., thus, the total number of persons to be provided with jobs would be 20.1 lakhs and 23.8 lakhs in 1995 and 2000 A.D. These estimates project a proportion of unemployment in the total labour force of the order of 13 to 15 per cent. But in Rural Areas the number seeking jobs would be more (about 15 to 20 per cent). In aggregate the Employment growth over the estimated employment of 138.78 lakhs (including under employed) in 1990 would have to be about an additional 2.7 per cent per annum (compound), if the goal of providing full employment to all is to be achieved by the end of the Eighth Plan and an additional 1.6 per cent per annum (compound), if it is to be attained by 2000 A.D.

of Table-7
Estimates/Labour Force, un-employment, rate of growth of employment (compound) to achieve full employment.

Year	Labour force (lakhs)	Unemployment (lakhs)	Per-cent to labour force	Required rate of growth of employment to achieve full employment
1995	152.00	20.11	13.2	2.7
2000	161.40	23.81	14.8	1.6

The working paper on Employment Past Trend and Prospects For 1970s prepared by the Planning Commission projects that employment at the All India Level would have to grow at the rate of 4 per cent compound per annum, if the goal of providing full employment is to be achieved by the end of the Eighth Plan and over 3.00 per cent per annum if it is to be attained by 2000 A.D. The efforts that we have to put to achieve full employment in Karnataka as compared to the efforts at the All India Level as revealed by the Employment to be generated shows that it is difficult to achieve this even at the end of the century.

5. An Employment Oriented growth strategy - basic elements and sectoral programmes.

Growth of employment over the seventies and eighties was observed to have been about 0.92 per cent per annum. A 1% growth in state domestic product was accompanied by 0.22% in the growth of employment during 1977-78 to 1987-88. Assuming that the same trend would continue or if this ratio is maintained at the level observed the rate of SDP growth required to achieve full employment in the near future would have to be very high. A minimum of 2.9% rate of growth per annum (linear) to achieve the goal by 1995 and 1.7% (linear) if it is to be attained by 2000 A.D. would be required. In other words S.D.P. growth shall have to be 11% per annum if the target is to be achieved at the end of Eighth Five Year Plan and 8 per cent per annum, if it is for 2000 A.D. With the targetted rate of growth of 5.5 per cent in S.D.P. the rate of growth of employment would be 1.2 per cent per annum. Thus it is clear that we cannot reach the goal of full employment before the end of the century. With the present trend continuing we can only aim at with extra efforts to raise employment opportunities substantially. This position is not very different from the one at the All India Level. For a formulation of a strategy it is necessary to review the past

experience and to draw lessons and assess the potential of various sectors and sub-sectors, to identify the major elements and the thrust of the policies to be followed.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan, in Employment Oriented Programmes an average 446.5 lakhs mandays per year was generated whereas in the beneficiary oriented programmes 1,69,249 beneficiaries got benefits. Under the self-employment programmes the average achievement per year was 34,916 and the cost was Rs.0.25 lakhs. Assistance to industrialists in terms of allotment of land, Craftsmen and Handicrafts and Artisans in Handlooms and Leather Corporation were given. The average number given per year is shown in the table separately. To encourage people to take to self employment training programmes have been conducted by different agencies. The numbers so trained are also shown in the statement. Thus the experience of the Seventh Plan reveals that efforts have been put in not only to generate employment but also benefits have been given to supplement incomes and assistance is given for taking up self-employment. The crucial component of training has also been provided.

Achievement in Employment generation during
VII Five Year Plan (1989- 90)

-:-

Programmes	Average Employment generated Benefici- ries.	Average cost per Benefici- ries
I. Employment Oriented Programmes	446.5 lakh mandays	
II. Beneficiary Oriented Programmes	Nos. 169249	
III. Self Employ- ment Programmes	Nos. 34916	0.25 lakhs
IV. <u>Assistance</u>		
(a) K.I.A.D.B.	" 553	1.56 Acres
(b) Karnataka Handicrafts Dev.Corp.	" 2732	
(c) Kar. Hand- loom Dev. Corp.	" 29454	
(d) Kar. Leather Corp.	" 1151	
V. <u>Training for Self-Employment</u>		
(a) TRYSEM	6373	
(b) SC/ST Welfare	140	
(c) TECSOK	462	
(d) <u>EDP</u>		
(i) SBI	40	
(ii) SISI	620	
(iii) National Science & Technology	111	

The Employment strategy for the Eighth Five year Plan is one of building up the Employment content into the programmes formulated in different sectors and reliance is not placed on formulation of Special Employment Programmes alone. Before quantifying the employment content in different sectors, it is worth-while outlining the changes in the Strategy adopted towards employment generation, either in the formulation of Plan Programmes or decisions taken to influence private investment in favour of more employment generation.

As a large part of net cropped area is un-irrigated, the adoption of dry-land technology and watershed management can double yields with an appropriate investment on conservation storage and recycling of monsoon rains particularly in situ moisture conservation through contourbundling and ploughing as well as use of short duration varieties of water saving crops. This leads to increase in the production as well as yields, boosting the incomes of both the farmers as well as the landless labourers. Consequently employment under such projects gets enhanced. Research studies conducted have revealed that Karnataka's district watershed development programme is the most comprehensive and appropriate for replication in all other rain-fed areas in India. The average additional employment generated during 1984-85 to 1986-87 was 137 mandays per hectare and the average expenditure incurred to generate one manday of employment was Rs.11.49 which is just half the average expenditure of Rs.23 incurred under N.R.E.P., and the R.L.E.G.P., in the Country in 1987-88. The forestry sector generated an employment of 539 mandays per hectare which was followed by the Horticulture sector which generated 166 mandays of employment

per hectare. These estimates of employment generation were exclusive of the additional employment indirectly generated from increased production of various commodities as a result of this programme. If this component of employment generation is also added the employment generation would be much more.

As about 20 per cent of the land under cultivation enjoys the benefit of assured flow of water the integrated watershed development strategy shall be used in the Eighth Five Year Plan to increase the land under cultivation.

The emphasis of planning at the level of Agro Climatic regions will lead to priority to cropping systems which generate more labour demand, as also an emphasis on non crop based activities like, animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries which are labour intensive, improved Agro processing techniques including marketing and distribution have high direct and indirect labour demand and the scheme of planning for agro-climatic region attempts to provide for these features. Agro-climatic regional planning constitute the base on which programmes for various activities will be formulated and integrated. Efforts have been made to develop zonal profile, focussing on resources inventory agricultural development performance indicators, development status of allied activities such as animal husbandry, forestry, fishery and agro-based industries intensify in the use of new technical inputs, implements and

infrastructure facilities. Karnataka State falls in Zone 10, comprising of Southern Plateau and Hilly Area. Various districts fall in sub-regions 1,2 and 5. This is based on Agro-climatic features such as soil types, rainfall pattern, cropping, pattern and geographical contiguity criterion. Agro-climatic Zonal approach is adopted to achieve the proposed productivity led improvements production and improves crop planning and inputs managements. This would increase the generation of employment opportunities substantially.

Minor irrigation works are numerous and very widely distributed and have been badly neglected. A substantial effort which can be taken up is as an integral part of the local development and rural employment programme for local works is to improve the inlet channels, repair their main structures and correct the deficiencies in the distribution network in their ayacuts would be worthwhile both to generate employment and raise productivity. In Karnataka as the scope for construction of new minor irrigation tanks has reduced considerably and the existing minor irrigation tanks have been found to be in need of desilting, as most of the tanks are silted-up and performance of these tanks has been reduced considerably, a major programme for desilting of tanks for stabilising the existing atchkat is taken up. This enhances the availability of employment opportunities.

With increased availability of irrigation the growing of vegetables and fruits can be taken up as these activities are most labour intensive.

The productive employment that gets generated in this sector helps specially small and marginal farmers and land less agricultural labourers. The Eighth Plan proposals in this sector are directed towards realising these benefits.

The other activity allied to agriculture and is crucial for rural income and employment generation is Animal Husbandry. In the Eighth Plan apart from increasing the number of members of the Dairy Co-operative Societies to about 6 lakhs, Special Programmes are formulated to assist in the formation of all women dairy co-operative societies which provides among other things poor rural women employment through income generating activities. It also acts as a source of self-development for women and a source of revenue for the family. In the Animal Husbandry Sector, popularisation of Rural back-yard rearing of small animals, like poultry, rabbit etc., is taken-up to generate employment and to raise the income levels of the rural poor. As an additional support an integrated programme of animal health care and artificial insemination for increasing Milk production in rural areas by providing for Milk collection processing and marketing facilities and

technical services like artificial insemination is taken up.

Studies have revealed that many of the units in industries of food products, beverages and tobacco and tobacco products, cotton textiles, textile products, wearing apparels, leather and fur products face the problem of repayment. The borrowed capital had a limited role to play in financing the ventures. In the disposal of the produce co-operatives, Government and other agencies had a limited role. Many units had the problem in the procurement of the raw materials of the required quantity within a reasonable distance of the place of production. Distance from which they had to procure the raw materials was the main factor inhibiting the productive process. There was need to provide credit not only to the existing units to improve the repayment position but also for diversification and expansion of the existing units in the form of cash or kind for fixed assets and productive capital. The establishment of a proper delivery channel for provision of credit was required. Installation of improved machinery, adequate provision for trained personnel, improved quality of the products of these units by adoption of new designs and making adequate provision for availability of raw materials were the required major steps to be taken to improve the working conditions of these units. Assistance for marketing of the products both within the country as well as outside the country was required. Elimination of cumbersome purchasing procedure in unrealistic quality standards by Government agencies and the practice of creating product quality differential by large scale enterprises were some of the problems which were to be sorted out to make these units to function in a viable way. Some of these problems have been taken note of in the formulation of states industrial policy.

The new industrial policy formulated by the State Government recently aims at an employment generation of one million in the coming 5 years,

through measures like exempting from payment of sales tax of products manufactured by the artisans and Khadi and Village industry sector, preferential purchase of products manufactured by the local small scale industries to retain the existing employment in the small scale industry sector through monitoring and implementation of rehabilitation of programme of small scale units with a suitable package of assistance from the Government making the District Industry Centre to function as a nodal agency for achieving industrial development rather than perform as regulatory agency. Dispersal of industries to the backward areas through the location policy, setting up of growth centres with comprehensive infrastructural facilities at Hassan, Raichur, Dharwad, Bidar, Gulberga and encourage private investment in power sector. The total investment estimated to flow through these policy decisions from the private sector is expected to be around Rs.7350 crores.

The VIII Plan strategy for employment generation aims at improving the employability of the persons who are undergoing training through special vocational education projects like the skill development project of the Industrial Training Institutes where special emphasis is laid on improvement of the available infrastructure, equipment and expansion of capacity particularly to help the weaker sections of the society namely women and physically handicapped. In the field of technician education a similar approach is followed to improve the employability of the trainees in different educational institutions.

Under the Minimum Needs Programme the consolidation of the existing facilities of the rural hospitals improved availability of equipments, drugs and doctors would improve not only the health care facilities and also increase the availability of the badly needed personnel.

Similarly through conversion of single teacher schools into two teacher schools, the facilities for education for the children in the state would improve and the employment opportunities gets increased.

In April 1990 the number of fully unemployed as per the daily status was 8.9 lakhs persons. The number who are under-employed as per the daily status works to 12.6 lakhs. The duration for which they are seeking jobs is not available. Assuming that the fully un-employed would require work for 273 days and the under-employed for 100 days, the total number that have to be provided with work are 21.5 lakhs. An analysis of the employment pattern between 1983 to 1987-88 has revealed that the proportion of casual labour in relation to the self-employed and regular salaried wage workers is on the increase. The implication is that if Right to work is made justiciable those who are getting less than the minimum wages as Casual Labourers would report for work in these programmes. However, the exact number of these job seekers is not known. But it is clear that the number who will have to be provided with employment shall be many more than what is estimated. Still to provide work for 21.5 lakhs (assuming the wage rate of Rs.20 per day including equivalent food-grain component that is supplied) the total requirement of resources works out to Rs.738 crores for a full year. In short for the balance of the 4 year period of the Eighth Five Year Plan a total of 86 lakhs jobs will have to be generated and the cost of this works out to Rs.2952 crores. However, if a discount is made for the employment estimated to be generated during the Eighth Five Year Plan period through implementation of the plan programmes, the requirement of jobs

to be generated gets reduced to 35 lakhs. For this reduced number of jobs to be generated the cost would be Rs.1911 crores. It is abundantly clear that it is not possible to meet the challenge to provide right to work for all exclusively with the resources available both with the Central and State Governments which are under great pressure. Therefore, the challenge has to be met over a period of time through creating conditions for the local population in each village to contribute to the employment oriented development programmes. This also transforms the present expenditure oriented employment programmes to one of investment projects which yield returns. It should be possible to utilise the elected Panchayats, Mandals and Zilla Parishads for the purpose of mobilising local resources by making them more responsive and responsible to the people. In short, gross-root planning involving the people for whom the plan is a must shall be incorporated as part of the strategy. To operationalise this strategy the employment plan will have to be prepared at the Mandal level with allocation of sufficient resources, with the stipulation that certain portion of the required funds will have to be raised locally.

To solve the problems of educated unemployed greater emphasis has been laid on improving the employability, of the manpower through implementation of training programmes which enhance their capabilities and provide both finance, marketing, supply of raw materials etc. to take to self-employment. The new industrial policy of the state has anticipated that self-employment in the services and business sector would give employment to a substantial number in the coming years.

With this broad strategy of employment generation for the VIII Five Year Plan, the results expected in terms of employment generation in different sectors namely state sector, central sector and through the implementation of the Minimum Needs Programme have been quantified. These figures show that all through in the formulation of the plan proposals the objective has been one of weaving in the objectives of employment generation.

An analysis of the employment generation of the State's VIII Five Year Plan shows that 51.9% of the mandays generated directly is from irrigation and flood control and 11.6% from rural development. Agriculture and allied services accounted for 9.7% of the mandays generated directly. For the indirect employment 37.4% of the mandays generated is in the irrigation and flood control. Power sector accounted for 47.9% of the number of mandays generated in indirect employment. Among the number of additional posts to be created about 30% is under power and 27.9% from the agriculture and allied services sector. Social and Community Services accounted for 23.4% of the posts to be created. Irrigation and Flood control accounted for 14.7% of the post created. Among the number of beneficiaries who have got assets to increase their incomes is 35.7% in rural development, 55.4% in agriculture and allied services sector.

As coverage of the information reported pertains by and large only to the state's plan and the state sector, the employment generation in the Zilla Parishads sector and Employment generation through implementation of centrally sponsored programmes if added substantially increases the total employment that gets generated. Thus the plan programmes formulated for the Eighth Five Year Plan has successfully weaved in the employment generation objective.

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EMPLOYMENT GENERATION THROUGH PLAN PROGRAMMES

-EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sl. No.	SECTORS	EMPLOYMENT GENERATION DURING VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN			
		Direct Wage Employment in Crore Mandays	No. of Posts likely to be generated.	Indirect Wage Employment in Crore man-days.	No. of beneficiaries in 000's
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agriculture and allied services	6.5	11794	1.2	575
2.	Rural Development	7.8	680	-	371
3.	Irrigation & Flood Control	34.9	6199	20.6	-
4.	Power	5.5	12578	26.4	-
5.	Industries & Minerals	0.6	1118	6.8	4
6.	Transport	5.7	-	-	1
7.	Social & Community Services	5.0	9880	-	87
8.	Others	1.2	38	0.1	-
	All	67.2	42287	55.1	1038

VII-A. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The State's instruments of Plan Implementation are the Government Departments, State Undertakings like the Boards and Corporations, the Co-operative Institutions, the research Organisations, etc. One noteworthy feature of Karnataka's implementation mechanism is the recent decentralisation of planning and implementation process at the District level by the creation of the Zilla Parishads and the Mandal Panchayats under the Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats Act, 1983. In addition the financial institutions play a vital role in supporting/financing the Development process. Further, steps have also been initiated towards involvement of the voluntary agencies in development of the State.

There are 76 Departments of the State Government implementing over 2000 plan schemes of which about 700 are in the District sector. In fact, over the decades of planning in Karnataka, the State has developed well established Departments/undertakings required for different sectors and sub-sectors of growth. These are described below sectorally:

1. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS - LAND BASED ACTIVITY:

In the Crop Husbandry Sector itself, we have the Department of Agriculture and also the Department of Horticulture. The other Departments which have land based activities are Sericulture, Fisheries (inland), Forestry, etc. These Departments not merely render extension services but also to a considerable extent, have the facility of inhouse development of certain critical inputs for organising production. For example, the Department of Agriculture has got its own seed farms, wherein foundation seed is generated. The Department of Sericulture has got a net work of grainages, Chauki rearing centres, community centres, etc., which not merely ensure supply of disease free laying (DFL's), but also provide common facilities of producing cocoons. In the Horticulture and Forest Departments, almost in every Taluk a chain of nursery facilities have been developed to ensure supply of planting material. Similarly, in Fisheries Department a chain of hatcheries/fish farms have been created to supply fingerlings.

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These Departments also provide necessary support services required for carrying-out checks to keep the quality of implementation intact. Under the relevant acts of government the Department of Agriculture has been given the power to certify the good seed and also to check truthfully labelled seeds. In addition, information on stocking and supply of fertilisers can be called for and quality of fertiliser can be checked by the Department.

Prophylactic measures in the nature of giving fast warning signals about spread of diseases and advising cultivator/sericulturists/Horticulturists about the remedial measures to be taken and also ensuring that the required pesticides are despatched/transported to the localised disease prone zones is also undertaken by these Departments.

(i) Lab to Land :

In the State there are two Agricultural Universities, which in addition to imparting agricultural education have facilities for research. They also develop breeder seed which is multiplied into foundation seed by the Department of Agriculture KSSC and other Organisations. Later it is converted into certified seeds by KSSC, KOF and NSC, etc. Despite this arrangement during the process of plan performance reviews, it emerged a couple of years back that severe shortage of certified seed could occur. The reviews indicated that proper quantity of breeder seed and foundation seed had not been produced in earlier years, commensurate with requirements of production of certified seed during that year. After this finding, all reviews taken up in the State take note of production of not merely the certified seed, but also the foundation seed and breeder seed. In fact, targets for each one of the type of seeds are given to the respective producing agencies. Reviews take place against these targets.

(ii) Support services :

(a) Karnataka State Seed Corporation: The role of this organisation has been already mentioned.

(b) Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation:- The Agro Industries Corporation provides a whole range of support services to the farmers not merely through

supply of inputs, but also the customer services like hiring out of tractors, bulldozers and drilling of wells etc. At the grass roots levels, it operates through village centres called the Agro Kendras. Experience has taught the Corporation that all the Kendras need not be owned by it. Therefore, some KAIC Agro-Kendras are being opened by educated un-employed youths, on production of Bank guarantee, on a franchise basis.

(c) Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation (MARKFED): The MARKFED is an apex level organisation for the distribution of essential farm inputs through the co-operative societies. Actually, the Corporation takes care of about 25% of fertiliser supplied to farmers in the State. But, in the year 1990-91 due to the unsettled state of affairs regarding co-operative credit recovery, as a result of Government of India policy of loan waiver upto Rs. 10,000 for small and marginal farmers, the out flow of inputs from the MARKFED to the farmers has suffered.

(d) Karnataka State Co-operative Apex Bank:

The Apex Bank is responsible for the flow of co-operative credit. During the VII Five Year Plan, Short Term (ST) and Medium Term (MT) credit flow registered a steady increase from a ST and MT credit programme of Rs.123.91 crores in 1984-85 to Rs.304.45 crores in 1989-90. In 1990-91 the loan waiver policies have adversely affected the recovery and thereby the credit programme has also suffered.

(d) Karnataka State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank: Long term credit for farm development is routed through this Bank. Its programme in 1984-85 was Rs.43.01 crores and in 1989-90 Rs.77.39 crores. The whole range of activities such as drilling of borewells, Horticulture Orchards, on farm development of command areas of irrigation projects, etc. are financed by this Bank through its primaries.

(f) Dryland Development Boards .- One of the distinguishing features of Karnataka's planned development process is the treatment of land by watershed management technology. Under this technology identified watersheds, are fully treated by soil and water management techniques in both the arable and the non-arable portions of the watershed.

Tree covers on the ridges farm ponds, gully checks and vegetative checks and contour cultivation in arable lands etc., are some of the soil and water conservation devices. Thus the soil is rebuilt and water table is made to rise and ecology is restored by watershed management technology which includes among other things plantation of more and more trees. In order that implementation of this programme is done effectively four Boards called the Dry Land Development Boards have been established one at each divisional headquarters. But this programme has suffered in 1989-90, because, earlier the on land works were taken up under RLEGP, which was replaced by JRY, under which funds are evenly distributed to each mandal in the State. Consequently, the funds are thinly spread over the whole district but the dry land areas which are concentrated in some pockets do not get the funds. Therefore, the State had to make provision from its own funds. It would greatly help such useful programme, if financial flexibility is given by Govt. of India to take up such programmes under JRY.

(iii) Animal Husbandry. - The Animal Husbandry Department largely takes care of preventive and protective measures, to fight animal diseases and also undertake extension service through its institutions spread through-out the State. There were 753 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries and 545 Veterinary Dispensaries in the State as on 31.3.1990. Further, there are also facilities for producing semen and quality dayold chicks and quality rams etc.

In so far as upgradation of milch animal is concerned Animal Husbandry Department, KMF and BALF carry it out. But the dairy activity has been streamlined by following the NDOB model under operation flood programme. Now, Operation Flood III is under implementation covering the uncovered parts of Karnataka. The KMF's village level point is the dairy co-operative society, which takes responsibility for upgrading the animal, collecting milk and giving the cattle feed etc. This programme has registered high success. This activity was also helped, by successful implementation of the World Bank Project called the Karnataka Dairy Development Project. This has led to alleviation of poverty and provision of jobs in villages.

2. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL:

The State has given paramount importance to this Sector in the VIII Plan also. Out of a proposed 8th Plan outlay of Rs.7500 crores, Rs.1362.38 crores are earmarked for irrigation and flood control. One of the projects viz., Upper Krishna Project is a World Bank Aided Project. The ultimate irrigation potential in the State is 55 lakh hectares out of which about 29 lakh hectares of irrigation potential has been created. There are 22 major and medium projects approved by the Planning Commission which are under implementation, in addition to 12 projects, which are under implementation, pending approval of the Planning Commission. In addition several minor irrigation works are in progress. All these are estimated to cost Rs.3040 crores. In fact in order that the implementation is effective the Secretary to Government for irrigation is also drawn from Engineering cadre. He is an Engineer-in-Chief. The major drawback has been, the inability of the State to finance these projects in time, so the creation of the irrigation potential has been rather slow. Further, wherever irrigation potential is created, management of its utilisation also leaves much to be desired. Leakages in supply systems, water logging, alkalinity and salinity etc., are some of the common problems. Further, violation of cropping pattern, by growing paddy where light irrigated crops like jowar and groundnut are to be grown, is also noticed. The Command Area Development authorities are paying attention to these problems. Therefore keeping these factors in view, the State has taken up two externally aided projects viz., (1) National Water Management Project (2) Indo-Dutch Water Management Project. Thus, Karnataka has given utmost importance to better irrigation management, in areas where potential is already created, in addition to creation of fresh irrigation potential.

3. POWER:

In the entire country, in the field of energy, Karnataka was the first State to create Karnataka Power Corporation to take care of power generation and to assign to Karnataka Electricity Board merely the work of transmission and distribution of power. This has enabled the KPC firstly to concentrate exclusively on power generation projects and secondly it has given to it, the borrowing capacity by putting forth its proposals, to various

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financing agencies. In fact the cash flow statement of the KPC for the year ending 31st March, 1990, indicated that while the State Plan (Loan) was only Rs.20 crores the loan as on 31st March 1990 from various other financing agencies was as under:-

Sl. No.	Financing Agency	Loan in Rs. crores
1.	L.I.C.	22.01
2.	Debentures	16.50
3.	Public deposits	15.26
4.	IDBI	13.48
5.	HDFC	5.00
6.	Power Finance Corporation & NPC	33.87
Total -		106.12

In so far as KEB is concerned the major implementation bottle neck seen in respect of rural electrification programme as well as IP Set energisation is non-availability in time, in remote sub-divisions of the KEB the required quantity of material like conductors, transformers, etc. Identifying this bottleneck, the KEB has been asked to computerise its inventory control system, so that the supplies to various sub-divisions could be made in time as per requirements.

4. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS:

In addition to promotion of Industry, through the provisions of the required infrastructure like developed industrial sites, the sheds in industrial estates etc., some tax concessions are also being held out. The KEONICS, KSIIDC, KAIDB, KSFC, KHDC, etc., are some of the active agencies promoting industrial growth. But, the most important work to the weaker sections which is undertaken in this sector can be illustrated by the work of Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation. The weavers are provided credit, raw material, assured market and new designs. This has given guaranteed work and wage to the weaver. More importantly, the time which the weaver would have spent in negotiating for loan, searching for market, understanding new designs is saved for merely productive activity and thereby

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increasing his wage. The KVIB, Handicrafts Corporation and Leather Industries Development Corporation (LIDKAR) have their own schemes of helping the weaker sectors.

5. TOURISM

In this sector one of the significant missing links in the development process has been provision of adequate funds to tourism. Since, Karnataka has attractive natural spots, a beautiful coast line, dense forests, places of Historical importance etc. a tourism project has been posed for assistance to OECF, Japan.

6. ROADS

Another missing link in the development process has been rail link from Karwar to Hubli, which will open up the hinterland of interior Karnataka to high seas through the finest natural ports on the west coast namely Karwar. Since the railway link is not materialising despite several studies by railway board, the State has with assistance from the Asian Development Bank taken up a road project between Hubli to Ankola. This will considerably help transportation to and fro to the port from the hinterland. But it is no substitute for rail link which Govt. of India will have to one day or the other provide.

7. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES.-

Operation Black Board covered 114 taluks. It has been considered to be a good scheme for the strengthening of primary education. The Central Govt. should cover all the 175 taluks of the State in the interests of primary education's development.

In Urban drinking water supply, it is seen that a number of schemes have been halted because the municipalities do not have the margin money to meet their contributions. In the Backward area of Hyderabad Karnataka the margin money has been given by the State. It appears necessary as a long term solution to improve the finances of municipalities, by taking definite steps.

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In the last plan a number of primary health units have been upgraded to primary health centres. But the upgrading of the building infrastructure, as well as appointment of extra staff for these centres, as per PHC norms will have to receive attention.

For the economic upliftment of the weaker sections represented by (1) Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, (2) Backward class and Minorities three respective development corporations have been formed. These corporations are giving training, as well as providing margin money for bank loans given towards self employment. It needs to be mentioned that wherever training is imparted by the corporation to any beneficiary, he should be linked either to employment or self employment. A Women Development Corporation has also been started which will assist women in self employment.

8. INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE.-

Institutional finance plays a vital role in supplementing and complementing the state efforts towards planned development and also towards helping weaker sections. In fact in Karnataka, institutional finance plan is prepared every year and is effectively implemented. The following indicates the successful implementation of annual action plan by banks.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION PLAN BY BANKS - CREDIT

Rs. crores

Year	Target	Achievement
1985-86	644.36	840.60
1986-87	764.88	865.12
1987-88	851.68	943.51
1988-89	1013.82	1256.15

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The other All India Financial Institutions like IDBI, IFCI, LIC, UTI, NABARD etc., also participate in Karnataka's Development. The following table shows the flow of funds from All India Financial Institutions.

FLOW OF FUNDS FROM ALL INDIA FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Rs. crores

Year	Fund Flow
1985-86	511.87
1986-87	462.97
1987-88	472.45
1988-89	550.50
1989-90 (anticipated)	604.00

There is good co-ordination in the state, between State Govt. and Financial Institutions. There is a Secretariat department for Institutional Finance headed by a Commissioner and Secretary to Government. There is state level co-ordination committee, which is headed by Chief Minister in which banks, leading financial institution and State Govt. Officers participate. There is a State Level Banker's Committee which is convened by the lead bank of the State in which top bank officers participate and review the progress.

9. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES:-

Karnataka is involving voluntary agencies also in its development effort. There is a coordination committee of the Voluntary Agencies which is serviced by the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department for worthwhile projects in development, the state gives assistance to them. Particularly in the Social Welfare Sector, several Institutions, like Hostels, destitute colleges etc. are run by voluntary agencies. In the Education sector also, several grant in aid institutions from primary to college level are run by them. In the field of technical and medical education also, the state has permitted private voluntary agencies to run Engineering and Medical colleges. This interaction between Govt. and voluntary agencies will continue and grow.

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10. DECENTRALISED PLANNING.-

Under the decentralised planning which Karnataka has taken up through the mechanism of Zilla Parishads^{and} Mandal Panchayats, the implementation process has been greatly helped. The beneficiaries, particularly, for anti-poverty programmes are identified by the Gramsabha and only then are they approved by mandal panchayats and ZPs. This ensures the flow of benefits to the really poor. Further all projects and schemes taken up in various local pockets are discussed in these local bodies by the people's representative. Therefore the practicality of the location of the works and also their implementation is ensured. Actually the Mandals and ZPs act as watchdogs on implementation. One of the immediate results available from this system is, that the attendance of primary school teachers has greatly improved even in remote rural areas. Further good rural infrastructure works have been implemented successfully.

11. PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

In addition to Govt. Departments, as can be seen from the above several public enterprises are participating in the growth of Karnataka. It would be appropriate to present a summary of the nature of activities and quantum of investments which have gone into them as per the latest available figures which are given in the following tables:

Table - A //

State Public undertakings classified according to nature of work as on 31.3.1989.

Sl.No.	Nature of work	No. of undertakings
1.	Development enterprises (involved in Development in several sectors)	18
2.	Service enterprises (rendering input supplies helping construction activities etc.)	9

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Sl. No.	Nature of work	No. of undertakings.
3.	Marketing enterprises (like Mysore Sales International, Karnataka Silk Marketing Board)	4
4.	Production enterprises (like Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation, Agro Corpn., MPM, NGEF etc.)	22
5.	Organisations under Special statutes (KSFC, KSRTC etc.)	4
6.	Companies deemed as Govt. companies under companies Act 1956	3
Total		60*

* Note: By now there are 61 undertakings.

Table - B

Investments in State Public undertakings as at the end of 31.3.1989.

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Item	Amount
1.	Total investment	3976.57
2.	Investment by Govt. of Karnataka	2117.09

In view of the heavy investment made in the enterprises Karnataka Govt. have created Karnataka State Bureau of Public Enterprises to (i) Co-ordinate matters relating to the public sector enterprises (ii) carry out investment appraisal (iii) undertake continuous monitoring (iv) organise training of undertakings staff etc.

The undertakings are thus kept under continuous watch to function effectively.

Having thus described the organisational structure of Departments/undertakings of the state involved in plan implementation, it would be necessary to describe the management system evolved for effective implementation as under :

12. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Effective management of the Plan implementation process calls forth for deployment of the required personnel, purchase of required material and stores, award of necessary contracts and ensuring compliance of the contractual obligations on the part of the contractors, within a time frame determined by the overall annual financial and physical targets. In fact Karnataka's implementation monitoring and review mechanism involves determining of Spatial (State, District and Taluk) and temporal (monthly) implementation of each plan scheme towards achieving annual physical and financial targets.

A. Programming, implementation and determining targets: -

As soon as budget is presented to the Legislature all the Departments/Undertakings of the State Government in consultation with Plan Monitoring and Information Division of Planning Department fix the monthly physical and financial targets of each scheme based on the analysis of the all factors affecting implementation of the scheme. These factors are availability of staff, machinery, seasonality of input supplies, and best experience. In respect of Zilla Parishad Sector Scheme, their monthly targets are broken down districtwise and talukwise. Similarly for the 20 Point Programme also the targets for the State as a whole, for each district and for each taluk monthwise are prepared. The programme of targets so fixed is used for periodic reviews at various levels.

B. Monitoring and Review:-

The monitoring and review system in Karnataka has been institutionalised. The two major systems developed by the state are called (i) Monthly Multi-level review and (ii) Karnataka Twenty Point Programme review. In addition, the review of Externally aided projects and a few more reviews also form part of the review mechanism. They are separately described below:-

i) Monthly Multi-level Review.-

At the State level both the ZP sector and State Sector schemes are reviewed by the respective secretaries to Government in the presence of respective Heads

of Departments, according to a time table providing for staggered timings to review for each Secretary so as to enable Planning and Finance Departments representatives to participate in the MMR deliberations. A simplistic format to present the progress of each Dept., against programme both financial and physical (for each month) as well as cumulative is used for these reviews. The difficulties which are within the power of the reviewing officer are resolved on the spot, wherever co-ordinate departments have to take action the respective Department's representatives (particularly those of Finance and Planning Depts.) take note of the same. In case of departments like DPAR, Law etc., whose representatives do not normally attend these meetings, notes are sent after the review by the Secretary to the concerned Dept. If these notes of the review are not complied with, the good offices of the Development Commissioner or the Chief Secretary are used to resolve the inter departmental difficulties.

Similar reviews are carried-out at District level for Zilla Parishad Sector schemes by the principal departmental officers of each department on 10th of each month, in the presence of principal taluk officers of the respective departments. The good offices of the Chief Secretary, Zilla Parishad are made use of to resolve inter departmental difficulties at district level.

ii) Review of 20 Point Programme .-

At the State level the Chief Secretary to Govt. reviews this programme every month on 16th. In the same manner, the reviews take place on 11th at District level, and 5th at Taluk level. If these dates happen to be holidays, the next working day is taken up as the date of review. The Chairman, Panchayat Samithi at the Taluk level, the Adhyaksha of the ZP at District level review this 20 point programme each month. All the concerned officers/non-official attend these meetings at Taluk level and at District and State levels. These reviews take place on the basis of performance against programmes of monthly targets fixed as indicated elsewhere above.

Further, in addition to the above official committees, in order to oversee the implementation of the programme, there is a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister called the State Level High Power Committee for the effective implementation of the 20 Point Programme. The District level Effective Implementation Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of a Minister in charge of the District with MPs, MLAs and MLCs, one or one representative each of SC/ST and religious minorities as members. Similarly at the Taluk level there is an effective implementation committee, under the Chairmanship of the local MLA which has also resident MPs & MLCs and other non-officials as in the case of Dist. level committees. All the officers implementing the programme at each level appear before these committees, where meetings are generally convened once in 3 months to present an account of progress against target and more importantly the problems faced by them.

iii) Review of Externally Aided Projects .-

Once a quarter the progress of the World Bank Aided/Externally Aided Projects is reviewed. Particularly emphasis is placed among other things in these reviews on claims of reimbursements accruing to the state from these projects. These reviews are taken by the Chief Secretary in the State Level Co-ordination Committee constituted for externally aided projects. The Development Commissioner also reviews these projects.

iv) Reviews of special component plan and Tribal Sub-Plan.-

The Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan at official level gets reviewed in the monthly multi-level reviews and Karnataka 20 Point Programme reviews. In addition to this, there is a high power committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister which meets to review not merely the progress of these plans but also to lay down the policies for the effective implementation of these plans for the weaker section.

v) Ad-hoc Reviews.-

In addition to all the above reviews, the Chief Minister carries out off and on reviews of activities of all departments. These reviews include inter-alia plan matters also.

C. Computerisation of the existing systems:

Efforts are being made to computerise all the above systems by using computers, which have been made available by Govt. of India (NIC) both at State and District levels. The software for monthly multilevel reviews has been developed. The modalities of implementation are being worked out in consultation with NIC.

D. Inspections:

Inspections form an integral part of plan implementation process. By routine intensive and surprise inspections in various departments the quality of implementation is sought to be ensured. In fact, in addition to the routine inspections by respective departments, Government have issued a Circular prescribing the following scale of inspections to be carried-out at various levels:-

(a) all implementing officers below the District level being inspected by the District Officer once a year;

(b) all District Officers and one officer below the District level in each District by the higher officers i.e. by the Divisional level officers and other designated officer once in quarter and by State Head of the Department once in a year.

With the advent of Zilla Parishad the Adhyaksha of the Zilla Parishad and Upa-Adhyaksha of the Zilla Parishad along with Chairmen of various Standing Committees and Mandal Pradhans also oversee the implementation of the plan. Wherever, Divisional, State Level Officers carry out inspections of Zilla Parishad Programmes they send their inspection notes in the shape of advise to the Zilla Parishads for taking corrective action. Wherever State Sector Programmes are involved the corrective actions are directly based on their inspections.

E. Conclusion:

Thus by a process of monitoring review which is based on pre-determined targets, effective implementation is sought to be ensured. In addition, in order to improve the quality of implementation, inspections are carried-out by departments at various levels.

VII-B EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

In view of the rich natural resource endowment of the State, several sectoral departments/undertakings formulate project proposals for growth. But, the State's ability to invest is restricted by limitation of its resources and the assistance which flows from the Central Government under the Gadgil formula for planned development. Although there are several Central sponsored/Central Plan schemes under which flow of funds takes place from the Centre to the State, but these schemes have all India perspective/priorities in view and thereby fail to take note of the local needs.

Obviously all the proposals which the different State Departments/agencies put-forth cannot be funded therefore there is a State Level Co-ordination Committee (SLCC) under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, which very critically examines the proposals both from the stand point of their need within the plan policies/priorities of the state, as well as the State's ability to mobilise adequate resources to provide the margin money to the projects for securing the external assistance.

The State with the assistance of Govt. of India has been able to successfully negotiate and secure approval of projects from several aid giving agencies in the past. Negotiations are on, for fresh projects also. The different external aid agencies who are financing/likely to finance the various projects are World Bank, International Development Association (IDA), Asian Development Bank, DANIDA, Dutch Govt., Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund of Japan (OECEP Japan), Overseas Development Association UK, SWISS Government, etc. The SLCC also reviews the performance of the projects once they are approved by the aid giving agency periodically. As a result of which the agreed additional central assistance on account of these projects is generally secured.

As a result of the importance which the State is giving to these projects, it has been possible to make more foreign agencies finance Karnataka's Development effort. Suffice it to say that in 1989-90 the assistance received on account of the projects was Rs.44.80 crores, while

in 1990-91 the anticipated assistance would be of the order of Rs.117/- crores. The following list of these projects included in the Eighth Five Year Plan indicates that the external assistance on account of these projects will form a substantial part of the resource mobilisation effort of the State.

During the VIII Five Year Plan an allocation of Rs.2195.70 crores has been made for externally aided projects for which the external assistance anticipated to be received is estimated to be Rs.1151.97 crores. The projects have been described in respective sectoral chapters of the plan and Externally Aided Projects(EAP) Statements. However, a brief summary of the project details is given below:-

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS: EIGHTH PLAN

ALLOCATION VERSES EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

		(Rs.lakhs)	
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Agency financing the project	VIII External plan assistance outlay 1990-95
1.	Training of farm women & Youth(WYTEP) Phase-II	DANIDA	1300 1128.40
2.	National Agricultural Extn.project-II-Extension sought	IDA	1713 1007.76
3.	Pilot project for watershed Development Kabbalnala	IDA	1600 1088.48
4.	Karnataka Watershed Development project	DANIDA	900 612.27
5.	Indo-danish Fisheries project(ongoing)	DANIDA	102 85.62
6.	Karnataka Social Forestry project	IDA and ODA(UK)	4500 4094.55

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(Rs.lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Agency financing the project	VIII plan outlay 1990-95	External assistance
7.	Integrated Forestry Development in Western Ghats (New project)	ODA	4600	4600.00
8.	Establishment of Applied Bio-technology Research Institute (New project)	JAPAN	600	577.00
9.	NCDC-III Storage & cotton processing project	IDA	1160.50	580.25
10.	Upper Krishna Project-Phase-II	IDA	52500.00	31468.50
11.	National water Management project	IDA	3478.00	2434.60
12.	Karnataka Power project-I	IDA	(a) KPC-35818.00 (b) KEB 20928.00	
	Total KPP-I		56746.00	24400.78
13.	Karnataka Power project-II	IDA	(a) KPC 13998.00 (b) KEB 9072.00	
	Total KPP-II		23070.00	9920.10
14.	Kalinadi Hydro Electric project- Kadra Dam power House	Kuwait fund	3053.00	1312.79
15.	OECF Assisted Raichur Thermal power Station-Unit IV	OECF Japan	36356.00	15633.08
16.	General Management of Kali complex-New WBA project	IDA	2370.00	1019.10

(Rs.lakhs)

SI. No.	Name of the project	Agency financing the project	VIII Plan outlay 1990-95	External assistance
17.	National Sericulture Project	IDA	7189.00	4184.00
18.	Govt.Tool Room & Training sub-centre at Mysore	DANIDA	600.00	427.56
19.	MPM Captive Plantation Project	ODA (UK)	1250.00	531.00
20.	MPM Modernisation Project	DECF Japan		
21.	Rural Small & Micro Enterprises Development Programme (New Project)	Dutch	412.00	350.00 (350 lakhs from Dutch to Society + 61)
22.	Strengthening of Technician Education	IDA	5000.00	2450.00
23.	India Population Project-III	IDA	State 120.00 GOI <u>1080.00</u>	<u>1200</u> 1080.00
24.	Integrated Rural water supply & Environmental Sanitation	IDA	3000.00	2100.00
25.	Skill Development project for Vocational training	IDA	1540.50	770.25
26.	Development of Hubli-Ankola Road	ABD	3000.00	1710.00
27.	Improvement of Roads for Tourism Development in Karnataka (new project)	OECF Japan	2000.00	1400.00
28.	Development of District Hospital - Raichur	OPEC	330.00	231.00
Total			219570.00	115197.09

Note: Some of the outlays proposed above are provisional.

VIII. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

VIII.A. APPROACH

Agriculture and allied services continue to be a dominant sector, accounting for nearly 70% of work force in the State; in absolute terms, 95 lakh work force was dependent on this sector as per 1981 Census. The overall growth performance in the State has been quite sensitive to the growth performance in this sector. In the last three decades, share of this sector in the State Domestic Product has come down from 65% to 37%. On the contrary, its share in work force has declined marginally from 71.0% to 69.5%. This disparity in structural change is getting reflected in the level of income per worker (at 1970-71 prices). Between 1970-71 and 1986-87, while income per worker increased from Rs.1397 to Rs.1493 (i.e., by 7% only) in the Primary Sector, it increased from Rs.3452 to Rs.5103 (i.e., by 48%) in the Secondary Sector and from Rs.2429 to Rs.4080 (i.e., by 68%) in the Tertiary Sector. Relatively low levels of efficiency in the Primary Sector, which is supporting a large work force may be one of the important factors accounting for the problem of poverty. Despite massive investment effort on irrigation and for the timely and adequate supply of inputs, the agriculture sector has been characterised by considerable instability. These realities, coupled with the approach to Eighth Plan underscoring the income, production and recognition aspects of employment and the ultimate goal of improving quality of life, point to the need for improvements in efficiencies in various activities in the Primary Sector, by better exploitation and utilization of resources, including assets created so far.

Towards this end, Eighth Plan proposes certain significant departures in the strategy for the development of agriculture and allied activities. They are:

- i) Development strategy based on agro-climatic parameters;
- ii) Integrated watershed development;
- iii) Minimising time gap between creation of fresh irrigation potential and its actual utilization;
- iv) Conjunctive use of surface and ground water;
- v) Exploiting State's comparative advantage;
- vi) Strengthening of infrastructural facilities, linked with the objective of efficiency improvement, in addition to better utilisation of existing facilities;
- vii) Ensuring adequate quantities of inputs needed for productivity improvement; and
- viii) Protection of environment and ecology through programmes for reserved forests, degraded forests and for meeting specific consumer needs.

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Agro-climatic regional planning constitutes the base on which programmes for various activities will be formulated and integrated. Efforts have been made to develop zonal profile, focussing on resources inventory, agricultural development performance indicators, development status of allied activities such as animal husbandry, forestry, fishery and agro-based industries, intensity in the use of new technical inputs, implements and infrastructure facilities.

Karnataka State falls in Zone 10, comprising of Southern Plateau and Hilly Area. Various districts fall in sub-regions 1,2 and 5; this is based on agro-climatic features such as soil types, rainfall pattern, cropping pattern and geographical contiguity criterion.

Development strategy follows from the technological, institutional and economic constraints identified. The suggested strategy for the development of agriculture and allied sectors places emphasis mainly on land development, irrigation and water management, crop husbandry with an emphasis on lead crops, supplementary crops and high value crops, livestock and fodder development, development of fisheries and other supportive strategies for supporting the generation and sustenance of essentials and accelerators required for the development of agriculture and allied sectors.

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VIII - B . AGRICULTURE

Present Status:

Agriculture is the key sector in the State's economy, contributing about 40% to the State Domestic Product and supporting over 65% of the work-force.

Out of the total geographical area of 190.50 lakh hectares, 121.27 lakh hectares is cultivable land. However, area under fallow constitutes around 13% of cultivable land and hence, cropped area is around 105 lakh hectares.

Despite concerted efforts at development of irrigation as an infrastructure support to agriculture, over 75% of cropped area continues to be mainly dependent on rainfall. This explains the problem of instability in agricultural activity.

The recent past has marked an important deviation in the agricultural development strategy, with focus on dryland farming on watershed basis, just as 1970s meant a transition through Green Revolution.

Plan investments in agriculture sector have been increasing from one Plan to the other. While the outlay during the Fifth Plan was Rs.680.00 lakhs, it increased to Rs. 1900.00 lakhs in the Sixth Plan and to Rs.5770.00 lakhs in the Seventh Plan.

Review of Seventh Plan

As against the approved outlay of Rs. 5770.00 lakhs for the Seventh Plan, actual expenditure on crop husbandry is placed at Rs.6168.40 lakhs. Of this, 50% is in the State Sector and 50% in the District Sector. In the total expenditure on crop husbandry, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes account for 45%.

The thrust areas in the programmes for agriculture sector during the Seventh Plan period were as follows:

- a) an efficient and enlarged arrangement of inputs supply;
- b) implementation of thrust programmes like Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP), National Oilseeds and Oilseeds Production Thrust Programmes (NODP & OPTP) and National Pulses Development Programme (NPDP);

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- c) spreading the rainfed farming technology consisting of moisture and soil conservation with suitable cropping programmes under diverse agro-climatic situations through the model programmes like the District and National Watershed Development Projects, River Valley Projects, etc.;
- d) 'Hasiru Kirana' programme to increase productivity in 20 identified low productivity taluks, one for each district;
- e) special programmes for weaker sections like farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, besides small and marginal farmers;
- f) training programmes for farm women and youth in the latest scientific techniques under DANIDA assisted WYTEP and refresher courses for in-service personnel; and
- g) increasing intensity of cropping under command areas by drawing up and implementing distributory-wise cropping programmes.

Unfortunately, despite the various programmes, crop production suffered during the Seventh Plan period due to erratic rainfall and weather conditions. The State experienced continuous drought during the first three years of the Plan period. Hence, the target of 100 lakh tonnes of foodgrains production set for the VII Plan period was revised to 82.5 lakh tonnes for 1989-90, the terminal year of the VII Plan. However, even this level could not be achieved, the production having reached 74 lakh tonnes.

For the Seventh Plan period, average production works out to 60.78 lakh tonnes of cereals and 5.80 lakh tonnes of pulses, making up for 66.58 lakh tonnes of total foodgrains; the corresponding figures during the Sixth Plan period were 61.5 lakh tonnes of cereals, 5.5 lakh tonnes of pulses and 67 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. Thus, the production was more or less static over the two Plan periods.

The major shift in the cropping pattern observed is a substantial increase in the area under oilseeds from around 12 lakh hectares in early 1980s to 23 lakh hectares by the end of 1980s.

Productivity levels attained in major crops during the Seventh Plan period are indicated below:

	1984- 85	1985- 86	1986- 87	1987- 88	1988- 89	1989- 90
A. <u>Food Crops</u>						
1. Cereals	1114	989	1145	1014	1161	1183
2. Pulses	385	325	373	397	350	342
Total Food-grains	954	843	983	870	980	994
B. <u>Other Crops</u>						
3. Oilseeds	730	549	608	578	614	662
4. Cotton	153	135	195	208	250	238
5. Sugarcane	82	84	83	93	84	91
6. Tobacco	678	734	825	812	662	637

Yield in Kgs., per hectare, except for sugarcane which is expressed in tonnes per hectare.

Major programmes implemented during the Seventh Plan are as follows:

- a) National Agricultural Extension Project with World Bank assistance, aiming at transferring new technologies to farmers' field by T & V system. During Seventh Plan period, a total expenditure of Rs. 1183.68 lakhs was incurred.
- b) Women and Youth Training and Extension Project (WYTEP) with DANIDA assistance, started during 1983-84, has been extended to such of the districts (except Bidar) which did not get covered in Phase I, since July, 1989. The project aims at training farm women and youth in application of relevant technology in agriculture operations and thereby bringing them into the main stream of agricultural activity. Rs. 408.08 lakhs has been the expenditure on this project during the Seventh Plan period.

Apart from the above major schemes, the following Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector schemes were also implemented:

- a) National Oilseeds Development Project,
- b) Oilseeds Production Thrust Programme,

- c) National Pulses Development Programme,
- d) Special Foodgrains Production Programme, and
- e) Crop Insurance Scheme.

Eighth Plan Strategy:

In agricultural, the challenge for the Eighth Plan would be to achieve growth with stability and equity.' The main elements of the strategy to achieve such a growth are:

- i) Enhancing productivity of various crops in such a way as to reach a level of at least 1400 Kgs. per hectare in cereals, 500 Kgs. per hectare in pulses and 900 to 1000 Kgs. per hectare in oil-seeds;
- ii) Agro-climatic zonal approach will be adopted to achieve the proposed productivity led improvements in production. Such a strategy would help in crop planning and input management;
- iii) In the irrigated region through better water budgeting and irrigation scheduling, it is proposed to increase the cropping intensity as well as productivity, in all the major command areas. Yet another strategy would be to bring about desired changes in the cropping pattern so as to make the best use of available water;
- iv) In as much as only about 20% of the land under cultivation enjoys the benefit of assured flow of water, the integrated watershed development strategy would be put to full use. An attempt would also be made to overlay watershed development programme with other elements of land-use planning so that a comprehensive and technologically and administratively feasible approach is perfected and implemented in the coming years;
- v) Both in the irrigated and rainfed areas, by emphasizing the optimal land use, it is hoped to stabilize the area under various crops at a higher level of productivity and returns to the farmers; and
- vi) Human resource development will be another component of the Eighth Plan strategy, with focus on agricultural education, research and training for agricultural labourers, especially women and youth.

Eighth Plan Programmes:

1. Extension:

1.1 Agricultural Extension Project:

This scheme is a continuation of I Phase of the earlier World Bank aided Project. The provision is for meeting the expenditure towards salary of staff in the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit and to complete the spill-over of building works.

Outlay: Rs. 20.00 lakhs (State Sector)
District Sector Outlay yet to be worked out

1.2 National Agricultural Extension Project-II:

This is the II Phase of Agricultural Extension Project which was started during 1985 and was continued for five years; it is proposed to extend it by another two years. Provision is made for incremental staff under certain areas like soil and water management, farm management, input management, etc.; and also for strengthening infrastructure. The programme is under World Bank assistance.

Outlay: Rs.1713.00 lakhs (State Sector only)

1.3 Loans to Extension Staff for Purchase of Vehicles:

Under National Agricultural Extension Project, provision is made for extending loans to Extension Staff for purchase of vehicles for better mobility.

Outlay: Rs.20.00 lakhs (State Sector)

1.4 Divisional Establishments:

This provision is made for Divisional level establishment for administering the Divisional Offices.

Outlay: Rs.3.00 lakhs (State Sector)

1.5 District Establishment:

Provision is made for meeting the salaries of the department staff at District level.

Outlay: Rs.9.00 lakhs (State Sector)

1.6 Taluk Establishment:

Provision under Taluk Establishment is to meet the

expenditure on salary, allowances and Office expenses, etc. of the staff at taluk and field levels.

Outlay: District Sector Scheme; outlay is yet to be worked out.

1.7 Capital Outlay on Buildings:

The provision is for construction of administrative buildings and buildings not covered by Agricultural Extension Project.

Outlay: Rs.25.00 lakhs (State Sector)

2. Cereals:

2.1 Special Foodgrains Production Programme - Rice: (Integrated Programme for Rice Development - IPRD)

This programme was sanctioned during 1988-89 with 100% Central assistance in eight districts, viz., Belgaum, Hassan, Kodagu, Chickmagalur, U. Kannada, D. Kannada, Dharwar and Shimoga, covering initially 50 taluks and 75 taluks from 1989-90. The Central assistance was reduced to 75% during 1990-91; the programme was extended to five more districts viz., Raichur, Mysore, Mandya, Chitradurga and Bellary and is renamed as Integrated Programme for Rice Development. The main objective of the programme is to increase productivity of Rice in these predominant Rice growing districts.

Outlay: District Sector Programme; outlay yet to be worked out.

2.2 Special Foodgrains Production Programme - Maize, Ragi and Jowar:

This is a new scheme introduced during 1990-91 with 100% Central assistance, covering the following crops and districts:-

Maize: Belgaum and Bijapur

Ragi : Bangalore Urban and Rural, Tumkur, Hassan, Chitradurga and Kolar

Jowar: Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad, Bellary, Raichur and Gulbarga

Outlay: District Sector Programme; outlay yet to be worked out.

2.3 Minikit for Maize and Millets:

To increase the production of Maize and Millets, demonstrations are conducted in the fields of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes farmers on an area of 0.2 to 1.00 hectare; inputs like seeds, fertilizers and plant protection chemicals costing Rs.815/- per hectare are also supplied. This scheme attracts 100% Central assistance.

Outlay: District Sector Programme; outlay yet to be worked out.

2.4 Minikit Programme for Rice, including propagation of new technology:

The rice minikit programme, including propagation of new technology, is in operation in the State with 100% Central assistance, in order to increase rice production through newly released varieties.

Outlay: Rs.50.00 lakhs

3. Pulses:

3.1 National Pulses Development Programme:

The scheme, with 58% Central assistance, aims at stepping up production of pulses by adopting area approach and expanding usage of high yielding varieties by demonstrations, supply of certified seeds, pesticides, plant protection equipments, etc., at subsidised rates.

Outlay: District Sector Programme; outlay yet to be worked out.

Rs. 2.00 lakhs (State Sector - 50% State Share)

3.2 Plant Protection Umbrella for Gram and Arhar:

The major pulse crops viz., gram and arhar, are prone to the incidence of pod borer, cut worm and termites, which reduce productivity. Hence, under the scheme, subsidies for pesticides are provided to control the above pests. The above scheme is in operation since 1989-90 with 100% Central assistance.

Outlay: District Sector Programme; outlay yet to be worked out.

3.3 Summer Pulses (Moong and Urd) Programme::

This scheme involves a short range strategy to achieve area expansion under pulses by introduction of

short duration pulse crops in irrigated areas after harvest of sugarcane, potato, etc. The scheme is in operation since 1989-90 with 100% Central Assistance.

Outlay: District Sector Programme; outlay yet to be worked out.

4. Oil Seeds:

4.1 National Oil Seeds Development Programme:

This is a Central Sector Programme, aiming at increasing area, production and productivity of oil-seeds in nine districts, viz., Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Bellary, Chitradurga and Tumkur.

Outlay: State Sector: Rs.7.00 lakhs (50% State's share)

District Sector: Outlay yet to be worked out (47% State's share)

4.2 Oilseeds Production Thrust Programme:

This scheme, which is in the Central Sector, aims at development of groundnut, castor, soyabean and sunflower and covers all the districts except Kodagu. This scheme attracts a Central assistance of 100%.

Outlay: District Sector; outlay yet to be worked out.

During 1990-91, both the above Oilseeds Schemes are being merged into one scheme viz., Oilseeds Production Programme.

5. Commercial Crops:

5.1 Intensive Cotton Development Programme - Rainfed:

In order to increase production of medium and long staple cotton and increase productivity and improve quality of cotton, this scheme is being implemented in the districts of Bellary, Raichur, Bijapur and Dharwar with 50% Central assistance. The scheme envisages supply of improved seeds, plant protection chemicals at subsidised rates and establishment of kappagradng centres.

Outlay: State Sector : Rs. 50.00 lakhs

District Sector : Outlay yet to be worked out

5.2 Crop Competition for Sugarcane and Incentive for Inter-Cropping of Soyabean in Sugarcane Fields:

a) Crop Competition in Sugarcane: The scheme for sugarcane crop competition was introduced during 1990-91 in important sugarcane growing districts, except Bangalore Urban and Rural and Kodagu. It aims at production of required quantity of sugarcane without area expansion to cater to the needs of sugar factories, khandasaries and jaggery making, through prize incentive.

b) Inter-Cropping of Soyabean in Sugarcane Fields:

This new scheme aims at additional production of soyabean without additional land use, besides improving soil fertility as an inter-crop, in the districts of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Shimoga, Chitradurga, Raichur, Bellary and Bidar. Under the Scheme, incentive to farmers will be given by providing seeds free of cost to cover an area of 572 hectares at the rate of Rs.250/- per hectare.

Outlay for both the components: Rs.30.00 lakhs
(State Sector only)

5.3 Drip Irrigation of Sugarcane Crop:

This scheme was introduced during 1990-91 in the districts of Belgaum and Bijapur, where sugarcane is grown under semi-irrigated and rainfed conditions. Due to scarcity of rain and consequent fall in ground water table, the average yield is getting drastically reduced. Hence, it is proposed to make efficient use of available ground water through tube wells and open wells by providing incentives to meet the cost of using drip irrigation in sugarcane fields.

Outlay: Rs. 50.00 lakhs (State Sector only)

5.4 Development of Sugarcane:

Under this programme, farmers who take up primary and tertiary multiplication of sugarcane foundation seeds setts, are given subsidy. In this way, the Department aims at increasing sugarcane production.

Outlay: District Sector Scheme; outlay is yet to be worked out.

6. Seeds:

6.1 Subsidy on Buffer Stock of Seeds:

The Karnataka State Seeds Corporation maintains buffer stock of quality seeds to meet the sudden demand that may arise due to adverse agro-climatic conditions or natural calamities. The provision is for subsidising the Seed Corporation to maintain buffer stock of seeds.

Outlay: Rs.50.00 lakhs (State Sector only)

6.2 Seed Testing Laboratory, Dharwar:

Purity and quality of seeds are ensured by testing seed samples. This Laboratory caters to the needs of the northern districts of the State. Provision is for salary of staff, purchase of equipments and operational costs.

Outlay: Rs.10.00 lakhs (State Sector only)

6.3 Seed Farms and Seed Processing Units:

Provision is for the development works of the existing seed farms, covering buildings, fencing, purchase of bullocks, providing irrigation wells including borewells, etc., in order to ensure production of quality seeds besides increasing productivity.

Outlay: Rs. 50.00 lakhs (State Sector)
District Sector is yet to be worked out.

6.4 Investment in State Seed Project:

The objective of the scheme is to strengthen the Karnataka State Seeds Certification Agency for ensuring quality seed production.

Outlay: Rs. 15.00 lakhs (State Sector)

6.5 Buildings: Agricultural Farms:

The provision is for construction of Office buildings, warehouses, etc., in the agricultural farms.

Outlay: Rs. 20.00 lakhs (State Sector)

6.6 Buildings: Seeds:

Provision is for repairs and renovations of buildings

in the Departmental Seed Farms.

Outlay: Rs. 1.00 lakh (State Sector).

7. Fertilisers:

7.1 Scheme for Fertiliser Transportation and Infrastructural Provision for Inaccessible Areas of Dryland Productivity:

The scheme aims at providing fertilisers in time and in close proximity to farmers in inaccessible areas of dryland to increase productivity. The scheme will be discontinued from 1991-92.

Outlay: Rs. 4.00 lakhs (State Sector only)

7.2 Popularisation of Bio-Fertilisers:

The scheme is formulated to popularise use of Rhizobium developed by U.A.S., through demonstrations.

Outlay: Rs. 30.00 lakhs (State Sector only)

7.3 Transport Subsidy to Karnataka Compost Development Corporation (KCDC):

Objective of the scheme is to encourage K.C.D.C. to prepare quality compost out of the city waste, for supply to farmers on cost basis, by payment of transport subsidy.

Outlay: Rs. 10.00 lakhs (State Sector only)

7.4 National Project on Development of Fertiliser Use in Low Consumption Rainfed Areas:

The objective of the scheme is for promotion of fertiliser use in low consumption rainfed areas with 50% Central assistance, through opening of retail outlets besides laying out demonstration and organising training.

Outlay: Rs. 75.00 lakhs (State Sector only)

7.5 Establishment of Fertiliser Control Laboratory at Mangalore:

The establishment of Fertiliser Control Laboratory at Mangalore aims at checking the quality of fertilisers available in the market, including imported fertilisers arriving at the port and thereby ensuring adherence to the provisions of the Fertiliser Control

Order, 1985. The scheme is 100% Centrally assisted (excluding rent on building).

Outlay: Rs. 20.00 lakhs (State Sector only)

7.6 Strengthening Fertiliser Control Laboratory:

The provision is for meeting the salaries of staff, purchase of equipments, etc., of the fertiliser control laboratories at Bangalore and Dharwar. The Central assistance is 50%.

Outlay: Rs. 15.00 lakhs (State Sector only)

7.7 Investment in Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd.

The provision is to meet the margin money to purchase bulldozers for undertaking land development works.

Outlay: Rs.50.00 lakhs (State Sector)

7.8 Buildings:

The provision is for repairs of buildings of the Soil Testing Laboratories of the Department.

Outlay: Rs. 1.00 lakhs (State Sector)

8. Plant Protection:

8.1 Crop Protection Against Tur Pod-Borer:

This scheme is being implemented to control Tur Pod-Borer, a major pest on Tur crop and thereby save loss of production of Tur.

Outlay: District Sector; outlay is yet to be worked out.

8.2 Strengthening of Parasite Laboratory at Mandya:

The main objective of the scheme is to popularise the cheapest methods of control of early shoot borer on sugarcane through biological means. The provision is to meet the salary and allowances of the staff, besides furniture and laboratory equipments for increasing the population of the parasite *Trichogamma* in the laboratory for wider distribution among farmers.

Outlay: Rs. 10.00 lakhs (State Sector only)

8.3 Insecticide Control Laboratory, Bellary:

The Insecticides Control Laboratory at Bellary has been established to serve the northern districts of the State, in order to ensure availability of quality pesticides through checks by analysing the samples.

Outlay: Rs.50.00 lakhs (State Sector only)

8.4 Plant Protection Strengthening:

The provision is for protecting crops against pests and diseases that are not covered under the on-going schemes; thereby ensuring coverage of the entire range of pests under plant protection.

Outlay: Rs. 25.00 lakhs (State Sector only)

8.5 Eradication of Pests and Diseases:

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with Centre's share of 30%. The provision is to control pest and diseases on crops in endemic areas. The six endemic pests are:-

- 1) Leaf Miner on Groundnut;
- 2) Red-Headed Hairy Caterpillar on Oilseeds, Pulses, Jowar, etc.;
- 3) Aphids on Oilseeds;
- 4) Brown Plant Hopper on Paddy;
- 5) Earhead Midge on Jowar; and
- 6) Blast Disease on Paddy.

Outlay: District Sector; outlay is yet to be worked out.

8.6 Plant Protection:

The provision is for supply of plant protection equipments, chemicals and storage bins to farmers at subsidised rates.

Outlay: Rs. 1.00 lakhs (State Sector)
District Sector: outlay is yet to be worked out.

8.7 Buildings:

The provision is for renovation, repairs and extension

of the existing buildings under plant protection.

Outlay: Rs. 10.00 lakhs (State Sector)

8.8 Control of Coffee Stem-Borer:

Whenever the Coffee planters fail to take steps for control of Coffee Stem-Borers, the Department will take up control measures and the expenditure will be recovered from the farmers in the form of land revenue.

Outlay: District Sector Scheme; outlay is yet to be worked out.

9. Information and Training:

9.1 Farm Information Unit:

The objective of this scheme is to disseminate new agricultural technology to farmers through different media for increasing agricultural production. The provision is towards meeting the expenditure on printing, photography and publication of extension literature and material for the benefit of farmers.

Outlay: Rs.40.00 lakhs (State Sector only)

9.2 Grant-in-Aid to Agricultural Technologists:

The budget provision is to provide grant-in-aid to the Institution of Agricultural Technologists, which has the objective of furthering the development in the field of agriculture by organising seminars, symposia, lectures, etc.

Outlay: Rs. 5.00 lakhs (State Sector only)

9.3 Sub-Project for Communication Support:

Provision is made for strengthening communication support to the extension activities. This includes production of Audio-visual Aids like video-tapes for door-darshan and also for screening in villages through VCR/VCP already provided under NAEP. It attracts 50% Central assistance.

Outlay: Rs. 15.00 lakhs (State Share only; State Sector)

9.4 Women and Youth Training and Extension Project: Phase II : (WYTEP - DANIDA assisted):

The above scheme is being implemented with DANIDA

assistance in all the districts except Bidar for a period of six years from 1-7-1989 at a total cost of Rs. 12.854 crores with the Government of Denmark reimbursing Rs.10.604 crores under Phase-II. (1989-90)

The scheme is intended to prepare farm women and youth to become motivators and adaptors of new agricultural technology.

Outlay: Rs. 1250.00 lakhs (State Sector)

9.5 Sub-Project for Management Training:

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, with Centre's share of 50%. Provision is made for meeting the expenses of Officers and staff for management training.

Outlay: Rs. 40.00 lakhs (State Sector only)

9.6 Development and Strengthening Training Centres: (Earlier known as Transferred Scheme of Farmers' Training and Education Centre)

The scheme is being implemented with the objective of training farmers in the effective use of inputs for increased productivity, through peripatetic-cum-intensive training. The provision is towards training costs, salaries and allowances of staff and operational expenses and stipend for trainees besides other development works.

Outlay: Rs. 60.00 lakhs (State Sector)
District Sector; outlay is yet to be worked out.

9.7 Loans to Staff for Purchase of Vehicles under WYTEP:

Provision is to advance loans to extension staff working in WYTEP to facilitate easier and greater mobility.

Outlay: Rs. 50.00 lakhs (State Sector)

9.8 Agricultural Polytechnics:

Provision was made during 1990-91 to start Agricultural Polytechnics in the State. In view of the proposals for starting new Agricultural Colleges in the State, the scheme is being dropped.

Outlay: Rs. 1.000 lakh (State Sector)

9.9 Grant-in-Aid to Farmers' Forum and Agricultural Unions:

Provision is to strengthen the activities of Farmers' Forum and Agricultural Unions.

Outlay: Rs. 8.00 lakhs (State Sector)

9.10 Agricultural Fairs and Exhibitions:

Provision is for meeting the expenses towards exhibits, etc., for participation in Agricultural Fairs and Exhibitions.

Outlay: District Sector Scheme; outlay is yet to be worked out.

9.11 Buildings: Farmers' Education:

Provision is for renovation and repairs of buildings under farmers' education.

Outlay: Rs. 4.00 lakhs (State Sector)

10. Crop Insurance Scheme and Subsidy on Premium to Small and Marginal Farmers:

10.1 Crop Insurance Scheme: (CIS):

The objective of this scheme is to provide financial support to farmers in the event of loss incurred by them due to natural calamities like drought, floods, hailstorms, etc. The provision is for creating a Crop Insurance Fund for payment of compensation to the cultivators if any claims arise. Government of India also contributes equal share for this purpose. All farmers availing crop loans from Co-operative Institutions, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks for growing rice, wheat, millets, pilseds and pulse crops are covered under the Scheme. Insurance coverage is 100% of the crop loan disbursed subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 10,000/-. It is proposed to finance this out of the 'Calamity Relief Fund'.

Outlay: Rs.25.00 lakhs (State Sector only)

10.2 Subsidy on Premium to Small and Marginal Farmers under Crop Insurance Scheme:

Small and Marginal farmers are eligible for a subsidy against the payment of premium at the rate of 50% of the premium charges.

Outlay: Rs. 20.00 lakhs (State Sector only)

10.3 Supply of Crop Estimation Equipments:

Provision is for supply of crop estimation equipments like measuring tapes, weighting scales, etc., under Crop Insurance Scheme.

Outlay: District Sector: outlay is yet to be worked out.

11. Special Component Plan:

The objective of this scheme is to develop the Scheduled Castes colonies and also Scheduled Castes farmers by assisting them to get inputs, implements, bullocks and bullockcarts, etc., to help them in crossing the poverty line.

Outlay: Rs. 1215.00 lakhs

12. Tribal Sub-Plan:

Under this plan, the provision is to provide tribal families with inputs, implements, bullocks and bullockcarts, etc., to cross the poverty line.

Outlay Rs. 363.00 lakhs.

New Schemes:

1) Strengthening of Programmes in Soil Health Centres:

Provision is for purchase of sophisticated soil health equipments, post-bags and cards for speedy analysis of more samples and to communicate the soil analysis results to the farmers. Equipments will be purchased during 1991-92.

Outlay: Rs.20.00 lakhs (State Sector)

2) Strengthening of Development Works in Agricultural Development Centres:

Provision is for strengthening the development activities in the Agricultural Development Centre like land development works, fencing, purchasing tractors, farm machinery and sprinklers in order to provide a good base for production of certified seeds required in the concerned areas.

Outlay: Rs. 10.00 lakhs (State Sector)

3) Establishment of Micro-Nutrient Laboratory at Bellary:

At present, only soil samples are being analysed in soil health centres. This provision is for providing laboratory equipments to test the micro-nutrient content level in the soils and indicate to farmers the level of micro-nutrients in order to rectify the same.

Outlay: Rs.10.00 lakhs (State Sector)

4) Computer Centre at the Directorate of Agriculture:

It is the idea of the Government to computerise various activities in the Department for speedy analysis of data and to take quicker decisions. Establishment of computer centre has been sanctioned by State Government. The computer centre is expected to function shortly.

Outlay: Rs. 20.00 lakhs (State Sector)

5) Registered Seed Growers Programme:

There is growing awareness among farmers for use of quality seeds. To increase the area under Hybrids and High-Yielding varieties of crops, sufficient quantities of these seeds are required for distribution. Hence in order to provide incentives to seed growers, subsidy in the form of seeds, roguing costs, etc., are proposed to be given.

Outlay: Rs. 10.00 lakhs (State Sector)

6) Investigation of Seed-borne Diseases:

Under this scheme, it is proposed to investigate seed-borne diseases. Provision is for strengthening the existing seed testing laboratories at Bangalore and Dharwar.

Outlay: Rs. 10.00 lakhs (State Sector)

7) Supply of Agricultural Implements, Machinery, etc.

Under this new scheme, it is proposed to supply Agricultural implements including hand operated tools and machinery to farmers at subsidised costs.

Outlay: Rs. 25.00 lakhs (State Sector)

VIII.C. SOIL CONSERVATION

Present Status:

Karnataka is predominantly a dry farming State. Over 75% of the cultivable area lies mostly in the rain shadow region, making it susceptible to droughts. Further, with increased pressure on land, marginal lands in steep slopes have been brought under unscientific cultivation. Erosion of soil, coupled with droughts, have effected adversely a large majority of farmers. Hence, special attention is paid to soil and water conservation programmes, more particularly with bund management for in-situ moisture conservation and introduction of cropping system to suit the agro-climatic conditions. Emphasis is also laid on dryland development on watershed basis, in order to minimise risks in rainfed farming.

Review of Seventh Plan

The total Plan expenditure on soil conservation during VII Plan period was of the order of Rs.4066.02 lakhs, as against an agreed outlay of Rs.3,400.00 lakhs. Expenditure on soil conservation accounts for 40% of the total Plan expenditure on agriculture crop husbandry and soil conservation.

In Karnataka, about 68 lakh hectares of cultivable area need Soil Conservation measures and up to the end of VII Plan (1989-90), an area of 34.59 lakh hectares have been treated. The total area covered under dryland development during VII Plan period was 13.56 lakh hectares.

The following major projects were implemented during Seventh Plan:

a) Rainfed Dry Farming Project with World Bank assistance (Kabbalanala):- This pilot Project on Integrated watershed basis has been under implementation in Kanakapura and Malavalli taluks of Bangalore and Mandya districts, with a total cost of Rs.553.947 lakhs, for a period of seven years ending in 1989-90. Agriculture, horticulture and forestry activities were covered under the project. Total area of the watershed was 29,803 hectares, spread over 110 villages. There is a proposal to extend the project period upto 1992-93.

b) Dry Land Development Programme:- Four Dry Land Development boards have been set up, one in each Revenue Division, for implementation of dry land development programmes, with a view to increase crop production by adopting dry farming technology and control of soil erosion. For this, 18 District Watersheds have been identified and pilot projects are under implementation since 1984-85.

c) National Watershed Development Programme:- This scheme is being implemented in the State since 1986-87 on 50:50 sharing basis between Centre and the State. By the end of the Plan period, there were 58 watersheds in 13 districts, size of each watershed being 2500-3000 hectares. Emphasis is on land and moisture management, adoption of improved cropping system and dryland agriculture.

d) Soil Conservation works in the catchments of River Valley Projects:- During the Seventh Plan period, Centrally Sponsored Programme of catchment area protection works were in operation to prevent premature siltation of reservoirs and soil erosion, besides surface run-offs in the catchments of the River Valley Projects of Tungabhadra, Nizamsagar and Nagarjunsagar.

Eighth Plan Strategy:

Keeping in view the State's situation wherein vast area continues to be unirrigated and State's experience in the Seventh Plan, the integrated watershed development strategy would have to be put to full use. The essential components of this strategy are:

(a) Using land on the basis of its capability. For instance, marginal lands situated nearer the ridge of a watershed can be more profitably diverted for horticulture crops;

(b) Adoption of in-situ moisture and soil conservation practices in all the lands. Such practices include the use of vegetative barriers and emphasise the treatment of the entire watershed so that the unit costs are brought down;

(c) Including awareness among farmers in the watershed about the use of inputs such as improved seeds, fertilizers, etc., as well as about new farming practices such as contour cultivation, double-cropping, etc.,; and

(d) Involving the farmers in the entire process of delineation and treatment, maintenance of the assets created, managing inputs like credit, seeds, etc.,

The above strategy is not only expected to minimise the risk of rainfed farming but also lay a strong base for sustained increase in productivity and production from the entire mass of the unirrigated areas in the State. Thus, apart from its resource conservation aspects, the watershed development programmes would also reduce the instability in our agriculture and thus take care of the equity aspects of our agricultural growth.

The equity aspect of growth in agriculture sector would require that the outlay on the watershed development programme be stepped up substantially from the Eighth Plan onwards. Accordingly, in the proposed outlay of Rs.207 crores on Agriculture crop husbandry and soil conservation, Rs.96 crores (46%) is for soil conservation.

Eighth Plan Programmes:

1. Soil Conservation on Watershed Basis:

The objective of the scheme is to conserve the top soil. Programmes such as contour bunding, graded bunding and terracing are being taken up to combat soil erosion. Soil conservation works are carried out initially at Government cost and the money spent is recovered from the beneficiaries in 15 equal annual instalments with 6% simple interest. A subsidy of 25% is provided to the beneficiaries. Small and marginal farmers are exempted from the recovery of cost of contour bunding

Outlay: 1) Rs.150.00 lakhs (State sector)

2) District Sector: Outlay is yet to be worked out.

2. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of soil conservation works
in the Catchment of River Valley Projects

(100% Centre's share):

This is an on-going scheme. The mode of recovery is similar to other soil conservation works. This scheme attracts 100% Central assistance in the form of 50% grant and 50% loan.

Outlay: Rs.1489.00 lakhs (State Sector only)

3. Kabbalanala Dry Farming Project:

Under this scheme, development works for integrated watershed management for allround development of dry land farming will be taken up.

Outlay: Rs.1600.00 lakhs (State Sector only)

4. C.S.S. for National Watershed Development Programme:
(75:25).

This is an on-going Centrally Sponsored Programme, with Centre's share of 75%.

Outlay: District Sector: Outlay is yet to be worked out.

5. C.S.S. Custom Hiring Services (50:50):

Under this scheme, it is proposed to provide improved Agricultural implements at subsidised rates. Small and Marginal farmers are eligible for 50% subsidy of the cost of the implements, while others are eligible for 33% subsidy. In addition, hiring facilities for popularising use of implements will be taken up through the State Agro Industries Corporation.

Outlay: District Sector: Outlay is yet to be worked out.

6. Special Component Plan:

Soil Conservation works are taken up to develop the lands belonging to scheduled caste farmers families. The cost of works are subsidised to the extent of 60% and 40% is recovered.

Outlay: Rs.953.00 lakhs (District Sector only)

7. Tribal Area Sub-Plan:

Under this scheme, various soil conservation measures are taken up in the fields of tribal farmers in the districts of Mysore, Kodagu, D.Kannada and Chickmagalur. All the costs of works and implements are subsidised at 60% of the cost and the remaining 40% treated as loan which is recovered.

Outlay: Rs.40.00 lakhs (District Sector)

8. Dry Land Development Boards:

The provision is to meet the expenditure towards carrying out soil conservation works, Land development, water control and harvesting structures in the watersheds being developed by the DLDSs and also on salary.

Outlay: Rs.2500.00 lakhs (State Sector only)

9. Karnataka Watershed Development Project:(Danida assistance):

This is a new project proposed to be implemented during the current year. Under this project, it is proposed to implement 14 watersheds in the districts of Belgaum, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada. The main objective of the Scheme is to develop an appropriate land use system through soil and moisture conservation activities and to stabilise agricultural production. It is also aimed to improve the living conditions of landless labourers and small farmers with an emphasis on rural women and youth.

Outlay: Rs.900.00 lakhs (State's Share)

New Scheme

C.S.S. Reclamation of Saline and Alkaline water logged area:

Large tracts of agricultural land lie in Saline and Alkaline tracts. These lands have to be made productive. For this purpose, these lands have to be reclaimed by adding suitable soil ameliorants etc.

The scheme is yet to be approved.

Outlay: Rs.10.00 lakhs (State Sector)

VIII-D. HORTICULTURE

Present Status:

Karnataka is one of the States which is capable of growing various kinds of fruits and vegetables, temperate, sub-tropical and tropical, the year round. There is good scope for development of horticulture. Horticulture crops are being grown on 11.6 lakh hectares, that is about eleven per cent of the total net cultivated area. Unlike Agriculture, the benefits from Horticulture sector are yet to reach the grass root level. It is generally known that horticulture crops can earn 20 to 25 times higher foreign exchange per unit area than the Cereals which occupy a larger portion of our land.

Review of Seventh Five Year Plan:

During Seventh Five Year Plan period, as against an agreed outlay of Rs.14.8 crores, actual expenditure is placed at Rs.13.9 crores. The physical achievement during Seventh Plan period in respect of production of major horticultural crops was better than that experienced during Sixth Plan. While achievement was 90% of the target fixed during the Seventh Plan, the corresponding figure for the Sixth Plan was 80%.

Some of the important schemes implemented by the Horticulture Department during the Seventh Plan period were as follows:

- 1) Production and distribution of quality planting materials of fruits and vegetable crops;
- 2) Demonstration on improved horticultural technology and extension and training to farmers;
- 3) Development of botanical, ornamental and public "gardens in the State;
- 4) Development and maintenance of hill stations at Nandi and Kemmannugundi;
- 5) Coconut development including seed procurement;
- 6) Spices and Cashew development;

- 7) Preservation, processing and marketing of fruits and vegetables and other horticultural produce;
- 8) Expansion of area under different horticultural crops; and
- 9) Oil palm cultivation (during the end of Seventh Plan).

The achievements and shortcomings of the programmes undertaken during Seventh Plan are broadly dealt with for different horticultural crops. However, one general problem is that Horticulture has suffered on account of inadequate supply of quality seeds, planting materials and post harvest management. Further, due to lack of loss prevention orientation, huge losses in handling and processing have occurred. Appropriate research and extension in the field of dryland horticulture and integrated development of marketing system have not been given due importance.

a) Fruits:

In the Seventh Plan, initially, there were multiplicity of schemes under operation with similar objectives for the development of fruits, production and distribution of planting materials through adaptive trials. Though the schemes were operative from 1987, the expected level of progress could not be achieved partly due to this. Efforts were made at the end of the Seventh Plan to overcome this by merging several schemes with similar objectives, with an aim at producing planting materials suitable to agro-climatic zones. Under this programme, it is the prime responsibility of the Department to produce good quality planting materials in large numbers and distribute the same to the farmers, by adopting proper methods of propagation.

b) Vegetables:

The main drawback was the improper linkage between vegetable seeds multiplication and their distribution. Emphasis was not given to produce such varieties of seeds which are of commercial importance. Other constraints experienced were inadequacy of personnel, training and infrastructure facilities.

c) Flowers:

As regards flowers, significant results could not be achieved to make the production commercially viable. This was due to defects in the contents of the programmes

implemented all these years. The activity suffers on account of constraints like inadequacy of trained personnel, infrastructure facilities, marketing system, credit facilities, transport services and technical know-how.

d) Plantation and Spices:

Despite good potential, plantation activity in general is facing constraints like inadequacy of planting materials, methods of controlling pests and diseases and infrastructure facilities and absence of a clearly spelt out long term export policy.

e) Marketing:

As far as marketing is concerned it is inadequate and unorganised. The efforts made by HOPCOMS, although significant, are not in a position to cope up with demand for organised marketing. Necessity is felt to organise marketing societies in the pattern of HOPCOMS in important parts of the State. There is need to strengthen the existing district horticulture societies to enable them to increase horticulture marketing activities.

f) Cold Storage and Processing:

It is estimated that nearly 25 per cent of the horticulture produce is going a waste for want of proper cold storage and processing system. The present cold storage facilities established by the Department are mostly single commodity cold storages and are inadequate. As regards processing, there are no concrete efforts to encourage processing component.

Eighth Plan Strategy:

The thrust of the Eighth Plan will be on increasing the overall productivity from around 15 tonnes per ha. to about 18 tonnes per ha., so as to meet the nutritional requirement of the population at the rate of 250 gms. per day per person of vegetables and 280 gms. per day of fruits; expansion of area will also receive due attention.

Eighth Plan will lay emphasis on augmentation of high yielding and quality planting materials, introduction of hybrids, and extending and intensifying the techniques of drip and sprinkler irrigation of horticulture crops, in addition to advocating improved package of practices. It is also proposed to strengthen the existing cooperative societies like HOPCOMS, Nurserymen Cooperative Society and Grape Growers' Society. The Plan proposes to establish

Gene Banks and extend dryland horticulture on massive scale. Hitherto, importance was given to achieving self-sufficiency in cereals to provide 'food security'. Now, time has come to give special attention towards 'nutritional security' through emphasis on horticulture crops. Horticultural crops also play a very vital role in increasing productive employment opportunities to farmers, specially small and marginal, and also to landless agricultural labourers. Eighth Plan programmes are intended to realise these benefits. Efficiency and effectiveness of extension activities will be stepped up; improving marketing and storage of horticultural crops will be accorded adequate importance. Marketing of fruits, vegetables and other horticultural crops through HOPCOMS will be extended to hitherto unreached areas.

Prioritisation of horticultural crops for VIII Plan and beyond is made on the following criteria:

1. Mass consumption- connected with nutritional importance.
2. Higher adaptability to the different agro-climatic conditions (exploiting the potential).
3. Export potential- crops suited for export.
4. Continuation of the efforts made during VII Plan for development so as to reap the maximum advantage of the efforts made during VII Plan.
5. Promotion of crops which are not significant as on date for various reasons,
6. National priorities.

Eighth Plan Programmes:

A. State Sector Schemes:

1. Extension and Training

Provision is for meeting the expenditure under Farm Information Unit and for adaptive trials.

Outlay: Rs.35.00 lakhs

2. Development of Mushroom

To meet the contingencies for the mushroom laboratories at Bangalore and Belgaum.

Outlay: Rs.10.00 lakhs.

3. Regional Centre for Vegetable Seed Multiplication

To take up vegetable seed multiplication of important commercial varieties.

Outlay: Rs.28.00 lakhs

4. Development of Post-Harvest Technology - Cold Storages

For establishing two new cold storages, one each at Dharwar and Raichur, besides maintaining the four existing cold storages of the Department at Bangalore, Chickaballapur, Kolar and Hassan.

Outlay: Rs.59.00 lakhs

5. Development of Floriculture and Gardens

For maintenance of Lalbagh and other ornamental gardens during 1990-91 only.

Outlay: Rs.3.00 lakhs

6. Development and Maintenance of Hill Stations

Provision is for meeting the recurring at Mandi Hills and K.R.Hill Stations during 1990-91 only.

Outlay: Rs.7.00 lakhs

7. Multistate Cashew Project

Since the multistate cashew project has been completed during the Seventh Plan as a World Bank assisted project and it was funded under Plan funds from 1987 onwards, it is proposed to bring the salary component and the posts under non-plan from 1991-92. Provision is for the year 1990-91.

Outlay: Rs.18.00 lakhs

8. Regional Centres for Development of Floriculture

Development of Floriculture in Regional Centres, propagation of ornamental plants and seeds and demonstrations, to popularise floriculture among farmers as commercial enterprise.

Outlay: Rs.23.00 lakhs

9. 4401 - Capital Outlay

The provision of Rs.70.00 lakhs during the Eighth Plan is for taking up civil works.

10. Karnataka Horticulture (Farms) Development Corporation

It is envisaged to run the horticultural farms and nurseries, presently under State Sector, as economically viable units of production under the proposed Farm Development Corporation. Provision is towards the initial capital contribution from the State Government.

Outlay: Rs.17.00 lakhs

11. Production and Distribution of Planting materials of Horticultural Crops

Some of the schemes with a similar objective of propagation like Horticultural Farm in Tumkur district, coconut nursery at Pura in Mandya, Regional Centre for Production of quality planting materials of aromatic and medicinal plants at Purigali, Mandya and Elite Seed Farm at Kennamangala, Bangalore and Cashew progeny orchard at Bagali, Mysore were merged under the common nomenclature during 1990-91. It is proposed to bring staff salary and the posts under Non-Plan from 1991-92. The propagation work will continue to be under Plan.

Outlay: Rs.125.00 lakhs

12. Development of Departmental Laboratories

To strengthen the existing soil testing laboratory and micro-biological laboratory at Bangalore, besides establishing new laboratories.

Outlay: Rs.15.00 lakhs

13. Providing Assistance to Processing Units

Provision has been made for promotion of medium and small scale processing units.

Outlay: Rs.18.00 lakhs

14. Plasticulture Development

Provision is for the pilot project on plasticulture development.

Outlay: Rs.55.00 lakhs

15. Development of Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation System

Provision is for development of Drip and Sprinkler irrigation system for fruits and plantation crops in the farmers' fields.

Outlay: Rs.40.00 lakhs

16. Lumpsum provision for new externally aided projects

The following projects have been proposed by the Department of Horticulture for external assistance:

- a) Integrated Development of Horticulture in Karnataka.
- b) Coconut Development project.

The following projects are under formulation, for implementation with external assistance:

1. AFC Project.
2. Intensive Mango Development Project.

Since these projects are likely to be implemented during the Eighth Plan period, a lumpsum provision has been made.

Outlay: Rs.100.00 lakhs

17. Organising Marketing Societies for Horticulture, including share capital to HOPCOMS under NDC Project

It is proposed to develop marketing societies for Horticultural products on the lines of HOPCOMS, Bangalore, in major cities like Hubli, Dharwar, Shimoga, Gulbarga and Mysore. Out of the total provision of Rs.220.00 lakhs during the Eighth Plan, an amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs is meant for the State Government's share capital to HOPCOMS, Bangalore under the NDC Project.

Outlay: Rs.220.00 lakhs.

18. Lumpsum Provision for new State Sector Schemes

Provision is made for meeting expenditure towards any new State Sector schemes, which the Department may take up during the Eighth Plan.

Outlay: Rs.5.00 lakhs

19. Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes

i) Development of coconut with C.D.B.Assistance(50:50)

Provision is to meet State's share for implementing the scheme for pumpset subsidy for coconut gardens.

Outlay: Rs.10.00 lakhs

ii) C.S.S. Integrated Development of Spices (50:50)

Provision is to meet the State's share for the development of spices like Pepper, Clove and Nutmeg.

Outlay: Rs.22.00 lakhs

iii) C.S.S. for Oil Palm Demonstration (50:50)

Oil palm project is under implementation at Shimoga.

Outlay: Rs.147.00 lakhs (State's share)

iv) Procurement and supply of fruits and vegetables in major cities (50:50)

The programme is for strengthening marketing societies for procurement and supply of fruits and vegetables in major cities.

Outlay: Rs.20.00 lakhs (State's share)

B. District Sector Schemes

1. Area Expansion of Plantation crops and procurement of Sued coconuts

Production and supply of good quality coconut seedlings in large numbers to farmers is an important function of the Department. This will ensure, to some extent, elimination of sub-standard coconut seedlings sold to farmers by private persons.

Outlay: Rs.226.07 lakhs

2. Marketing of fruits and vegetables

The scheme is for strengthening/organising marketing societies at the district level, by providing subsidies to the societies.

Outlay: Rs.15.00 lakhs

3. Extension and Training (Training to farmers)

Training on production techniques of horticultural crops will be provided to farmers at the taluk level. It is also proposed to train rural women on the aspects of preservation of the produce, processing and mushroom cultivation.

Outlay: Rs.25.39 lakhs

4. Infrastructure Development in Horticultural farms and nurseries

The potential for production (and propagation) in horticultural farms can be fully exploited, if adequate and necessary infrastructure is created in the farms, like borewells, pipelines, fence, propagation chambers, etc., for increasing the revenue from the farms.

Outlay: Rs.168.88 lakhs

5. Development of Horticultural nurseries (Mandal nurseries)

Provision has been made for development of horticultural nurseries for plant propagation, at the mandal level.

Outlay: Rs.46.00 lakhs

6. Plant Protection measures on Horticultural crops

Plant Protection chemicals are supplied to farmers at 50% subsidy for control of insects, pests and diseases on horticultural crops.

Outlay: Rs.46.00 lakhs

7. Buildings

In view of the proposed reorganisation, decentralisation of extension activities is expected. Adequate provision has to be made to accommodate the staff at the taluk and sub-taluk levels.

Outlay: Rs.75.00 lakhs

Plasticulture/drip irrigation in coconut gardens

It is proposed to extend subsidy to farmers (for small and marginal farmers, farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes and other farmers at different rates) so as to encourage drip irrigation in horticultural crops.

Outlay: Rs.60.00 lakhs

9. Special Component Plan

For taking up horticultural programmes for Scheduled Castes.

Outlay: Rs.415.00 lakhs

10. Tribal Sub-Plan

It is proposed to continue the establishment of unit gardens in the lands belonging to tribal people.

Outlay: Rs.133.00 lakhs

11. Training on Mushroom culture

Short-term training courses on cultivation aspects of mushroom are proposed to be conducted in the districts, so as to popularise mushroom on cottage scale and also as commercial enterprise. Provision is for the cost of raw materials.

Outlay: Rs.1.00 lakh

2. Interest subsidy to farmers for cold storages

It is proposed to encourage farmers to store their produce in the cold storages, during the glut period, to avoid distress sales and the consequent loss to farmers. Subsidy will be paid to farmers on interest charged by the cold storage units for storing the produce.

Outlay: Rs.5.00 lakhs

3. Social Horticulture

The concept of economic utility in addition to improvement in the eco-system is gaining ground rapidly. Provision has been made to popularise by taking up of horticultural plants of economic importance on the roadsides, school gardens, hospitals, parks, in the districts.

Outlay: Rs.10.60 lakhs

4. Laboratories

Provision is for establishment of divisional level laboratories for soil testing and plant nutrition.

Outlay: Rs.10.00 lakhs

5. Processing and Preservation of Horticultural Produce:

Subsidy will be provided to the small and medium scale processing units.

Outlay: Rs.21.00 lakhs

6. Propagation of planting material for area expansion

Provision is to meet the expenditure on production of good planting materials and supply the same to farmers at reasonable rates.

Outlay: 229.46 lakhs

7. Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes

i) Development of coconut with C&B assistance- Installation of pumpsets

Provision made is for the State's share (50%) towards the subsidy of Rs.1000/- being given by the Coconut Development Board, for installation of pumpsets by farmers in coconut gardens to increase production of nuts.

Outlay: Rs.14.60 lakhs

VIII - E. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES

Present Status:

Livestock rearing plays a very vital role in rural economy in supplementing family income and providing employment. Vast majority of rural poor population, particularly the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, bank upon animal husbandry activities to utilise agricultural by-products and crop residues to convert them into animal products with good returns.

The present status of livestock population in the State as reflected in the 13th Census (latest available) and increase over the years is depicted in the following table:

(No. in million)

Livestock	1951	1983	% age increase
1. Cattle	8.82	11.30	28.12
2. Buffaloes	2.59	3.65	42.02
3. Sheep	4.10	4.79	14.32
4. Goats	2.67	4.55	70.41
5. Pigs	0.16	0.32	100
6. Poultry	5.71	12.10	111.91

The current production levels of selected items of livestock products are as follows:

1. Milk ('000 tonnes)	:	2600
2. Egg (Mil. No.)	:	1000
3. Wool (Lakh Kgs.)	:	40.50

Review of the Seventh Five Year Plan:

For the Seventh Plan, approved outlay was Rs.1923.62 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs.1773.88 lakhs. Substantial portion of the expenditure was incurred on the following major schemes.

1. Opening of Rural Veterinary Dispensaries and upgradation of Rural Veterinary Dispensaries to taluka type:

Seventh Plan Outlay: Rs.438.24 lakhs
Expenditure: Rs.224.85 lakhs

Seventh Plan Target : 500 Rural Veterinary
Dispensaries.

275 Upgradation of Rural
Veterinary Dispensaries
of Taluka Type.

Achievement 150 Rural Veterinary
Dispensaries.

50 Upgradation of Rural
Veterinary Dispensaries
of Taluka Type.

2. Mobile Veterinary Clinics:

Seventh Plan Outlay: Rs.399.99 lakhs
Expenditure: Rs.389.42 lakhs

Seventh Plan Target: Maintenance of 90 Mobile Veterinary
Clinics
60 New Mobile Veter-
inary Clinics

Achievement: 74 New Mobile Veterinary Clinics were
Established.

3. Special Livestock Breeding Programme:

Seventh Plan Outlay: Rs.157.24 lakhs
State : Rs. 78.62 lakhs
Central: Rs. 78.62 lakhs

Expenditure: Rs.193.24 lakhs
State: Rs. 96.62 lakhs
Central: Rs. 96.62 lakhs

Achievement: 4410 Beneficiaries

Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers
are assisted under this programme.

4. Tribal Area Sub-Plan.

Seventh Plan Outlay: Rs.92.66 lakhs
State: Rs.43.53 lakhs

Special Central Assistance Rs.49.13 lakhs
Expenditure: Rs.117.14 lakhs
State: Rs. 83.65 lakhs

Special Central Assistance Rs.33.49 lakhs
Target: 1889 Beneficiaries
Achievement: 1879 Beneficiaries

Schedule Tribes living in the Five Intensive Tribal Development Project was Assisted under this Programme by supplying Livestock units.

5. Special Component Plan. .

Seventh Plan outlay: Rs.355.59 lakhs
State: Rs.172.54 lakhs

Central Assistance : Rs.183.05 lakhs
Expenditure : Rs.413.44 lakhs
State : Rs.256.34 lakhs

Central Assistance : Rs.157.10 lakhs
Target : 6468 Beneficiaries
Achievement : 5687 Beneficiaries

Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes are assisted under this programme by supplying Livestock units.

Despite the progress achieved, certain critical needs are identified which are indicated below:

a) There are 1236 Veterinary Institutions comprising of 33 Veterinary Hospitals, 495 Veterinary Dispensaries, 653 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries, 55 Veterinary Aid Centres and 159 Mobile Veterinary Clinics. As at present, 12,336 heads of Cattle are covered by each institution. This coverage is required to be intensified to achieve 7500 Cattle Units per institution. Hence, 775 institutions are to be established.

b) State is a pioneer in introducing artificial insemination techniques. Over the years, this programme has been strengthened. At present, out of 1350 centres, 1250 have adopted frozen semen technology. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period, the number of artificial inseminations has been raised from 11 lakhs to 15 lakhs per annum.

Taking into consideration total breedable population in the State of Karnataka, the present coverage by artificial insemination is 18 per cent by the Department and 7 per cent by the Karnataka Milk Federation.

This programme has to be further strengthened to increase the coverage. An also, new technology such as Embryo Transfer Technology will have to be introduced.

Indigenous breeds such as Hallikar, Amrithmahal, Khillar, Krishna Valley, Deoni have also been improved by selective breeding. These programmes will have to be further strengthened in order to provide enough draught power for the agricultural operations and transport.

c) A massive project for development of sheep husbandry with World Bank Assistance was contemplated during Seventh Five Year Plan. However, this project is yet to be appraised and cleared by the Government of India.

d) There are 3000 Poultry Farms, producing 1000 million eggs and 12 million kgs. of poultry meat, of which 60 per cent is produced from the Urban Agglomeration of Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum, Hubli-Dharwad, Mangalore and Bellary. The per capita availability of eggs is 26 and the poultry meat is 250 gms. per annum. This is against the requirements of 180 eggs and 9 kgs. of Poultry meat per annum. There is, therefore, a large gap to bridge as far as nutrition is concerned and a great potential to exploit as far as the poultry production is concerned.

Eighth Plan Strategy:

The major elements of the strategy for livestock development during the Eighth Plan are:

- a) Genetic improvement of important livestock breeds by selective breeding and upgradation of low producing non-descript stock and conservation of important indigenous breeds for draught purpose;
- b) improvement in productivity of pasture land by introducing improved fodder seeds and increased use of waste lands for fodder production;
- c) optimising use of crop residues through provision of appropriate supplement and conservation of dry fodder through densification baling and palletisation, etc.;
- d) increasing the coverage of breedable population through artificial insemination by supply of inputs;

- e) development of adequate animal health services like protection of livestock with special emphasis on Rinderpest and Foot and Mouth Disease Control;
- f) popularisation of rural backyard rearing of small animals like poultry, rabbits, etc., as a means of generating employment and raising the income levels of the rural poor ; and
- g) improvement of the data-base in respect of livestock and livestock products.

Eighth Plan Programmes:

A. State Sector Schemes:

1. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for establishment of Rinderpest Surveillance Containment vaccination Programme:

This is an on-going vaccination programme.

Outlay : Rs.5.00 lakhs

State : Rs.2.50 lakhs

Central : Rs.2.50 lakhs

Target : 600 Villages

2. Modernisation of Slaughter House Project:

Establishment of modern Abattoir is taken up by the Bangalore Animal Food Corporation to provide hygienic meat to the public and save wastages of by-products.

Outlay : Rs.10.00 lakhs

3. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Systematic control of Diseases of National Importance:

This programme is in operation since 1984-85. The scheme envisages control of contagious bovines Pleuro Pneumonia fever and Canine Rabies Pullorum, Marek's. A Poultry Diagnostic Laboratory has been established. It is proposed to continue with all these activities.

Outlay : Rs.100.00 lakhs

State : Rs. 50.00 lakhs

Central : Rs. 50.00 lakhs

4. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Eradication of Rinderpest Operation Zero:

Government of India have recommended model Schemes of Strengthening of the Existing Rinderpest Surveillance and Containment Vaccination Programme, as Rinderpest Operation Zero to be implemented by the State with 100% Central Assistance.

Outlay: Rs.356.00 lakhs

5. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Surveillance of Disease of Animals:

The Scheme was taken up during 1984-85. It envisages collection, compilation, analysis of data on prevalence of various epidemiological diseases of State. Mortality rate, and monitoring of epidemiological data to the field staff to take up effective control measures.

Outlay: Rs.14.00 lakhs
State : Rs. 7.00 lakhs
Central: Rs. 7.00 lakhs

6. Disease Free Zone on Foot and Mouth:

The Project is undertaken by the National Dairy Development Board for establishing Disease Free Zone on Foot and Mouth. The area covered under this Programme comprises of five Districts, namely, Mysore, Mandya, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Hassan. The Foot and Mouth Vaccination is carried out by the National Dairy Development Board in these Districts. The Department is reimbursing the expenses met by the N.D.D.B. towards vaccination.

Outlay: Rs.134.00 lakhs.

7. Composite Livestock Farm, Ulverthy:

Provision is for maintenance of the Farm.

Outlay: Rs.35.00 lakhs
Target: 100 Calves production
1000 M. Tonnes production of Fodder.

8. Cross Breeding of Cattle with Exotic Dairy Breeds and Improvement of Buffaloes using Frozen Semen Technique:

In order to meet the growing demand of Frozen Semen of all the institutions in the State, which have adopted

this technology, it is proposed to continue the scheme.

Outlay: Rs.50.00 lakhs

Target: Rs.30 lakhs Semen Straws

9. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers, and Agricultural Labourers for rearing Cross-bred Heifers. Provision is only to cover salary component.

Outlay: Rs.15.00 lakhs

State : Rs. 7.50 lakhs

Central: Rs. 7.50 lakhs

10. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Indigenous breed of Cattle and Buffaloes - Improvement at Ajjampur Farm:

The Central Assistance is for the infrastructure Development at the Ajjampur Farm and the assistance was made available in the middle of the Seventh Five Year Plan. It is proposed to take up infrastructure development in other two farms of the Department.

Outlay: Rs.40.00 lakhs

State : Rs.20.00 lakhs

Central: Rs.20.00 lakhs

11. Embryo Transfer Technology:

In order to bring about rapid improvement in quality of cattle and buffaloes, it is proposed to set-up the centre for adoption of Embryo Transfer Technology.

Outlay: Rs.10.00 lakhs

12. Import of highly proven/pedigreed embryo and Frozen Semen Straws:

Import of highly proven and pedigreed embryo is one of the important programme proposed to be taken up during Eighth Five Year Plan.

Outlay: Rs.10.00 lakhs

Target: Rs. 500 embryo

5000 Frozen Semen Straws.

13. Strengthening of Existing Semen Banks:

Unless the strengthening of Frozen Semen and establishment of new Frozen Semen Banks are taken up, it will not be possible to cover the breedable cattle and buffalo population. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the two existing Frozen Semen Banks at Hebbal and Red-Lane Project, Hessaraghatta. In addition to this, two new Semen Banks are proposed to be established at Dharwad and Munirabad.

Outlay: Rs.50.00 lakhs

14. Registration of Hatcheries:

The scheme envisages to ensure the production of quality chicks produced by the private hatcheries. To achieve this objective, the Government has already enforced the Essential Commodities Act in the State.

Outlay: Rs.25.00 lakhs.

15. Egg Marketing Board:

It is mooted to establish Poultry Corporation/Federation in the State. Government of India will assist this Board in construction of buildings, purchase of furniture, equipment etc., besides marketing of poultry products.

Outlay: Rs.260.00 lakhs
State : Rs.130.00 lakhs
Central: Rs.130.00 lakhs

16. Assistance to Poultry Co-operative Societies/N.C.D.C.:

This scheme was taken up during 1987-88. The main objective is to assist the poultry cooperative societies in infrastructure development and to create marketing facilities. This scheme attracts reimbursement from the National Cooperative Development Corporation.

Outlay: Rs.25.00 lakhs
Target: 5 Societies.

17. Strengthening of State Poultry Farm and other Regional Hatcheries:

It is proposed to equip and modernise existing hatcheries in Poultry Farms of the Department.

Outlay: Rs.25.00 lakhs

18. Establishment of Feed Quality Control Laboratory:

To facilitate the quick analysis of the compounded livestock and poultry feeds, it is proposed to establish a feed analysis laboratory.

Outlay: Rs.5.00 lakhs

19. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sheep Breeding Development Farms:

The provision is for infrastructure development at Challakere Sheep Breeding Farm.

Outlay: Rs.50.00 lakhs
State : Rs.25.00 lakhs
Central: Rs.25.00 lakhs

20. Upgradation of Non-descript Goat:

The State is having Goat population of about 44 lakhs and mostly of non-descriptive type. Their production level is not comparable with the imported breed. Therefore, it is felt necessary to upgrade the local goat flock by introducing Jamnapuri Buck which is the pure breed of high milk yield.

Outlay: Rs.5.00 lakhs
Target: 40 numbers

21. Sheep Development Project:

A massive project for sheep and sheep product development has been drawn up. State Government has cleared the project and at present, it is with the Government of India for posing it before the Indc-Australian bi-lateral assistance. The project envisages sheep and sheep products development in nine Districts of the State. A token provision has been made.

Outlay: Rs.113.00 lakhs

22. Development of Bandur Sheep:

Bandur sheep is known for its meat quality. The objective of the scheme is to encourage women folk who are below the poverty line to up this activity.

Under this scheme, each woman will be provided with a ten Bandur Ewes and One ram.

Outlay: Rs.20.00 lakhs

23. Centrally Sponsored Scheme: Organisation Wool Board/ Corporation:

The assistance is for infrastructure development to the existing Wool Board.

Outlay: Rs.100.00 lakhs
State : Rs. 50.00 lakhs
Central: Rs. 50.00 lakhs

24. Establishment of Bacon Factory:

It is proposed to establish a medium scale semi-automatic bacon factory with a capacity of 30 animals per day to meet the increasing demand for processed pork and bacon products.

Outlay: Rs.50.00 lakhs

25. Assistance to Piggery Co-operative Societies/NCDC:

Societies and some organisations which have started farming societies for rearing of Piggery in the State will be assisted financially through National Co-operative Development Corporation.

Outlay: Rs.20.00 lakhs

26. Range Land Revegetation Project with Swiss Aid:

Under this scheme, a project is envisaged to develop Amrithmahal Kaval lands as demonstration for large scale grass land revegetation. A token provision has been made.

Outlay: Rs.71.00 lakhs.

27. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Fodder Seed Production Farms:

There is a dearth of good quality Fodder Seeds of grass and legumes and fodder crops in the State. It is,

therefore, proposed to strengthen the existing fodder seed farms at Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station, Hesseraghatta, Kurikuppie, and Reddane Project Hesseraghatta.

Outlay: Rs.20.00 lakhs
State : Rs.10.00 lakhs
Central: Rs.10.00 lakhs
Target: 300 Hectares
3000 tonnes fodder seeds

28. Distribution of Fodder Minikit:

The minikit demonstration programme initiated by the Government of India during VII Five Year Plan is proposed to be continued under State Plan.

Outlay: Rs.10.00 lakhs
Target: 7 lakh Beneficiaries.

29. Establishment of Fodder Banks:

It is proposed to establish four Fodder Banks, one in each division, to store dry fodder to meet the requirements.

Outlay: Rs.50.00 lakhs

30. Enrichment of fodder demonstration programme:

Since farmers feed their cattle with poor quality roughages (crop residues) like jowar and maize kadadi, paddy straw, etc., which is poor in quality and fibrous in nature, it is desirable to treat and enrich this fodder with Urea, Mollasses treatment or Ammonia treatment for better utilisation of these fodder resources. This programme envisages purchase of equipments, vehicles and conducting demonstrations in rural areas.

Outlay: Rs.30.00 lakhs

31. Establishment of Fodder Tree Nursery:

In order to popularise planting of fodder tree seedlings by the farmers in their fields, it is felt necessary to establish fodder tree nurseries, like subbenia, kamara, Dalbergia etc., in Government livestock

farms and distribute during planting season in large numbers so that farmers can avail the benefit.

Outlay: Rs.25.00 lakhs
Target: 50,000 seedlings

32. Veterinary Education and Training:

There are twelve educational training centres in the State, imparting training to the candidates before being selected as Veterinary Inspectors/Compounders. In addition, in-service personnel are also being trained in Animal Husbandry Activities in these centres. Further, the Veterinarians in the Department are being deputed for higher studies to increase their technical knowledge and to make use of their services in the implementation of Animal Husbandry Programmes. But the existing training centres lack facilities and hence, the need to make good the gap.

Outlay: Rs.20.00 lakhs

33. Sample Survey Scheme for Milk, Egg and Wool:

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme is taken up to conduct sample survey of production of milk, egg and wool in the State. The provision is to meet the salary component.

Outlay: Rs.15.00 lakhs
State : Rs. 7.50 lakhs
Central: Rs. 7.50 lakhs

34. Propaganda and Monitoring:

The scheme is for monitoring of various programmes of the Department and to educate the farmers about the Animal Health care and for increasing milk production and fodder conservation through films.

Outlay: Rs.5.00 lakhs

35. Establishment of Rabbit Farm:

Provision is for maintenance of Rabbit Breeding Centre established at the livestock Farm, Hesseraghatta. Farmers will also be trained to take up rabbit rearing.

Outlay: Rs.5.00 lakhs

36. Establishment of Backyard Poultry Units in the remote rural areas for the benefit of women:

This is 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Government of India have introduced this scheme to encourage rural women folk living in remote areas to enter the main stream. They are encouraged to take up poultry rearing in their backyard as a subsidiary occupation to their regular activities.

Outlay: Rs.5.00 lakhs

37. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Small and Marginal, Farmers and Agricultural Labourers to assist Poultry, Piggery and Sheep production Programme:

Provision is to meet salary component at Divisional level.

Outlay: Rs.5.00 lakhs
State : Rs.2.50 lakhs
Central: Rs.2.50 lakhs

B. District Sector Schemes (Zilla Parishad and Mandal Panchayats):

1. Opening of Rural Veterinary Dispensaries and Upgradation of Rural Veterinary Dispensaries to Taluk level:

It is proposed to open 800 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries and to upgrade 200 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Outlay Rs.1255.00 lakhs.

2. Mobile Veterinary Clinics:

At present, there are 164 Mobile Veterinary Clinics under the Plan. Provision is for their maintenance.

Outlay: Rs.400.00 lakhs

3. Establishment of Poly-clinic and Ambulatory Clinic:

The scheme is an additional infrastructural support to the Veterinary Hospitals.

Outlay: Rs.147.00 lakhs

4. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Special Livestock Breeding Programme:

Under this Scheme, Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers are supplied with Livestock units.

Outlay: Rs.610.00 lakhs
State : Rs.305.00 lakhs
Central: Rs.305.00 lakhs
Target: 16000 Beneficiaries.

5. Liquid Nitrogen and Supply of Artificial Insemination Equipments:

Frozen Semen Technology is introduced in all the institutions of the State. The provision is for transportation of semen to various institutions and to provide equipments.

Outlay: Rs.254.00 lakhs
Target: 1541 Institutions coverage.

6. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of organisation of infertility and Sterility Camps:

The problem of infertility and low fertility is the major constraint in improving the efficiency of breeding for better production. To identify specific infertility problems among the breeding animals and to take up corrective measures to improve the breeding efficiency and thereby increase the productivity of animals, it is proposed to conduct two infertility camps in each mandal in a year.

Outlay: Rs.370.00 lakhs
State : Rs.185.00 lakhs
Central: Rs.185.00 lakhs
Target: 4830 Camps

7. Tribal Area Sub-plan:

The subsidy oriented scheme has been implemented in four districts of five Intensive Tribal Development Project Areas. The beneficiaries will be supplied with Livestock Units such as Milch Cow Units (2 Milch Cows), Milch Buffalo Units (2 Milch Buffalo), Sheep Units (10 ewes 1 ram), Goat Units (20 She Goats 1 Buck), Piggery Unit (3 Sows 1 Boar), with 25% as loan from financial institution and 75% as subsidy from State.

Outlay: Rs.130.00 lakhs
Target: 1500 beneficiaries.

8. Special Component Plan:

Under this scheme, beneficiaries are supplied with livestock Units as in the case of Tribal Sub-Plan with 40% as loan from financial institutions and 60% subsidy from state.

Outlay: Rs.414.00 lakhs
Target: 7000 beneficiaries.

9. Rabbit Farm:

The object is to increase meat production by Rabbit rearing at the Taluka level and District level.

Outlay: Rs.40.00 lakhs

VIII.F. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Present Status:

Karnataka Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation Ltd. (KMF), a registered society under the Cooperative Societies' Act, is the sole implementing agency of Operation Flood-III in Karnataka State. KMF has taken over the operations of the Dairies managed by the erstwhile Karnataka Dairy Development Corpn Ltd and is gradually transferring them to District Milk Unions.

There are 13 District Cooperative Milk Producers' Unions affiliated to the KMF. Infrastructure development for Dairy activities, procurement of milk through Village Level Cooperative Societies, ensuring availability and development of suitable processing facilities and eventual marketing of the milk and milk products to the consumers are all controlled and managed by the KMF and implemented through its own Units and also through the District Cooperative Milk Producers' Unions Ltd.

Review of Seventh Plan:

During the Seventh Plan, KMF implemented five Plan schemes with a total outlay of Rs. 1230 lakhs; actual expenditure was Rs. 1197.60 lakhs.

Targets and achievements during the Plan period are furnished below:

	Financial		Physical	
	outlay	Expnd.	Target	Achvt.
	(Rs. in lakhs)			
1) Union operating expenses/milk procurement (M.T)	885	805.80	1162292	1394191
2) Milk enhancement programme/cattle feed sold (M.T.)	181	218.00	163256	201799
3) Training and Extension/No. of trainees trained	105	115.00	11656	11256
4) Expansion of Miltona project	40	40.00	-	-
5) "298 Cooperation" Grants to DCs/No. of DCs assisted	19	19.00	1769	1341

Eighth Plan Strategy:

Focus in the Eighth Plan will be improve productive capability of dairy activity. To achieve this, KMF proposes to give further fillip to dairy development by expanding animal health care and artificial insemination facilities, training and extension services; by supplying good animal feed at uniform price through subsidies on transportation cost; and by expanding infrastructural facilities in selected districts. In addition, programmes are proposed for target groups like SCs, STs and tribal population. Basically, Eighth Plan is intending to give the needed support to Operation Flood-III.

Total proposed outlay; Rs. 1700.00 Lakhs.

Eighth Plan Programmes:

1. Animal Health Care & Technical Input Programme:

The focus of the scheme is to design and implement an integrated programme of animal health care and artificial insemination, for increasing milk production in rural areas of Karnataka, by providing milk collection, processing and marketing facilities and technical services like Artificial Insemination.

The Operation Flood programme aims at a very steep increase in production of milk and also development of infrastructure on a sound footing. For realising this, the quality of crossbred animals has to improve and proper animal health care is of utmost importance. This will ensure the success of the Operation in Flood programme in the State, for which finances are not forthcoming from National Dairy Development Board. Therefore, KMF which is the sole implementing Agency of Operation Flood programme in the State envisages to support the milk producers, who are basically small and marginal farmers, by extending the support of Animal Health care under the Plan scheme.

Outlay : Rs. 793.00 Lakhs.

2. Training and Extension.

The KMF with 5640 societies spread over the entire State has to educate its farmer members and also the staff suitably, if the Operation Flood-III has to be successful. There is a need for around training and in particular, on the following fronts:

- a) Training of personnel connected with DCs
- b) Training of personnel associated with processing of milk and manufacture of products
- c) Training of all workers and veterinarians for the success of the Animal Health programmes
- d) Training of managerial personnel to shoulder the responsibilities of the increased activities of the Fabrication.

Eighth Plan proposes to meet this need by strengthening four training centres of KMF, in addition to providing necessary training materials and literature.

Outlay : Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

3. Milk Enhancement Programme.

Enhancement of milk production is one of the main activities of KMF under Operation Flood-III. One of the chief contributors to the milk enhancement programme is proper feeding arrangement. Farmers have to be supplied with proper cattlefeed as crossbred cows are more susceptible to disease and should have optimum nutritional standards for maximum exhibition of genetic potential.

With "Quality" as key word, KMF has been able to build-up a vast customer net work throughout the State through its three cattlefeed manufacturing plants.

The programme envisages provision of subsidy to cover transportation cost in such a way as to bring about uniform price structure for cattlefeed throughout the State.

Outlay : Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

4. Creation of Infrastructure Facilities for Dairy Development.

KMF is the sole implementing Agency for the Operation Flood-III project in the State of Karnataka at an estimated outlay of Rs. 160 crores. The entire loan has been guaranteed by the State Government and is intended to develop the infrastructure in the State of Karnataka. The facilities include provision of processing facility for the increased milk likely to be procured during the after implementation of the project, providing sufficient number of road milk tankers, equipments for chilling, pasteurisation and conversion of milk into products and its eventual marketing. The project envisages setting up of new Dairies in the districts of Belgaum, Gulbarga, Bijapur, Bellary, Shimoga and Mangalore and also several chilling centres spread over the State. A cattlefeed plant of 200 tonnes capacity per day is being established at Dharwar.

All these need essential utilities like power, water, effluent treatment plants, etc.

Outlay : Rs. 300.00 lakhs.

5. Special Component Plan.

To encourage the schedule caste farmers to become owners of the village dairy co-operative societies, scheduled small and marginal farmers will be enrolled as members of village co-operative societies. These enrolled members will be provided with milch animals at an approximate cost of Rs. 70,000 which includes cost of animal, land, and labour.

4/11/73.

shed, feed, insurance etc. Assistance will be on 60% grant and 40% loan basis. In addition, infrastructure facilities will be provided.

Outlay : Rs. 125.00 lakhs.

6. Tribal Sub-Plan.

The programme envisages to encourage the Schedule Tribe families to become members of VDCS and provide them animals on 60% grant and 40% loan basis, at an unit cost of Rs.7300/-. They will be provided with all related infrastructure facilities.

Outlay : Rs. 22.00 lakhs.

7. Support Employment Programme for Women: (Formation of all women DCS)

It is estimated that approximately 75 million women are engaged in dairying and allied activities.

To ensure a proper forum for the women for self-development and also as a source of revenue for the family, organisation of women societies has been proposed. 100 societies have been organised already exclusively for women in Bidar District of whom 89 societies have been functioning. The total membership of women is around 4500. The objectives of women DCS are:-

- a) To generate grass root level leadership and enable active participation of poor rural women, in their own village economy;
- b) To provide employment for poor rural women through income generating activities;
- c) To organise women into Anand model DCS by providing suitable inputs and employment support services, for creation of dairy assets for assetless women;
- d) To train women in Dairy management, calf rearing, animal management, fodder development etc; and
- e) To train girls below 18 years (school drop outs) in para-veterinary subjects.

With a view to provide assistance to women for the development of dairying, it is proposed to organise all women DCS in the Districts of Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gulberga, Kolar, Raichur and Tumkur.

Outlay : Rs. 60.00 lakhs

VIII.F.4.

VIII.G INSTITUTE OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND VETERINARY

BIOLOGICALS

Present Status:

The Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals is an autonomous body, receiving grant-in-aid from the Government of Karnataka. It is entrusted with the responsibility of supplying the Veterinary Biologicals required by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, extending Diagnostic facilities and carrying out research on animal diseases.

Review of the Seventh Plan

During the Seventh Plan period, an outlay of Rs.120 lakhs was provided. As against this, expenditure incurred was Rs.114.66 lakhs. Highlights of achievement under various programmes are presented below.

1. Construction of Modern Laboratory Complex and Embellishment at Hebbal:

During the Seventh Plan period, a sum of Rs.120.00 lakhs was allocated to this Institute under the Dairy Development Programme. Out of which, a sum of Rs.114.66 lakhs was utilised for completion of Modern Laboratory Complex and its embellishment as well as state share of ICAR/CSS Schemes. All the civil works have been completed. The building is partly equipped and embellished. The vaccine production laboratories have been occupied. During Seventh Plan period, emphasis was laid on the production of Rinderpest and Sheep Pox Cell culture vaccines. In addition, importance was given for the production of Antigen for the diagnosis of disease viz., Salmonellosis and Brucellosis. Efforts were made for enhanced production of bacterial vaccines. During the period, a total of 445.36 lakhs doses of bacterial vaccine, 881.52 lakhs doses of viral vaccines, 90.22 lakh ml of diluents, and 13.19 lakh ml antigens were produced.

2. I.C.A.R.Sponsored Schemes:

(a) AICRP for the Epidemiological studies on FMD:

The Unit of All India Coordinated Research Project for Epidemiological Studies on Food and Mouth Disease was continued during the Seventh Plan Period as an on-going

scheme. This is funded by Indian Council of Agricultural Research(I.C.A.R) and Government of Karnataka on 75:25 basis. The unit was upgraded to that of a Regional Centre in this Plan period. With the up-gradation, Foot and Mouth disease Virus Typing facility was established. This has facilitated quick diagnosis of the disease and helped in FMD containment programme in the State.

In all, a total of 380 outbreaks were investigated during the Seventh Plan period.

b) All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Development of a System of Monitoring, Surveillance and Forecasting of Important Animal Diseases:

AICRP on Development of a system for Monitoring, Surveillance and Forecasting of Important Animal Diseases was initiated during the Seventh Plan period. Expenditure on this project is shared on 75:25 basis by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Government of Karnataka. The project work is undertaken in selected villages of Devanahalli and Doddaballapur taluks. 2% of the households of the project area were randomly chosen for continuous monitoring and surveillance. The data and samples collected were analysed. Seromonitoring was also undertaken.

c) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for production of Cell Culture Viral Vaccines and Diagnostic Antigens:

During the Plan period, Cell Culture Sheep Pox vaccine was developed and produced. In addition to this, diagnostic antigens required by the State were also produced and supplied. The laboratory was equipped with the required equipment. States share in the expenditure is 50%. The programme is concluded.

During the Seventh Plan, civil works of the Modern Laboratory complex have been completed and also embellished with central air condition facility for all the viral vaccine production laboratories and walk-in-cold storage for storing of bacterial vaccines produced; installation of 'Reverse Osmosis' system for pure water requirements, installation of 250 K.V.A generator for un-interrupted power supply and bulk sterilizer for autoclaving media and glassware were undertaken. The laboratories were partly equipped with necessary equipment and machinery for bulk production of vaccines.

Due to inadequacy of funds during the Seventh Plan, bacterial vaccine production sections were not equipped to the required extent for adopting the latest techniques in the production of vaccines. Even in the viral vaccines, the production fell short of the demand to an extent of 35% to 40%. This was mainly due to want of sufficient numbers of Freeze Dryer units. Further, all the facilities required for screening of the biologicals as stipulated by the Drugs and Cosmetic Act could not be created.

Strategy for the Eighth Plan:

The existing equipments and machinery are old and have limited capacity. They are required to be replaced with modern equipments with higher capacity. There is need to switch over to technology like fermentation, cell culture technology and employment of breeze dryers. Eighth Plan programmes are promulated to bridge these gaps.

Programmes for the Eighth Plan:

A provision of Rs.250.00 lakhs has been made to the Institute for taking up various developmental activities, detailed below.

Eighth Plan Programmes:

1) On-going Projects:

Construction of Modern Laboratory Complex and Embellishment:

During the Eighth Plan period, it is proposed to fully equip the laboratories with the necessary equipments. Production of new vaccines will be taken up. The proposed outlay is Rs.16.98 lakhs.

All India Co-ordinated Research project for Epidemiological Studies on Foot and Mouth Disease and Virus Typing Centre (ICAR).

The unit is planning to undertake expansion programme as Regional Repository as recommended by the Mid Term Appraisal Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on Foot and Mouth Disease. The proposed outlay for Eighth Plan period is Rs.11.85 lakhs, being the 25% share of Government of Karnataka.

-All India Co-ordinated Research Project for Development of a system of Monitoring, Surveillance and Forecasting of Important Animal Diseases, Regional Research Unit (ICAR):

During the Eighth Plan period an outlay of Rs.16.92 lakhs is proposed as State's share of 25% to continue this on-going project.

2. New Projects:

Strengthening of Existing Biological Production Unit for Production of new biologicals:

The present Biological Production techniques used are traditional, costly and more labour oriented. In order to replace them, the Institute is planning to procure fermentors for increasing the production of the bacterial vaccines and suspension culture in viral vaccine production and introduce new biologicals.

The proposed outlay is Rs.84.84 lakhs.

Strengthening of Existing Central Disease Investigation unit and Four Regional Disease Investigation and Research Units:

The existing disease investigation and diagnostic facilities available at the Central Unit in Bangalore and the four Regional Research Units of the Institute located at Bellary, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Mangalore are grossly inadequate to meet the rising demand of services of the farmers. In the Eighth Plan, strengthening and expansion of these facilities are proposed. This additional facility will enable the Institute to provide prompt diagnostic services, using newer technology, not only for the existing diseases, but also to identify and control emerging and exotic diseases which affect rural economy.

The proposed outlay for this purpose is Rs.76.00 lakhs.

Strengthening of Existing Quality Control Unit:

The existing facilities for Quality Control at the Institute have been found to be inadequate as stipulated by the Drugs and Cosmetics Act of Government of India. In the Eighth Plan, high disease security and vaccine testing facilities are proposed for better containment of disease causing agents used for quality testing purposes.

The proposed outlay for these facilities is Rs. 47.41 lakhs.

VIII. H. FISHERIES

Present Status

Karnataka State is endowed with 4.57 lakh ha. of Inland fishery resources, consisting of 2.35 lakh ha. of tanks and ponds and 2.22 lakh ha. of reservoirs. Further it has 6,000 Kms. of rivers, 8,000 ha. of brackish water area, rich continental shelf of 25,000 Sq. Kms. and 300 Kms. of coast line.

Presently, an area of 5,000 Sq. Km. of continental shelf is being exploited by small mechanised boats. State's marine fishing has 1962 trawlers, 391 purse-seiners and 815 mechanised gillnet units, in addition to 11,979 traditional boats intensively operating in the inshore waters. The marine fish catches fluctuated between 1.30 lakh tonnes and 2.00 lakh tonnes during the Seventh Plan Period; the average marine fish catch was 1.66 lakh tonnes. Fisheries play a very important role in the economy of coastal districts of the State. Nearly 45,000 fishermen are engaged in the industry in the coastal districts.

Inland Fisheries play an important role in the economy of the State for augmenting food supply, generating employment and raising nutritional value. Less than half of the existing inland fishery potential is being utilised for fish production, mainly on account of shortage of fish seed. Efforts are being made in the successive plan periods to increase the fish seed production, and State fish seed production at the end of Seventh Plan was around 140 million fry and average inland fish production was around 50,000 tonnes.

The State has over 8,000 ha. brackish water resources, out of which about 4,200 ha. are identified as suitable for prawn farming. About 2,500 ha. of Kharland and 1,000 ha. of salt pans can be utilised for raising one crop of prawns by stocking and artificial feeding to produce about 500 to 600 Kgs. of prawn as against 100 Kgs. of prawn and 200 Kgs. of fish per ha. of brackish water by traditional method. Brackish water Fish Farmers Development Agency with Central Assistance has been established at Karwar with jurisdiction over two coastal districts for the upgradation of technology for prawn and fish farming.

Review of Seventh Plan:

Seventh plan agreed outlay for fisheries Rs. 2,000.00 lakhs of which Rs. 1340.00 lakhs was in the State Sector and Rs. 660.00 lakhs in the District Sector. Actual expenditure was Rs. 1515.24 lakhs.

a) Inland Fisheries:

Seventh plan laid emphasis on augmentation of fish seed production and fish culture. Fish seed production at the beginning of the Seventh Plan was 80.60 million fry; it reached a level of 138.50 million fry at the end of the plan. Eighteen fish farms have been transferred to Karnataka Inland Fisheries Development Corporation to manage the seed farms on commercial lines and increase production.

Under the Centrally Sponsored National Fish Seed Production Programme, the construction of a 10 hectare fish seed farm with Chinese hatchery was taken up at a total cost of Rs. 52.00 lakhs at B.R. Project; this is nearing completion. On completion of this farm, anticipated production is 25 million fish seed in terms of fry.

In order to accelerate development of Inland Fisheries in the State, N.C.D.C. Reservoir Fisheries Project at a cost of Rs. 473.88 lakhs has been taken up for implementation in Mysore district, through the newly established Karnataka Inland Fisheries Federation. Two fish seed farms of 10 hectares each, with hatchery, will be established at Kabini and Gundal to produce additional 50 million fry for stocking the project tanks in Mysore district.

The Centrally Sponsored Fish Farmers' Development Agencies functioning in eight districts and three State Fish Farmers' Development Agencies have made satisfactory progress in the implementation of intensive fish culture programme. During Seventh Plan period, 2910 fish farmers have been trained in intensive fish culture practices: 7,747 ha. of water area has been brought under improved fish culture and 3,646 tonnes of fish was produced by these agencies.

Inland fish production as at the end of Sixth Plan was 40,000 tonnes and reached a level of 55,000 tonnes by the end of Seventh Plan. Increase in inland fish production is marginal, due to non-utilisation of the inland resources to the maximum extent for want of sufficient quantity of quality fish seed. There is need to increase the fish seed production by expansion of existing fish farms and construction of new fish farms under different schemes.

b. Marine Fisheries:

The State has endeavoured to develop marine fisheries by diversifying fishing methods through improved infra-structural facilities, especially fishing harbours and by improving distribution and marketing of marine fish catches. Emphasis is also laid on improving socio-economic condition of fishermen.

Major developmental activities consisted of construction of Mangalore harbour, improvement and maintenance of existing fishing harbours, implementation of the DANIDA assisted Indo-Danish Fisheries Project, Tadri, motorisation of traditional fishing crafts, financial assistance to traditional fishing, improvement of infrastructural facilities in coastal villages; in addition, socio-economic programmes were also implemented for the welfare of fishermen.

A Brackish water Fish Farmers' Development Agency at Karwar was established during May 1987 to develop the Brackish water areas for prawn farming. The scheme provides for imparting training to entrepreneurs and providing inputs and technical know-how about scientific prawn farming. The Agency provides 25% subsidy on capital cost to maximum of Rs. 20,000/- per on construction of brackish water ponds and 100% of 1 crop inputs limiting to Rs. 10,000/- per ha. The scheme attracts 50% Central Assistance for construction of ponds, inputs prawn hatcheries and administrative cost of B.F.D.A. The Agency has so far trained 65 Prawn farmers and prepared feasibility reports for development of 16.17 hectares brackish water area for prawn farming. The Agency has conducted survey of 300 ha. of brackish water area and the jurisdiction of the agency has been extended to Dakshina Kannada District during 1989-90. The progress under Brackish water area development is slow for want of technical persons for survey and preparation of feasibility reports.

The Agency has taken up construction of prawn hatchery at an estimated cost of Rs. 33.25 lakhs. This is expected to be completed shortly.

Eighth Plan Strategy:

Eighth Plan aims at increasing the utilization of State's potential in fisheries and thereby augment supply of nutritional food and improve economic condition of population dependent on fishing activity.

In Inland Fisheries, the plan lays emphasis on the following:

- i) conservation measures, restricting indiscriminate fishing during breeding season;
- ii) expansion of area under fish farms;
- iii) setting up new fish seed rearing centres near selected reservoirs, besides encouraging entrepreneurs to take up fish seed production;
- iv) development of reservoir fisheries;
- v) desilting of tanks, thereby creating more water areas; and
- vi) development of infrastructural facilities, more specifically, transport and marketing.

For the Marine fisheries, the thrust areas of the plan will be:

- i) construction of minor fishing harbours in order to provide landing and berthing facilities to small boats and country crafts, which are facing problems in major fishing harbours;

- ii) emphasis on off-shore and deep sea fishing, in view of in-shore fisheries exploitation reaching saturation point;
- iii) rehabilitation of people affected by the Naval Bore;
- iv) training and extension programmes by strengthening existing training centres; and
- v) augmenting the needed infrastructural facilities.

Eighth Plan Programmes:

A. State Plan Schemes:

1. Fish Seed Production, Rearing and Distribution:-

Provision is made to meet the expenditure on maintenance of 18 fish farms, which are proposed to be taken back from the Karnataka Inland Fisheries Development Corporation and on procurement of fish seed from the private entrepreneurs who have been assisted in fish seed production and also towards fish seed transport vehicles.

Outlay : Rs. 180.00 lakhs

2. Reservoir Fisheries Development:

Under the scheme, 16 Reservoirs with a water spread area of 45,000 ha. will be developed by stocking them with about 100 lakhs of standard fingerlings. Anticipated production is about 1000 tonnes by the end of the Eighth Plan. Provision has been made to meet the expenditure on salary component & equipments for rearing fish seed.

Outlay : Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

3. Riverine Fisheries Development:

It is programmed to develop strategic river portions of Cauvery, Krishna and Tungabhadra by stocking fish fingerlings of commercially important fast growing varieties, besides management and conservation of these river system.

Outlay : Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

4. C.S.S. National Fish Seed Programme:

The spill-over works of National Fish Seed Farm at B.R. Project will be completed and it is proposed to take up another fish seed farm of 10 ha. with hatchery under the scheme.

Outlay : Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

5. N.C.D.C. Sponsored Reservoir Project in Mysore District:

The project formulated for intensive fisheries development in Mysore district will be continued. Provision is made to meet State's share and also for the maintenance of Kabini, Nugu and Gundal Farms transferred to the Inland Fisheries Federation

Outlay : Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

6. Assistance to Fish Seed Production in Private Sector:

The State is facing acute shortage of fish seed, which is borne out by the fact that as against the potential requirement of 80 crores of fingerlings for optimum development of inland fisheries, the present production is at 6 to 7 crores per annum. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Government, a new scheme, namely, "Assistance to fish seed production in Private Sector" was sanctioned during 1990-91. The scheme provides for sanction of Rs. 1.00 lakh subsidy for construction of one ha. of fish seed production farm and Rs. 0.75 lakhs for construction of fish seed rearing ponds.

Outlay : Rs. 70.00 lakhs.
Physical Target: 70 entrepreneurs.

7. C.S.S. Inland Fisheries Statistics:

Government of India has sanctioned this scheme to strengthen the statistical wing of the Directorate, with 100% Central assistance for recurring expenditure. Provision is made to meet non-recurring expenditure.

Outlay : Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

8. E.E.C. Aided Inland Fisheries Development Project:

Provision is made to meet NCDC sponsored inland fisheries development project Phase-II. It is likely to commence during 1991-92.

Outlay : Rs. 40.00 lakhs (Token provision)

9. Estuarine/Brackish Water Fisheries: C.S.S. Strengthening of Technical Wing (50:50)

Government of India has introduced the scheme to strengthen the Technical Wing of the Directorate to enable the State Government to take up investigation of project site and formulate viable prawn farming projects in the coastal district

Outlay : Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

State : Rs. 5.00 lakhs

Centre : Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

10. Marine Fisheries : C.S.S. Motorisation of Traditional Fishing Crafts (50:50)

It is an on going scheme which will be continued in the Eighth Plan. The scheme provides for motorisation of traditional crafts with out board motors at a cost of Rs. 15,000/- per boat. The Government of India and the State Government would bear 50% of the cost at the rate of 50:50 share basis, while remaining cost would be met by raising loans from the financial institutions. It is proposed to motorise 600 Traditional Crafts.

Outlay : Rs. 50.00 lakhs
State : Rs. 25.00 lakhs
Centre : Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

11. Indo-Danish Fisheries Project:

The Indo-Danish Fisheries Project will be completed by 31.10.91 and it is proposed to take up the Second Stage of the project during the Eighth Plan period. The estimated cost of the Second Phase will be Rs. 350.00 lakhs (DANIDA component of Rs. 250.00 lakhs and State's share of Rs. 100.00 lakhs). The

Outlay : Rs. 202.00 lakhs (of which Rs. 100.00 lakhs is for Phase-II).

12. C.S.S. Fishing Harbours:

Provision is for maintenance of existing fishing harbours and for taking up construction of Malpe Second Stage fishing harbour.

Outlay : Rs. 225.00 lakhs.

13. Processing, Preservation and Marketing: Loans to Local Bodies for Construction of Fish Markets:

The existing scheme of providing loan-cum-subsidy to local bodies for construction of fish markets will be continued.

Outlay : Rs. 10.00 lakhs

14. Extension and Training:

a. Education and Training:

Under the scheme, it is intended to train rural youth in the Departmental training centres at K.R.Sagar, B.R.Project and Kabini. Training will also be imparted to the Pradhan and Members of Mandal Panchayats, besides training of officers and officials of the Department.

Outlay : Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

b. Fisheries Extension:

Under the scheme, provision is made to meet the expenditure on purchase of extension equipments & publication of literature on fisheries development activities.

Outlay : Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

c. Exhibition:

The expenditure towards participation of the Department in the State level Exhibition and in the Dasara Exhibition at Mysore will be met under the scheme.

Outlay : Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

15. Assistance to Public Sector Undertakings: Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation.

Ice-cum-freezing complex of the Indo-Danish Fisheries Project was handed over to Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation for maintenance during 1989-90. To enable its maintenance and operation and to assist the Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation, provision has been made towards share capital.

Outlay : Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

6. Fishermen Welfare Schemes:

a. C.S.S. Group Accident Insurance Scheme:

Under the on-going scheme, Insurance Coverage is extended to the fishermen, who are exposed to the hazard of natural calamities while fishing. The insurance premium of Rs. 9/- is provided by both the State and Centre at 50:50 basis and released every year to the National Federation of Fishermen in co-operation. 65,000 fishermen are proposed to be insured annually.

Outlay : Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

b. C.S.S. National Welfare Fund to Fishermen:

The on-going scheme provides for construction of 100 houses for the fishermen, with other civil amenities like community hall, water supply, etc. The Scheme attracts 50% Central assistance. It is proposed to construct 1000 houses under the scheme during the Plan period.

Outlay : Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

c. Setting up of Aquaria:

Under the on going scheme, Aquaria will be established at most of the district headquarters not only to educate people, especially children, about fish and fisheries but also to exhibit colourful and rare varieties of fish as an attraction.

Outlay : Rs. 80.00 lakhs.

d. Special Component Plan (State Sector):

Under the scheme, the training centre at B.R. Project and the staff attached to the monitoring unit at the Directorate of Fisheries will be continued.

It is proposed to assist 700 scheduled caste candidates providing fishery requisites worth of Rs. 5,000/- with 60% subsidy to undertake fishing in reservoirs and rivers in the rural sector against loan granted by the financial institution.

In the coastal districts, about 120 scheduled caste candidates will be assisted to procure two purseine boats and 12 trawlers-cum-gill netters against loan. Besides, assistance will be given to fisher women who are engaged in the fish marketing activities to procure requisites such as baskets, mats, fish curing tanks, etc. by granting 60% subsidy against an unit cost of Rs. 5,000/-.

Outlay: Rs. 70.00 lakhs.

19. Pollution Studies Laboratory:

Due to the discharge of pollution to the Tungabhadra River near Harihar by M/s Harihar Polifiber, the fish stock in the river stretch is dwindling. It is proposed to assist the University of Agriculture Sciences, Bangalore to establish a pollution study Laboratory at Davangere for studying the pollution in the Tungabhadra River near Davangere.

Outlay : Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

20. Tribal Sub-Plan:

Under the scheme, Training in fish culture practices will be imparted to the Tribal candidates for a period of three months at tribal training centre at Kabini in Mysore district and trained candidates will be assisted to take up fish culture as an avocation.

Outlay : Rs. 33.00 lakhs.

21. Reorganisation of the Department:

Provision is made to meet the expenditure on the proposed Re-organisation of the Department through restructuring and streamlining.

Outlay : Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

22. Marine Fisheries Regulation Act:

This was enacted in the year 1986 and rules framed in 1987. But this act could not be enforced for want of suitable staff, speed boats, etc. Government of India will be providing 50% assistance to implement this Act.

Outlay : Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

VIII- I . FOREST

Present Status:

Karnataka with a population of 37.14 million (1981), has a geographical area of 19.05 million hectares, of which 3.86 million hectares (20.26 per cent of the geographical area) is forest area coming under the jurisdiction of the State Forest Department. This falls well below the Government's policy of 1952 which stipulated a minimum of 33 per cent closed forests in the country. Though 20 per cent of the land area is classified as forest in the State, only about 1.35 million hectares or 35 per cent of the forest area has adequate tree stock. The remaining area is degraded and barren. There are several types of forest areas, but ever-green and semi ever-green and moist deciduous forest account for 1.06 million hectares (27.5 per cent of the total forest area).

The State is facing shortage of fuelwood, fodder and timber as the demand has increased considerably due to increase in human and bovine population. Meeting the rural and urban needs of forest products like fuelwood, fodder, minor forest produce, timber and needs of major as well as small and rural cottage industries is receiving utmost priority.

Review of Seventh Plan:

In order to set right the imbalance in the availability of forest products, several developmental programmes have been implemented in the State during the Seventh Plan period. There were two major developments, namely, national effort of greening wastelands and decentralisation of developmental activities through Panchayat Raj Institutions/Zilla Parishads/Mandal Panchayats in the State. As against the actual allocation of Rs.65.22 crores for the Forestry and Wild Life Sector, the actual expenditure incurred was Rs.65.94 crores inclusive of expenditure on Soil Conservation in the Seventh Plan period. During this period, the plantation raised was 2.36 lakh hectares including Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Rural Development and Area Development Schemes. There was considerable investment in the Social Forestry Programme which was started during 1983-84 and was also continued in the Seventh Plan and with two years' extension, is still in operation. The bulk of investment has gone to ODA/IDA aided Social Forestry Schemes for which nearly 75% of the total Seventh Plan expenditure has been incurred. In the Seventh Plan, the major areas of thrust were farm forestry and people's participation in the afforestation effort. Several new schemes including those for wild-life conservation were also launched by the Government of India/National

Wasteland Development Board and the State Government contributed matching grants towards these schemes. Considerable portion of rural development allocation was earmarked for Social Forestry activities in the State. Thus, apart from creating forest plantation by converting the wasteland and degraded forest lands into productive assets, job opportunities have been provided to the rural population. A new approach to wasteland development was successfully tried by implementing dry land development programmes wherein forestry constituted a very important component. Many Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as decentralised people's nursery programmes, development of silvipasture, development of minor forest produce, aerial seedling scheme for prevention of biotic interference, rural fuelwood plantation programme and seed development programme were implemented in the State during the Seventh Plan period. A new activity, namely, development of school nurseries was started with the aim of inculcating tree consciousness in the young minds of school children; it also included drilling of borewells in the school premises.

However, there was a shortfall in the physical achievement in certain schemes like Externally Aided Social Forestry Project, Soil Conservation and Sandal regeneration Schemes. This was due to lack of adequate staff in the beginning in the social forestry project and lack of sufficient funds for works in the other two schemes. One of the major drawbacks of the Seventh Plan allocation was meagre investment for development of Reserved Forest. This resulted in the set back in the development of Reserved Forest, which constitutes about 20 per cent of the land area and sustains millions of people and bovine population.

Eighth Plan Strategy:

During Eighth Plan period, it is proposed to invest on Reserved Forests about 50 per cent of the State Plan resource allocated to Forestry and Wildlife Sector. Further, development schemes of Afforestation and Soil Conservation in Government wasteland, the area oriented fuelwood/fodder development schemes and development of degraded forests would be implemented on watershed basis. Under the Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan, direct and immediate benefits are sought to be ensured for the beneficiaries by including certain new components like promoting cottage industries by supplying bamboo and hand machine for the manufacture of agarabatti sticks. School nurseries will continue to get fillip. Social Forestry Project, Phase-II is proposed to be launched to consolidate the efforts of Seventh Plan. Out of the total allocation, around 1/3 will be spent through

Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats. In the District Sector, it is proposed to give a new thrust to the tree planting activity by private land owners. Cash incentives are proposed to be given to the farmers to raise fuelwood/fodder in their non-arable and marginal lands. The monitoring of the various schemes implemented will be continued for better results.

An outlay of Rs.149.00 crores is proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan. Out of this, Rs.93.00 crores is for the State Sector and Rs.56.00 crores is for Zilla Parishads for implementation of various programmes which are detailed below.

Eighth Plan Programmes:

A. State Plan Schemes:

(1) Externally Aided Social Forestry Project (World Bank)

The I phase is under extension during first two years of the Eighth Plan, with an allocation of Rs.29.52 crores. During the remaining three years of the Eighth Plan, it is proposed to implement the II phase of the project with an allocation of Rs.15.48 crores.

Outlay:Rs. 4500.00 lakhs
(Rs.500.00 lakhs under State Sector)
(Rs.4000.00 lakhs under District Sector)

Physical Target:

Phase I - 3058 Hectares
Phase II - 15000 Hectares, 509 lakh seedlings

(2) Western Ghats Forestry and Environment Project (ODA)

This is a new project which will be implemented during the last four years of the Eighth Five Year Plan. It mainly concentrates on protecting the fragile but rich forests in the Western Ghats, development of semi-degraded forests through natural regeneration, coupled with gap planting and degraded forests through artificial regeneration. Research, training and establishment of Geographical Information System (GIS) and MIS also form a part of the important activities besides

enlisting people's participation in the project.

Outlay: Rs.4600.00 lakhs

Physical Target: 30,000 Hectares

(3) Wildlife Development Schemes

There are 22 schemes which cover development of 5 National Parks (Bandipur, Nagarhole, Bannerghatta, Anshi and Kudremukh), 18 Wildlife Sanctuaries and a Zoo-cum-Safari Park at Bannerghatta. The programme also contains schemes involving control of poaching, breeding of endangered species and nature education. Centrally Sponsored Schemes will also be implemented wherein the State will be required to provide funds towards the matching contribution.

Outlay: Rs. 1300.00 lakhs

(Rs.900.00 lakhs State)

(Rs.900.00 lakhs Central (Approximate))

(4) Rural Fuelwood Plantations Scheme

1990-91 is the last year of the scheme which envisages completing the spill-over works and maintenance works of fuelwood plantations in the eight fuelwood deficient districts of the State (Kolar, Bangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Bellary, Chickmagalur, Dharwad, Gulbarga). The scheme has been discontinued by the Government of India. Provision for the above works during 1990-91 is made in the State Plan, in order to complete the spill-over works and maintenance works.

Outlay: Rs.72.34 lakhs (District Sector)

Physical Target: 975 Hectares.

(5) Soil Conservation (Afforestation)

The scheme envisages measures to prevent soil erosion in the degraded and eroded areas and creating durable assets in the form of Block plantations involving tree planting and soil conservation structures. This programme will also contribute towards the production of fuelwood, fodder, small timber, agave-fibre, etc. The scheme is renamed as "Afforestation and Soil Conservation for the Development of Degraded Lands".

Outlay: Rs.720.00 lakhs (District Sector)

Physical Target: 7200 Hectares

(6) Sandal Regeneration

It is a continuing scheme. The scheme envisages maintenance of staff, raising sandalwood plantations and maintenance of existing plantations in the sandal bearing areas of the State.

Outlay: Rs.200.00 lakhs (State Sector)

Physical Target: 2000 hectares

(7) Capital Outlay

The programme envisages construction of about 300 buildings for both residential and office accommodation, particularly for lower subordinates and making provision for share capital contributions to the three Government undertakings, namely, Karnataka Forest Development Corporation, Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation and Karnataka State Forest Industries Corporation.

Outlay: Rs.300.00 lakhs (State Sector)

(Buildings - Rs.200.00 lakhs)

(Share Capital - Rs.100.00 lakhs)

Physical Target: 300 Buildings

(8) Working Plan. Survey and Demarcation

The C & D Class lands taken over from the Revenue Department and many of the Reserved Forest areas are required to be surveyed and demarcated on the ground to prevent encroachments and to consolidate the same. The staff will also be maintained. Moreover, in view of the Forest Conservation Act, and the recent Government Order, the Working Plan Organisation has to be reorganised and strengthened so as to speedily complete the writing up of all the pending working plans.

Outlay: Rs.300.00 lakhs (State Sector)

Physical Target: 15,000 hectares

(9) Forest Research and Training

Maintenance of Tree Preservation Plots, Silvicultural Research Plots, Species trials, spacing and manual trials and seed development are major activities under Forest Research. Provision is also made for the training of forestry personnel like Foresters, Forest Surveyors and Forest Guards.

Outlay Rs. 101.00 lakhs (State Sector)

(10) School Nurseries

This is a continued scheme of Seventh Plan, wherein selected schools in the State are being identified by the mandal panchayats for developing school nurseries. Provision is made for Borewells, Pumpsets, land levelling, fencing and for developing nurseries. School children will be fully involved in raising Seedlings in the nurseries.

Outlay: Rs.140.00 lakhs (District Sector)

Physical Target: 92 Schools and 2 crore seedlings

(11) Development of Degraded Forests

To focus attention on the much neglected degraded forests of the State, the scheme which was discontinued earlier will be renewed in the Eighth Plan. It will be implemented in the degraded forests of the State.

Outlay: Rs.262.00 lakhs (State Sector)

Physical Target: 2,600 hectares.

(12) Tribal Sub-Plan (State)

The tribals living in and around the forest areas of Mysore, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Chickmagalur districts are the beneficiaries. Raising of Social Security Plantations, Support for the manufacture of Agarbathi Sticks, Mats, etc., by the tribals, supply of improved chullas, supply of hut materials, tribal housing, water supply to tribal colonies, etc., are some of the components of the Sub-Plan.

Outlay: Rs.240.00 lakhs

(Rs.20.00 lakhs District Sector)

(Rs.220.00 lakhs State Sector)

Physical Target: 5,000 beneficiaries

(13) Special Component Plan (State)

During the Eighth Plan, the State allocation will be used for raising Social Security Plantations, support for the manufacture of Agarbathi sticks, mats, etc., by the Scheduled Caste people and for distribution of improved chullas.

Outlay: Rs. 820.00 lakhs

(Rs. 620.00 lakhs District Sector)

(Rs. 200.00 lakhs State Sector)

Physical Target: 16,000 beneficiaries

14) Investment in Public Sector and Other Public Undertakings

Provision is for investment in Public Sector and other Public Undertakings.

Outlay: Rs. 100.00 lakhs

B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

(1) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure for Protection of Forests from Biotic Interference (75%, 25%)

Under this scheme, it is proposed to purchase vehicles, wireless sets, guns, etc., to dig cattle proof trenches, erect barbed wire fencing, watch towers, and carry out Fire Protection, etc.

Outlay: Rs.205.60 lakhs
(Rs.51.40 lakhs State Share)
(Rs.154.20 lakhs Central Share)

Physical Target: Cattle Proof trenches -800 Kms.
Raising of Fodder -100 hectares
Barbed Wire Fencing- 200 Kms.

(2) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Introduction of Modern Methods of Forest Fire Control (50%, 50%)

It is proposed to form 12 Forest Fire Control Divisions to cover an area of 7,200 Square kilometres of forest area.

Outlay: Rs.162.50 lakhs
(Rs. 81.25 lakhs State Share)
(Rs. 81.25 lakhs Central Share)

(3) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Protection Services against Fungus, Insects and Diseases (50%, 50%)

Under this scheme, it is proposed to take measures against tree heart borers, against fungus and insects in

the nurseries and younger plantations.

Outlay: Rs. 10.26 lakhs
(Rs. 5.13 lakhs State Share)
(Rs. 5.13 lakhs Central Share)

Physical Target: 20 light traps for teak, sandal plantations; coverage of 100 nurseries.

(4) Area Oriented Fuel and Fodder Project (50%, 50%)

This is a new scheme started by the Government of India during the Eighth Plan. The scheme envisages raising of fuel/fodder plantations in Government lands and support to the efforts in the private lands.

Outlay: Rs. 3200.00 lakhs (State Sector)
(Rs. 1600.00 lakhs State Share)
(Rs. 1600.00 lakhs Central Share)

Physical target: 45,000 hectares

C. Central Sector Schemes: (100% Centrally assisted)

(1) Tribal Sub-Plan (Central)

The tribals living in and around forest areas of Mysore, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Chickmagalur Districts, are the beneficiaries. Raising of Social Security Plantations, support for the manufacture of Agarabathi sticks, mats, etc., by the tribals, supply of improved chullas, supply of hut materials, tribal housing, water supply to tribal colonies are some of the components of the Sub-Plan. (The funds are expected to come from Special Central Assistance.)

Outlay: Rs. 50.00 lakhs (District Sector)

Physical target: 1000 beneficiaries.

(2) Special Component Plan (Central)

During Eighth Plan, the central assistance will be used for raising social security plantations, support for the manufacture of agarabathi sticks, mats, etc., by the Scheduled Caste people and for distribution of improved chullas.

Outlay: Rs. 80.00 lakhs (District Sector)

Physical Target: 1600 beneficiaries.

(3) Integrated Wastelands Development Project

This scheme envisages development of wastelands including degraded forest lands and management of ecologically fragile areas like Western Ghats. Extension of technologies for treatment of problem lands (Alkaline, Saline, etc.) is also a major component. Funding will be for projects based on village level plans with watershed as unit. Supplementary measures like supply of improved chullas, fuel efficient water heating chullas and biogas units will also form a part of the project.

The scheme aims at integrated treatment of wastelands on project basis and includes afforestation, soil and water conservation, treatment of problem lands, etc. All kinds of Wastelands will be taken up under the scheme for development.

Outlay: Rs. 700.00 lakhs (State Sector)

Physical target: 7,000 hectares.

(4) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Seed Development

Good seed areas are few and far between. Collection and processing of quality seeds is an important step in increasing the efficiency of the wastelands development programme.

This scheme proposes to create infrastructure for production, testing and certification of quality seeds.

Outlay: Rs. 150.00 lakhs (State Sector)

(5) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Minor Forest Produce

The scheme benefits tribals and others dependent on minor forest produce. It is a part of the effort to regenerate forests and improve its bio-diversity. It aims at raising minor forest produce including medicinal plants on forest and non-forest public lands.

Outlay: Rs. 150.00 lakhs (State Sector)

Physical Target: 1,500 hectares.

(6) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Aerial Seeding

The scheme envisages seeding difficult and inaccessible areas where the biotic interference is minimum.

Outlay: Rs. 50.00 lakhs (State Sector)

Physical target: 5,000 hectares

(7) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for People's Nurseries (Decentralised Nurseries)

The scheme is oriented towards self-employment and income generation. It also substantially increases seedling availability for planting under Agro Forestry and in public lands.

Nurseries can be raised by farmers, schools, women and youth groups, etc. Financial assistance is given for raising seedlings which will be sold to users by the persons raising the nurseries. Unsold seedlings will be lifted by the Forest Department.

Outlay: Rs. 750.00 lakhs (District Sector)

Physical Target: 15 crore seedlings

(8) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Soil Conservation (Afforestation) in River Valley Projects

Three river valley catchments, namely, Tungabhadra River Valley Project in Bellary and Dharwad Districts, Nizam Sagar River Valley Project in Bidar District and Nagarjuna Sagar River Valley Project in Gulbarga District are under this scheme. The scheme provides for afforestation of catchment areas of the three river valley projects and for maintenance of staff.

Outlay: Rs. 175.00 lakhs (District Sector)

Physical Target: 1,750 hectares

(9) Creation of Protection Force and Re-organisation of State Forest Department for Protection

It is a new scheme during the Eighth Plan, sponsored by Government of India. It is proposed to protect 24,000 Square Kilometres of Forest area by constituting 80 Forest Mobile Squads. It is also proposed to augment the protection staff and purchase the required Jeeps and Guns.

Outlay: Rs. 520.00 lakhs (State Sector)

(10) Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve (Karnataka portion):

The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve was constituted in 1986 and its management initiated in 1987. The area falling under Karnataka Portion covers both Nagarhole and Bandipur National Parks. These parks comprise of moist dry deciduous forest which are very rich in flora and fauna. In order to protect biosphere reserve, the works proposed are survey, protection, restoration and education.

Outlay: Rs. 175.00 lakhs

VIII. J. Agricultural Education and Research

Present Status:

Agricultural education and research has been one of the important infrastructural support service provided to agriculture and related activities. The State has two Agricultural Universities, one at Bangalore and another at Dharwar. Dharwar University was established during the Seventh Plan period. Both the Universities are playing an important role not only in supplying technical manpower but also in providing extension services and research inputs needed in the implementation of development programmes of the Departments. While the University at Bangalore has a jurisdiction of twelve Districts, Dharwar University covers eight Districts. In terms of area, the latter covers 52% of the geographical area and 64% of the total cultivated area of the State.

Review of Seventh Plan:

As against an agreed outlay of Rs.660 lakhs for the Seventh Plan, actual expenditure is placed at Rs.1272 lakhs. Expenditure on agricultural research was Rs.275 lakhs and on education Rs.997 lakhs. Plan expenditure consists of grant-in-aid to the Universities and loans to the staff for house building and conveyance.

Eighth Plan Strategy and Programmes:

A large contingent of technical manpower will be an important determinant of successful implementation of development strategy spelt out for agriculture and some of the related activities. Efficiency and effectiveness of the extension efforts need to go up significantly during the Eighth Plan. Strong research effort which specifically addresses the needs of the various agro-ecological zones will receive emphasis. Apart from the National Agricultural Research Project-II and the on-going ICAR - Coordinated research projects, Eighth Plan will lay emphasis on new areas like farming systems research, crop establishment and crop ecology research and improvement of productivity of horticulture crops. While attempting all this, the process of transmitting the new technology would be streamlined in such a way that local problems are addressed by the local research and extension units so that the Regional and State-level scientists are enabled to pay

attention to more general research issues.

During the Eighth Plan, it is proposed to establish Applied Biotechnology Research Institute with Japanese aid. Thrust areas of this Institute are tissue culture, improvement of nitrogen fixing capacity and improving methane fermentation.

In the field of agricultural education, the emphasis would be on consolidation rather than expansion. Qualitative improvement would be attempted both by way of rationalisation of courses as well as through restructuring the graduate and post-graduate programmes. The courses offered at the graduate level would be broad-based but students offered an opportunity to specialise either through a post-graduate degree or diploma. As land-use activities of farmers cut across agriculture, horticulture, sericulture, etc., the graduating student should be fully equipped to handle the problems of the entire farm. Concomitantly the basic extension worker should also be one who can use this allround knowledge to advantage. Suitable administrative arrangements would be worked out.

During Eighth Plan period, it is proposed to start two agricultural colleges, one at Shimoga and another at Bijapur.

Total outlay proposed for agricultural education and research is Rs.4000.00 lakhs.

MARKETING & QUALITY CONTROLPresent Status of the Sector:

In Karnataka 116 main markets and 287 sub-markets (Primary) have been established. Among them 90 main markets and 43 sub-markets have market yards of their own and shifted their trade to the developed market. Among the rest of the markets, 23 main markets and 99 sub-markets have their own land for the yard and their development and infrastructural facilities are still to be provided. The remaining markets have still to acquire land for their market yards. In order to safeguard the interest of the growers-sellers, provisions of KAPM (R) Act 1966 and Rules 1968 are enforced in all the markets.

As many as 89 main markets have notified fruits and vegetables for regulation and only main markets can afford to own the required cold storage facilities because of the heavy investments involved in their installations. Among them, only Belgaum market has the cold storage facility and of late Bangalore and Hassan markets have moved their proposals for installation of cold storage.

The basic requisites of internal roads, godowns, office building, drinking water, sanitary arrangement, street lights, canteen, auction platforms and farmer's rest house are the essential facilities provided to the markets. Providing the other facilities such as Post Office, Staff Quarters, Hospital, Police Outpost, First Fighting equipments (in cotton Markets) depend upon the availability of funds and land. The Government of India provides grants for the development of market yards. So far, 80 main markets and 105 sub-markets have availed central grant for the development of market yards and the others are yet to avail this benefit. So far, the Department has established six grading laboratories.

Both in terms of production and marketable surplus, the percentage of the notified agricultural commodities passing through the Regulated Markets although has been increasing over the years (at a compound growth rate of 12 per cent per annum between 1983-84 to 1987-88). 60 per cent of the marketable surplus is yet to avail the benefits of regulatory measures for better marketing. It is therefore proposed to achieve a target of 5% of compound growth rate per annum in the quantum of transactions of notified commodities in the Regulated markets in the State during the Eighth Plan period.

The development in agriculture cannot be achieved without giving due priority for agricultural marketing

which enabled the producer-vendors to secure remunerative and competitive prices for the produce they grow on their farms and this has an impact on improving their individual economic conditions. The establishment of regulated markets is an institutional arrangement made for efficient marketing of agricultural produce. The regulated markets serve for achieving the better returns to the agriculturists for the marketing of their produce. The Agricultural Marketing Department has been striving hard to activate the Regulated Markets to improve the Agricultural Marketing system in the State.

Broad Thrust During the Eighth Plan:

To achieve this objective of 5 per cent annual growth in agricultural marketing, the Eighth Plan envisages to provide weighing and grading equipments in the regulated markets, installation of computers in main market offices, providing transportation facilities. Various legal measures are implemented to eliminate mal-practices to safeguard the interest of farmers and consumers enforcing the provisions in regulated markets. So a Legal Cell for the Department is proposed to be established. It is also proposed to bring an improvement for information communication system.

Progress during Seventh Plan (1985-90):

During the Seventh Plan, as against a total plan outlay of Rs.30 lakhs under State plan and Rs.200 lakhs under Central sector, an expenditure of Rs.22.67 lakhs under State plan and Rs.183.28 lakhs under Central sector has been incurred. During the Seventh Plan, with the Cent-percent central assistance 11 secondary market yards and 26 sub-market yards were developed. An annual outlays over the years were restricted in budget provisions from time to time, the total envisaged Seventh Plan outlay could not be fully-utilised. The details of expenditure as against outlays of schemes implemented during the Seventh Plan period are presented in Table-1.

Table-1

Outlays and Expenditure during Seventh Plan (1985-90) Rs. lakhs

Schemes	Appro- ved VII Plan outlay 1985-90	Expenditure during					Expd. VII Plan 85-90
		85- 86	86- 87	87- 88	88- 89	89- 90	

STATE PLAN SCHEMES

A. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

Scheme for Grading of Ghee, Butter, Edible oils, Agril. commodities & Potatoes	4.80	-	0.59	1.00	1.15	1.28	4.02
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VIII-K.3

Table-1

Outlays and Expenditure during Seventh Plan (1985-90)

Rs .lakhs

Schemes	Appro- ved VII Plan outlay 1985-90	Expenditure during					Expd. VII Plan 85-90
		85- 86	86- 87	87- 88	88- 89	89- 90	
Scheme for Acquisition of lands	6.00	-	-	-	0.50	2.14	2.64
B. District Sector Schemes							
Scheme for Grading of Ghee, Butter, Edible Oils, Agril. Commodities & Betlenuts.	4.59	0.49	0.61	1.14	1.33	1.62	5.19
Scheme for providing Expertise on Marketing in IAAP ADP Dists & other Intensive Production Programmes	6.73	1.09	1.29	1.77	1.79	2.13	8.07
Strengthening of Dist. Offices at Belgaum & Dharwad	7.88	-	0.32	0.82	0.67	0.94	2.75
Total (A+B)	30.00	1.58	2.31	4.73	5.44	8.11	22.67
I. CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES (100% Central Share)							
Scheme for Development of Secondary Markets	-	-	-	-	-	16.12	16.12
Scheme for Development of Primary Rural Markets	-	-	-	-	-	32.00	32.00
Scheme for Development of Regulated Markets	100.00	25.00	28.75	16.80	6.00	4.00	80.55
Scheme for Development of Rural Markets	100.00	24.50	19.11	4.50	3.50	3.00	54.61
Total-I	200.00	49.50	47.86	21.30	9.50	55.12	183.28
Grand Total I+II	230.00	51.08	50.67	26.03	14.94	63.23	205.95

VIII - K.4

Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95) Proposals:

To achieve the target of 5 per cent annual growth rate in the quantum of transactions of notified commodities in regulated markets in the State during the period of Eighth Plan, an outlay of Rs.50 lakhs is proposed to be spent on three new schemes as well as three schemes existing under State Plan. The entire provision is earmarked under State sector. Under Central sector, two schemes which attracts cent per cent grant from Government of India with an outlay of Rs.820 lakhs proposed for implementation during the Eighth Plan period for the development of primary rural markets and secondary markets. So totally a provision of Rs.870 lakhs comprising Rs.50 lakhs under State Plan and Rs.820 lakhs under 100 per cent Central share is proposed for the Eighth Plan. Under Central sector, it is proposed to develop 39 secondary markets and 166 primary rural markets during the Eighth Plan period.

Under the plan budget 1990-91, an outlay of Rs.9 lakhs is earmarked to be spent on seven schemes continued from the Seventh Plan and according to Finance Department's O.M. No.FD 64 BIL 9 O dt.22.8.1990 the portion of expenditure on four schemes in 1990-91 that would be Rs.6.95 lakhs has to be treated as committed Non-plan expenditure during 1991-92 and this provision, will be made good under Eighth Plan in the subsequent years of the plan period. Out of the State plan outlay of Rs.5.40 lakhs under District Sector. So during 1990-91 outlay of Rs.139 lakhs comprises of Rs.9 lakhs under State plan and Rs.130 lakhs proposed to be spent under Central sector. (This amount is not reflected in the approved budget estimates and this outlay is being utilised by seeking advances out of state contingency funds as and when the Government of India sanction market development projects) Under-Central sector, during 1990-91, it is targetted to develop 12 secondary markets and 20 primary rural markets.

The policies and programmes proposed for implementation during the Eighth Plan and included in the plan budget 1990-91 are described in the following paragraphs by each of the scheme under the sub-sector. The list of schemes and the corresponding outlays proposed for the Eighth Plan and budgetted for 1990-91 are presented in Table-2.

Table-2
Eighth Plan Outlays and 1990-91 Outlays for Scheme proposed
(Rs.lakhs)

Schemes	Eighth	1990-91
	Plan	Outlay
	Outlay	Budgetted
<u>I. STATE PLAN SCHEMES: (A) State Sector</u>		
1. Creation of legal Cell in the Dept. to offer legal advice on matters under the KAPM(R) Act, 1966 and others governing the Departmental activities	8.50	--
2. Scheme for est. of additional 5 grading laboratories in the State	20.00	--

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Scheme	(Rs. lakhs)	
	Eighth Plan Outlay	1990-91 Budget.
3. Providing of Electronic Weighing Scales to financially weak regulated markets	8.00	--
4. Scheme for acquisition of land	6.55	2.05
5. Scheme for grading of Ghee, Butter, Edible oils, Agril. commodities and Betelnuts	1.55	1.55
6. Scheme for grading of Ghee, Butter, Edible oils, Agril. commodities and Betelnuts	1.75	1.75
7. Scheme for providing expertise on marketing in IAAP/IADP dists and other intensive production programmes	2.40	2.40
8. Scheme for strengthening the District Offices, Belgaum and Dharwad	1.25	1.25
Total-I	50.00	9.00
II. Central Sector Schemes (100% Central Sector grants)		
1. Scheme for development of secondary markets	156.00	50.00
2. Scheme for development of Primary Rural Markets	664.00	80.00
Total-II	820.00	130.00
Grand-Total I+II	870.00	139.00

NOTE: The Schemes from 5 to 8 are continued during 90-91 but as the corresponding expdr. would be treated as committed, these schemes are discontinued in the Eighth Plan.

The provision under Central sector is not reflected in the approved budget estimates and this outlay is being utilised by seeking advances out of State Contingency funds as and when the Govt. of India sanction Market Development Projects.

1. Creation of Legal Cell (New):

As many as 227 cases relating to the Department are pending in various Courts of law involving matters of establishment, regulatory measures and the developmental works of markets.

It is keenly felt that the Department should have a separate Legal Cell to help the Government in appraising the Courts for decision. It may be mentioned here that the Agricultural Produce Market Committees contribute about 50 per cent of their income by way of market fee and licence fee to the State Exchequer and this is estimated to

be around Rs.10 crores per annum. Any adverse Court's decisions on the legal matters will have adverse impact on the contributions to the government by the Market Committees. Therefore, to obviate this difficulty, a legal cell consisting of one Legal Adviser in the rank of a Civil Judge supported by Legal Assistant, Stenographer and Typist is proposed to be created in the Department. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.8.50 lakhs has been proposed in the Eighth Plan.

2. Establishment of 5 Grading laboratories (New):

At present 6 grading laboratories are functioning to cater to the needs of grading of ghee, butter, edible oils, spices and other important commodities coming under "AGMARK" specifications prescribed by the Govt. of India. The existing centres are inadequate considering the growing demand for grading under AGMARK the dairy products by the Karnataka Milk Federation. So, during the Eighth Plan it is proposed to set up 5 additional grading laboratories (at an average cost of Rs.4 lakhs per each) with a provision of Rs.20 lakhs to help the consumer to get quality dairy and other products such as ghee, butter, honey, oil and spices and to control the growing adulteration.

3. Providing Electronic Weighing Scales to APMCs (New):

Sellers usually fall prey to deceitful methods of weightment. Of late there are number of complaints about fraudulent weightment. To counter check the weightments done in the premises of commission agents, separate weighing instruments are not provided in markets. Providing Electronic weighing scales in Fruits and Vegetables markets will go a long way in ensuring correct weightment. It is proposed to offer financial assistance to financially weak APMCs in the form of grant for the installations of electronic weighing scale in their market yards. During the Eighth Plan, a provision of Rs.8 lakhs is proposed to provide the scales to 20 financially weak APMCs at the rate of Rs.40,000/- per scale.

4. Providing Financial Assistance to Markets for acquisition of land (continued):

The markets which are in possession of the requisite extent of land alone are qualified for central grants for development of their market yards (such grant vary from Rs.4 lakhs to Rs.20 lakhs per market). Financially weak Agricultural Produce Market Committees find it extremely difficult to meet the growing cost of acquisition of land for formation of their yards. So, just to partially meet this expenditure, it is proposed to offer financial assistance ~~in~~ of grants to such markets. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.6.55 lakhs is made in the Eighth Plan for this on-going scheme.

L. FOOD, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

The Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation provides scientific storage facilities through a network of Warehouses spread all over the state, particularly at taluk and district places. Agriculturists, Co-operatives, Government and private agencies, Traders are among those who utilise the storage facilities for storing various kinds of agricultural produces, and inputs and other commodities. KSWC also undertakes disinfection and fumigation of stocks of the above classes of customers in their godowns, in case they want such services at their door-steps. Besides, such services are also extended to rice and flour mills, bakeries, hotels etc. A number of institutions such as Karnataka Forest Development Corporation Limited, Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation Limited, Tobacco Board, Coffee Board are among those who also utilise the technical services of KSWC in various ways.

Seventh Plan Progress (1985-90)

There were cuts in the annual budget plans on account of consecutive drought conditions during the first three years and therefore as against an approved outlay of Rs.300 lakhs, the amount released was only Rs.78.52 lakhs. On the physical side, the storage capacity targetted to be added was 1,57,300 MT which included 87,300 MT under General Scheme and 70,000 MT under NGRG Scheme and the corresponding achievement was 54,300 MT under General Scheme and 44,000 MT under NGRG scheme. The cumulative storage capacity reached by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan was of the order of 2,14,500 MT.

The yearwise details of financial progress as against outlays and physical targets and achievements are presented in Table 1 & 2:

Abstract	Capacity in MT		
	General	NGRG	Total
1) Storage capacity available as at the end of 1984-85	100700	15500	116200
11) Storage capacity created from 1985-86 to 1989-90	54300	44000	98300
To the cumulative capacity available as at the end of 1989-90	155000	59500	214500

Source: Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation.

VIII-E.2

TABLE-1

SECTOR: FOOD, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING.

Year-wise outlay and expenditure, subsidy etc
during the seventh plan 1985-90

particulars	1985- 86	1986- 87	1987- 88	1988- 89	1989- 90	Tot
1. Approved share capital Budgetted	13.52	20.00	15.00	20.00	10.00	78.
2. Actual Expenditure	13.52	20.00	15.00	20.00	10.00	78.
3. Matching share capital by central warehousing corporation.	13.52	20.00	15.00	20.00	10.00	78.
4. Total funds provided for creation of storage capacity	27.04	40.00	30.00	40.00	20.00	157.
5. subsidy under NCRG scheme released by					@	
a) Govt. of India	11.33	8.52	8.75	17.50	35.50	71.
b) Govt. of Karnataka	5.00	5.00	10.54	17.50	18.75	56.
total	16.33	13.52	19.29	35.00	44.25	128.

* still to be released by CWC.

@ subsidy of Rs.6.75 lakhs already released by GOI.
is yet to be released by Govt. of Karnataka.

source; Karnataka state warehousing corporation.

TABLE-2

TARGET, FOOD, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

Target and Achievement of storage capacity by
 years of seventh plan ; 1989-90

Components of Storage capacity	1985- 86	1986- 87	1987- 88	1988- 89	1989- 90	Over all Total
<u>TARGET *</u>						
Under Genl. scheme	37300	2000	33800	25000	18000	87300
) Under NGRG	26500	2000	6000	16000	16000	70000
Total	63800	4000	39800	41000	34000	157300
<u>Cumulative position</u>						
<u>As at the end of</u>						
<u>4-85</u>						
Under Genl. scheme	-	-	-	-	-	108700
) Under NGRG	-	-	-	-	-	15500
Total	-	-	-	-	-	116200
<u>ACHIEVEMENT PERIOD (85-90)</u>						
Under Genl. scheme	1500	3000	30800	10000	9000	54300
) Under NGRG	15000	7500	5000	7500	9000	44000
Total	16500	10500	35800	17500	18000	98300
<u>CUMULATIVE POSITION</u>						
<u>AT THE END OF 89-90.</u>						
Under Genl. scheme	102200	105200	136000	146000	155000	155000
) Under NGRG	30500	38000	43000	50500	59500	59500
Total	132700	143200	179000	196500	214500	214500

Year-wise target includes targets of each previous year.

Hence over all target for the plan period as a whole

is to be considered.

VIII-L.4

Eighth Plan proposals (1990-95)

During the Eighth Plan, it is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs to KSWC for creation of additional storage capacity of 22000 MTs. This outlay attracts an equal matching share of Rs.100.00 lakhs that would be provided by Central Warehousing Corporation and thus the aggregate outlay for storage would amount to Rs.200.00 lakhs. Out of the backlog, an additional storage capacity of 15,000 MTs is also expected to be created.

Under NGRG "Central Sector Scheme" totally about 41,000 MTs of storage capacity is targetted to be achieved during the Eighth Plan period. So, totally a storage capacity of 78,000 MTs is targetted to be achieved during the Eighth Plan period.

In achieving the target of 78,000 MTs of storage capacity, employment generation anticipated during the Eighth Plan period is as noted below:-

a) Generation of direct on-site employment ('000 mandays)	-	882.00
b) Creation of Additional posts likely to be filled up(number)	-	306
c) Generation of indirect off-site employment ('000 mandays)	-	598.80
d) No.of beneficiaries likely to be benefitted indirectly	-	2274

(The estimate includes General Scheme as well as NGRG Scheme).

Annual Plan 1990-91

During 1990-91, an outlay of Rs.12.00 lakhs is budgetted for the creation of storage capacity by KSWC and this attracts an equal matching share capital provided by Central Warehousing Corporation and thus as much as Rs.24.00 lakhs of share capital will be available for the progress during 1990-91. In addition to this, a storage capacity of 9000 MT out of the backlog will also be achieved with the respective funds, loans etc. of KSWC. So, during 1990-91 including the years target of 3000 MTs and backlog of 9000 MTs, as much as 12000 MTs storage capacity would be created. Under the NGRG Scheme, about 10,000 MT of storage capacity out of the back-log is targetted to be achieved. So the total target for creation of storage capacity during 1990-91 would be about 22000 MTs.

VIII-L.5

In achieving the target of 22000 MTs of the storage capacity, employment generation anticipated during 1990-91 is as noted below:

a) Generation of on-site employment ('000 mandays)	-	246.00
b) Creation of additional posts likely to be filled up (numbers)	-	82
c) Generation of indirect off-site employment ('000 mandays)	-	164.40
d) No. of beneficiaries likely to be benefitted indirectly	-	602

(The estimate includes General Scheme as well as NGRG Scheme).

M. INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONSStatus of the Sector

The long term credit, for the agricultural development flows through the banking institutions in the co-operative fold particularly through 13 Regional Rural Banks and their 1133 branches spread over in all the districts of the State and KSCARD Bank having the affiliation of 177 PCARD Banks spread over in each of the taluks in general. The State Government in order to promote institutional lending supports the flow of these advances for the development of agriculture through the share-capital provided to the Apex Institutions.

The RRBs have deposits of Rs.174 crores and have advanced about Rs.315 crores of loans to the rural community with a credit deposit ratio of 156 per cent at the end of the Seventh Plan.

The main activities of PCARD Banks and the KSCARD Bank is to advance long term loans for agricultural development under (a) Normal Programme and (b) Special Development Programme depending upon the main sources of investment and recently these banks have also spread their activities to the non-farm areas. The main sources of funds of these banks are their share capital, reserves and floatation of debentures supported by Government over the years under plan funds.

(a) Under the ordinary debentures floated through their normal programmes, financial requirements are raised meeting requirements of traditional items of lending intended for sinking/repairs and deepening of irrigation wells, installation of irrigation pumpsets, levelling and bunding of agricultural lands and such other land improvement

(b) The special debentures are intended to the special lending schemes with the support of the state Government in the recent years and these development programmes are targeted to advance loans to the agricultural community for the following purposes:-

- (i) Development of horticultural crops such as raising coconut, areca, cocoa, grapes, cashew, pineapple, guava, sapota, cardamom and such other plantations;
- (ii) Land levelling, bunding and fencing of agricultural land;
- (iii) sinking of irrigation wells, installation of IP sets, Sprinkler irrigation system etc.

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(iv) Purchase of Tractors and Power Tillers;

(v) "Diversified activities", such as purchase of bullocks and bullock carts, installation of Gobar-Gas Plants, Dairy Farming, Piggery Sheep Husbandary, Poultry development, Sericulture etc.

Progress during Seventh Plan: 1985-90

Under the Seventh Plan, the details of the Share Capital provided to the KSCARD bank and the RREs by years are presented in the Table-1 below.

Table-1

Share Capital provided under Seventh Plan to KSCARD Bank and RREs by year 1989-90

Rs. Lakhs

Year	VII Plan apprd. Outlay Total	Share Capital provided to		Total
		KSCARD bank Institution	RREs	
1985-86	215.31	263.03	3.75	266.78
1986-87	197.29	261.85	11.25	273.10
1987-88	220.00	226.46	-	226.46
1988-89	476.00	465.37	10.00	475.37
1989-90	598.00	502.35	20.00	522.35
Expend. 1985-90	1706.60	1719.06	45.00	1764.06

Eighth Five Year Plan proposals: 1990-95

In the total share capital of the RREs issued, 75 per cent is contributed by the State Government as against 35 per cent by the sponsored banks and 50 per cent by the Government of India under Section 6(3) of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976. The Government of India may increase the issued share capital of the RREs and wherever the additional share capital is so increased, the State Government has to subscribe to an extent of 15 per cent of total corresponding additional share capital.

Upto the end of 1989-90, the State Government has released the share capital and additional share capital amounting to Rs.93.75 lakhs to 13 RREs. The Eighth Plan requirement for this purpose is estimated to be of the order of Rs.101.25 lakhs. Based on the recommendations of the Kelkar Committee Report, by the amendment of the RRB Act, 1976, the RREs are permitted to enhance their existing issued share capital from Rs.25.00 lakhs to Rs.100.00 lakhs. So, the State Government's corresponding share would be Rs.15.00 lakhs per RRE. Each of the RRE is already provided with a share capital of Rs.7.50 lakhs and the balance of Rs.7.50 lakhs is the proposed target for release during the Eighth Plan.

With a view to achieve the aforesaid capital base in the RREs and to support the KSCARD Bank to float debentures, the following outlays are proposed for the Eighth Plan and the budgetted outlay for 1990-91 Plan.

Share Capital to RREs and KSCARD Bank proposed to be released during Eighth Plan 1990-95

Component	Rs. lakhs	
	Eighth Plan 1985-90	1990-91
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions		
(i) Co-operative Institutions (KSCARD Bank) of which Irrigation Wells	2500.00*	500.00**
(ii) Regional Rural Banks	90.00	16.00
Total	2590.00	516.00

* Includes Rs.333.00 lakhs under SCF.

** Includes Rs.200.00 lakhs for providing share capital support for sinking irrigation wells.

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The projected targets of branch expansion, advances, deposits etc of RREs and KSCARD Bank during the Eighth Plan period 1985-90 are dealt with under the Chapter "Institutional Finance".

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural Development and Government:

The economic development of rural Karnataka must be seen as arising out of a complex and hazily understood pattern of investment over which Government has partial control. In the farm sector, investments are predominately private, assisted no doubt by a credit structure established through public sector and co-operative initiative. In the non-farm sector too, Government investments are limited and confined in large measure to the creation of infrastructure. Policy initiatives are either sector specific (Khadi, Handlooms, Leather industries) or else focussed on poverty alleviation programmes. Indeed, the large range of poverty alleviation programmes implemented by Government has made this the Central instrument of public sector initiative in rural areas. In this manner, although Government has propagated a definitive ideology towards poverty alleviation, it is less certain that viable models for sustained rural development and growth have been set up. Distress has undoubtedly been mitigated but conditions for creating groundswell of rural growth appear not to be in sight.

Development and Participation:

Experience of the past Five-Year Plans has created scepticism as to whether Centralised planning can deliver the goods. We have created the Panchayat Raj system to ensure that the decentralised planning becomes a reality. However, the Mandal Panchayat system is not fully equipped to meet the objectives of rural transformation. The Gramasabha would need to acquire legitimacy which cuts across the differentiated class interests of society. Thus, we have postulated in our State a model for poverty alleviation and a model for peoples participation. The combination of these two objectives, we hope, would deliver the goods better than what was done previously in the earlier Five-Year Plans.

The rural development and panchayat raj constitutes a crucial component of the State plan aiming at alleviation of rural poverty, unemployment and improvement in productivity of rural activities, particularly of the weaker sections of the society. In the distribution of funds to the various sectors, the imbalances in development in different regions have been fully taken care of. Allocation of funds to the Zilla Parishad level gives weightage to population, backwardness in agriculture, backwardness in irrigation, backwardness in industrial output and several other factors would ensure that each Zilla Parishad receives the share of funds from the allocated plan. Apart from the equitable distribution of funds to Zilla Parishads, we have evolved a system of distribution of funds amongst the mandals also taking into account the population, area, dryland areas, agriculture labour population and per capita resources raised. This ensures equitable distribution of funds amongst all the mandals of the State and the mandals have a free hand in planning for their development. Thus, we have created in our State a model of poverty alleviation and a model of people's participation. Another strategy which we have adopted is to provide more infrastructural facilities and backward and forward linkages to secure a market for the products produced by the rural poor.

The poverty alleviation programmes are programmes under JRY, Family welfare programmes like IRDP, DWCRA and 100-wells Programme. We have created a massive programme of training for the unskilled under TRYSEM. The outlay in this sector is being doubled from 1990-91 as suggested by the Government of India. Apart from this, we have got the infrastructure programmes consistent with environmental concerns, drought-proof in the case of DPAP and conservation of forestry cover in the case of Western Ghat Development programme. The expenditure and achievements in respect of important rural development programmes are furnished in Tables 1 and 2.

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TABLE-1

Expenditure on important RD & PR Programmes in the Seventh Plan

Programme	Rs. lakhs					
	1985-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	Total
1. N.R.E.P.	3547	2960	4070	4356	-	14933
2. RLEGP	2134	2803	3262	3469	-	11668
3. JRY	-	-	-	-	10943	10943
4. REGS	-	103	599	46	-	748
5. DPAP	897	1095	1065	1057	1046	5160
6. Westernghat Development	401	601	910	753	850	8675
7. IRDP	1727	2174	2593	2973	3444	12911
8. 100 Wells Programme	613	427	336	284	607	2267
9. Assistance to surplus Land Grantees	60	48	60	64	54	286
10. DWCRA	29	21	30	45	30	155
11. Anthodaya	174	174	155	84	80	667
12. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	371	415	412	438	352	1988

TABLE-2

Achievements of the important RD&PR Programmes in the Seventh Plan

Programme	Unit	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	Total
1. N.R.E.P.	lakh Mandays	179	170	192	190	-	731
2. R.L.E.G.P.	"	217	151	226	217	-	811
3. J.R.Y.	"	-	-	-	-	408	408
4. I.R.D.P.	lakh Nos.	1.05	1.46	1.61	1.38	1.34	6.84
5. 100 wells Programme	"	0.18	0.14	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.63
6. Assistance to surplus Land Grantees	Nos.	2400	1920	2400	2560	2160	11440
7. D.W.C.R.A.	No. of groups	250	170	200	300	200	1120
8. Anthodaya	Lakh Nos.	0.17	0.09	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.46
9. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	Nos.	9305	6787	6592	7000	5632	35316

Eighth Plan Proposals:

All the programmes which were implemented during the Seventh Plan are proposed to be continued and efforts will be made to make them more effective, so as to enable to achieve the desired objectives. While implementing, the past experience is taken into account and remedial measures are proposed to be taken to rectify the administrative and technical difficulties for effective implementation of various programmes. A brief note on important programmes is given below.

Integrated Rural Development Programme:

Integrated Rural Development Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and an important poverty alleviation programme. The programme is implemented in all the Zilla Parishads and DRDS Bangalore in the State. The main objective of IRD Programme is to help the poorest families in rural areas to cross the poverty line by providing them with income generating activities. Financial assistance in the form of loan and subsidy is provided to selected beneficiaries to take up income generating activities in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. IRDP also provides for assistance to develop infrastructural facilities which are considered essential for better utilisation of Assets provided to IRDP beneficiaries.

Financial assistance provided to beneficiaries under IRDP has enabled them to improve their economic status. Out of assistance provided under IRDP, income generating activities have been taken up in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. The concurrent evaluation of IRDP for the period January 1989 to June 1989 conducted by the Department of Rural Development, Government of India has indicated the following findings in respect of Karnataka State:

- (1) 64% families were covered under primary sector, 6.36% under secondary sector and 29.78% under tertiary sector.
- (2) 84% families belonged to the income group of Rs.1-2265, 16% families belonged to income group of 2266-3500 at the time of selection.
- (3) The ineligible families belonging to the income group of Rs.4801-6400 were covered in 12% cases and families with more than Rs.6400 income were covered in 0.45% cases.
- (4) All beneficiaries of the ex-bonded labourers who belonged to the income group of Rs.1-2265 at the time of selection were assisted under IRDP.

- (5) 83% beneficiaries were selected in Grama Sabhas, 11% beneficiaries by officials and 6% beneficiaries by others.
- (6) Quality of the asset was good in 92% cases, average in 7% cases and poor in 1% cases.
- (7) Assets were found intact in 66% cases and not intact in 34% cases. Reasons for not keeping the assets intact are defective assets, unexpected events, inadequate income, costly maintenance, household requirements etc.
- (8) Inadequacy of input and marketing facility, after-care and support.
- (9) Assets had generated additional income of more than Rs.2000 in 27% cases, between Rs.1000-2000 in 20% cases, between Rs.501-1000 in 12% cases, between Re.1-500 in 6% cases, and had not generated any additional income in 35% cases.
- (10) 44% old beneficiaries have cross the poverty line of Rs.3500 and 6% have cross the poverty line of Rs.6400.

The concurrent evaluation has also brought out positive results of IRDP in terms of generation of additional income and crossing of poverty line by the IRDP beneficiaries.

In order to overcome the shortcomings in the implementation of the IRDP, the following steps are emphasised and implementing authorities are instructed to ensure them.

- (1) Selection of beneficiaries should be made only in Grama Sabha in order to prevent selection of ineligible beneficiaries. Beneficiaries selected other than in Grama Sabhas should not be considered for financial assistance under IRDP.
- (2) Selection of economically viable schemes having favourable incremental capital-output ratio.
- (3) Selection of schemes keeping in view the skill and aptitude of the beneficiaries and the local resources profile.
- (4) Provision of timely and adequate finance.
- (5) Ensuring easy availability of raw-materials and marketing of finished products of IRDP beneficiaries. In this regard, establishment of District Supply and Marketing Societies will have to be expedited.
- (6) In order to avoid predominance of primary sector activities, income-generating activities under Industries, Services and Business Sector and non-traditional industrial activities will have to be emphasised.

During the Fifth Plan an outlay of Rs. 13007 lakhs is proposed for IRDP and allied programmes and targetted to assist 5.50 lakh families.

Training of Rural Youths for Self-Employment and Training (TRYSEM):

The objective of TRYSEM is to provide technical skills to Rural Youths from families below poverty line to enable them to take up self-employment in the broad fields of Agriculture and Allied activities and Industries, Services and business activities. The scheme provides for payment of stipend and honorarium to trainees, master-craftsman and training institutions. Under TRYSEM provision for providing financial assistance to training institutions for development of infrastructural facilities is provided.

At present, the link between training and self-employment is found to be weak. It is proposed to strengthen this link with a view to ensure that all those who are trained under TRYSEM are subsequently and invariably helped to obtain self-employment. It is proposed to identify institutions at various levels for discharging this responsibility. It is also proposed to identify institutions at various levels for discharging this responsibility. It is also proposed to identify a few trades with high employment potential for purpose of providing training under TRYSEM and to diversify the training programme in non-farm sector, particularly in the field of electronics, computer etc.

During the Eighth Plan it is targetted to train 35,000 youths for self-employment and an outlay of Rs. 214 lakhs is proposed.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA):

The objective of the scheme is to provide income generating activities to the women members of the families of the target group, so as to increase their income and also to provide supporting services needed to enable them to take up income generating activities. The scheme envisages assistance to women in the following manner:

- (1) Assistance to individual women to take advantage of the facilities already available under Integrated Rural Development Programme.
- (2) Organising women in small homogeneous groups of 15-20 beneficiaries to take up economically viable activities on a group basis.
- (3) Providing supporting services to women in terms of provision for caring of children while the mothers are at work, provision of working conveniences etc.

- (4) Organising child care facilities to provide for security, health care and nursing of children.

Formation of women groups is an important activity under DWCPA Programme. Each women group is provided Rs.15,000/- as a one-time grant which is contributed in equal measure by the Government of India, State Government and UNICEF.

In Karnataka State, DWCPA Programme is implemented in 8 districts viz. Chikmagalur, Bijapur, Mysore, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Raichur, Dakshina Kannada and Kodagu. The Programme was introduced for the first time during the year 1983-84 in Chikmagalur and Bijapur. The programme was extended to other districts during the subsequent years. At present, the Programme covers 76 taluks in the above 8 districts.

Women groups have taken up a wide range of income generating activity in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. Since economic viability of these income generating activity depend mostly on marketability of products produced by the women groups, attempts are made to establish linkages through agencies such as District Industries Centre, Rural Marketing Centres, District Supply and Marketing Societies, Co-operative Societies, Janatha Bazars, Government Departments etc. However this marketing linkage needs to be strengthened.

Findings of the Study conducted by TECSOK:

The Technical Consultancy Services Organisation of Karnataka (TECSOK) at the instance of the Department of Rural Development has conducted study in Mysore and Gulbarga District about the implementation of DWCPA programme. The study based on certain case studies reveal cases of success and failures in the implementation of DWCPA Programme. Some of the shortcomings indicated by the study are as follows:

- (1) Absence of definite selection criteria.
- (2) Imposition of schemes on the beneficiaries without allowing the beneficiaries to opt for schemes.
- (3) Identification of projects without regard to availability of proper infrastructure.
- (4) Indifference of staff incharge of DWCPA.
- (5) Influence of local political leaders in the selection of beneficiaries.
- (6) Lack of training to staff and beneficiaries.
- (7) Lack of viable projects.

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Against the above background, the study has made certain recommendations in terms of organisation of Entrepreneurship Development Programme for rural women, pre-project activities, strengthening the staff position, orientation training to the officials and grassroot level workers. In addition, the study has identified certain potential economic activities and prepared project profiles in respect of such activities for implementation over a period of 5 years.

The above shortcomings and recommendations are taken into account as indicators for ensuring better and effective implementation of DWCRA Programme. In order to derive advantages from such studies, it is proposed to take up similar studies in the other DWCRA districts also and to make use of the technical expertise of TECSOK on a wider scale.

In order to ensure effective implementation of DWCRA programme, adequate attention will have to be paid to ensure provision of adequate working capital, easy availability of raw-materials and marketing outlets for the products of women groups, organisation of awareness generation camps and Entrepreneurship Development Programme for women with the help of TECSOK need to be emphasised. During the Eighth Plan it is targetted to organise 2200 groups and an outlay of Rs.86 lakhs is proposed.

Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production (100 Wells Programme):

The Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and is in operation in all the Zilla Parishads and DRDS, Bangalore (Urban) district. Under this scheme, financial assistance in the form of loan and subsidy is provided to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production. The programme consists of three components namely Minor Irrigation, Distribution of Mini-Kits and Land Development. The Minor Irrigation Component is monitored by the Rural Development and Panchayatraj Department and the other two components are monitored by the Agriculture and Horticulture Department at the State level.

Assistance is given under the Minor Irrigation Component for gully plugging, nala bunding, construction of small surface storage structure including ponds, percolation tanks, deepening of existing village ponds, dug wells, renovation of old wells, pumpsets with appropriate water conveyance and distribution system, electric motors, diesel engines, pump houses, cost of energisation of pumpsets etc. A subsidy of 25 per cent of the total unit cost as fixed by NABARD is provided to small farmers and 33 1/3 to marginal farmers and 50 per cent to Tribal farmers.

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One of the main problems faced in the implementation of this programme is the poor performance of Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation in executing the works. This issue needs to be tackled at the State Level and specific steps are being worked out to streamline the working of Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation.

Another problem faced in this programme is that of non-energisation of irrigation pumpsets by KEB. Considerable delay is caused by KFB in energising the irrigation pumpsets. In spite of repeated efforts at solving this problem, the problem continues causing inconvenience to the beneficiaries and retarding implementation of the programme. Concerted efforts need to be made at the State Level to solve this problem.

Since the Minor Irrigation Component consists of various activities, it is proposed to make an evaluation of the effectiveness of these activities in order to concentrate on those activities which contribute significantly to increase in irrigation potential. During the Eighth Plan an outlay of Rs.3386 lakhs is proposed and it is targetted to dig 51,815 wells.

Assistance to Surplus Land Grantees and Negilubhagya:

Assistance to Surplus Land Grantees is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50 : 50 basis to provide financial assistance to those who are granted surplus lands under Land Reforms Act, Land Grant Rules and also ex-tenants. The assistance is given in the form of grant to an extent of Rs.2500/- per hectare both for purchase of Agricultural inputs and for land development. Block Development Officer and other staff attached to the Taluk Panchayat Samithis, are implementing this programme.

The amount of assistance provided under this scheme is very meagre to bring about an improvement in the economic conditions of surplus land grantees. It is therefore, proposed to follow an Integrated Approach for development of Surplus Land Grantees so that they can be duly assisted under various schemes to take up cultivation on economic lines and improve the economic conditions.

The Scheme Negilubhagya envisages to provide agricultural implements, bullocks, fertilizers and seeds to each of the farmers who is given land under land reforms.

An outlay of Rs.319 lakhs is proposed during the Eighth Plan.

Anthyodaya:

It is a State Sponsored Scheme. The scheme was introduced for implementation in 75 taluks of the State during the year 1983-84. The programme aims at uplifting 5 to 7 poorest of the poor families in every Mandal of the selected Taluka. The eligible beneficiaries are selected in Gramasabhas (village Assemblies) and the selected beneficiary will be given an extra subsidy of Rs. 1000/- in addition to IRDP subsidy. During the Eighth Plan an outlay of Rs. 491 lakhs is proposed and it is targetted to assist 35,000 persons.

Drought Prone Area Programme:

Under this programme, the strategy is conservation and environmental protection. Drought Proofing has been attempted in a haphazard manner and tangible results have not been achieved. During the Eighth five year plan, it is proposed to do drought proofing in a scientific manner with a watershed development approach in which Karnataka has been the pioneer. The DPAP has been implemented in 84 blocks in the State, adopting micro-watershed and annual phasing programme strategy inherent in the watershed development programme. During the Eighth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 4203 lakhs is proposed.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY):

This scheme was introduced in the year 1989-90 by the Government of India, by merging NREP and RLEGP. The expenditure under the programme is shared between the Centre and the State on the basis of 80 : 20. 80 per cent of the amount is released to the concerned Mandal Panchayat on the basis of rural population as well as population of SCs/STs. 20 per cent of the money is retained at the Zilla Parishad level for taking-up various programmes. The main objective of the programme is generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons in rural areas. People below poverty line are the target group and preference is given to SCs/STs for employment under the scheme. 30 per cent of the employment opportunities are reserved for women. During the Eighth Plan an outlay of Rs. 16072 lakhs is proposed and targetted to create 777.67 lakh mandays of employment.

Community Development and Panchayat Raj:

This programme consists of (1) payment of grants to Karnataka Panchayat Raj Institutions, (2) conference of elected members of Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats, (3) raising of ZP and MP level assistance (4) expenditure for implementation of Zilla Parishat Act (5) Sammelanas for non-officials (6) awarding of prizes to best mandals, (7) publication of Karnataka Vikas Journal, and (8) per capita grants to Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats. An outlay of Rs.20056 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan.

Land Reforms:

Land Reforms constitute a part of the overall policy of agrarian reforms adopted with the twin objectives of improving agricultural production and bringing about a socio-economic revolution in the country-side. Based on the national guidelines, the Karnataka Land Reforms Act was amended and brought into force from 1.3.1974. The Act as it now stands has two main objectives (i) conferment of ownership rights on tenants and elimination of inter-mediaries, and (ii) imposition of ceiling on agricultural holdings and distribution of surplus land to the landless agricultural labourers.

To achieve these objectives, the following schemes were drawn up and included under the State Plan:

- (a) Preparation of land records for land reforms and land tribunals;
- (b) expenditure on sitting fee, TA and DA to members of tribunals;
- (c) Legal aid to poor tenants;
- (d) creation of a cell for compilation of reports on land reforms; and
- (e) consolidation of land holdings.

Under legal assistance to poor tenants, a tenant whose annual income is less than Rs.8000 is being assisted to defend his case before the tribunal and courts free of cost. The statutory Board created by Government of Karnataka targetted to help more than 300 tenants per year.

During the Eighth Plan, an outlay of Rs.550 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

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Composite Rural Training & Technology Centre(CRT&TC):

The State Government has submitted a proposal to Government of India for establishing two Centres in the State, one at Chitradurga and other at Raichur. Under this, the entire non-recurring expenditure is met by the Centre and the recurring expenditure is shared equally by the Centre and the State. These centres will help upgradation of existing skills of artisans, introduce new skills,

impart management capability, provide access to technology, disseminate information, provide mechanism for follow-up action and help in creating quality consciousness. Sanction to establish these two centres in the State is still awaited from the Centre. However, an outlay of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan

During the Eighth Plan a total outlay of Rs.56894 lakhs as State share for all the programmes excluding Integrated Rural Energy for which Rs.472 lakhs is proposed.

It is estimated that about 32 per cent of the Population is below the poverty line. The rural development programmes contain two Major Plans (1) beneficiary oriented programmes and (2) employment programmes. The beneficiary oriented programmes are expected provide benefit to 7.89 lakhs persons of which about 3 lakh persons may be able to cross poverty line. Employment programmes is expected generate 2360 lakh mandays during the Eighth Plan. It means a sustained employment for 4 lakh families (employment to 2 persons in 5 member family) could be provided. Thus in The Eighth Plan about 7 lakh families out of 33 lakhs families below the poverty line may get help enough to cross poverty line. Thus, the poverty ratio is expected to come down to about 25 to 27 per cent by the implementation of these programmes.

X. CO-OPERATION

STATUS OF THE SECTOR:

In a democracy like ours, the Co-operative movement was envisaged as a fore-runner in preparing the people to achieve the social and economic objectives and to secure natural justice under the principle Directives-Principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity enunciated in the preamble of our Constitution. This movement has given an opportunity to the people to organise themselves to achieve rational and judicious unitary and collective growth of socio-economic institutions crucial for human betterment. In this sense the Cooperative movement can be termed a synonym for the over-all development through the planning process. With the recent decentralisation in planning, the Co-operative movement in Karnataka has had to shoulder the expanded responsibilities of its supplies and services.

Karnataka has a very good net-work of Cooperative institutions at different levels which have spread their activities to various crucial sectors of the economy in the fields of composite Agriculture, Industry, Trade and Commerce and services and play a very important role in integrated development. Almost every village is covered by one or the other type of Cooperative institution which is instrumental to the flow of institutional finance and agricultural finance to the population.

Karnataka has 25000 . Cooperative Institutions including the Apex Institutions at the State, District and Taluka levels with a membership of over 1.57 crores covering about 93 percent of the agricultural households. Share capital amounting to about Rs. 407 Crores and deposits amounting to about Rs.716 crores is invested by the members.

The development of agriculture and allied activities in the rural sector has been accorded an important place in the plan for economic growth. Although, credit is one of the important inputs for achieving this goal, it has to be supported by other inputs such as (i) Technology (ii) Supply of inputs such as seeds, fertilisers and pesticides and irrigation (iii) Extension support and Motivation by Government Agencies and (iv) Marketing support to ensure its effective and productive use. The total value of agricultural produce handled by Cooperatives particularly in Dairy services, Agro Processing, Consumer services and Marketing services has crossed Rs.4,000 crores.

With the support of 4,880 Primary Agricultural Credit Cooperatives, 177 Primary Agricultural Societies, D.C.C. Banks and State Apex Coop. Bank, Karnataka State Coop. Agriculture and Rural Development Bank with affiliation of

177 Primary Coop. Agriculture and Rural Development Banks at the Taluk level, Cooperative institutions have provided a very strong base for the flow of agricultural credit to farming community. Primary Coop. Agriculture and Rural Development Banks are concerned with the flow of long term credit for sinking irrigation wells, installation of irrigation pumpsets, land improvement, development of horticultural crops, purchase of tractors and power-tillers, installation of gohar-gas plants, sericulture and development of piggery, sheep and goat, poultry farms etc. The Agricultural Credit Societies advance term loans and refinance advances. As many as 1520 Consumers Cooperatives render consumer services in the State. In the total institutional finance, the disbursal of agricultural credit through Cooperatives has crossed 50 percent of the requirement of the farmers. The collections, procurement and distribution of milk and milk products by about 4,785 milk supply cooperatives in the State is commendable and forms a very significant contribution by the sector. The State has 392 farming, 589 irrigation and 240 fisheries Cooperatives.

The Cooperative Sector's participation in the Industrial growth is also commendable. Out of 28 Sugar Factories, 21 Factories belong to Cooperative Sector and these factories are responsible to produce nearly three lakh tonnes of sugar per annum on an average and this forms over 50 percent contribution in the State, as compared to 55 percent contribution at the All India level.

Apart from these, the State has established 19 Cooperative Spinning Mills with over 1.4 lakhs of spindles producing goods worth over Rs.25 crores per annum. As many as 1550 Industrial Cooperatives and 724 Weavers Cooperatives have been supporting Industry and Weavers. About 260 Labour Cooperatives (including Forest Labour) are supporting the Labourers. As many as 252 Women Cooperatives and over 190 Students Cooperatives are functioning for the welfare of women and the students. Among the processing units, Karnataka has 91 Cooperative Rice Mills with 2.41 lakh tonnes of hulling installed capacity and 2 Dal Mills established at Chincholi and Gulbarga in Gulbarga District. The State Government has been encouraging Apex Cooperative Organisations to establish more and more of Processing Units like Oil Complexes, Ginning/Pressing Units etc., by providing technical and financial support.

With the continuous financial support provided by the State Government over the years through the Five Year Plans, the State has been able to create storage capacity substantially and the aggregate storage capacity involving State Ware Housing Corporation, Marketing Coop. Institutions and Primary Agricultural Cooperatives has been reached to the level of 4.54 lakh M.Ts. by the end of the Seventh Plan.

The Cooperative Movement through its supplies and services of the agricultural inputs including the flow and

refinance of credit to the farming community share the attribute of the "Green Revolution" and achieving of "Self Sufficiency" in agricultural production which has almost parallelly grown with the spurt in population.

The Public Distribution System (PDS) has captured the services of Cooperative movement and by the end of 1989, out of over 16,700 Fair Price Shops, about 7,000 Cooperatives have been working as Fair Price Shops in the State.

The statutory reservation to SCs and STs even in the Cooperative Sector has also helped to this socially suppressed population to obtain economic help of the Government to improve their lot by way of building assets, finding the living and more than all an active participation in the society.

Despite the above positive contributions of the Cooperative movement, its institutions, inherit certain repeated deficiencies persisting continuously and retarding the pace of growth. For instance, due to mal-functioning and irregularities of the office-bearers, some of the Cooperatives become defunct and inoperative because of impure political interventions. The PACSS constitute the major retail outlets of short and medium term credit to the rural sector. Even though the Societies cover almost all the villages in the State, their membership is confined to about 65 percent of the rural households. The percentage of borrowing members is still less i.e., hardly about 27 percent of the total. Despite their reorganisation efforts, their quality of operation has not improved. They have turned out to be the weakest link in the Cooperative Credit Structure. Their thrift activities are absent. Because of these deficiencies, some of the societies become defaulters as either they do not repay their advances or repay untimely and irregularly, with the result, that, they become ineligible for getting refinances and weaken the D.C.C. Banks and other Nodel institutions in their borrowing capacity from the National Refinancing Institutions. Secondly to change of hands in office bearers, with the limited facilities available, their training in Cooperative Management is inadequate. Due to absence of self-supporting tendency, some of the institutions always look to the support of Government even for their minimum State of survival and in the limited plan funds, Government cannot extend its support to the mounting number of institutions. Bottle-necks to the flow of credit are noted to be as follows:

(a) Natural calamities such as droughts and floods and erratic monsoons have been a threat for the flow of agricultural credit. Added to this, the recovery of overdues is paralysed by the ryots' agitations;

(b) The size of overdues do not come down on account of defective lending such as delay in sanctions due to

large number of records to be collected, centralisation of powers of sanction, over financing and under financing, failure of ensuring the proper end-use of credit flow, failure in taking timely legal steps for recovery of over-dues and recovery measures;

(c) Gap in outstanding of members and member Cooperatives in D.C.C. Banks - on account of weak financial position of PACSs as these institutions have just nominal lending business and meagre non-credit activities;

(d) Lack of official management particularly in PACSs and PGARDBs and untrained and non-professionalised staff at the level of Central Cooperative Banks and PACSs; added to this, poor involvement of members in the affairs of PACSs and their non-commitments to the Cooperative movement resulting in chocking of credit channel in the State;

(e) Investment of funds with higher financial Agencies in the form of shares being generally of less remunerative;

(f) Distress sale of agricultural produce for non-availability of adequate storage and marketing facility;

(g) Lack of adequate staff for effective supervision and extension services;

(h) Varying norms prescribed by NABARD for sanction of funds and their drawal also some times come in the way of smooth flow of credit. For example, particularly, if a D.C.C. Bank does not achieve the seasonality discipline by the end of March in a year, the concerned Bank is not allowed to draw funds out of the limit already sanctioned, with the result, the respective kharif advances are hampered during the period April-June in that year.

With all these merits and demerits in the sector, the number of Cooperative institutions which were about 15,000 have increased to 25000 numbers enfoldng 1.57 crores of members and covering 93 percent of agricultural population by the end of June 1987. Now as in 1986-87, these Cooperative institutions possessed a share capital of about Rs.282 crores together with about Rs.125 crores contributed by Governments totalling to Rs.407 crores, working capital of about Rs.2174 crores, reserve funds of about 222 crores and they had advances and borrowings to a tune of about Rs.1216 crores. Their deposits have crossed Rs.716 crores by 1986-87. The details are presented in TABLE-1. The Cooperative Federations for marketing development, consumers development, milk production, oil seeds growers development, sugar factories, housing development have been helping the Government in the Cooperative movement by their active participation and involvement.

Table-1
Particulars of Selected Type of Co-operatives in Karnataka : 1986-87

(Rs. lakhs)

Types of Cooperatives	No. of Institutions	No. of Members ('000s)	Of the concerned Instn. & Member	Share Capital		Advance & borrowings of the Instn (Rs.lakh)	D Deposits	Reserve Funds
				Contri- buted by State Govt.	Working Capi- tal			
<u>A) Co-operative Banks</u>	19							
1) Karnataka State Coop. (581 branches) Apex Bank Ltd. CC Banks		15	3213	671	51856	9144	30573	2121
2) Karnataka State Coop. Agril. & Rural Development Bank	1	186	877	446	32422	26922	--	1418
3) Karnataka State Coop. Market- ing Federation Ltd.	1	1	23	788	--	1611	--	371
4) Karnataka Industrial Coop. Bank L.d. (42 branches)	1	51	122	77	2790	870	1258	134
5) Primary Coop. Agril. And Rural Devp. Banks (PLD Banks)	177	1110	1792	268	29400	24498	136	509
6) Urban Banks Under E.R. Act	206	767	2089	-	39170	314	30241	3173
7) Urban Banks not under ER Act	17	17	26	-	280	11	189	20
<u>B) Processing Co-operatives</u>								
8) Co-op. Sugar Factories	20	1890	3589	2282	15015	6653	1231	5034
9) Co-op. Spinning Mills	19	3258	3579	3114	7216	4908	109	1635
10) Processing Cooperatives	62	22	108	205	1402	550	-	121
<u>C) Credit Marketing & Consumer Co-operatives</u>								
11) Primary Agril. Credit Coop. including FSS & LAMPS	4712	4179	5037	1190	--	32677	3569	2346

Table-1
Particulars of Selected Type of Co-operatives in Karnataka : 1986-87

(Rs. lakhs)

Types of Cooperatives	No. of Insti- tution	No. of Members ('000S)	Of the concer- ned Instn. & Mem- ber	Share Capital		Advance & borrow- ings of the Instn (Rs. lakh)	D Deposits	Reserve Funds	
				Contri- buted by State Govt.	Working Capi- tal				
12) Primary Non-Agril. Cre- dit Cooperatives	1501	500	1700	31	--	--	--	--	
13) Marketing Coop. includ- ing General Purpose, specialised & Central Marketing Coop.	355	436	346	946	9923	1810	1316	2292	
1) Marketing Coop. (Genl.)	186	352	202	773	6863	1312	454	1509	9-X
11) -do- (Specialised)	169	84	142	173	3060	498	862	783	
14) Consumers' Coop. (incl- uding Wholesale Stores)	1520	682	257	328	3337	623	-	527	
d) Co-op. on Agril and All- ied Services									
15) Farming Cooperative (10 Working Members)	392	16	40	10	--	50	-	15	
16) Irrigation Cooperatives	589	25	100	-	692	492	-	57	
17) Primary Milk Supply Coop. (including Milk Unions)	4785	925	151	37	--	25	-	591	
18) Fisheries Cooperatives	240	65	33	71	731	284	-	131	
19) Forest Labourers' Coop. and Labour	44	7	3	1	63	10	-	14	

Table-1
Particulars of Selected Type of Co-operatives in Karnataka : 1986-87

(Rs.lakhs)

Types of Cooperatives	No. of Insti- tution	No. of Members ('000S)	Of the concer- ned Instn. & Mem- ber	Share Capital		Advance & borrow- ings of the Instn (Rs.lakh)	D Deposits	Reserve Funds
				Contri- buted by State Govt.	Working Capi- tal			
<u>e) Industrial Cooperatives</u>								
20) Weavers' Cooperatives	724	107	159	299	2428	1105	-	250
21) Other Industrial Coop.	1581	200	214	34	1805	800	231	259
22) Electricity Co-op.	11	31	34	17	605	221	36	-
23) Labour Contract Coop.	215	26	8	5	-	18	-	3
24) Co-op. Industrial Estate	8	1	1107	577	10534	385	-	15
<u>f) Other Types of Co-op.</u>								
26) Employees Credit Coop. under B.R.Act	16	21	134	-	1305	-	967	44
26) Employees Credit & Other Coop. not under BR Act	1484	564	1705	31	5705	841	1704	581
27) Housing Cooperatives	1624	554	1600	-	-	6745	-	401
28) Women's Cooperatives	252	81	146	98	670	-	-	137
Total	20576	15737	28192	12472	217349	121567	71560	22199

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Note: The number of Co-operatives include dormant institutions also
Source: Brochure on Cooperative movement in Karnataka, June 1987

Before the advent of the planning era in India in 1951, rural credit was largely provided by informal channels such as money lenders, indigenous bankers etc., and to some extent by Cooperatives and Commercial Banks, the institutional sources contributing hardly 4 percent of the total credit. Between 1951 and 1960, the credit needs of the rural sector increased tremendously due to the application of improved technology during the first and second plans and it was found that the Cooperatives alone were not able to meet the growing needs of credit. 1967 and nationalisation of Banks in 1969 mark the participation of rural credit by Commercial Banks. In 1975, the birth of Regional Rural Banks started to share the participation in the flow of rural credit particularly to the target group of weaker sections constituting of small/marginal farmers, tenant cultivators, agricultural labourers, rural artisans etc. So, the institutional credit system for the rural sector now consists of (i) the Cooperative Banks and the lower institutions and (ii) Commercial Banks and the Regional Rural Banks. It may be noted here that the Cooperatives are the organisations of the economically weak and poor people who have come together for **ameliorating** their economic condition, with the help of thrift, self help and mutual help. They are borrower's own organisations having democratic set up. With the expansion in banking facilities, institutional credit (Cooperatives and Commercial Banks) which was hardly 4 percent in the early 1950s has grown to more than 62 percent in 1988. Thus the dependance of the rural households for credit requirements has increased in leaps and bounds. There is substitution of traditional sources of funds by the institutional credit. At the end of 1987, the total direct agricultural credit provided by multiagency credit structure and outstanding against borrowers reached 42 percent in Cooperatives, 54 percent by Commercial Banks and 4 percent by Regional Rural Banks. In the supply of credit, the share of Cooperatives which was 80 percent in June 1969 has been on a continuous decline to 42 percent in June 1987.

One of the main discouraging feature in the sector is that the borrowers are very happy to received credit, but, when their advances are to be repaid, they deliberately abstain from their responsibilities because of generous outlook of the measures of relief etc., by the Government. So, the provision of relief to ~~bor~~rowers in times of natural calamities and other adverse circumstances should be invoked only at times of need. Generalised waivers by the State Government has serious demonstration effects. Such measures besides weakening the inclination of borrowers in general to repay their loans, also build up expectations that even future loans would be similarly waived.

PROGRESS DURING SEVENTH PLAN : 1985-90.

During the period of the seventh plan, various schemes to benefit the Cooperative institutions across the farming

community, consumers, industries and other sections of the society were implemented catering the finances, services and encouragement in general. The Cooperation Department and the Cooperative Audit Department were strengthened. The measures of publicity, seminars, trainings, study tours etc., organised by the Karnataka State Coop. Federation were supported by finances of the State Government. With the support of plan funds, Agricultural Cooperative Banks at the State and District level were strengthened through the schemes of Agricultural Credit Guarantee and Relief Fund, Shortfall in recovery of overdues, financial support for recovery of overdues, interest concessions etc., were helped in the efficient discharge of the duties of these institutions. Marketing institutions were supported to catalise their activities and increase their sales and services to abstain the rise of prices. Cooperative consumerism was encouraged by financially supporting the consumer institutions. The Processing institutions such as Oil complexes and Ginning Mills, Cooperative Sugar Factories and Spinning Mills were strengthened by providing share capital support. The operational and servicing abilities of consumer institutions were catalysed through the State Government's financial support. The Cooperative institutions organised by sericulturists, women, labourers and employees, students and housing cooperatives were supported by providing funds to the deserving institutions. Special Component Plan Schemes and Tribal Plan Schemes implemented benefitted the SC/ST population in creating the assets and improving their standard of living and their involvement in the movement.

The details of the approved Outlay, expenditure by years of the Seventh Plan under the State Plan, Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the NCDC Schemes under Minor Heads of development are presented in TABLE-2. The broad break up of State Sector and Zilla Parishad Sector and the actual assistance obtained from the Government of India and the NCDC during the seventh plan as a whole are presented in TABLE-3.

During the Seventh Plan period, over and above the targets fixed, 239 percent of short term credit, 23 percent of long term credit resulting in overall rise of total credit by about 84 percent is achieved and in case of medium term credit a shortfall of about 68 percent resulted. The value of chemical fertilisers sold on retail basis over and above the target crossed 479 percent of achievement. The value of agricultural produce marketed, over and above the target, was more than 300 percent (Rural 344 percent and Urban 301 percent) achieved by the Cooperative institutions. During this five years' period, as much as 2.94 lakh M.Ts of additional storage capacity was added. The details are presented in TABLE-4.

Table No. 2

SECTOR - CO-OPERATION

OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE DURING SEVENTH PLAN, 1985-90, KARNATAKA. (RS. IN LAKHS)

Minor Head of Development.	VII Plan outlay 1985-90	Expenditure during.					Total VII Plan. Period. 1985-90.
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90.	
I. STATE PLAN.							
A. Direction and Administration	378.85	23.44	18.71	22.05	34.08	42.14	140.40
B. Audit of Co-operatives.	111.00	13.95	15.55	22.62	22.50	25.27	97.97
C. Training and Education. (Including Information and Publicity)	120.32	22.10	16.60	19.21	9.00	11.15	59.06
D. Research and Evaluation.	30.30	6.00	5.00	5.07	6.00	5.90	27.97
E. Assistance to Credit Co-operatives.	920.30	125.87	188.37	62.71	537.04	101.98	815.97
F. Assistance to other Cooperatives	4129.23	520.35	918.52	664.11	458.96	425.01	2986.93
a) Processing Co-operatives.	1145.56	202.54	292.36	284.35	155.25	179.33	1094.88
b) Storage Co-operatives.	523.68	92.07	212.97	121.56	75.06	85.97	597.63
c) Consumers Co-operatives	359.21	29.57	42.21	29.20	43.92	28.75	175.65
d) Marketing Co-operatives.	451.20	53.44	72.40	17.45	28.56	14.17	165.82
e) Other Types of Co-operatives	265.45	27.55	29.58	37.39	32.15	19.80	146.45
f) Tribal Sub-Plan.	281.57	13.61	29.43	19.55	31.45	4.37	98.39
g) Special Component Plan.	1144.06	121.65	238.97	154.61	112.81	82.07	710.11
h) Farming Co-operatives.	0.50	0.10	0.10	-	-	-	0.20
G. Agricultural Stabilisation fund	310.00	60.00	57.65	5.00	5.00	5.00	112.65
TOTAL STATE PLAN.	6000.00	771.67	1200.40	791.75	872.68	614.45	4250.95
II. (a) Central Sector Schemes	1138.20	22.58	61.50	2.75	30.61	49.73	167.17
(b) Centrally sponsored Schemes	1078.15	17.56	36.80	25.16	7.42	14.07	101.01
Total. II. (a) + (b)	2216.35	40.14	98.30	27.91	38.03	63.80	268.18
III. NDCS Schemes. *	2877.00	398.25	608.98	639.65	576.01	465.77	2686.72
Total. (I + II + III)	11093.35	1210.06	1907.68	1459.31	1485.78	1142.02	7205.85

* Include External Aid under NDCS. III, Project and Aid from REC.

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T A B L E - 33.

SECTOR CO.OPERATION.

Seventh Plan Outlay and Expenditure : 1985 - 90 : Karnataka

STATE AND DISTRICT SECTORS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Segments	Seventh Plan Approved Outlay 1985-90.			Seventh Plan Expenditure 1985-90.		
	State Sector	Zilla Parishad Sector	Total	State Sector	Zilla Parishad Sector.	Total
A. STATE PLAN						
(i) State Plan						
Total	5467.61	532.39	6000.00	2542.93	1708.02	4250.95
(ii) Special Com- ponent Plan	150.00	994.06	1144.06	10.00	677.72	687.72
(iii) Tribal Sub-plan	61.20	220.37	281.57	-	74.43	74.43
B. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SHARE:						
(i) Central Sector Schemes	1138.20	-	1138.20	145.92	-	145.92
(ii) Centrally Sponsored Schemes.	672.00	406.15	1078.15	80.00	21.01	101.01
Total B(i)+ (ii)	1810.20	406.15	2216.35	225.92	21.01	246.93
C. NCDC Share						
	2171.72	705.33	2877.05	2222.32	437.52	2659.84
GRAND TOTAL (A + B + C)						
	9449.53	1643.87	11093.40	4991.17	2166.55	7157.72

TABLE-4

SECTOR CO-OPERATIONSeventh Plan: 1985-90 : Targets and Achievements.

	(Value: Rs. crores)		
	1985-90 Targets	1985-90 Achieve- ment	Percent rice in Achieve- ment over the target
<u>A. Cooperative Term Loans Advanced:</u>			
(i) Short Term Loans	220.00	744.77	238.53
(ii) Medium Term Loans	125.00	40.46	(-)67.63
(iii) Long Term Loans	250.00	308.17	23.27
Total Term Loans(A)	595.00	1093.40	83.77
B. Fertilisers sold on Retail basis	65.00	376.23	478.82
C. Agricultural Produce Marketed	250.00	1002.39	400.96
D. Retail Sale of Consumer goods	295.00	1223.96	314.90
(i) By Urban Cooperatives	95.00	421.28	343.45
(ii) By Rural Cooperatives	200.00	802.68	301.34
E. Storage Capacity added (Tonnes) (cum)	8.80	2.39	(-)72.8

Bottlenecks and Shortfalls in Seventh Plan:

1. The Central Sector, Centrally Sponsored and NCDC Schemes included in the Seventh Plan were being in the first instance funded year by year and the approved Plan Outlay was altered creating uncertainty of the inflow of funds by the Government of India/NCDC. Even after approval of annual plans, the State Government had to route separate proposals for each of the schemes for sanction and this procedure caused inordinate delay in getting sanctions resulting the State Government in not utilising the funds or partial utilisation. More-over, even the sanctions communicated by the Government of India/NCDC having been received in the end of the financial year, the State Government could not allow the funds to flow to the concerned institution/by their sanctions, with the result, the respective funds, in many cases lapsed because of non-utilisation of budgeted allocations. So, to remedy this non-utilisation and non-implementation/under implementation, as a modification to the existing procedure, when once the annual plan and the CS/CSS/NCDC Schemes provided are approved and budgetted by the State Government, the corresponding Government of India/NCDC financial assistance could be kept at the disposal of the State Government, of course, subject to all formalities, prerequisites and procedures to be ensured so that the State Government can release the funds to the beneficiary institutions well in time and the concerned schemes could be fully implemented.

2. At present, quite a good number of PACSs are either defunct, do not disburse crop loans regularly every year because of heavy losses. Such Cooperatives should be intensively identified and brought under the fold of rehabilitation programme so as to review them and see that the credit channel in the areas of operation of those Cooperatives is not checked. These institutions should also be provided with financial assistance analogous to the D.C.C. Banks.

3. With a view to increase the share capital base of Cooperative Credit institutions and enable them to mobilise additional resources by way of credit limit and borrowings from higher lending institutions, the NABARD, out of their funds of long term operations provide loans to the Karnataka Government to enable it in turn to provide share capital assistance to these agricultural cooperative credit institutions. But as per the original norms prescribed, none of the agricultural credit institutions in the State are provided with this assistance. Past experience reveals that the proposals from even the eligible institutions are not hitherto considered by the NABARD. As the State ambitious programmes to finance agricultural development in the Eighth Plan, atleast in this plan, the NABARD should provide advance to the State

Government to strengthen its Cooperative agricultural institutions in a phased manner by providing share capital base to make them strong enough to shoulder their part of responsibility in the flow of credit to agriculturists.

Broad Thrusts during the Eighth Plan:

The observed deficiencies in the Cooperative structure underline the need to evolve new strategies for the Eighth Plan which would strengthen the Cooperative institutions and enable them to contribute more effectively to increased agricultural production, reduce exploitation and unfavourable terms of trade by private middlemen, safeguard the interests of both the consumers and producers, and provide necessary farm inputs to agriculturists. The following broad thrusts are envisaged:

- (a) Strengthening the administration of Cooperative institutions at the base level;
- (b) Providing performance-oriented incentives of subsidies, share capital and loan to the deserving Cooperative institutions;
- (c) Professionalising the Cooperative movement by introducing greater technical proficiency;
- (d) Promoting involvement of Women and Students in larger proportions by widening the coverage;
- (e) promotion of rural housing, rural electric, educational and medical Cooperatives;
- (f) With the experience of the consecutive three droughts in the State, the provisions under the Agricultural Stabilisation Fund as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme are to be increased to provide redressal to the farming community;
- (g) Strengthening share capital base of Cooperative Credit institutions from NABARD under Long Term Operation Funds;
- (h) Extending financial support of Govt. to the small and marginal farmers, SC/ST borrowers in the form of insurance to irrigation borewells dug by them;
- (i) State and Central Compensatory support for failed irrigation and tube wells;
- (j) Extending financial support for rising the storage capacity in the State;
- (k) Share capital support to establish Oil Complexes, ginning units and cotton component and to spinning mills and Sugar factories;
- (l) Financial support to the deserving Cooperative institutions in order to encourage the establishment of the Primary Cooperatives at the primary level;
- (m) Financial support for purchase of defaulter properties by Govt. by Primary Cooperative institutions to improve the efficiency of credit flow and strengthen hands in Cooperative administration.

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1990-95) PROPOSALS:-

A detailed review of the Seventh Plan Schemes was made as a pre-requisite to eliminate or to continue them during the Eighth Plan and the Schemes proposed to be included in the Eighth Plan were finalised before the final Annual Plan 1990-91 and included in the budget. After this exercise, schemes of the Seventh plan are proposed to be continued in the Eighth Plan and only two new schemes are included afresh 1 totally involving an aggregate outlay of Rs.149.49 crores for the Eighth Plan and Rs.27.70 crores for the 1990-91 Plan.

Under Co-operation Sector, a State Plan Outlay of Rs.78.50 crores constituting an outlay of Rs.61.68 crores for State Sector and Rs.16.82 crores for Zilla Parishad Sector has been proposed to be provided under the Eighth Plan. This apart, an outlay of Rs.759.50 crores under Central Sector Schemes, Rs.200.00 crores under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Rs.6139.00 crores under NCDC Schemes (including NCDC III World Bank Assistance, Rs.0.07 crores for REC) are proposed.

A provision of Rs.6.00 crores under Special component Plan and Rs.0.79 crores under Tribal Sub-Plan are made and all the schemes under these two plans are proposed to be implemented under Zilla Parishad Sectors except one scheme under State Plan involving Rs.126.00 lakhs of outlay to KSCARDB loans.

The details of Eighth Plan provisions and the 1990-91 plan outlay budgetted are furnished in the Table - 5

T A B L E - 5

Proposed Eighth Plan Outlay (1990-95) and Budgetted Outlay 1990-
Sector: Co-operation (Rs.)

Segments.	State Plan.	Central Sector Schemes	Centrally Sponsored Schemes.	NCDC/ REC Schemes.	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN: 1990-95.</u>					
<u>STATE PLAN</u>	7850.00	759.50	200.00	6138.99	14948.49
State Sector	6168.00	759.50	100.00	4908.22	11935.72
Z.P.Sector	1682.00	-	100.00	1230.77	3012.77

1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>Special Component Plan:</u>	600.00	-	-	-	600.00
State Sector	126.00	-	-	-	126.00
Z.P.Sector	474.00	-	-	-	474.00
<u>Tribal Sub-Plan:-</u>	79.00	-	-	12.00	92.00
State Sector	-	-	-	-	-
Z.P.Sector	79.00	-	-	12.00	91.00

BUDGETTED OUTLAY : PLAN : 1990-91

<u>STATE PLAN:</u>	1240.00	110.00	117.95	1301.51	2769.46
State Sector	1002.00	110.00	95.00	1140.00	2347.00
Z.P. Sector	238.00	-	22.95	161.51	422.46
<u>Special Component Plan:-</u>	100.00	-	-	-	100.00
State Sector	-	-	-	-	-
Z.P.Sector	100.00	-	-	-	100.00
<u>Tribal Sub-Plan</u>	21.00	-	-	-	21.00
State Sector	-	-	-	-	-
Z.P.Sector	21.00	-	-	-	21.00

As could be perused in Table-5 above, under Cooperation Sector, a State Plan Outlay of Rs.12.40 crores constituting an outlay of Rs.10.02 crores for the State Sector and Rs.2.38 crores for the Z.P. Sector has been provided under the annual Plan Budget 1990-91. This apart, an outlay of Rs.1.10 crores under Central Sector Schemes, Rs.0.95 crores under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Rs.11.40 crores under NCDC Schemes (including NCDC III World Bank Assistance) including Rs.0.07 crores for REC Scheme have been budgetted. A provision of Rs.1.00 crores under Special Component Plan and Rs.0.21 crores under Tribal Sub-Plan are provided in the Plan budget 1990-91 and all these Schemes are under implementation in the Zilla Parishad Sector by the concerned Zilla Parishads.

The policies and the programmes proposed for implementation during the Eighth Five Year Plan and included in the Plan budget for the year 1990-91 are described in the following paragraphs under the broad sub-heads of development under the Cooperation Sector. For clarity and comprehension, the outlays under the Sub-heads of development proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91 with break up of State

Sector and Zilla Parishad Sector as also the outlays under Central Sector, Centrally Sponsored Schemes, NCDC Schemes (including RBC) are presented in Table - 6.

Eighth Plan Programmes (1990-95) : High Lights:-

1. Direction and Administration:-

This scheme is proposed to be continued to meet the expenditure on certain temporary posts sanctioned under Plan Schemes such as Cooperative Development Officers at the Taluk level in CADA areas and Urban Bank Colla and NCDC III Project. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan and Rs.35.61 lakhs is budgetted for 1990-91 for the scheme.

2. Audit of Cooperatives:-

Under this scheme continued, the cost of the Special Establishment of the Department of Cooperative Audit relating to the Audit of Dairy Cooperatives in the operational areas of KDDC (KMF) is met. An outlay of Rs.175.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan and Rs.30.00 lakhs is budgetted under Annual Plan 1990-91 for this scheme.

3. Training and Education (including Information & Publicity):-

These on-going schemes provided for assisting the Karnataka State Coop. Federation for running various Cooperative Training Centres which are meant to impart training in Cooperation besides educating members and disseminating knowledge on cooperation through Seminars, Workshops etc., on topics of special interest useful to the persons involved in the Cooperative movement including Tribal members. An outlay of Rs.161.10 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan and Rs.20.00 lakhs is budgetted under the Annual Plan 1990-91 for these schemes listed below:-

	Rs. in lakhs.	
	VIII Plan	1990-91
a) Cooperative Training & Education under K.S.C.F.	30.00	5.00
b) Establishment cost of approved activities of K.S.C.F.	24.10	4.00
c) Construction of building for KSCF	21.20	1.00
d) Financial assistance for training programme of LAMIS (large sized Agricultural Multipurpose coop. Societies).	30.00	5.00
e) Information & Publicity, Prizes, Seminars, Study Tours Publicity & propoganda by the K.S.C.F.	55.80	5.00
Total:	161.10	20.00

Table No. 6.
SECTOR - 2 - CO-OPERATION
Eighth Five Year Plan : 1990-95 : PROPOSED OUTLAYS . KARNATAKA **Rs in lacs.**

Minor Head of Development.	Eighth Plan 1990-95			1990-91		
	State Sector.	Z.P.Sec tot	Total	State Sector.	Z.p. Sector.	Total.
I. STATE PLAN						
A. Direction and Administration.	50.00	-	50.00	55.61	-	55.61
B. Audit of Co-operatives.	175.00	-	175.00	50.00	-	50.00
C. Training and Education. (Including Information & Publicity)	161.10	-	161.10	20.00	-	20.00
D. Research and Evaluation.	59.00	-	59.00	6.89	-	6.89
E. Assistance to Credit Co-operatives.	1612.50	247.35	1859.85	222.00	37.65	259.65
F. Assistance to other Co-operatives.	3030.40	1454.65	5515.05	682.50	200.35	882.85
(a) Processing Co-operatives.	3291.00	195.10	3486.10	603.00	-	603.00
(b) Storage Co-operatives.	285.90	136.00	421.90	52.00	17.40	69.40
(c) Consumers' Co-operatives.	57.50	155.50	193.00	2.50	15.50	18.00
(d) Marketing Co-operatives.	120.00	228.50	348.50	20.00	17.58	37.58
(e) Other Types of Co-operatives.	-	186.75	186.75	-	28.87	28.87
(f) Tribal Sub-Plan.	-	79.00	79.00	-	21.00	21.00
(g) Special Component Plan.	126.00	474.00	600.00	-	100.00	100.00
(h) Farming Co-operatives.	-	-	-	-	-	-
G. Agricultural Stabilisation Fund.	250.00	1682.00	250.00	5.00	-	5.00
Total STATE PLAN	6168.00	1682.00	7850.00	1002.00	253.00	1240.00
II. (a) Central Sector Schemes.	759.50	-	759.50	110.00	-	110.00
(b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes.	100.00	100.00	200.00	95.00	22.95	117.95
Total II (a) + (b)	859.50	100.00	959.50	205.00	22.95	227.95
III. NDCG. Schemes *.	4908.22	1239.70	6138.99	1140.00	161.51	1301.51
Grand Total (I +II+III)	11955.72	5012.77	14948.49	2347.00	422.46	2769.46

* Include External Aid under NDCG. III Project and Aid/REC.

4. Research and Evaluation:-

This on-going scheme provides for the establishment cost of the Research and Evaluation Cell attached to the Registrar of Cooperatives. An outlay of Rs.39.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan and Rs.6.89 lakhs is budgetted for Annual Plan 1990-91 for this scheme.

5. Assistance to Credit Cooperatives:-

There are 4777 PACSs and 177 ICARD Banks affilitated to the Karnataka State Cooperative Apex Bank and KSCARD Bank in the State and these institutions are involved in the sanction and disbursal of term loans to the farming community. These institutions are in need of financial support of the Government through Plan Schemes for their efficient functioning and credit operations. There are 14 schemes proposed for implementation during the Eighth Plan. Totally an outlay of Rs.1859.85 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan and Rs.259.65 lakhs is budgetted under the Annual Plan 1990-91 for these schemes-
Scheme-wise allocations are indicated below:-

Schemes	(Rs.in lakhs)	
	Eighth Plan.	1990-91
a) Share Capital to DCCBs/IACS/ICARD Banks from out of loans from National Banks for Agricultural Rural Development.	500.00	100.00
b) Financial assistance to failed Well Fund Scheme.	300.00	50.00
c) Agricultural Guarantee and Relief Fund.	30.00	5.00
d) Share Capital to Sericulturists-Cum-Farmers Service cooperatives for establishment of Grainage-cum-Chowki Rearing Centres.	2.40	0.20
e) Loans to Credit Cooperatives to bridge the short-fall in the recovery of blocked overdues:	100.00	10.00
f) Loans to KSCARD Bank to cover the blocked overdues of ICARD Banks.(New Scheme)	150.00	-
g) Scheme for sanction of financial assistance for purchase of defaulters' proparties by Govt. (Z.P.Sector).	240.60	36.60

Schemes	Eighth Plan.	1990-91
h) Interest subsidy on N.T. loans to Agricultural labourers and rural artisans (Z.I. Sector).	4.15	0.65
i) Rural Credit Survey	5.00	-
j) Assistance towards payment of insurance premia for irrigation borewells drilled after 1987.	342.00	42.00
k) Subsidy to CCA of ICARDB employees.	75.00	15.00
l) Loans for purchase of defaulters' properties by Govt. in respect of PACS.	50.00	-
m) Loans to DCC Banks for installation of computers.	60.00	-
n) Working Capital loan to Multi-purpose societies.	0.20	0.20
Total:	1859.85	259.65

6. Assistance to Other Cooperatives:-

As many as 33 schemes covering different types of Cooperatives are supported in this composite group of schemes (a) storage Cooperatives are financed through 4 schemes for construction/completion of rural godowns, (b) Marketing Cooperatives are financed through 4 schemes to provide share capital support to Oil seeds producers' Cooperatives and Marketing Federation; loans to Taluk Marketing Cooperatives and interest subsidy on loans to Marketing Cooperatives, (c) Under Processing Cooperatives, through 4 schemes involving over Rs.34.86 crores proposed for the Eighth Plan, share capital by Government is provided to Cooperative Spinning Mills to establish Oil Complexes/Ginning Units and other processing Units under NCDC III Project through the World Bank assistance investment are proposed to be provided to the Spinning Mills and the Sugar Factories in the State, (d) Under Consumer Cooperatives, the outlay for the Eighth Plan is proposed for construction of business premises, share capital support to States Consumers Federation and rehabilitation of weaker Consumer Cooperatives, (e) other types of Cooperatives include institutions for women, house building, employees and labourers. During the Eighth Plan, it is proposed to encourage these types of Cooperatives through 8 schemes by supporting them with share capital, managerial subsidy and loans to a tune of Rs.186.75 lakhs and with a budgeted outlays of about 28.00 lakhs in 1990-91. Both the (f) Special Component Plan and (g) the Tribal Sub-Plan are included in this group and their details are presented separately in the subsequent paragraphs.

Agricultural Stabilisation Fund:-

A fund is created to facilitate the conversion of short term loans advanced to the farmers. The State Government is normally required to contribute 15 percent of the estimated funds required for conversion every year as loan towards the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund to redress the overdue loanes of farmers. An outlay of Rs.250 lakhs is proposed during the Eighth Plan and a token outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is budgetted in the 1990-91 Plan against this scheme.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:-

Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes there are two schemes and an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided under Eighth plan and Rs.117.91 lakhs is budgetted for 1990-91 and the scheme-wise details are given below:-

(Rs.in lakhs)

Schemes (Central Share)	Eighth Plan	1990-91
1) Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund.(State Sector).	100.00	75.00
2) Financial Assistance to Departmental Stores LSRO-SSRO and Rehabilitation of wholesale Stores. (Z.P.Sector).	100.00	42.95
Total:	200.00	117.95

Under the scheme of financial assistance to Departmental Stores of LSRO-SSRO etc., new retail outlets of small and Large Sized and Common Kitchen Centres mostly for the benefit of University students are proposed to be assisted aiming at controlling prices of Consumers and essential articles in LSROs, share capital and managerial costs are proposed to be assisted to SSROs.

Central Sector Schemes:-

Under Central Sector Schemes, the following ongoing schemes are proposed to be continued an outlay of Rs.759.50 lakhs for the Eighth Plan and Rs.110.00 lakhs budgetted for Annual Plan 1990-91 are proposed and the scheme-wise details are furnished below:-

Schemes. (Central Share).	Eighth Plan	1990-91
a) Financial assistance to Failed Well Fund Scheme.	300.00	50.00
b) National Grid of Rural Godowns	97.50	10.00
c) Assistance towards payment of Insurance premium for irrigation Borewells drilled after 1987.	342.00	50.00
d) Assistance to Weak Cooperatives in Tribal Areas (non-overdue cover) (Z.P. Sector).	20.00	-
Total:	759.50	110.00

Under these schemes, compensation to irrigation wells that have failed to yield ground water to farmers, construction of rural godowns of 200 M.T. Storage capacity, insurance coverage for irrigation borewells undertaken by the Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation provided by New India Assurance Company relating to Small Farmers/Marginal farmers SC/ST borrowers and non-overdue cover to weak D.C.C. Banks in tribal areas.

C. Schemes under (NCDC) National Cooperative Development Corporation:-

There are 15 NCDC Schemes comprising 6 schemes under State Sector and 9 schemes under Zilla Parishad Sector. A provision of totally Rs.61.39 crores comprising Rs.49.08 crores under State Sector and Rs.12.31 crores under Zilla Parishad Sector is proposed during the Eighth Plan with varying percentages of NCDC shares of participation including the shares of Apex Bank and the recipient Cooperatives which would be benefitted by the Schemes. Correspondingly, totally Rs.15.02 crores of outlay comprising Rs.11.40 crores of outlay under State Sector and Rs.1.62 crores of outlay under Z.P. Sector is budgetted in the Annual Plan 1990-91.

The provision made under NCDC Schemes are principally intended to provide share capital to Sugar Factories, Cooperative Spinning Mills, Oil complexes and Ginning Units, Consumer Cooperatives, Marketing Cooperatives, Processing Cooperatives, Rural Electric Cooperatives and construction of rural godowns. Promotion of integrated development programme also is included in the NCDC support provided to the State.

D. Special Component Plan:-

Under the statutory provisions in the Constitution the Scheduled Caste population are supported in uplifting and ameliorating their economic backwardness even in the Cooperative field and these people are provided wide opportunities to take part in the Co-operative movement. The plan provisions are also reserved to create benefits to these downtrodden communities. An outlay of Rs.600.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan and an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is budgetted in 1990-91 Plan confining to the following five continued schemes listed below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Schemes	Eighth Plan.	1990-91
a) Interest free loan for additional share capital contribution to be paid by SC members of Cooperative to obtain loans.	43.30	8.00
b) Contribution towards loans to the KSC & RD Bank to advance loans to SC members in FCARD Banks which are ineligible for unrestricted finance (State Sector).	126.00	-
c) Subsidy on long term loans for creation of assets sanctioned by Rural Development Banks and PACS ceded to Commercial Banks and RRBs.	377.57	80.00
d) Financial assistance for enrollment of SC persons in Sugar factories, Spinning Mills and other Cooperatives.	44.98	10.00
e) Financial assistance to open purchase and sale points in areas inhabited by SC population.	8.15	2.00
Total:	600.00	100.00

E. Tribal Sub-Plan:-

Analogous to SC population, the ST population also carry statutory provisions of the Constitution and thus this section of population are given special attention for their upliftment even in the Cooperative movement by providing plan funds separately. There are 19 Tribal Cooperatives with membership of 32,161 tribal persons organised in Mysore, Dakshina Kannada, Chikmagalur and Kodagu districts in Karnataka where this population have concentrated. As many as 6 schemes are drawn up for their upliftment. An outlay of Rs.79.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan and an outlay of Rs.21.00 lakhs is budgetted in 1990-91, Plan and Scheme-wise allocations are indicated below:-

Scheme.	(Rs.in lakhs)	
	Eighth plan.	1990-91
a) Assistance Tribal Cooperatives for construction of godowns in Tribal Areas.	12.00	8.00
b) Loan/Subsidy to open retail outlets to distribute consumer goods.	25.00	5.00
c) Grant-in-aid for enrollment of members in Tribal Cooperatives.	6.50	4.00
d) Providing assistance to weak Cooperatives in Tribal area. (Non-overdue cover).	20.00	-
e) Financial assistance to Tribal Cooperatives for Bamboo works.	5.50	2.00
f) Financial assistance to contribute to Earned Money Deposits made by IAMS to Govt. to obtain minor Forest produce.	10.00	2.00
Total:	79.00	21.00

Eighth Plan Targets:-

The whole of the Credit Flow ^{to} various schemes implemented over the Plan-years, supplies and services rendered by varied types of primary and Apex institutions

in the Cooperative movement converge in the boost in agricultural production and service rendered to consumers. So, crucial targets are fixed in the plans. The Eighth Five Year Plan is proposed to aim at the distribution of term loans to a tune of Rs.2406 crores consisting of Rs.1538.50 crores of Short Term, Rs.167.50 crores of medium term and Rs.700.00 crores of long term credit. The corresponding targets for 1990-91 plan are set to consist term loans of Rs.364.5 crores involving Rs.239.50 crores of Short term, Rs.25.00 crores of medium term and Rs.100.00 crores of long term advances. During these plan periods, the sale of fertilisers is targetted to be of the value of Rs.505 crores and Rs.100 crores respectively, marketing of agricultural produce is targetted to reach values of Rs.1250 crores and Rs.250 crores respectively. Retail sale of consumer goods are targetted to reach the value of Rs.800 crores and Rs.365 crores respectively in the Eighth Plan and 1990-91 plan. The corresponding values of consumer goods targetted by urban cooperatives are Rs.500 crores and Rs.125 crores and rural cooperatives of the value of Rs.300 crores and Rs.240 crores respectively. These details are listed and presented in Table 7 below. With the ambitious outlays deployed, a target of adding 1.88 lakh tonnes of storage capacity during the Eighth plan period and 0.60 lakh tonnes capacity in the 1990-91 is set for achievement by implementing agencies.

TABLE-7
SECTOR: COOPERATION

Eighth Plan : 1990-95 And Annual Plan 1990-91

Targets:	(value Rs. Crores)	
Items	Targets	
	Eighth Plan 1990-95	Annual Plan 1990-91
<u>A. Cooperative Term Loans Advanced:</u>		
i) Short Term Loans	1538.50	239.50
ii) Medium Term Loans	167.50	25.00
iii) Long Term loans	700.00	100.00
Total Term Loans (A)	2406.00	364.50
B. Fertilisers sold on Retail basis.	504.60	100.00
C. Agricultural Produce Marketed.	1250.00	250.00
D. Detail sale of Consumer Goods	800.00	365.00
i) By Urban Cooperatives.	500.00	125.00
ii) By Rural Cooperatives.	300.00	240.00
E. Storage Capacity Added(lakh tonnes)	1.88	0.60

Pre-Conditions for success:-

Higher financial Agencies have attained sound financial position over the years in the field of Cooperation as well as by Commercial Banks. But, even now, the system of the lower level institutions contributing towards the share of Higher Financing Agency to strengthen the borrowing power is still continued. The Credit Agencies are paying hardly 3 to 4 percent dividend on the share capital so invested, with the result, the investment so made has become very very low remunerative. As a result of this system, the foundation of the credit structure has been becoming weaker and weaker as the years go by. Therefore, in order to safe-guard the interests of the lower level institutions, it is felt that the entire share capital invested with higher Financial Agency should be treated as Fixed Deposit or alternatively the Higher Financing Agency should be made to pay reasonable rate of dividend to member societies/banks in order to enable their investments reasonably remunerative.

2. The present policy of the Government is to meet the credit requirement of all the new and the non-defaulting members of the Cooperative fold. Minimum recovery percentage fixed at the level of IACS has been withdrawn whereas it is continued in respect of D.C.C. Banks, so, unless the norms of seasonality discipline set for DCC Banks is relaxed or withdrawn, it would be extremely difficult to achieve the objective of the Disbursements targetted for the Eighth Plan in the state as also the aforesaid policy of the Government. As such there is strong need for further relaxation in the NORMS OF SEASONALITY at the D.C.C. Bank level.

3(a). The ICARD Banks should be allowed to sanction credits to the new and non-defaulting members irrespective of their recovery performances.

(b) In order to increase the quantum of finance to SC/ST members, ICARD Banks which are not eligible for unrestricted finance should also be allowed to advance loans to SC/ST members.

(c) Each Credit institution should have a target of covering 5 percent of minimum increase in the number of borrowing members in each of the years of the Eighth Plan period.

4. It is already stated earlier that the weak financial position of PACSs is mainly due to low-loaning business and meagre non-credit activity. So, in order to improve PACSs from their inadequate positions of service, the PACSs should be vitalised to take up multi-farious activities and to become centres of activity to serve the farmers as also to become economically viable as suggested by the Study Team on Agricultural Credit Institutions in Karnataka as back as 1983 but is yet to be implemented in majority of the PACSs. The credit activity of a PACS should be risen to Rs.10.00 lakhs per year as a norm. The PACS should invariably undertake the distribution of inputs such as seeds, fertilisers and insecticides agricultural implements etc. The PACS should be made responsible to undertake the distribution of essential commodities. These apart, the PACS should also made to take up banking activities, in order to give an opportunity to the farmers to keep their surplus money with their PACSs. In order to reduce interest burden on them, the PACSs should mobilise deposits in their areas of operation to the extent of atleast the cash credit requirements. The State Cooperative Apex Bank should extend their scheme of assistance to the PACSs for opening of Banking Counters and purchase of iron safes in a phased manner so that all the PACSs are covered during the Eighth Plan period.

5(a). In order to make the maximum use of the existing storage facilities (particularly in rural areas where godowns are not put to the intended use for various reasons and the asset is to be brought to use) and also to safe-guard the interest of farmers from distress sale to repay their crop loans. The PACSs should invariably take up effective linking of credit with marketing and also should encourage produce loans to the member-farmers. In such of the PACSs which have the facility of additional godowns, a scheme of sanction of loans to farmers on the pledge of "Ware-Housing-Receipts" issued by the PACSs should be introduced during the Eighth Plan.

b) Linking of credit with marketing which is provided incentive-subsid, under-Non-Plan may be provided under plan-schemes during the Eighth Plan.

6. The Special Schemes of Reserve Bank of India/ NABARD such as "Integrated Cooperative Development Programme" and "pilot Project" should be extended to all the remaining districts in the State during the Eighth Plan period commencing from the Districts where D.C.C.

Banks are weak.

7. "Twelve Point Programme" formulated by the NABARD in respect of the selected D.C.C.Banks should be extended to all the weak D.C.C.Banks in the State. .

A. MAJOR & MEDIUM IRRIGATION.

SEVENTH PLAN - REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE:-

The approved allocation for the Seventh Plan for major and medium irrigation projects in Karnataka in the plan sector was Rs.533.00 crores with a corresponding programme for creating a potential of 1.83 lakh hectares.

The emphasis during Seventh Plan in this sector was on early completion of the ongoing projects taking up employment oriented programmes in the drought affected areas; conjunctive use of water; utilisation of irrigation potential created and improving the efficiency in the water use and management by introducing modernisation.

The financial and potential achievements during the Seventh Plan are as follows:

Plan.	Financial (Rs.in crores).		Potential (in hectares)	
	Prgm.	Prgs.	Prgm.	Prgs.
Seventh Plan:				
1985-86	85.72	90.14	41350	39403
1986-87	114.83	104.24	43780	34443
1987-88	136.00	83.64	33006	8621
1988-89	143.70	111.02	17412	6303
1989-90	155.31	132.49	19021	8760
(VII Plan):				
1985-90	685.56	527.42	154569	97535

Though the approved outlay, as at the time of finalisation of the Seventh Plan was Rs.533.00 crores, the actual outlays budgetted year to year add upto 685.44 crores. The actual expenditure incurred is Rs.527.42 crores and the creation of irrigation potential is 97535 hectares against the programme of 1,83,140 hectares.

The following reasons could be mainly ascribed for the shortfall in the financial and potential progress.

a) There was a major cut in the size of the annual plan for 1987-88, the outlay on major and medium irrigation undergoing reduction from Rs.135.00 crores to Rs.93.00 crores.

b) There was continuous uncertainty in the flow of funds from October 1986 onwards, resulting in the slowing down of the pace of works and also drastically affecting the advance action in potential oriented reaches of canals, programming of projects became almost unpredictable.

c) In certain projects the bottlenecks in the works on tunnels as well as deep cut reaches of canals could not be overcome in time, problems of land acquisition, time consuming programmes of construction of railway bridges across the alignments of canals and distributaries caused unpredictable delay in the progress of works.

The outlay proposed at the time of finalisation of the Seventh Plan for major and medium projects pending approval (Cauvery Basin) was Rs. 330.00 crores. The actual outlays budgetted year to year add upto Rs. 405.00 crores. The actual expenditure incurred is Rs. 310.46 crores.

Plan.	Financial (Rs. in crores)		Potential (in hectares).	
	Prgm.	Prgs.	Prgm.	Prgs.
Seventh Plan:				
	1985-86	65.00	66.32	22650 22106
	1986-87	70.00	66.55	21220 17886
	1987-88	100.00	49.44	20958 3025
	1988-89	70.00	55.18	16666 3829
	1989-90	100.00	72.98	16150 11252
Total:	1985-90:	405.00	310.46	97644 58098

The reasons for the shortfall in the financial and irrigation potential achievements during the Seventh Plan as indicated in respect of the approved projects hold good for major and medium projects pending approval also.

The I phase of the Upper Krishna Project, which had been posed for World Bank Assistance, has been completed, excepting certain minor works. The World Bank Assistance of \$ 117.64 million has been fully utilised and the works which have been completed with this assistance are:

- a) Almatti dam, with spillway upto R.L. 500.00M (1640.00 ft);
- b) Narayanapur dam and allied works;
- c) Narayanapur Left Bank Canal from Km. 35.5 to Km. 78;
- d) Shahpur Branch canal over its entire length of 76km;
- e) Creation of irrigation potential to the extent of 76,629 hectares.

The II phase of the project has been posed for World Bank assistance. Negotiations with the Bank authorities were completed in November 1988 and the Board of Directors of the Bank have cleared it on 4th May 1989. The assistance is to the extent of 160 million U.S. Dollars as IDA credit

XII-A.3

The World Bank has provided financial assistance to the tune of \$ 35.11 million for the National Water Management Project (NWMP) over a period of seven years, commencing from 10th August 1987. The Project aims at improvement of the existing canal system served by reservoirs for increasing the productivity and farm income. The project will also help the State in developing institutional capacity to plan, implement and monitor the improved operation and maintenance practices. Each sub-project under the NWMP is to be cleared by two Committees, one at the State level and the other at the Government of India level.

During the Seventh Plan Period the following projects were completed.

Major Project: 1. Tungabhadra Right Bank Low Level Canal;

Medium Projects: 1. Soudagar Project.
2. Teetha Reservoir Project.
3. Upper Mullamari Project.
4. Taraka Reservoir Project.

Similarly out of the projects pending approval the following projects are completed:

1. Nallur Amanikere Project.
2. Chikkahole Diversion to Suvarnavathy.

Apart from the direct employment generated during Construction period to the extent of 1800 thousand man days, there has been indirect employment of 80 thousand mandays.

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN:

The Strategy regarding implementation of Eighth Five Year Plan is for completion of many of the long pending ongoing projects, enabling expeditious creation of additional irrigation potential. With this end in view, the investment proposed during the Eighth Plan on major and medium irrigation under the Plan sector is Rs.986.32 crores, with a programme for creating a fresh irrigation potential of 3,36,514 hectares.

While earmarking funds for individual projects, priority is to be accorded as under:

- a) First priority to projects taken up with external aid;
- b) Second priority to projects where head works have been completed and canal system is in advanced stages;
- c) Third priority to projects where head works are nearing completion and canal system is in progress;
- d) Fourth priority to those ongoing projects where head works are in initial stages; and
- e) Fifth priority to new projects to be taken up.

In order to ensure that the State is in a position to fully harness its share of waters in the Krishna and Godavari basin before 2000 A.D. and the Cauvery basin within the next five years, a beginning is to be made on the construction of all the new projects in these basins. In order to maintain the tempo of development in Ninth and subsequent Plans, beginning of work on some of the new projects will have to be made in the Eighth Plan. Ten major and four medium projects are proposed to be included in the Eighth Plan and provision are made for these projects.

Six major and Seven medium projects in the Plan sector are likely to be completed in the Eighth Plan. The names of these projects are indicated below:

Major Projects.

1. Malaprabha
2. Tungabhadra L. B. Canal.
3. Tungabhadra RB HL Canal.
4. Karanja
5. N.W.M. Project.
6. Bhadra

Medium Projects:

1. Amarja
2. F.C. to Panikere.
3. Manchanabele.
4. Votehole.
5. Chulkinala.
6. Hodiayanahalla.
7. Upper Mullamari.

PROJECT-WISE NOTES ARE FURNISHED BELOW:

A. PLAN PROJECTS:

1. UPPER KRISHNA PROJECT STAGE:

This project, is estimated to cost Rs.1500.00 crores provides for irrigation to an extent of 4.25 lakh ha. in Bijapur and Gulbarga districts. Upto end of March 1990, a total expenditure of Rs.566.56 crores has been incurred on this project and a potential of 10938 ha. created. An outlay of Rs.525 crores has been proposed in the Eighth Plan, with a programme for creating an additional potential of 1,45,000 hect. The works proposed to be tackled include the spillway and non-overflow portion of the Almatti Dam, shifting of part of Bagalkot town, completion of works on Tarayanapur Left Bank Canal and Shahapur Branch Canal and its distributaries, completion of Indi Branch Canal upto Km.62 and Mudbal Branch Canal in all respects. Advance action on the remaining works of Almatti Dam spillway will also be initiated as this is necessary for continuous development of irrigation under the project.

2. GHATAPRABHA PROJECT STAGE-III;

The first and second stages of the Ghataprabha Project, have been completed incurring an expenditure of Rs.72.26 crores and creating an irrigation potential of 1,39,333 ha. in Belgaum and Bijapur districts. The third stage of Ghataprabha project, is estimated to cost Rs.370.50 crores provides for irrigation to an extent of 1.78 lakh ha. in Belgaum and Bijapur districts. Upto end of March 1990, the total expenditure of Rs.104.77 crores has been incurred on the third stage of the project creating an irrigation potential of 24517 ha. During Eighth Plan, an outlay of Rs.75.00 crores has been proposed to create an additional irrigation potential of 54200 ha.

3. MALAPRABHA PROJECT;

This project, is estimated to cost Rs.342 crores, provides for irrigation to an extent of 2.18 lakh ha. in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwad. Upto end of March 1990, a total expenditure of Rs.233.89 crores has been incurred on this project creating a potential of 14890 ha. During Eighth Plan, an outlay of Rs.108.11 crores has been proposed to create an additional irrigation potential of 68766 ha.

4. HIPPARGI PROJECT;

This project, is estimated to cost Rs.186.70 crores provides for irrigation to an extent of 59,690 ha. in Belgaum and Bijapur districts. The expenditure incurred upto end of March 1990, is Rs. 5.11 crores. During Eighth Plan, an outlay of Rs.10.00 crores has been proposed.

5. DENNITHORA PROJECT:

This project, is estimated to cost Rs.60.00 crores provides for irrigation to an extent of 20236 ha. in Gulbarga district. Upto end of March 1990, an expenditure of Rs.15.91 crores has been incurred. Irrigation potential is yet to be created. During Eighth Plan, an outlay of Rs.15.00 crores has been proposed, for a potential of 7000 ha

6. BHADRA PROJECT:

This project, is estimated to cost Rs.66.00 crores provides for irrigation to an extent of 1.06 lakh ha. in Chickmagalur, Shimoga, Chitradurga and Bellary districts. Upto end of March 1990, an expenditure of 66.20 crores has been incurred creating full potential of 105570 ha. except to an extent of 30 ha. in Chitradurga district (under Devarabilikere Canal, which is a part of Bhadra Project). During Eighth Plan, an amount of Rs.1.00 crore has been proposed to complete all the balance works.

7. TUNGABHADRA LEFT BANK CANAL:

This project, is estimated to cost Rs.112.41 crores (inclusive of the actual expenditure incurred on the dam), for irrigating an extent of 2.44 lakh ha. in Raichur district. The total expenditure incurred upto end of March '90 is Rs.91.73 crores, creating a potential of 244331 ha. The work presently in progress under this canal is mainly strengthening of the inner surface and embankments, necessiated by the increase in the atchkat under the canal from the originally contemplated extent of 2.35 lakh ha. to 2.44 lakh ha. During Eighth Plan, an outlay of Rs.20.68 crores has been proposed.

8. TUNGABHADRA RIGHT BANK HIGH LEVEL CANAL:

This project, is estimated to cost Rs.27.53 crores provides for irrigation to an extent of 80,910 ha. in Bellary district. Potential of 68269 ha. has been created upto end of March 1990, incurring a total expenditure of 17.57 crores. The balance potential of 12642 ha. can be achieved only after the completion of Hagari Aqueduct by means of which the canal crosses the river Hagari. The work of this aqueduct is presently in progress. The Outlay proposed for this project during Eighth Plan is Rs.10.01 crores to create a potential of 6000 ha.

9. VARSHI PROJECT:

This project, is estimated to cost Rs.70.00 crores irrigating 15,702 ha. in Dakshina Kannada district. Only a beginning has been made on this project and further progress has not been possible as it involves submerision of forestland. An Experts Committee constituted for examining this aspect has furnished its recommendations and further action is being taken in accordance with these recommendations.

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The Outlay proposed for this project, during Eighth Plan is Rs.2.50 crores.

0. KARNAJA PROJECT:

This project, is estimated to cost Rs.93.00 crores, provides for irrigation to an extent of 35,614 ha. in Bidar district. Upto end of March 1990, an expenditure of Rs.50.52 crores has been incurred creating a potential of 500 ha. During Eighth Plan, an allocation of Rs.47.48 crores has been proposed for this project, with a programme for creating an irrigation potential of 33114 ha.

1. K.R.S. MODERNISATION:

This Scheme for modernisation of Krishnarajasagar Canal is estimated to cost Rs.67.00 crores for a potential of 1,915 ha. proposed to be created under link canal, which is a part of the modernisation of the Viswesvaraya Canal. An allocation of Rs.20.00 crores has been proposed for this project during Eighth Plan.

2. NATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT:

The World Bank had extended financial assistance to an extent of Rs.25.00 crores during the Seventh Plan period towards the National Water Management Project, (N.W.M.P.) in Karnataka. Presently six modernisation projects i.e. Madhara, Tungabhadra, Vani Vilas Sagar, Dharma, Chandrampalli, and Marconahalli have been posed for financial assistance from the World Bank N.W.M.P. Some more project are also proposed for similar system. The outlay proposed for this project during Eighth Plan is Rs.34.73 crores.

3. DUDHANGA PROJECT:

This project is taken up jointly by the States of Maharashtra and Karnataka. The head works are under construction in Kholapur district of Maharashtra State. An extent of 19,668 ha. in Karnataka is likely to get irrigation facilities under this project. The approximate present estimates, is Rs.26.00 crores. The State of Karnataka has to meet, from time to time, its share of the cost of the head works. An amount of Rs.5.20 crores has been paid in his behalf, upto end of March 1990. During Eighth Plan an amount of Rs.5.00 crores has been proposed for this project.

4. LIFT IRRIGATION CORPORATION FOR KRISHNA BASIN:

The Lift Irrigation Corporation for Krishna Basin, with its headquarters at Bijapur, is in-charge of execution, operation and maintenance of the Lift Irrigation schemes in Krishna and Godavari basins in the State. Funds for the Corporation are being provided under the Plan sector. The cumulative expenditure incurred by this

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Corporation up to end of March 1990, is Rs.3.41 crores. During Eighth Plan, an allocation Rs.7.50 crores has been proposed for this project.

15. ONGOING PROJECTS(MEDIUM);

There are ten ongoing medium irrigation projects, which are under various stages of constructions in Plan Sector. These are, Amarja, Upper Mullamari, Lower Mullamari, Hivhalla, Maskinala, Feeder Canal to Rankere, Manchanabele, Taraka, Votehole and Chulkinala. The total estimated cost of these ten projects is Rs.221.15 crores and when completed they will provide irrigation to a total extent of 54,160 ha. During Eighth Plan, an outlay of Rs.31.26 crores is proposed towards nine ongoing medium projects(the remaining one viz: Taraka Project will be completed, during 1989-90 itself), with a programme for creating an irrigation potential of 1,650 ha. under two projects, they are, Manchanabele(450 ha) and Votehole (1200 ha).

B. PROJECTS PENDING APPROVAL;

Presently, five major and six medium irrigation projects have been taken up in the Cauvery Basin in the State. These projects are being funded by the State out of its own resources since the Government of India is yet to approve them in view of the pending dispute regarding the sharing of Cauvery Waters by the basin States. The details of these projects are as follows:

1. HARANGI PROJECT:

This project, is estimated to cost Rs.156.00 crores provides for irrigation to an extent of 53,533 ha. in Kodagu, Mysore, and Hassan districts. Up to end of March '90 an expenditure of 130.33 crores has been incurred, creating a potential of 34273 ha. During Eighth Plan, an outlay of Rs.41.93 crores has been proposed for this Project, with a programme for creation of additional potential of 18790 ha.

2. HEMAVATHY PROJECT:

This project, is estimated to cost Rs.533.00 crores provides for irrigation to an extent of 2,65,079 ha. in Hassan, Mandya, Mysore, and Tumkur districts. Up to end of March 1990, an expenditure of Rs.336.14 crores has been incurred obtaining a potential of 61,743 ha. During Eighth Plan, an outlay of Rs.246.37 crores has been proposed to create a further potential of 193331 ha.

3. KABINI PROJECT;

This project, is estimated to cost Rs.471.00 crores will ultimately, provide irrigation to an extent of 87,900 ha. in Mysore district. Upto end of March 1990, an expenditure of Rs.142.57 crores has been incurred creating a potential of 39443ha. During Eighth Plan, an outlay of Rs.50.00 crores has been proposed with a programme for creation of potential of 3200 ha.

4. D. DEVARAJ URS (K.R.S. RIGHT BANK) CANAL:

This project, is estimated to cost Rs.70.00 crores and it will provide irrigation to an extent of 32,376 ha. in Mysore and Mandya districts. Upto end of March 1990, an expenditure of Rs.22.87 crores has been incurred creating a potential of only 395 ha. Presently, a major aqueduct by means of which this canal has to cross Bangalore-Mysore Road, is in progress. Further, creation of irrigation potential under this project will only be after completion of this aqueduct. During Eighth Plan, an outlay of Rs.30.00 crores has been proposed for this project to create a potential of 5000 ha.

5. YAGACHI PROJECT;

This project, is estimated to cost Rs.35.33 crores, for providing irrigation to an extent of 21,450 ha. in Hassan district. The expenditure incurred upto end of March 1990, is Rs.6.68 crores and the potential is yet to be created, as the construction of the project, is in its initial stages. During Eighth Plan, an outlay of Rs.23.20 crores has been proposed for this project to create a potential of 21450 ha.

6. MEDIUM PROJECTS;

At present, there are seven medium ongoing projects, which are under various stages of construction, in the Cauvery Basin, with the States own resources. These are Arkavathy, Chicklihole, Iggalur, Uduthorehalla, Diversion of Chikkahole to Suvarnavathy, Kamasamudra and Hutchanakoplu. Of these Chikkahole diversion to Suvarnavathy has been completed. The total estimated cost of these projects is Rs.97.61 crores and when completed these projects will provide irrigation to a total extent of 23,684 ha. During Eighth Plan, an outlay of Rs.58.75 crores has been proposed for these projects with a programme for creating a potential of 18535 ha.

7. LIFT IRRIGATION CORPORATION FOR CAUVERY BASIN:

The Lift Irrigation Corporation for Cauvery Basin, with its headquarters at Mysore, is in-charge of execution, operation and maintenance of the Lift Irrigation Schemes in the Cauvery Basin in the State. Funds for this corporation, are being provided outside the Plan Sector from the State's resources. The cumulative expenditure incurred by this Corporation upto end of March 1990, is Rs.3.27 crores. A provision of Rs.19.00 crores has been

proposed during Eighth Plan.

RENOVATION OF OLD RIVER CHANNELS;

The State of Karnataka has a number of old river channels in the Cauvery and Krishna basins. These centuries old channels, which are presently irrigating a total extent of 39,332 ha. have outlived a major portion of their life, if not the whole and, as such, are in a bad state of dis-repair, having developed considerable leakage causing heavy wastage of water. The sections of many of these channels have undergone changes, with the result that higher discharges have to be forced in the canals in order to cater to the atchkat under them. Further, these channels are unable to meet the present demands corresponding to the changing high yield variety crops. As such, it is proposed to make a beginning on the work of renovation of these old channels, in a phased manner. With this in view, a provision of Rs.2.00crores is proposed during Eighth Plan for this purpose.

INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH,

During Eighth Plan, it is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.10.00 crores for survey and investigation. This is apart from the proposed outlay of Rs.0.25 crores for research undertaken with 100% financial assistance from the Government of India.

TRAINING;

Water resources being a highly inter-disciplinary sector undergoing rapid developments, the necessity for imparting continuing education and training to the in-service personnel of the irrigation department has attained utmost importance. In order to substantially step up the present activity in this field, it is proposed to provide separate outlays, in the plan sector, for this purpose. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs.0.50 crores is proposed on this item, during Eighth Plan.

INCOMPLETE ONGOING PROJECTS.

The total estimated cost of the 13 ongoing major projects viz., Upper Krishna Project, Hippargi, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha, Bennithora, Bhadra, Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal, Tungabhadra H.L.C., N.W.M.P., Dudhganga, K.R.S. Modernisation, Karanja, and Varahi, works out to Rs.2972.03 crores against which an expenditure of Rs.1183.54 crores has been incurred up to end of March 90, requiring a balance of Rs.1783.49crores against which an allocation of Rs.374.64 crores has been provided during 8th five year plan. The potential achieved under the above major projects is 7.02 lakh ha. against the estimated potential of 14.05 lakh ha.

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leaving a balance of 7.03 lakh ha. It is proposed to create a potential of 3.16 lakh ha. under the above projects during the 8th five year plan.

The total estimated cost of the 11 ongoing medium projects viz., Amarja, Upper Mullamari, Lower Mullamari, Hirehalla, Maskinala, Feeder Canal to Ranikere, Hodirayarahalla, Gandhorinala, Manchenabele, Votehole, & Chulkinala works out to Rs.233.52 crores against which an expenditure of Rs.77.14 crores has been incurred, upto end of March 90, requiring a balance of Rs.161.38 crores, against which an allocation of 74.79 crores has been provided during the 8th five year plan. The potential achieved under the above medium projects is 0.16 lakh ha. against the estimated potential of 0.66 lakh ha. leaving a balance of Rs.0.50 lakh ha. It is proposed to create a potential of 0.20 lakh ha. under the above projects during the 8th five year plan.

B.FLOOD CONTROL

Karnataka State has a coastal line of about 300 Kms. The beaches are very narrow in most parts and the erosion along these beaches is causing loss of valuable coconut plantation and properties.

In order to provide relief to the Coastal region which is subjected to severe onslaught of erosion, Anti-Sea erosion works are taken up in Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada districts. These works were first commenced during 1979-80. As an experimental measure sea walls were constructed with armour stones of 200 Kgs. each in two layers of coconut/palm leaf mat. After gaining experience, permanent measures are evolved with nylon synthetic filter cloth mesh with flat slope and increased weight of armour stones of 1360 Kgs. each laid in two layers.

A master plan has been prepared for protecting 6.321 Kms. of vulnerable reaches at a cost of Rs.145 crores and sent to C.W.C. for clearance, which is awaited.

A technical expert committee has been formed by the State Government to examine the design aspects and to suggest suitable type of protective works to be taken up along the identified reaches of the sea coast. The committee has suggested two typical designs with individual armour stones weighing 560 Kgs. and 570 Kgs. which are now being adopted.

A project report for most priority reaches for 40.00 crores is got up and placed before the 17th meeting of the Beach Erosion Board on 17-6-89 and then to the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India for allotment of 100% Central Assistance which is awaited.

An amount of Rs.230.15 lakhs has been spent upto end of Sixth Plan against a budget provision of Rs.290.00 lakhs from the inception of the programme and a length of 9.04 Kms. of sea coast has been protected.

Review of Seventh Five Year Plan Progress

The approved Seventh Plan Outlay for Flood Control and Anti-Sea erosion project is Rs.4.00 crores with a corresponding programme for protecting a Coastal length of 3.75 Kms.

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The financial and physical achievements during the Seventh Five Year Plan is as follows:

Year	Financial		Physical	
	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Length of sea coast proposed for protection	Length of sea coast protected
1985-86	64.84	61.85	0.500	1.890
1986-87	67.00	66.63	0.500	0.820
1987-88	85.00	35.12	0.600	0.390
1988-89	75.00	58.10	0.450	0.510
1989-90	89.00	95.90	0.500	0.735
Total	380.84	317.60	2.550	4.345

There is no shortfall in the physical achievement during Seventh Plan.

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

An outlay of Rs.9.00 crores has been proposed for the Eighth Plan, for Flood Control and Anti-sea erosion works. The break up is as follows:

Flood Control and Anti-sea erosion

a) Flood protection works	Rs. 1.00 crore
b) Anti-sea erosion works	Rs. 7.00 crores
c) Direction and Administration	Rs. 1.00 crore
Total	Rs. 9.00 crores

It is proposed to complete the spillover flood protection works and also to provide flood protection works in several places already identified requiring immediate protection with an outlay of Rs.1.00 crore.

An outlay of Rs.8.00 crores i.e. Rs.7.00 crores for Anti-sea erosion works and Rs.1.00 crore for Direction and Administration is proposed and it is proposed to protect a length of 6 Kms. of sea coast during Eighth Plan.

C. COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

Under Cauvery and Krishna Basins, the Government have constituted five CADAs namely, Tungabhadra Project, Kaprabha and Ghataprabha Projects, Cauvery Basin Project, Upper Krishna Project and Bhadra Project. During Seventh Five Year Plan, the strategy adopted is to ensure effective water utilisation and also its equitable distribution through integrated water management, aimed at optimising the agricultural production.

Keeping this in view, the key activities undertaken by CADAs during Seventh Five Year Plan are:

- 1) On Farm Development Works, such as land levelling and land shaping of the atchkat.
- 2) Construction of Field Irrigation Channels,
- 3) Adoption of Warabandi
- 4) Construction of Field Drainage Channels

To achieve this goal an outlay of Rs.82.00 Crores earmarked during Seventh Five Year Plan, out of which State sector contribution is Rs.47.00 crores and share from Central Sector is Rs.35.00 crores. During Seventh Five Year Plan, the expenditure incurred was Rs.3.67 crores out of which Rs.59.18 crores is on State's sector & Rs.39.49 crores is Central's sector. In the year 1990-91 the annual plan allocation is Rs.3.53 crores, out of which State sector component is Rs.17.84 crores and that of the Central Sector is Rs.0.69 Crores.

During the Eighth Five Year Plan, it is programmed to create a Field Irrigation Channel potential of 4.20 lakh hectares in the Cauvery and Krishna Basins. From the experience gained in the implementation of Seventh Five Year Plan, besides the four major activities cited above, four more activities are included. They are (1) Conjunctive use of ground and surface water (2) Farmer's participation and management subsidies and (3) Land Reclamation (4) Ground Water Survey & Investigation, which play an important role in creation of the programmed FIC potential besides optimum utilisation of the potential utilised during the Seventh Five Year

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EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN:

An allocation of Rs.110.00 crores has been proposed under State Sector for the implementation of Command Area Development (CAD) Programme in the State. The scheme-wise outlays proposed are spelt out in the following paragraphs:

1. CADA Establishment:

An outlay of Rs.5.75 crores has been proposed for establishment and other charges for the five CADAs and the Command Area Development Secretariat. The CAD section at Secretariat is being strengthened for better interaction and co-ordination with the Administrators of the various CADAs and concerned Chief Engineers in charge of execution for CADA works.

2. On-Farm Development (OFD):

Land Development works are important in utilising fully the irrigation potential created under various irrigation projects. Area to be covered under land levelling during Eighth Five Year Plan is 298000 hectares. An allocation of Rs.23.87 crores is proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan.

3. Field Irrigation Channels (FIC):

An area of 4.2 lakh hectares is proposed to be brought under FICs at a cost of Rs.50.55 crores during Eighth Five Year Plan.

4. Field Drainage Channels:

Provision of Rs.6.87 crores is made for the construction of Field Drainage Channels during Eighth Five Year Plan.

5. Subsidy for Small and Marginal Farmers:

Subsidy to Small and Marginal Farmers at the rate of 25% and 33 1/3% respectively will be given to farmers who avail institutional finance for OFD works. A provision of Rs.0.69 crore has been proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan.

6. Warabandi

Warabandi is a system of equitable water distribution by terms according to pre-determined schedule specifying the day, time and duration of supply to each irrigator in proportion to land holdings in the outlet command. An outlay of Rs.4.41 crores is proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan.

7. Adoptive Trials

An outlay of Rs.0.74 crore has been proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan. Adoptive trials are necessary in order to train the farmers with the scientific method of cultivation of different crops.

8. Project Studies and Research

Studies on Warabandi, cropping pattern and such other studies which are useful are taken up through Research Institutions, like University of Agricultural Sciences, Institute for Social and Economic Change and Institute for Command Studies and Irrigation Management.

The Royal Dutch Government has taken a pilot Project in Tungabhadra Project in distributory No.36 of Left Bank Canal for the reclamation of land which is affected by the salinity and alkalinity. An outlay of Rs.0.68 crore, has been proposed during Eighth Five Year Plan.

9. Land Development Training Centre

A training centre is set up in Upper Krishna Project for training staff of the Agricultural and Irrigation Wings and also the farmers in the area of irrigation management. An allocation of Rs.0.25 crore is proposed during Eighth Five Year Plan. For all the schemes mentioned above, added to the State Plan allocations Central aid is available under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

10. Ayacut Roads

An outlay of Rs.4.70 crores is proposed to cover an additional road length and improve existing roads where necessary during Eighth Five Year Plan.

11. Housing

An outlay of Rs.2.63 crores is proposed under Housing for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

12. Special Component Plan

An outlay of Rs.5.93 crores has been proposed under Special Component Plan Programme to benefit SC/ST persons.

13. Miscellaneous Works

Apart from the works mentioned above, CADA has taken up other works in the field of Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Marketing, Co-operation, Fisheries, Afforestation, Small Scale Industries etc., including Indo-Dutch Programme for which a lumpsum provision of Rs.1.91 crores has been proposed during Eighth Five Year Plan.

The new activities included under this item are:

- 1) Conjunctive use of Ground and Surface Water by wells, pickups (proposed outlay Rs.0.40 crore)
- 2) Farmers Participation and Management subsidies (proposed outlay Rs.0.10 crore)
- 3) Land Reclamation (proposed outlay Rs.0.21 crore)
- 4) Ground Water Survey & Investigation (Proposed outlay Rs.0.31 crore)

Central Assistance is sought for these four new activities.

D. MINOR IRRIGATION

SURFACE WATER:

All Irrigation works having an atchkat area upto 2000 hectares are classified as Minor Irrigation works. All Minor Irrigation works having an atchkat upto 200 hectares come under the control of Zilla Parishads and works of more than 200 hectares come under the control of Minor Irrigation Department.

The ultimate Irrigation potential under Minor Irrigation using surface water is assessed to be about 10,00,000 hectares. As on 01.04.1990, there were about 40,411 Minor Irrigation works benefitting an atchkat of 8,68,420 hectares which comprises of 36,555 tanks with an atchkat of 6,59,495 hectares and 429 Lift Irrigation Schemes with an atchkat of 88,367 hectares and 3427 other Minor Irrigation works with an atchkat of 1,20,588 hectares.

SEVENTH PLAN - Targets and Achievements:

The approved Seventh Plan Outlay for Minor Irrigation (Surface Water) in the Plan Sector is Rs.150.00 crores, with a corresponding programme for creating a potential of 0.60 lakh hectares. The broad schemewise details are as follows:

Sl. No.	Scheme	State Plan Outlay (Rs.lakhs)	Potential (Hectares)
1.	W.B.A. Projects	7407.00	25,210
2.	Other Surface M.I.works	5175.00	29,790
3.	Ganga Kalyana Schemes	500.00	5,000
4.	a) Direction & Administration	1818.00	-
	b) Machinery and Equipment	100.00	-
	Total	15000.00	60,000

The financial and potential progress during the Seventh Five Year Plan is as follows:

FINANCIAL PROGRESS

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Provisional)	Total
1.	WBA Project including Establishment	1868.91	2289.76	1445.16	2089.18	1807.51	9500.52
2.	Other Surface M.I. works	577.96	907.23	713.16	987.86	1475.49	4661.70
3.	Gangakalyana Schemes	99.64	225.23	157.27	2.27	113.45	597.86
4.	a) Direction & Administration	107.26	540.65	229.04	89.67	347.26	1403.88
	b) Machinery & Equipment	121.27	158.08	91.15	7.60	4.00	382.10
		2865.04	4120.95	2635.78	3176.53	3747.71	16546.06

POTENTIAL PROGRESS

(hectares)

Sl. No.	Scheme	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total
1.	WBA Projects	3202	3465	3076	7000	6081	22824
2.	Other surface M.I. works	1473	1445	1353	2375	3397	10043
3.	Gangakalyana Schemes	1025	1163	1173	437	785	4583
	Total	5700	6073	5602	9812	10263	37450

Reasons for shortfall in the physical achievement:

Though the approved outlay for the Seventh Plan was Rs.150.00 crores, the actual outlays provided year to year add upto Rs.159.12 crores. The actual expenditure incurred is Rs.165.46 crores (Provisional)

Against the programme of 60,000 hectares, a potential of 37450 hectares has been created with a shortfall of 22,550 hectares. The following reasons are attributed for the shortfall in potential progress.

- 1) There was continuous uncertainty in the flow of funds from October 1986 onwards, resulting in the slowing down the pace of works, programming of projects became almost unpredictable.
- 2) Against the outlay of Rs.74.07 crores to create a potential of 25,210 hectares under WBA projects, an expenditure of Rs.95.00 crores has been incurred due to cost escalation and claims arising out of contractual obligations resulting in reduced outlay on the other M.I.works.
- 3) Consequently on the formation of Zilla Parishads in the State from the financial year 1987-88 and transferring M.I.works upto an atchkat of 200 ha.to the Zilla Parishads there was some delay in creating the tempo on the progress of works in the new administrative set up at district level.

Tank Irrigation Projects under World Bank Assistance:

A programme of construction of new Minor Irrigation Tank Projects was taken up with World Bank Assistance during Sixth Plan period. Under this, 78 projects have been sanctioned. The updated cost of these projects is Rs.126.00 crores. The total contemplated irrigation potential under the programme is 24054 hectares.

During Sixth Plan and upto end of March 1985 since inception an expenditure of Rs.21.36 crores was incurred and a potential of 50 hectares was created by substantially completing one Irrigation projects.

During Seventh Plan upto end of March 1990, an expenditure of Rs.95.00 crores was incurred and a potential of 22,824 hectares created by substantial completion of 73 tank irrigation projects.

Thus, at the end of Seventh Plan, a total expenditure of Rs.116.36 crores has been incurred and a potential of 22,874 hectares created by completion of 74 tank irrigation projects. Hence, the spillover to the Annual Plan 1990-91 is Rs.10.00 crores and the potential carried out is 1190 hectares. The approved outlay for Annual Plan 1990-91 is Rs.10.00 crores (Rs..8.25 crores for works and Rs.1.75 crores towards establishment) and it is programmed to complete the balance 4 tank irrigation projects creating a potential of 1190 hectares.

2. Other ongoing M.I. Schemes:

At the commencement of the 1990-91 Plan, an amount of Rs.25.00 crores was required to complete the committed works of Seventh Plan and earlier plans. It is proposed to give topmost priority for these works and complete them during 1990-91 and 1991-92 as far as possible. An outlay of Rs.1068.74 lakhs has been approved for these works for 1990-91 which includes Rs.345.08 lakhs towards Establishment and Machinery. Apart from this, a lumpsum provision of Rs.100 lakhs has been provided for fresh M.I. works to be approved and taken up individually.

3. Gangakalyana Schemes:

This scheme was introduced during the year 1984-85 which benefits the down trodden people of the Society, specially SC & ST and backward communities and minorities. This is being implemented under two categories viz., Category I which benefits 75% of the area belonging to SC & ST people. The balance 25% of area could benefit the backward and other minorities. Category-II which benefits 75% of the area belonging to the backward and other minorities and the balance area for other communities

During 1984-85 upto end of March 1985, an expenditure of Rs.18.20 lakhs was spent and no potential was created.

During Seventh Plan upto end of March 1990, an expenditure of Rs.597.86 lakhs was incurred and a potential of 4860 hectares created.

During 1990-91, a budget provision of Rs.118.18 lakhs has been made with a programme to create a potential of 1000 hectares, under Z.P. sector.

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An outlay of Rs.238.08 lakhs and Rs.20.06 lakhs has been approved for the works under special component plan and Tribal sub-plan for 1990-91 respectively under Zilla Parishad sector.

NEW PROJECTS PROPOSED FOR EIGHTH PLAN:

In addition to completion of ongoing M.I. works within the year 1990-91 and 1991-92, it is proposed to take up desilting of M.I. tanks. The scope for construction of new minor irrigation tanks is being reduced gradually with utilisation of available potential, the necessity of desilting existing operational M.I. tanks has gained importance. Most of the tanks are silted up and performance of these tanks has been reduced considerably.

During Eighth Plan, an outlay of Rs.37.00 crores has been proposed for desilting of tanks under State Sector schemes for stabilising the existing atchkat.

During 1990-91, an outlay of Rs.0.40 crores has been made for taking up desilting of tanks under state sector.

Apart from the above, it is also proposed to take up feasible fresh Minor Irrigation works and complete them in a phased manner during Eighth Plan period, to exploit the balance available potential under surface water. An outlay of Rs.43.00 crores has been proposed for this purpose with a programme to create a fresh potential of 12,000 hectares under state sector.

An outlay of Rs.110.90 crores has been approved under Zilla Parishad Sector for Eighth Plan which includes Rs.11.90 crores for Special Component Plan and Rs.1.00 crore for Tribal sub-plan. With this outlay, it is proposed to create a potential of 14,000 hectares during Eighth Five Year Plan.

The broad break up of proposed outlay with the physical targets during Eighth Plan is as follows:

Scheme/Programme	Proposed Eighth Plan outlay (Rs. Crores) (1990-95)	Proposed physical programme (hectares) (1990-95)
MINOR IRRIGATION		
SURFACE WATER		
1. Completion of spillover works	25.25	24,000
2. Fresh Works	43.00	12,000
3. Desilting of M.I.tanks	37.00	Stabilisation of existing atchkat
4. Direction & Administration	19.75	-
5. Machinery & Equipment	2.00	-
6. Others (Land Acquisition, settlement of claims etc.)	5.10	-
7. Zilla Parishad Schemes	110.90	14,000
Total	243.00	50,000

GROUND WATER DEVELOPMENT

PRESENT STATUS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UPTO END OF SEVENTH PLAN

Karnataka consists of some of the most complex hard crystalline and non-crystalline rocks where the occurrence, behaviour movement of groundwater are extremely complicated and have not been understood sufficiently. Since the setting up of a separate groundwater wing in the department, only a first generation survey with the taluk as the unit has been carried out when the knowledge of groundwater was in an infant stage. The results of this survey has helped in identifying the broad hydrogeological features and made possible tapping of groundwater in the shallow zones through dug wells and bore wells. The limited technical staff are engaged in rendering technical advises and monitoring of water levels in selected observation stations with hardly any time to devote for a detailed field study of groundwater.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE EIGHTH PLAN

The thrust during the Eighth plan is for a detailed hydrogeological mapping on village map scale, ground water data collection and computerisation, application of remote sensing technology on a large scale by visual interpretation and digital analysis, identification of suitable hydrogeological structures for artificial recharge, monitoring the effects of groundwater exploitation from different horizons and preparation of comprehensive groundwater budget for each sub basin.

It is proposed to merge the ongoing three schemes of groundwater drilling, Strengthening Phase - I and Strengthening Phase - II in to a single scheme called "Groundwater survey and exploration" for the convenience of the operation of funds.

The other two schemes namely, Special Component plan and groundwater targetting by Remote Sensing Techniques are proposed to be retained as such since the work involved are different.

The above programmes will provide direct wage and salaried employment for 270 thousand man days and for construction of wells there will be induced employment for 1,42,500 thousand man days.

The outlay earmarked for different Schemes is as follows:

SCHEMES	Eighth Plan Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	
	State Sector	District Sector
1. Ground Water Survey and Exploration	7.93	2.56
2. Ground Water Targetting by Remote Sensing Techniques	1.52	
3. Special Component Plan	0.05	
	9.50	2.56

XI. F. SPRINKLER IRRIGATION

Sprinkler Irrigation programme envisages propagation of sprinkler irrigation and economical use of available water. It is an effort for better water management. It also envisages use of non-conventional energy sources through solar pumps and wind mills. Under the scheme, subsidy is provided to farmers for purchase of sprinklers, hydrams, etc. Central assistance is expected for this programme.

The scheme is implemented by the Horticulture Department and hence the proposed Eighth Plan outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs is shown in the outlay for Horticulture Sector.

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A. POWER GENERATION

I. A) REVIEW OF PROGRESS OF SEVENTH PLAN :

The approved outlay for power generation for the Seventh Plan was Rs.466.46 Crores with a corresponding programme to create an installed capacity of 581 MW. The expenditure incurred is Rs. 491 Crores (Provisional).

The Yearwise plan allocation and actual expenditure including Survey and Investigation is as follows :

Year	Plan allocation (Rs.in Crores)	Expenditure (Provisional) (Rs.in Crores)	Creation of installed capacity in MWS
			2220 (Upto 1984-85)
1985-86	87.05	87.23	310
1986-87	110.67	81.32	-
1987-88	139.65	72.43	-
1988-89	132.70	118.10	-
1989-90	173.95	132.12	115
Total for VII Plan	644.02	491.20	425
As on 1.4.90 ...			2645 MW

It was programmed to add 581 MW of installed capacity during Seventh Plan period - 210 MW from Second Unit of Raichur Thermal Power Station, 100 MW from Supa Dam Power House in Kalinadi Stage-I, 239 MW from Varahi Hydro Electric Project and 32 MW from Ghataprabha Dam Power House. 425.40 MW of installed capacity - 210 MW from Second Unit of Raichur Thermal Power Station, 100 MW from Supa Dam Power House, 115 MW from Varahi Hydro Electric Project and 0.4 MW from Kalmala Mini Hydel Scheme is already added to the Grid. The Second Unit of 115 MW from Varahi Hydro Electric Project is expected to be commissioned during October 1990.

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There was a shortfall of 156 MW during the Seventh Five Year Plan period due to slow progress by the Contractors and various other reasons. By end of Seventh Plan, the installed capacity was 2645.20 MW with corresponding 11,985 MU of energy per annum.

B1) BRIEF HIGHLIGHTS OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS & SHORTCOMING OF SEVENTH PLAN :

1) KALINADI HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT STAGE-I :

During Seventh Plan, all the works of Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project Stage-I have been completed as planned leaving minor finishing works. All the Six units of 135 MW at Nagjhari Power House and Two units of 50 MW at Supa Dam Power House are under operation.

2) KALINADI HYDRL ELECTRIC PROJECT STAGE-II :

- (a) Kadra dam & power house
- (b) Kodasalli dam & power house

The project contemplated consists of construction of dams and dam power houses on Kali river (i.e., at Kodasalli & Kadra) downstream of Nagjhari Power House. The project cost as sanctioned by Planning Commission during 1980 was Rs.201.01 Crores. The total installed capacity contemplated is 270 MW with an energy content of 1082 MU per year. The works at Kodasalli dam and power house (120 MW) and Kadra dam and power house (150 MW) are expected to be commissioned during Eighth Plan period. The dam and dam power house of Kodasalli and Kadra were cleared by the Government during 1983-84 and the works started during 1987-88. However, the project implementational got delayed due to Stay order issued by State Govt. owing to local agitations on environmental grounds. Further, there was also a slow progress by the contractor M/s HSCL. Due to poor performance by M/s HSCL, the work was entrusted to M/s Hindustan Construction Co., during 9/89. Now All the major contracts have been awarded and the works are in progress. The order for supply of generating units have already been placed with M/s. BHEL. The Kadra dam is under financial assistance of Rs.2,950 lakhs from KFAED. Kadra power house, Kodasalli dam and power house are under World Bank aid to the extent of Rs.23,775 lakhs.

3) VARAHI HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT :

The scheme consists of Mani dam which forms the main reservoir, a pick-up dam, Eleven saddle dams, Forebay dam, Inter-connecting channel, Water Conductor System, Underground power house and Mani dam power house.

The works on all the surface components have been completed as planned except for minor finishing works and the Mani dam power house works. The 1st unit (115 MW) of Underground power house has been commissioned for commercial operation during 8/89 and the II unit (115 MW) is expected to be ready by 10/90. The delay in commissioning of 1st and 2nd units of Underground power house is mainly due to delay and wrong supplies by M/s BHEL. The Mani dam power house works are also progressing, but at slower pace due to certain claims preferred by the contractor for revision of rates etc., which is under examination. The first & second unit of this power house is expected to be commissioned by 11/91 and 2/92.

4) GHATAPRABHA DAM POWER HOUSE :

The project which contemplates construction of a power house (32 MW -(2x16)) at the foot of the Ghataprabha dam, was cleared by Planning Commission at the end of 1983. Due to change in design and delay in supply of materials by M/s BHEL the scheduled commissioning programme was delayed. The works are now in advanced stage. On the civil front, all the crane beams have been cast and crane erection is also completed. On the electrical side, scroll case erection was completed by the end of Seventh Plan. It is programmed to commission the 1st Unit by 6/91 and 2nd unit by 12/91.

5. RAICHUR THERMAL POWER STATION STAGE-II (UNIT-3) :

The RTPS Stage-II Unit-3 with an installed capacity of 210 MW was started in the early part of 1987. The civil works of station building, chimney, cooling tower are in progress. The erection of the equipments is in an advanced stage. However, in view of the stay order issued by the High Court on the works of circulating water conductor system, it is now expected that the commissioning will be possible by 3/91. The unit will yield an annual energy of 1150 MU.

6. RAICHUR THERMAL POWER STATION - UNIT IV :

The project was cleared for implementation during the year 1987-88. However, this project was posed by the Govt. of India for financial assistance by OECF, Japan. The financial agreement with OECF, Japan was signed in Nov.'88. It is programmed to commission the unit of 210 MW by Mar.'93.

7. GERUSOPPA HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT :

The project contemplated installation of 240 MW capacity consisting of 4 units of 60 MW each. The energy availability is in the order of 600 MU per year. The project was cleared by Planning Commission during 1987 at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 15,943 Lakhs. This scheme is financed by World Bank to the extent of \$ 130 million. Agencies have been fixed for dam and power house works. Presently, the construction of diversion channel is completed and downstream bridge works are under progress. Owing to High Court Stay order on felling of trees in the dam and power house locations and local agitations, the work is being affected. Efforts are being made for vacation of Stay. It is expected that Four units of 60 MW each at the generating station will be progressively commissioned from 1993-94 till the year 1994-95.

8. MINI MICRO PROJECTS :

The following Mini schemes were taken up for implementation during 1984-85 with a programme to complete during 1986-87 :

(Rs.in lakhs)

SI. No.	Name of the Project	Cost of work as per latest estimate	Instal- led capa- city (KW)	Annual energy (MU)	Expec- ted date of commi- ssion	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kalmala	260.00	400	1.87	Jan.'90	Already commisnd. Under operation
2.	Sirwar	338.63	1000	5.31	Sept.'90	-
3.	Ganekal	125.29	350	1.84	Oct.'90	-
4.	Mallapur	2126.00	2x4500	51.00	1992-93	-

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Due to additional field data found necessary on starting work and changes in design, the above schemes could not be completed as per programme. Kalmala scheme has been commissioned already and other schemes are programmed to be completed, as indicated above.

9. SHARAVATHI GENERATING STATION - RENOVATION :

It is programmed to undertake renovation/uprating of 7 units of Sharavathy Generating Station. The units which are presently rated at 89.1 MW would give an output of 104 MW each after renovation and uprating of the units which consists of the following activities:

- 1) Replacement of existing old BGTM coils by new epoxy coils.
- 2) Replacement of existing electro mechanical governors by modern micro processor based electric governors.
- 3) Replacement of existing excitation system to static version and others.

This scheme is entirely aided by World Bank.

10. CAPITAL REPAIRS TO TALAKALALE DAM :

Talakalale dam, which is 205 feet high and 1170 feet long built of partly in cement mortar and partly in lime surki mortar has shown considerable leakages. Earlier, certain remedial measures such as construction of downstream backing and grouting the dam from top etc., have been taken to contain the leakages. As per World Bank advice, the contract for consultancy for detailed examination of the problem and suggestions, proposals for permanent solution had been entrusted to M/s COYNE-ET-BELLIER, a French Consulting Firm. The estimated cost of the consultancy & repairs is Rs.1390 lakhs. The repair work is expected to be taken up during the year 1991 and would be completed by 1992-93.

11. SHIVASAMUDRAM SEASONAL SCHEME :

The project consisting of installation of 2 units of 135 MW Underground power house. The project was estimated to cost Rs. 130.00 crores, at 1988-89 rates. The project report is now pending for clearance at CEA which has referred the matter to the Dept. of Power, Ministry of Energy, for obtaining the concurrence of Govt. of Tamil Nadu for this project. So far, the clearance for the project has not been received. An expenditure of Rs. 8 lakhs was incurred by the end of Seventh Plan. It is programmed to take up the work in full swing during 1991-92 and completed by 1995-96 i.e., early part of Ninth Plan.

12. MULKI DAM PROJECT :

The project envisages construction of a dam across Mulki river in South Kanara to form a reservoir to facilitate drawal of water for Mangalore multifuel thermal plant. The clearance from CEA & Environmental Ministry for the same is awaited. Preliminary survey and investigations are under progress. An expenditure of Rs. 13 lakhs was incurred by the end of Seventh Plan. It is targetted to complete the project during the Eighth Plan period.

13. ALMATTI DAM POWER HOUSE :

It is contemplated to construct the dam power house on the downstream of Almatti dam to utilise the release of waters from the Almatti dam to the Narayanpur reservoir. It is planned to instal 268 MW consisting of 5 units of 50 MW and 1 unit of 18 MW. The project is estimated to cost a sum of Rs. 250 crores with an yield of annual energy of 714 MU. The work of embedment of penstocks in the Almatti dam has been already taken up and is in progress. The project report for the power house and the units is pending clearance at the CEA. An expenditure of Rs. 197 lakhs was incurred in Seventh Plan. It is targetted to complete during Ninth Plan period.

14. GANGAVALI PROJECT (210 MW) :

The works on this project have been stayed by the State Government, pending re-appraisal of the ecological and other aspects.

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15. DIESEL SETS :

The estimated cost of the Diesel sets is about Rs.50.80 crores. It is programmed to commence the work on the projects by 1990-91 and commission all the units by 1992-93 to contribute in total 77.76 MW of power and 420 MU of energy per annum. Necessary clearance for the installation of DG set has already been received from CEA. An expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh has been incurred by end of Seventh Plan.

1) NEW SCHEMES PROGRAMMED FOR COMMENCEMENT AND COMPLETION DURING EIGHTH PLAN :

The following projects are programmed to be commenced and completed during Eighth Plan period. On completion of these projects, 211.14 MW of power will be added to the Grid with an annual yield of 1009 MU of energy. The funds required for commencing and completing the implementation of these projects during Eighth Plan period is Rs. 45,668 lakhs. Whereas the actual allocation made is only Rs. 89.00 Crores due to funds constraints. The project-wise details are enumerated in the following paragraphs.

1. NETRAVATHY HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT-SARPADI BARRAGE :

It is proposed to take up construction of a Hydro-electric project at the proposed Sarpadi Barrage on the Netravathy river. The Sarpadi Barrage is being built for multipurpose use of power generation and supply of water to Mangalore City and also to the proposed Mangalore Refinery. The power house on the downstream of the barrage, will have a total installed capacity of 120 MW with 3 units of 40 MW each. The estimated cost of the project is around Rs. 200.00 crores and is estimated to yield 210 MU per annum. The project report has been submitted to the Government of India for clearance. It is proposed to commence and complete the implementation the project during Eighth Plan period. The outlay earmarked is only 20.70 crores for Eighth Plan period due to fund constraints. Therefore, to achieve the above target, additional funds of Rs. 179.30 crores is required in the Eighth Plan period, which has to be mobilised from financial institutions.

2. BEDTHI DIVERSION TO KALI BASIN :

The work on Bedthi project have been suspended by the State Govt. pending reappraisal of the ecological and other aspects. However, in order to utilise Bedthi waters in an optimum way and with least effect on ecology and environment of the area, it is proposed to divert 18 TMC of water to Kali basin thro' Tattihalla reservoir to generate energy in the existing power house of Kali basin to the extent of 447 MU annually. The project report for the above diversion scheme is under preparation.

3. GENERATION MANAGEMENT & RENOVATION OF NAGJHARI POWER HOUSE :

The Generation Management of Kalinadi hydel complex has been entrusted to M/s EDF, a French Consultancy Agency. Further action will be taken on receipt of Consultants Report. The scheme is financed by World Bank. Certain problems relating to vibrations of the generating units at Nagjhari power house are also now contemplated to be referred to Consultants. It is proposed to complete the above work during Eighth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 23.70 crores has been proposed for Eighth Plan to achieve the above target.

4. MINI & MICRO HYDEL PROJECTS :

Several Mini/Micro projects in the State have been contemplated to be implemented. It is proposed to take up projects having a total installation capacity of 61.14 MW (14 projects) at a total cost of Rs. 82.98 crores. These projects when completed, would yield an annual energy to an extent of 247 MU in rural areas. It is proposed to complete all the 14 projects by 1993-95 during Eighth Plan period. Some of the schemes are being posed to the World Bank for financial assistance.

5. NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES :

Apart from tapping electrical energy from conventional sources like Hydro, Thermal, Nuclear sources, efforts to tap electrical energy from non-conventional sources like wind, solar, wave energy etc. are also being made. One of the clear advantage of the non-conventional energy source is

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that the project can be implemented and completed in a shorter duration as compared to conventional methods. A separate Wing with Chief Engineer (Planning & Renewable Energy Sources) has been created for investigation and implementation of the above schemes.

To start with, generation of electricity from wind power is being explored. As per the preliminary data available, Kappadagodda near Gadag is having wind source of 28 to 30 Km annual mean speed over a belt of 30 Km long. By installing number of windmill generators at regular intervals over the entire belt of 30 Km, it may be possible to have an installed capacity of 100 MW with an annual yield of 200 MU approximately. It is proposed to add 30 MW of power to the grid with an annual yield of 105 MU during Eighth Plan period.

In addition to the above, possibility of extending financial incentives for promotion of the installation of solar water heater by the individuals and organisations who are willing to own such installations are being explored. This scheme is yet to be formulated.

An outlay of Rs. 5 crores has been proposed for Eighth Plan period for investigation and other preliminary works in the area of non-conventional energy sources. Any additional funds required for this area has to be mobilised for achieving the targets stated above.

6. OTHER NEW PROJECTS :

As sufficient advance actions have to be taken during Eighth Plan for some of the future projects like Makedatu (360 MW), Bennehole (50 MW), Aghanashini (435 MW), Barapole (600 MW), Kalinadi Stage-III (400 MW), Raichur Thermal Station St.-III (500 MW), Mysore Thermal Power Station (420 MW), a token sum of Rs. 2 crores is contemplated.

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C2) NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR COMMENCEMENT DURING EIGHTH PLAN AND PROGRAMMED FOR COMPLETION DURING NINETH PLAN

The following new schemes are proposed for commencement during Eighth Plan period and programmed for completion during Ninth Plan period to meet the increased energy requirement from 1995-2000 AD. On completion of these projects it is estimated to add 1575 MW of power to the Grid with an annual yield of 5812 MU of energy by the end of Ninth Plan period. The total outlay proposed for commencement of these schemes during Eighth Plan period is Rs. 337.15 crores. Whereas the actual allocation made is only 37 crores due to funds constraints. The project-wise details are enumerated in the following paragraphs.

1. MAHADAYI HYDEL PROJECT :

Hydro-electric project on river Mahadayi in Belgaum District has been formulated with an installed capacity of 345 MW and annual energy availability of 800 MU. The project consists of constructing the main dam near Kotni and a pick-up dam downstream and uphead. Several smaller dams are also contemplated to be constructed to divert the other streams through the pick-up dam reservoir for additional augmentation of water. The waters from the pick-up dam would be led to the Underground power house which will have an installed capacity of 300 MW with 2 units of 150 MW each. It is also contemplated to build a dam power house below the Kotni dam and also a Tail race dam and dam power house with an installed capacity of 45 MW at a site downstream of Krishnapur. The project report has been now prepared and is about to be submitted to CEA for clearance. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 250.00 crores. A provision of Rs.10 crores has been proposed for Eighth Plan period, so that the work could be commenced during 1991-92 and fruitful during Ninth Plan period.

2. HOSPET THERMAL POWER STATION :

For a better Hydro-Thermal mix, it is programmed to take up construction of one more thermal power station in the State immediately. Two proposals each consisting of a thermal power station with installation of 420 MW in the 1st stage is contemplated at sites near Mysore and Hospet. Project

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reports for these two schemes estimated to cost Rs. 600 crores each have been prepared and are under submission to CEA. The coal linkage for these two thermal power stations are yet to be established by the Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India. The site near Hospet has the advantage of the available Broad-gauge line from Madras upto Hospet for transportation of coal. The BG line presently carries Iron Ore to Madras and on the return, do not bring anything. The project can be completed in a period of 5 years will yield an annual energy of 2300 MU per annum. A provision of Rs.13.75 crores has been proposed for the Eighth Plan period, to commence the work on the project during 1992-93 with a target to complete the work during the Nineth Plan period.

3. THAMANKAL HYDEL PROJECT :

The Krishna river is having considerable drop in its course downstream of the Narayanpur dam. It is contemplated to use this drop and the quantum of water releases to Andhra Pradesh during monsoons, to build a hydro-electric project for providing seasonal energy. It is contemplated to construct a canal of sufficient capacity from the Narayanpur reservoir on the Right bank for a distance of around 35 Kms and then form a forebay to lead the waters to the Underground power house to be constructed near Thamankal. The installed capacity at this power house is expected to be around 750 MW. The project estimated to cost Rs.750 crores, will yield an annual energy of the order of 2500 MU. The investigations of this project are almost complete and the project report is under preparation. A provision of Rs. 10 crores for the Eighth Plan period has been proposed to commence the work on the project during 1991-92 with a target to complete the project during Nineth Plan period.

4. KALINADI STAGE-II - DANDELI DAM & DAM POWER HOUSE :

This has an installed capacity of 60 MW (2 x 30 MW) with an annual energy yield of 212 MU. The work on Dandeli dam power house will be taken up after obtaining clearance of the Environment and Forest Ministry of Govt. of India. It is programmed to commence the work during 1990-91 and complete the project by 1995-96 i. e., early part of Nineth Plan period.

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores has been proposed for Eighth Plan period.

D) SURVEY & INVESTIGATION :

The major projects, the investigation of which is already in progress are Thamankal hydel project, Mahadayi hydel project, Netravathi scheme, Barapole project, Mekedatu scheme on Cauvery river, Gundia high head scheme & Varahi tail race scheme. In addition, the investigation of a few new projects such as KumaraJhara scheme and Mini schemes in Coorg and South Kanara Districts are also proposed to be taken up. For carrying out the above projects investigation works, a provision of Rs. 3.60 crores has been proposed for the Eighth Plan period for Survey and Investigation of power projects.

BRIEF REVIEW OF INCOMPLETED/ONGOING PROJECTS PROGRAMMED FOR COMPLETION DURING EIGHTH PLAN

The various projects which were under implementation during Seventh Plan period are indicated in the Annexure-1. Out of this some of the projects which were programmed for completion during Seventh Plan could not be completed during Seventh Plan period itself due to various reasons such as delays in the supply of equipment by M/s BHEL, stay order and local agitation on environmental grounds, change of designs etc. All these projects indicated in the Annexure are now programmed to be completed during Eighth Plan period. On completion of these projects, it is expected to add 1318.11 MW of Power to the State Grid with an annual yield of 5161 MU of energy. The total outlay required for completing these incompleted/ongoing projects is Rs. 1095.82 Crores during Eighth Plan period. Whereas the total outlay provided for the Eighth Plan period for Energy Sector (Generation) is Rs. 1181.75 Crores including Rs. 3.6 Crores for Survey & Investigation.

Keeping in view the completion of all the incompleted ongoing projects during Eighth Plan period, an allocation of Rs. 1026 Crores has been proposed as against the requirement of Rs. 1095.82 Crores. The balance fund required for completing the incompleted/ongoing projects is Rs. 69.82 Crores. It is proposed to obtain the financial assistance from Power Finance Corporation Limited to meet the above requirement of balance fund. Therefore, after allocation of Rs. 1026 crores as stated above, an amount of Rs. 152.15 crores will be left out in the sanctioned outlay for initiation of some of the new projects during Eighth Plan period as against the requirement of about Rs. 900.0 crores. Some of these projects initiated during Eighth Plan have to be completed during Eighth Plan itself, to reduce the existing wide gap between demand and availability

KARNATAKA - ENERGY SECTOR (GENERATION)POWER PROGRAMME - REQUIREMENT OF FUNDS FOR INCOMPLETED/ONGOING PROJECTS
FOR COMPLETION DURING EIGHTH PLAN PERIOD

(RS. IN CRORES)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity		Estimated cost	Expenditure upto 31.3.90 (Provisional)	Fund requirement 8th Plan	Schedule of Commissioning/Remarks
		MW	MU				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kali Hydrel Project St-I	Project already completed				2.00	Balance works only
2.	Varahi Hydrel Project (1x115 + 2x4.5)	124	570	226.00	213.42	12.58	Unit-2 - Aug.'90 MDFH : 9/91 & 10/91
3.	Ghataprabha Dam Power House (2X16)	32	131	35.30	20.84	14.46	6/91 & 9/91
4.	Kalinadi Hydrel Project St-II						
	a) Kodalalli (3x40)	120	512	143.66	16.62	127.04	9/93, 3/94, 9/94
	b) Kadra (3x50)	150	570	174.14	33.43	140.71	6/93, 10/93, 6/94
5.	Raichur Thermal Project (Unit-3)	210	1150	248.93	164.84	84.09	3/91
6.	Raichur Thermal Project (Unit-4)	210	1150	368.46	4.90	363.56	1993-94.
7.	Gerusoppa Hydrel Project (4x60)	240	600	232.00	9.52	215.00	3/94, 7/94, 11/94, 3/95
8.	Mini/Micro - Ongoing (1x1 + 1x0.35 + 2x4.5)	10.35	58	25.00	8.45	16.55	9/90, 10/90, 3/92
9.	Sharavathy Generating Station (Renovation)	144	-	39.60	3.70	35.90	1992-93
10.	Capital repairs to Talakalale	-	-	13.90	0.96	12.94	1992-93
11.	Mulki Project	-	-	20.33	0.13	20.20	8th Plan
12.	Diesel sets (4x19.44)	77.76	420	50.80	0.01	50.79	1992-93
Total		1318.11	5161	1578.12	476.82	1095.82	

B. TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION

Achievements During Seventh Plan

The Plan outlay for transmission distribution during Seventh Plan was Rs. 333.54 crores. The total expenditure during Seventh Plan was Rs. 382.44 crores.

The details are furnished below

Year	Outlay (Rs. Crores)	Expenditure (Rs. Crores)
1985-86	60.18	63.60
1986-87	64.20	67.20
1987-88	68.90	75.64
1988-89	75.10	87.51
1989-90	100.10	88.49

The major bottle neck faced during the Seventh Plan period can briefly be stated as;

1. Non availability of essential materials due to various reasons
2. Delay in getting approvals for the forest clearance
3. Insufficient funds

In spite of the above constraints, the major achievements during the Seventh Plan period in respect of transmission lines and substations are the following

1. 400 KV WORKS

The work of execution of the 90 KMs long first 400 kv D.C. Transmission Line in Karnataka from Talaguppa to Shimoga, on turn key basis is completed. The stringing of conductor for this line has been taken up from February 1990 and the line will be commissioned during 1990-91.

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The work of looping in and looping out 400 KV Nagarjunasagar - Munirabad S.C. line through Raichur Thermal Power Station to facilitate evacuation of additional power from R.T.P.S. has been taken up by N.T.P.C. for execution and the line is being completed before December 1990.

In respect of other 400 KV Schemes approved in the Seventh Plan Power Programme action has been initiated for survey of transmission line routing, site selection and land acquisition for substations and procurement of equipment and line materials.

220 KV TRANSMISSION LINES

Detail of transmission lines completed during Seventh Five Year Plan are furnished below.

a) Shimoga - Mysore S.C. on D.C. towers 220 Ckt.Kms.	1985-86
b) Hoody - Gowribidanur S.C. 84 Ckt.Kms.	1985-86
c) R.T.P.S. - Raichur 16 Ckt.Kms.	1986-87
d) R.T.P.S. - Munirabad 200 Ckt.Kms.	1986-87
e) LIL Peenya - Singarpur line at Subramanyapura D.C. 1.20 Ckt.Kms.	1986-87
f) Hubli - Mahalingapur S.C. 130 Ckt.Kms.	1986-87
g) LIL Peenya - Mysore at Somanahalli D.C. 6 Ckt.Kms.	1987-88
h) Peenya to Tap point on Peenya - Hoody line 7 Ckt.Kms.	1987-88
i) Hoody - Malur S.C. 25 Ckt.Kms.	1987-88
j) Malur - Kolar S.C. 26 Ckt.Kms.	1988-89
k) Peenya - Singarpur 14 Ckt.Kms.	1989-90
l) N.T.P.C. - Lingapur D.C. 8.5 CKMs.	1989-90
m) Davangere - Gowribidanur D.C. 215 CKMs.	1989-90

3) 220 KV SUBSTATIONS

- | | |
|---|---------|
| a) Additional 100 MVA, 220, 66 kv
at Hootagalli, Mysore | 1985-86 |
| b) Raichur , 100 MVA, 220, 110 KV | 1986-87 |
| c) Subramanyapura, 100 MVA,
220, 66, kv | 1986-87 |
| d) Somanahalli, 100 MVA, 220, 66 kv | 1986-87 |
| e) Gowribidanur, 50 MVA, 220, 66 kv | 1986-87 |
| f) Davanagere, replacement of
1 x 60 MVA, 220, 66 KV Transformer
by 1 x 100 MVA, 220, 66 KV | 1986-87 |
| g) Mahalingapur, 100 MVA, 220, 110 KV
Transformer | 1986-87 |
| h) Gowribidanur, 2nd 50 MVA,
220, 66 KV Transformer | 1987-88 |
| i) Mahalingapur, 2nd 100 MVA,
220, 110 KV Transformer | 1987-88 |
| j) Kolar, 100 MVA, 220, 66 KV
Transformer | 1989-90 |
| k) Subramanyapura, 2nd 100 MVA
220, 66 KV Transformer | 1989-90 |
| l) S.R.S.Kavoor 3rd 100 MVA,
220, 110 KV Transformer | 1989-90 |

4) 110, 66, 33 KV WORKS

The new 110 KV Stations commissioned with associate transmission lines are;

Gangavathi, Turuvekere, Hukkeri, Bidar (Chidri),
Puttur, Bijapur, Udipi, Karwar, Banavara, Ranebennur,
Karajagi, Jamkhandi, Ambewadi, Bellary South, M.K.Hubli,
Mudhol and Naregal.

A number of new 66 KV and 33 KV Stations have also been established, besides augmenting the capacity of over loaded stations.

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The physical achievement during Seventh Plan period under various sectors is tabulated below.

Voltage	Transmission Lines C.KMs.	Substations	
		New (MVA)	Modified (MVA)
1. 220 KV	953.5	700	340
2. 110 KV	407.5	250	371
3. 66 KV	389.	238.6	170.1
4. 33 KV	859.5	254	119

5) YELAHANKA DIESEL GENERATION STATION

In order to augment the power requirement of industrial consumers in and around Bangalore City, a 120 MW Diesel Generating Station is being established at Yelahanka. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 100 crores. Clearances have been obtained from various agencies, land acquisition and action initiated. Infrastructural facilities like oil storage, fuel oil supply, water supply, Railway siding, construction of staff quarters and other civil works. Orders have been placed for supply of D.G.sets.

6) S.F.C. SET AT SHIVASAMUDRAM.

A 2 x 15 MW static frequency converter set is being installed at Shivasamudram, at a cost of Rs.853.00 lakhs, to convert surplus 25 Cycles energy to 50 cycles. All the equipments are installed and final testing is in progress. The set will be put into operation in the fourth week of September, 1990. The commissioning of the S.F.C. set will yield an additional 90 Million Units of energy per annum.

7) EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT, REDUCTION OF SYSTEM LOSSES

The tempo of system improvement works have been accelerated by extending link, express lines, augmenting the capacity of distribution transformers and providing capacitor banks on distribution feeders as well as at substations, with a view to improve the quality and reliability of power supply as well as to reduce the transmission and distribution losses.

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had investment thrust for the Eighth Plan focussed at.

- (2) To provide sufficient evacuation capacity for generation projects likely to be available during the Eighth Plan period.
- (3) To improve the reliability and quality of power supply by stabilising the necessary transmission and substation capacity.
- (3) To provide sufficient substation capacity and transmission and distribution system network to meet the increased load demand.
- (4) To reduce the energy losses in the system to about 18% from the existing 20% by the end of Eighth Plan period.
- (5) To electrify 4,000 hamlets during the Plan period.
- (6) To maintain the tempo of energisation of pumpsets at 40,000 per annum.
- (7) To continue the efforts to electrify Harijan Basthis and Tribal Colonies in addition to electrification of Hamlets.
- (8) To aim at making available the electricity in the rural parts to the weaker sections, the scheme 'BHAGYA JYOTHI' is being continued in addition to 'KUTIR' JYOTHI' to improve the load density in the rural parts.
- (9) To create 400 KV net work in the State Grid. It is planned to run 400 KV transmission line from Sharavathi to Bangalore and also link Kani Generation to Bangalore through 400 KV transmission line links through Davangere.
- (10) In addition to the above planned 400 KV net work, linking of 400 KV Nagarjunasagar - Hunirabad line is being carried at Guddadahalli
- (11) Special stress is being laid on direct and indirect employment generation.

Major transmission schemes inclusive of World Bank aided works programmed for execution during Eighth Plan period are:

1. TRANSMISSION LINES AND SUB-STATIONS

(A) To evacuate power from Kalinadi II Stage and Kaiga Nuclear Power Station

1. Kaiga - Sirsi 400 KV D.C. : 100 Ckt.Kms.
2. Sirsi - Davanagere 400 KV D.C. . 280 Ckt.Kms.
3. Davanagere - Nelamangala 400 KV D.C. . 500 Ckt.Kms.
4. Kadra - Kodasalli 220 KV D.C. . 62 Ckt.Kms.
5. Kadra - Karwar 220 KV S.C. on D.C. Towers . 30 Ckt.Kms.
6. LIIO Sharavathi - Hubli through Sirsi 220 KV 2 D.C. . 40 Ckt.Kms.
7. Kodasalli - Nagjhari 220 KV D.C. . 80 Ckt.Kms.
8. Ambewadi - Dharwad 220 KV D.C. . 130 Ckt.Kms.

Substations

1. Sirsi 400, 220 KV , 2 x 315 MVA
2. Nelamangala, 400, 220 KV, 1 x 500 MVA
3. Davanagere, 400, 220 KV, 1 x 315 MVA
4. Karwar, 220, 110 KV, 2 x 100 MVA
5. Gadag, 220, 110 KV, 1 x 100 MVA
6. Dharwad, 220, 110 KV, 2 x 100 MVA

(B) To evacuate power from Raichur T.P.S. Unit 3 and 4

1. Davanagere - Munirabad 400 KV S.C. . 120 Ckt.Kms.
2. Link lines from Davanagere 220 KV Station to 400 KV Station . 85 Ckt.Kms.
3. R.T.P.S. - Sedam 220 KV D.C. . 102 Ckt.Kms.
4. Sedam - Hunnabad 220 KV S.C. on D.C. . 65 Ckt.Kms.
5. Shimoga - Davanagere 220 KV D.C. . 200 Ckt.Kms.

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Substations

1. Sedan, 2 x 100 MVA, 220, 110 KV
2. Hunnabad, 220 KV, 2 x 100 MVA

(C) To Evacuate power from Sharavathi Tail Race Power House and Sharavathi Complex

1. Sharavathi Tail Race to Talaguppa . 76 Ckt.Kms.
220 KV D.C.
2. Shimoga - Nelamangala 400 KV D.C. . 500 Ckt.Kms.
3. Talaguppa - Shimoga 400 KV D.C. . 180 Ckt.Kms.

Substations

1. Talaguppa 220, 400, KV , 1 x 500 MVA

(D) Other System Improvement works to reinforce the Grid

1. Link lines between Somanahalli and Nelamangala D.C. . 700 Ckt.Kms.
2. Establishment of 220 KV Substations at M.R.S. (Bangalore), Ejipura (Bangalore), and Hebbal (Bangalore), Yerrandahalli (Bangalore), Mysore II Station, Hassan, Kemar, Hiriyur, Tiptur, Tunkur, Hagari Somanahalli, Sasavana Bagewadi and T.K.Halli.

In addition to this 66 KV U.G. cable will be laid from 'B' Station to 'C' Station and Austin Town to 'C' Station respectively in Bangalore City.

Further the M.T.P.C. will be executing the following Transmission Schemes for evacuation of power from the I Stage, 2 x 210 MW, Mangalore Super Thermal Power Station at Mandikur, as well as from Austin Town to 'C' station.

1. Mangalore S.T.P.S. - Hassan 400 KV D.C.. 320 Ckt.KMs.
2. Mangalore S.T.P.S. - Mercara 200 KV D.C. 70 Ckt.KMs.

Substations

1. Hassan 400, 220 KV, 2 x 315 MVA

The abstract of transmission lines and substations envisaged under Eighth Plan are as hereunder.

Sl No.	Lines	Transmission Lines CKT.KMs.	SUBSTATIONS			
			New		Modification	
			No.	MVA	No.	MVA
1.	400 KV	1598	4	1945	-	-
2.	220 KV	1653	16	2500	5	500
3.	110 KV	548	18	375	17	145
4.	66 KV	339	30	501.2	19	181.4
5.	33 KV	306	15	75	4	20

As at the end of Seventh Plan period, the installed transformer capacity at the upstream transmission voltage level of 220 KV is about 2900 MVA and at the down stream voltage level of 110 KV and 66 KV is about 4700 MVA. Consequently, there is an imbalance in the installed transformer capacities at the up stream transmission and down stream distribution voltage level. This imbalance is to be set right during the Eighth Plan period. Accordingly to set right the imbalances in transformer capacities during the Eighth Plan period, it is proposed for higher transformation capacity of 3100 MVA at 220 KV and correspondingly lower capacity of 850 MVA at the distribution voltage level of 110 KV and 66 KV.

2. CAPACITORS

The MVAR compensation requirement of our grid by the end of Eighth Plan is assessed at 1128 MVAR. The achievement by the end of Seventh Plan period is 579 MVAR and about 250 MVAR will spill over from 1989-90 (target of 410 MVAR) to the Eighth Plan period. Thus the capacitors to be installed during the Eighth Plan period would be 600 MVA. It has been contemplated to

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bring down the transmission and distribution losses during the Eighth Plan to 18% by the end of the Plan period, by providing reactive compensation to an extent of 600 MVAR. The programme of bringing down the losses in the system yearwise is as detailed below.

1990-91	.	19.6%
1991-92	.	19.3%
1992-93	:	18.9%
1993-94	.	18.4%
1994-95	:	18.0%

Next to Transmission Scheme, the thrust during Eighth Plan would be towards conservation of energy. Implementation of the usage of low friction pipes (HDPE, RPVC), frictionless foot valve and monoblock pump-set, by making it mandatory for prospective I.P. consumers, with a view to conserve energy in the agricultural sector.

Master Plans for important cities in Karnataka viz. Bangalore, Mysore, Hubli - Dharwad, Belgaum, Mangalore, Gulbarga, Bellary and Davanagere are being formulated with a view to meet the load growth upto 2000 AD and to ensure a reliable and uninterrupted power supply to the power consumers as well as to reduce the distribution losses in the system. This programme has been spread over a period of ten years and a beginning has been made during Eighth-plan taking some of important works in Bangalore.

3. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Rural Sector being vital for the economy of the State, power supply has to be extended to the rural areas for electrification of hamlets, Harijan Basthies, Tribal Colonies and energisation of Irrigation Pumpsets. With the achievement of 100% village electrification in the Seventh Plan, the rural electrification programme envisages electrification of a large number of hamlets, with a higher target than in the Seventh Plan.

The target set under this programme is:

Hamlets - 4,000 Nos.

Harijan Basthies - 3,000 Nos.

Tribal Colonies - 120 Nos.

The programme of extending electricity to the weaker section of the society, under Bhagya Jyothi Scheme, will be continued in the Eighth Plan by servicing 20,000 Bhagya Jyothi installations annually.

4. IRRIGATION PUMPSETS.

It is proposed to energise 2,00,000 I.P. sets during the entire Eighth Plan period at the rate of 40,000 I.P. sets per year. This programme is entirely dependent on the advancing of funds under 'Special Project Agriculture' (SPA) programme by the R.E.C.Ltd. New Delhi. An average cost of Rs.10,000,- per I.P. set has been assumed in working out the requirement of funds.

5. SERVICE CONNECTION:

It is proposed to provide service connections to new installations of about 15,00,000 numbers during the Eighth Plan period at the rate of 3,00,000 installations on an average per years commencing from 1990-91.

6. LOAD DESPATCH AND COMMUNICATION.

Modernisation of Load Despatch Centre with computerised data acquisition system at Bangalore and providing communication facilities between Generating Station and local centres are the main activity under this sector. It is also proposed to introduce U.H.F. Communication to support the existing P.L.C.C. system.

7. YELAHANKA DIESEL GENERATING STATION.

The Station is proposed to be commissioned during later part of 1991-92, contributing 720 MUs of energy per annum to the grid.

BRIEF REVIEW OF INCOMPLETE ONGOING WORKS PROGRAMME FOR COMPLETION DURING EIGHTH PLAN

During Seventh Plan it was programme to construct 816 ckt.Kms of Transmission line of various capacities

from 400 KV to 33 KV and to commission substations totalling to 2062 MVA with modification of existing substations upto 921 MVA. The achievement were 2610 Ckt.Kms. of transmission lines, 1443 MVA of substations and 1000 MVA with modifications of substations. Due to various reasons such as limitations of Plan funds, non availability of essential materials and delay in getting forest clearances, it was not possible to achieve above targets. It has been programmed to complete the works programmed in Seventh Plan during earlier part of Eighth Plan. The outlay proposed for the spillover works being Rs.90.88 crores. Especially under works with assistance of World Bank, it has been programmed to achieve 389 CKMs of 220 KV Transmission Line and commissioning major 220 KV substations at T.K.Halli and Hiriyur with installed capacity of 2 x 100 MVA in each of the substations respectively with a probable expenditure to an extent of Rs.42.00 crores. By this it has been programmed to complete all the spillover works of Seventh Plan during Eighth Five Year Plan itself.

POWER TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION - SCHEMEWISE DETAILS.

(Rupees in Crores)

Sl. No.	Seventh Plan Allocation (1985-90)	Eighth Plan Outlay Proposed (1990-95)
I. STATE PLAN		
1(a) Transmission Line and Sub-stations with attached Civil works		
1) Plan works		176.00
ii) World Bank Aided Projects	187.67	300.00
(b) Load Despatch and Communication	4.25	1.00
2(a) Extension and Improvements to Distribution works including System Improvement works.	12.55	20.00
(b) Capacitor installation	10.00	8.00
(c) Master Plan to Towns and Cities	-	-
3. Service connection	55.75	60.00
4. Renovation of power Stations-**Installation of SFC set at Sivasamudram		
5. Other works		
(a) Buildings	6.30	8.00
(b) Generating Stations - Yelahanka Diesel Power Project 120 MW	0.10	50.00
(c) Tools and plants	3.35	3.00
(d) Acquisition of Licenses	0.01	-
(e) Miscellaneous	0.02	0.67
6. Rural Electrification Programme		
(a) R.E.C.Normal	29.48	4.00
7. K.E.B.General Programme		
(a) Electrification of Villages and Hamlets	99.58	20.00
(b) Irrigation Pumpsets	5.03	9.00
(c) Tribal Colony Electrification	1.00	26.36
(d) Bhagya Jyothi	7.65	4.00
8. Survey and Investigation	0.80	0.70
Total	333.54	690.73

** Included under item 1(a)

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C. RURAL ENERGY

The main objectives of the Rural Energy Programme are: (1) In the context of evergrowing scarcity in the supply of conventional energy, Conservation of this Energy has to be ensured, (2) Popularisation of Non-conventional Sources of Energy like, Solar, Wind and Biogas to meet the deficit in the supply of Conventional Energy to the extent possible. The Rural Energy programmes consists of the following:

- (1) 'Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme (IREPP) : A State sector plan Scheme with 100% state funding. Govt. of India will only reimburse the expenditure incurred on staff, Extension and Training Components of the programme.
- (2) National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD) : A Central Sector Scheme with 100% funding by Govt. of India. State Govt. will meet the salaries of Gobargas Supervisors from the State budget.
- (3) National Project on Improved Chulha (NPIC) : A Central sector Scheme with 100% funding by Government of India

Review of Seventh Plan Progress:

The Seventh Plan progress is given below:

Expenditure during the VII Plan: 1985-90

Programme	Rs. lakhs					Total
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	88-89	89-90	
1. IREPP	20.96	21.36	26.38	40.13	41.29	150.12
2. NPBD	204.50	683.36	258.27	251.18	163.50	1560.81
3. NPIC	43.96	39.63	31.93	44.57	79.76	239.85

Achievements during the VII Plan 1985-90

Programme	(Numbers)					Total
	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	
1. IREPP	3731	4683	11682	13775	1413	35284
2. NPBD	6180	12836	6385	6302	4375	36078
3. NPIC	48124	46951	38619	51205	104667	289566

Magnitude of the problems:

As regards Biogas plants and Improved Chulhas the progress is encouraging. Due to increase in the input costs the cost of installation of Bio-gas plants have gone up. Where-as Solar, Wind and Wood gassifier programmes are yet to pickup as the initial costs of these devices are too high compared to the Conventional Energy Devices. Besides, the technologies of Solar, Wind and Wood gassifiers are yet to be developed. For all these programmes training to the users of various energy devices is very essential for the proper maintenance of the devices after the installations. The present rates of subsidies of these energy devices are not adequate in view of increasing costs of materials. It is hoped that the raise in subsidy rates may lead to wide popularisation of these devices especially in case of middle class and marginal farmers.

Eighth Plan Proposals:

An outlay of Rs.472 lakhs is proposed for the Integrated Rural Energy Programme and another Rs 239 lakhs for non-conventional sources of Energy Programme under the State Plan during the Eighth Plan period. It is anticipated to receive Rs 1633 lakhs from the Govt.of India under Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

During the Eighth Plan it is proposed to install 65000 Biogas plants and proposed to construct 50 IRP/Community Bio-gas plants. Also it is proposed to install 6,00,000 improved wood burning stoves. Besides it is proposed to supply for demonstration and on subsidised rates 113670 Solar, Wind, Wood-Gassifier and other Energy Devices under the IREPP Programme. A sum of Rs 50 lakhs is proposed for the Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme Training Centre to be established at Bangalore.

The new projects proposed to be taken up in the Eighth Plan period are (1) Establishment of IREPP Training Centre at Bangalore to train the personnel involved in the programme as well as the users of Energy Devices, with the assistance of the Planning Commission, (2) Establishment of a training centre on Biogas Development in the premises of the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore under the assistance of Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Government of India.

XIII INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

A. STATE'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY

1. After analysing the progress achieved under the State's Industrial Policy of 1983 and taking into consideration the recent National Industrial Policy and various liberalisation schemes announced by the Government of India, the State has formulated/declared a new Industrial Policy 1990 effective from 1.10.90.
 - a. The main theme of the State's new Industrial Policy is to subserve the objectives of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The specific objectives of the Policy are as follows:
 - i) Generation of employment & alleviation of poverty.
 - ii) To significantly increase industrial output of the State to achieve an annual growth rate of around 7% to 8% during the Eighth Plan period against the estimated growth rate of 6.08% during the Seventh Plan.
 - iii) To create additional employment opportunities for atleast one million persons during the Eighth Plan period thus contributing to 50% of the projected increase in productive employment opportunities.
 - b) It is also necessary that relative strengths of different sectors of Industry viz., Artisan and Village, Tiny and Small Scale and Medium and Large Scale are exploited to the fullest extent by creating suitable linkages. While Government will

continue to protect and promote the interest of the Artisan, Tiny and Small Scale Industry through appropriate measures, including supply of raw materials, strengthening training institutes to upgrade the skills of the artisans and extending marketing support, the Government will endeavour that establishment of medium and large scale industries in the State is also accelerated to ensure that a much wider industrial production base is created in the State. The Government will also endeavour to encourage promotion of ancillary and sub-contract industries.

- c) Government attaches the highest priority for employment generation through industrialisation. Industrial activities having large potential for employment generation shall, therefore, receive special consideration.

In order to achieve the above objectives the Government propose to have the following Policy measures.

- a) In order to give a boost to the Artisan and KVI sector, which would also serve the objective of Rural Industrialisation, all products manufactured in the KVI Sector shall be exempted from payment of ST;

- b) In order to ensure that the local SSI units do not suffer due to competition from large and medium industries on the one hand and outside supplies on the other hand, directions issued by the Government with regard to preferential purchase of products manufactured by the local SSIs will be strictly enforced;
- c) In order to ensure that sickness in the SSI Sector is arrested, District Level Committee for identification, monitoring and implementation of rehabilitation programme for SSI units will be set up along with a suitable package of assistance from the Government;
- d) The role of the District Industries Centres will be restructured suitably to enable them function as Nodal Agencies for achieving industrial development at the District level rather than perform as regulatory agencies;
- e) While the Government is committed to the promotion and development of Tiny and SSI Units, an equal thrust will be given for promotion of medium and large scale industries which alone would make available an expanding market for the products of the SSI Sector;

- f) Development of ancillary industries will be strengthened through active support of the Government for motivating Buyer-Seller Initiative and creation of linkages between the ancillary industries and the medium/large industrial units;
- g) Dispersal of industries to the backward areas of the State will be achieved through a suitable locational policy, for which the State now has been delegated with adequate powers;
- h) Proliferation of industrial development in and around Bangalore will be prohibited except in special cases such as high-tech industries in Electronics, Telecommunication, Informatics and Bio-technology Sectors, Tiny & SSI will however, be permitted to be set up in Bangalore also;
- i) Growth Centres with comprehensive infrastructural facilities will be set up at Hassan, Raichur and Dharwad within the next 5 years time. Infrastructure development in the Growth Centres inclusive of captive power plants will be undertaken with the active participation of Private Sector;

The concept of "Growth Centres" will be extended to the two most backward districts of the State, viz., Bidar and Gulbarga by creating comprehensive infrastructural facilities.

- j) Electronic Cities at Mysore and Dharwad with fulledged infrastructural facilities will be set up to give a pointed thrust to development of Electronic Industries in the State;
- k) Promotional activities of KSIIDC and KEGHICS will be strengthened to achieve establishment of joint venture projects in an accelerated manner;
- l) The following categories of industries which have large employment potential; potential for utilisation of resources available within the State; and assist in conservation of energy and pollution control shall be treated as Thrust Areas and shall receive special attention through establishment of specialised Industrial Estates, Training Institutes and Testing and Development Centres.
 - i) Electronics, Telecommunication and Software, industries;

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- ii) Agro-food Processing, Agro-based (including Packaging, Cold Storage, Green Houses, Tissue Culture Laboratory, Bio Fertilizers, Compost, Growth Regulators and Seed Production) and Bio Technology Industries;
 - iii) Leather and Leather Products and Readymade Garments (both leather and non-leather);
 - iv) Equipment for Non-conventional sources of Energy and Energy Conservation;
 - v) Equipment for Pollution Control;
 - vi) Sericulture based industries including reeling, twisting, weaving and processing; and
 - vii) Export Oriented Industries.
- m) The State will actively encourage establishment of five Leather Processing Industries and atleast ten Leather Goods Manufacturing Industries in Private/Joint Sector which shall receive special attention and higher incentives;
- n) Private Sector investment in the Power Sector both for generation and for strengthening transmission and distribution network shall receive the full support of the Government for which purpose a separate policy will be announced shortly;
- o) The Government will normally refrain from making any further direct investment in the Industrial Sector. However, the existing PSEs of the State

will be strengthened through implementation of suitable diversification and modernisation programmes where necessary;

- p) The Package of Incentives and Concessions for industrial investment will be restructured suitably to ensure that the entrepreneur of the State is not placed in a disadvantageous position. Backward areas of the State will also be reclassified suitably to remove the existing anomalies;**
- q) Single Window Agencies both at the State and District level will be streamlined and strengthened to ensure that decisions taken by the Single Window Agency are implemented by all concerned departments and agencies within the stipulated time frame. Besides this, High Level Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister/Industries Minister will be constituted to closely monitor the implementation of large industrial projects.**

XIII-A.B.

STATES NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Expected Employment Generation in
different Industrial Sectors during
the 5 years term:

a. Self-employment sector including service and business sector	1,50,000
b. Artisan sector including Khadi and Village Industries, Handlooms Handicrafts, Leather, Coir and other Subsidiary occupation	75,000
c. Sericulture Sector	2,00,000
d. Small Scale Industries Sector	5,00,000
e. Medium and Large Industries sector	75,000
Total	<u>10,00,000</u>

XIII-A₃+B₁

Table XIII B

Outlays proposed for large and medium Scale Industries

<u>Programmes/Schemes</u>	<u>Eighth Plan Outlay (Rs.in Crores)</u>	
	<u>State Sector</u>	<u>Dist Sector (ZP)</u>
Infrastructure Development KIADB	24.00	Nil
KSIIDC Equity & Debenture	27.75	
KSFC - Equity	19.00 *	Nil
KEONICS - Equity - Loan	5.76	Nil
State Public Sector Enterprises Equity/Margin Money/Softloan	21.77	Nil
Incentives - Subsidy & Sales Tax loan	70.00	Nil
Assistance for setting Training course & development institutes	10.95	

	179.23	

* NB. Rs.4.00 Crores will flow to assist the entrepreneurs belong to the scheduled caste for establishing industries under the special component plan.

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES XIII-B

Present Status and Achievement upto the end of Seventh Plan

State with its pioneering efforts in establishing number of State owned and managed Industrial Undertakings as early 1904, has shown the way for Investment by private entrepreneurs in viable Industrial Projects. The State is one of the Industrially developed State in the Country and was ranked Sixth in terms of number of licences/registrations granted for setting up new or expansion of Industrial Projects in medium and large industries sector till 1986-87. However in the recent years the State has slipped down by 2 positions. The Industrial development during Seventh Plan was guided by the State's Industrial Policy of 1983 and taking into account the experience gained for nearly seven years, the State has formulated a new Industrial Policy detailed in the earlier Chapter. One of the main objective of the Policy is to give equal thrust for establishment of large and medium Industries which will generate expanding market for the products of the Small Scale Industries sector. However in doing this the State would continue to discourage establishment of Forest based Industries and Power based Industries which will not contribute to the State economy. During the Seventh Plan period capacity creation was in the following important category of Industries:-

- (a) Cement (b) Food Processing (Instant Coffee),
- (c) Agro Processing (Solvent extraction of edible and non edible oil and refining) (d) Engineering Products (e) Electronic Products (f) Telecommunication
- (g) Soft ware (h) Processed granite for exports
- (i) Silk fabric (j) Automobile Components etc.

However Establishment of new large projects in the Central Public Sector/Joint Sector particularly two long pending Projects, Mangalore Oil Refinery and Petrochemical and Vijayanagar Steel Projects did not materialise. If these two Projects are established, there will be tremendous impact on the Industrial development of the State during Eighth Five Year Plan.

Broad Thrust and Programmes during the Eighth Plan

The Objectives of State's New Industrial Policy would be achieved by strengthening the infrastructure required for establishing new Industrial Projects, particularly in backward areas. The new growth centre concept of developing backward area would be one of the main programme besides improving the facilities in the existing Industrial areas by providing adequate water, power, telecommunication and other common facilities. Similarly strengthening State level Financial Institutions to meet the increased financial requirement of new Projects. In tune with the new Industrial Policy of the State, new package of Incentives is also announced with effect from 1.10.1990. The main incentives provided for attracting new investment are (a) investment subsidy of 15 to 25% and (b) exemption of Sales Tax. A provision of Rs.70/Crores is provided for this purpose in the Eighth Plan.

The other main Scheme is providing Equity/margin money/soft loan to selected State Public Sector enterprises for taking expansion/diversification/for rehabilitation of State enterprises requiring budgetary support.

Though the State would continue to have the Power shortage, like most other States in the Country, the Industrial development is expected to pick up as Industries are gradually going in for captive power generation and with the power generator open for private sector, power constraint should not very much come in the way of Industrial development, provided the efforts of the private sector is supplemented by qualify power supply from State Grid.

With these Programmes, this Sector together with Village and Small Scale Industries including Sericulture is expected to increase Industrial output of the State to achieve an annual growth rate of around 7% to 8% and employment to one million people.

I. Investment in Infrastructural Institutions:

1. Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADS)

Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board, is playing a vital role in accelerating the industrial

development in the State by providing basic infra-structural facilities such as land, water, power, housing, common facilities etc. KIADB will be the nodal agency for development of Growth Centres i.e. Hassan, Dharwar and Raichur, which have been selected in consultation with the Government of India. An exclusive Export Oriented Industrial Zone is being developed near Bangalore. Infra-structural facilities for the proposed Mangalore Oil Refinery and other downstream Projects will be provided at Mangalore by the Board. Considering the importance of well developed infrastructure requirement, the outlay for these Programmes has been stepped up to Rs.2400 lakhs. This amount will be used as margin money for taking up infrastructure development works by KIADB.

2. Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation (KSIIDC):

Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation is an agency for promotion of large and medium industries in the State. The Corporation provides escort services for the projects cleared in the State level Single Window Agency for speedy implementation of the projects. The Corporation has been designated as Nodal Agency for providing assistance to Non-Resident Indians for establishing industrial projects in the State.

An outlay of Rs.2,775 lakhs is proposed towards investment and market borrowings for the Corporation to provide equity support to joint sector projects and providing financial assistance to Projects in Medium Sector.

3. Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC):

Karnataka State Financial Corporation provides assistance to small and medium industries. The Corporation has also formulated special schemes for, (a) Technicians' Scheme, (b) Scheduled Casts/Tribes and Backward Classes (c) Women and Physically Handicapped entrepreneurs, (d) assistance for diesel generation sets, (e) Equipment Finance Scheme, (f) Seed Capital assistance (g) Soft loan Scheme etc. The Corporation has a decentralised structure of functioning with regional offices and branch offices all over the State.

An outlay of Rs.1,900 lakhs is proposed towards equity participation of the Corporation.

4. Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation (KEONICS):

Electronics Industry is a rapidly growing industry. Karnataka continues to be one of the leading State contributing 20% of electronic goods production in the Country. KEONICS has been working for the promotion of electronic industries in the State, by participating in the joint ventures and providing infrastructural facilities required for the industry. KEONICS has established an Electronic City at Bangalore and it is proposed to establish such Electronic Cities at Mysore and Dharwar in association with KIADB. Joint Venture Companies produce Hybrid Micro circuits, Mini Computers, Micro Processing based Systems, Printed Circuit Boards, TV Picture Tubes (Black and White), Telephone Instruments and Process Control Instruments.

An outlay of Rs.576.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan.

5. Government Tool and Training Centre (GTC):

Government Tool and Training Centre is one of the premier institutions in the Country devoted to industries of technological excellence in the field of tooling. GTC has been serving the industry by providing high quality tools as well as training highly skilled personnel in tooling discipline. Tool Room facilities are needed for the upgrading technological levels in the industry. With the introduction of CAD/CAM systems, the capabilities of the Centre have been enhanced and upgraded in tooling & machining areas. The programmes chalked out for the 8th Five Year Plan will cater to the needs of the industries at Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur, Mangalore, Belgaum and Bidar. The proposed Mysore centre is being funded under DANIDA assistance.

An outlay of Rs.600 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan.

6. Central Institute of Plastics Engineering Technology (CIPET):

Central Institute of Plastics Engineering Technology Madras has come forward to establish an extension centre at Mysore with an investment of Rs.450 lakhs, out of which Government of Karnataka

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will be investing Rs.225 lakhs and the balance will be borne by the Government of India.

7. Entrepreneurial Development Institute (EDI):

Entrepreneurial Development Institute is being established, with the following objectives, at Dharwar:

- (i) To identify, select, motivate; develop and train potential local persons in the State;
- (ii) To plan and systematically organise Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) at various places in the State;
- (iii) To provide technical, managerial and technological expertise and know-how to the entrepreneurs;
- (iv) To improve, support and strengthen the existing EDP activities in the State;
- (v) To provide extension service to the trained entrepreneurs and self-employed personnel.

It is proposed to establish the Institute in two phases i.e. I phase in a rented building and II Phase by constructing suitable buildings with hostel facilities.

An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed under the I Phase and Rs.100 lakhs during the II Phase for the 8th Five Year plan.

8. Centre for Technology Development(CTD):

Centre for Technology Development at Bangalore

has been registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, recently. The Centre will provide opportunities for the local entrepreneurs for interaction and acquiring new technologies and also to get the best equipments/instruments for their experiments and research. This Centre will also provide for the personnel and technology from the developed countries.

An outlay of Rs.20 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year plan.

9. Exhibition Complex:

There is a need for establishing permanent Exhibition Complex at Bangalore wherein industrial products manufactured in Karnataka will be permanently displayed for the benefit of buyers. The Exhibition Complex will be established in the outskirts of Bangalore and facilities will be provided as done in India International Trade Fair, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. This will be promoted in association with Chamber of Commerce & Industries, Karnataka Small Scale Industries Association and other leading industrial houses.

An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five year plan.

B - II. INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS:-1) The Mysore Paper Mills Limited, (MPM);

The Mysore Paper Mills Limited, Bhadravathi have taken up a forestation project (Social Forestry) in collaboration with Overseas Development Agency, United Kingdom. The company has also completed the construction of Sugar Mill in order to make use of the bagasse as raw material for the manufacture of writing/ printing paper and reduce the dependance on conventional raw material i.e. Bamboo, Wood and Eucalyptus. The company intends to implement the forestry project Phase-II with a total cost of Rs.2682 lakhs. The company has also proposed to take up new projects with an investment of Rs.3965 lakhs. The company has earned profits during the year 1989-90. The equity participation of the State Government in the company is Rs.4250 lakhs, as on 31-3-1990 and the company has provided employment for 5048 persons.

An outlay of Rs.1250 lakhs is proposed for this company during 8th five year plan.

2) Karnataka Soaps & Detergents Limited, (KS&DL):-

Karnataka Soaps and Detergents Limited, Bangalore is one of the premier company manufacturing soaps and detergents. The rehabilitation package has been worked out by the company at a cost of Rs.1560 lakhs. The equity participation of the State Government in the company is Rs.1763.12 lakhs, as on 31-3-1990 and the company is providing employment for 1550 persons.

An outlay of Rs.150 lakhs is proposed for the company during 8th five year plan.

3) The Mysore Lamp Works Limited, (MLW):-

The Mysore Lamp Works Limited, Bangalore, has a successful track record on profitibility and growth.

except for the periods during 1985-86 and 1986-87 due to general set back in the lamp industry. The company has several projects on hand for modernisation, diversification and expansion. The company intends to improve the manufacturing operations by modernisation addition of machines, process innovation to increase the productivity, manufacture of new products of energy saving/life sufficient lamps and enlarging research and development activities. The total cost of the project envisaged by the company will be Rs.3333 lakhs. The equity participation of the State Government in the company is Rs.15.58 lakhs as on 31-3-1990 and the company is providing employment for 1861 persons.

An outlay of Rs.75 lakhs is proposed for the company during the 8th five year plan.

4) The Mysore Acetate & Chemicals Company Limited, (M.A. & C.I.) :-

The Mysore Acetate and Chemicals Company Limited, Mandya is pursuing energy conservation measures and the consultancy firm has suggested certain modifications to power generation systems and utilities for conserving energy. The approximate expenditure on this account will be Rs.100 lakhs. The company also intends to set up a plant for manufacturing industrial alcohol and acetic acid for captive consumption and for sale. The project cost is around Rs.500 lakhs. The equity participation of the State Government in the company is Rs.425.94 lakhs as on 31-3-1990 and the company is providing employment for 631 persons. The company has earned profits during the year 1989-90.

An outlay of Rs.102 lakhs is proposed for the company during the 8th five year plan.

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5) The Mysore Electrical Industries Limited, (MEI):-

The Mysore Electrical Industries Limited, Bangalore has taken up diversification and rehabilitation scheme with an investment of Rs.355 lakhs. The company is manufacturing HT and LT switch gears, motors, control gears, vaccum circuit breakers. The equity participation of the State Government in the company is Rs.97.79 lakhs as on 31-3-1990 and the company is providing employment for 1203 persons. The company has made a marginal profit during the year 1989-90.

An outlay of Rs.50 lakhs is proposed for the company during the 8th five year plan.

6) The Mysore Paints & Varnish Limited, (MF&VL):-

The Mysore Paints & Varnish Limited, Mysore (erstwhile The Mysore Lac & Paint Works Limited,) is a pr-emier company manufacturing indelible ink, paints and other allied products. The company intends to modernise its resin section and procure balancing equipments with an investment of Rs.100 lakhs. The company intends to manufacture Hitech products viz., insulated coatings and marine paints. The equity participation of the State Government in the company is Rs.37.63 lakhs as on 31-3-1990 and the company is providing employment for 130 persons. The company has made a profit during the year 1989-90.

An outlay of Rs.40 lakhs is proposed for the company during the 8th five year plan.

7) Karnataka Vidyuth Karkhane Limited, (KAVIKA):-

Karnataka Vidyuth Karkhane Limited, Bangalore has taken up the modernisation programme, which includes

manufacture of aluminium conductors for captive use at a cost of Rs.95 lakhs. In order to strengthen the existing production facilities, a phased modernisation programme is drawn up at a cost of Rs.80.00 lakhs. The equity participation of the State Government in the Company is Rs.385.96 lakhs as on 31.3.1990 and the Company is providing employment for 477 persons. The Company has made profit during the year 1989-90.

An outlay of Rs.20 lakhs is proposed for the Company during the 8th Five Year plan.

8. The Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Ltd.(VISL):

The Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Ltd., Bhadravati has been taken over recently by Steel Authority of India (SAIL), a Government of India Enterprise. The Company has introduced voluntary retirement scheme, as per the terms of agreement with the SAIL the cost of V.Rs is to be met by State Government.

An outlay of Rs.375 lakhs is proposed for the Company during the 8th Five year plan.

9. New Government Electric Factory Ltd (NGEF):

New Government Electric Factory, Bangalore has been manufacturing a wide range of transformers, switch gear, rotating electrical machines, special motors, D.C. machines, alternators, pumps, power rectifiers, thyristor converters, invertors, diodes, thyristors, power blocks etc. The equity participation of the State Government in the Company is Rs.774 lakhs as on 31.3.1990 and is providing employment for 6188 persons. The Company intends to diversify and expand its production activities. It has earned profits.

An outlay of Rs.90.00 lakhs is proposed for the Company during the 8th Five Year plan.

10. Karnataka Implements and Machineries Companies Limited (KIMCO):

The Karnataka Implements and Machineries Company Limited, Bangalore has been building bus body required for Karnataka State Road Transport

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Corporation and other State owned Corporations. The Company has two manufacturing divisions i.e., one at Bangalore and another one at Hassan. The Company has proposed to modernise the existing production facilities at both the places. The equity participation of the State Government in the company is Rs.485.34 lakhs as on 31.3.90 and the Company has provided employment for 549 persons.

An outlay of Rs.25 lakhs is proposed for the Company during the 8th Five year plan.

XIII-C VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

PRESENT STATUS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING SEVENTH PLAN

With the Consistant Policy of greater emphasis for promotion and development of Village and Small Scale Industries both at the national and State level, this sector has been contributing quite impressively to the Industrial Production and more particularly in providing employment to large number of people. During Seventh Plan, this sector development in the State was guided by the State's Industrial Policy of 1983. There has been substantial achievements in Khadi and Village Industries, Handicrafts, Handlooms, Coir and Leather Industries Sector, though the ambitious targets set under State's Industrial Policy of 1983 and 7th Plan was not fully achieved in all sectors. As regards setting up of Small Scale Industries as against the target of 1000 Industries per month the achievement has been of the order of about 900 units/month during the 7th plan period.

BROAD THRUSTS AND PROGRAMMES FOR THE EIGHTH PLAN

The various development programmes proposed to be implemented during eighth plan period are guided by the State's New Industrial Policy 1990 described in the earlier chapter. As could be seen there, the new policy emphasises the continued development of Village and Small Scale Industries and measures to be taken to encourage this sector. The development programmes are being implemented by various State level development agencies charged with the responsibility of developing different sector. The programmes and outlays proposed

for different sub sectors are furnished organization and schemewise in the foregoing paras.

HANDLOOMS:

Handloom Industry in Karnataka occupies an important place, which provides employment to nearly half a million people in the State. There are 83395 handlooms in Karnataka as per the latest Handloom census. Assistance to Weavers is rendered under the Corporate Sector as well as the Co-operative sector, through Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation and Apex Handloom Co-operative Societies respectively.

An outlay of Rs.2132 lakhs is proposed for the benefit of the Weavers under the purview of Corporate and Co-operative Sectors during the Eighth Five Year Plan, out of this, Rs.1387.50 lakhs will be for KHDC and the balance of Rs.744.50 lakhs will be for Handloom Co-operatives.

The following are the details of Schemes proposed for the Eighth Plan.

1. Living-cum-Worksheds:

The scheme envisages construction of Living-cum-Worksheds adjoining the existing houses of the weavers. Grant of Rs.6,000 & Rs.3,000 is made available for each unit for living-cum-workshed and worksheds respectively. The assistance under the scheme is to be shared by State & Central Government at 50:50 basis. A large number of Weavers are in need of living-cum-worksheds and worksheds to enable them to live in better conditions and improve productivity. The Scheme is proposed to be continued in the 8th Five Year Plan.

An outlay of Rs.130 lakhs is proposed during the 8th Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.40 lakhs & Rs.25 lakhs are proposed for KHDC & Co-operatives respectively as State Government share & the balance amount from Government of India.

2. Thrift Fund Scheme:

Thrift Fund Scheme is a social security scheme to weavers with 6% contribution by the weavers & matching contribution from the Government. The Government of India also meets 50% of the outlay. The scheme will be continued in the 8th plan.

An outlay of Rs.150 lakhs is proposed during the 8th plan, out of which Rs.50 lakhs and Rs.25 lakhs for KHDC and Co-operatives respectively, as State Government share, and the balance amount from Government of India.

3. Market Development Assistance:

Market Development Assistance: has been introduced in lieu of Special Rebate Scheme and the options have been made by KHDC and Co-operative Societies. An outlay of Rs.2134 lakhs is proposed during the 8th Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.700 lakhs and Rs.367 lakhs are provided for KHDC and Co-operative sector respectively & the balance amount will be provided by Government of India.

4. Special Rebate for National Expos:

Though the special rebate is replaced by Market Development Assistance Scheme since 1989-90, special rebate of 20% is available for National Expos organised by Development Commissioner for Handlooms, New Delhi. An outlay of Rs.500 lakhs is proposed during the 8th Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.150

lakhs and Rs.100 lakhs is earmarked for KHDC and Co-operatives respectively, and the balance will be provided by Government of India.

5. Modernisation of looms:

Modernisation of looms is essential in the direction of upgrading the skills of weavers and improving the economic conditions by enhancing the productivity. The funding pattern is 2/3 loan and 1/3 grant with 50% matching contribution from Govt of India. The scheme is being implemented by KHDC. An outlay of Rs.130 lakhs is proposed during 8th Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.65 lakhs will be borne by State Govt and the balance by Govt of India.

6. Export Oriented Silk Project:

The Export Oriented Silk Project was sanctioned during 1989 with a total outlay of Rs.212.40 lakhs with a target loom coverage of 1,000 Nos. As per the project report the entire assistance was to be released in 4 years. A sum of Rs.37.50 lakhs has been released so far and the balance of Rs.154.94 lakhs is yet to be released by Govt of India. An outlay of Rs.100 lakhs is proposed during the 8th Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.50 lakhs will be borne by State Govt and the balance by Govt of India at 50:50 basis.

7. Advanced training Institute for Handloom Weavers:

At about 20,000 weavers are presently weaving Janata Cloth and as their skills are very low, their dependence on Govt scheme will continue till their skills are upgraded. It is proposed to establish two training institutes (one at Hubli, Dharwar Dist & another at Banahatti Bijapur Dist) for giving training to the existing weavers. The training will be of residential nature and during the training the trainee weaver's would receive stipend. These institutes will have a non recurring cost of Rs.84.10 lakhs in the first year with annual recurring cost of Rs.15.00 lakhs in the first five years. An outlay of Rs.220 lakhs is proposed during the 8th Five Year Plan, as State Govt share.

8. Loom coverage for unemployed women (STEP) under NORAD SCHEME:

There are large number of women weavers who are in need of training facilities, living-cum-worksheds and organisational support. A project report has been prepared by KHDC and submitted to NORAD for covering 300 women weavers at a total cost of Rs.25 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.125 lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan, out of which Rs.12.50 lakhs will be State Government share and balance amount of Rs.112.50 lakhs by Government of India.

9. Intensive Woollen Handloom Development Project:-

KHDC has been nominated as nodal agency for implementation of Janatha Woollen cloth scheme in the State. The Corporation is taking over the production centres of the erstwhile Intensive Woollen Handloom Development Project run by the Woollen Apex Society. The woollen weavers would be requiring modernisation and training assistance apart from regular supply of input and marketing assistance. It is proposed to create infrastructure by opening Production Sub-Centres. An outlay of Rs.50 lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan.

10. Export Oriented Cotton Project at Bhagyanagar, Raichur District:-

Export Oriented cotton Project envisages loom coverage of 1,000 at a total cost of Rs.99.07 lakhs. The funding pattern is 2/3 loan and 1/3 grant, with 50% matching share from Government of India. An outlay of Rs.100 lakhs is proposed during 8th five year plan, out of which Rs.50 lakhs will be borne by the State Government and the balance by Government of India.

11. Survey of Handlooms:-

Survey of Handlooms has been conducted and completed and an outlay of Rs.15 lakhs is proposed to meet the establishment expenditure during the 8th five year plan.

12. Training of handloom weavers:-

In order enable weavers to weave attractive designs using improved techniques, training is being imparted to the weavers and stipend is being paid at Rs.150/- p.m. at important training centres. Selected trainees would be provided training in weaving, designs etc., The Indian Institute of Handloom Technology at Salem offers diploma course in handloom technology; Fifteen candidates are being admitted from Karnataka and they are paid with stipend of Rs.200/- per month. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided during the 8th five year plan.

13. Subsidy towards interest for handloom weavers Co-operative Societies

Interest subsidy will be given to the handloom weavers co-operative societies under the MAPARD assistance. An outlay of Rs.27.50 lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan.

14. NCDC Scheme:-

Handloom Co-operative Societies are provided assistance under the NCDC Scheme by way of grant, loan and investment. An outlay of Rs.100 lakhs is proposed during 8th five year plan, out of which Rs.25 lakhs will be borne by State Government and the balance by Government of India on 25:75% basis.

15. New Designs and Trends:-

The latest designs as per the market trends are to be made known to the weavers and implemented by the Apex Societies for the benefit of the cotton, silk and woollen weavers. Practical training is being imparted to the weavers of the primary societies for a period of fifteen days at Weavers Service Centre, Bangalore and Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Salem. During the training period, weavers will be provided Rs.25 to 30 per day as stipend with accommodation and travelling allowance. An outlay of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan.

16. Management Training to the Secretaries:

The Secretaries of the Primary Co-operative Societies will have to be given intensive training in the Co-operative Training College at Bangalore with a minimum period of six weeks

weeks on all aspects of management. Free boarding and accommodation will be provided during the training period to these Secretaries. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan.

17. Publicity and Propaganda:-

At present, the financial position of the Apex Handloom Co-operative Societies is very weak. The Apex Societies (Cotton, Silk and Woollen) are to be provided with funds for organising publicity and propaganda for their products through media such as newspapers, radio and doordarshan. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan.

18. Amalgamation of Apex Societies:-

It has been decided to amalgamate three apex level co-operative institutions, such as cotton, silk and woollen and the bye-laws are being finalised. An outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan.

19. Enforcement Cell:-

It has been proposed to establish Enforcement Cell in the Directorate, in order to ensure that powerlooms do not indulge in the manufacturing of 22 items of handloom articles, in accordance with the guidelines issued by Government of India. This is to ensure that items actually reserved for production under handloom sector are not encroached upon by the decentralised sector of powerlooms and mill sector. An outlay of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan.

20. Price Fluctuation Fund:-

Yarn prices are subject to frequent fluctuation, thereby causing problem to the weavers. To overcome this problem it has been proposed to create a price fluctuation fund. An outlay of Rs.30 lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan.

21. Group Life Insurance Scheme:-

Under the Group Life Insurance Scheme of LIC, risk of life upto Rs.5,000/- will be provided with annual premium of Rs.50/- per member. Out of which 50% cost of premium i.e. Rs.25/- will be met out of the Social Security Fund set up by LIC. An outlay of Rs.20 lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan.

Karnataka is well known for the rich heritage blessed with a multitude of arts and crafts and is one of the leading States in the field of handicrafts in the Country. With a view to encourage craftsmen, the Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation (KSHDC) has set up emporia within and outside the State for display and sale of handicrafts and also craft complexes/Rural Marketing and Service Centres/Production Centres to provide facilities and services to the artisans. The Corporation has also been running raw-material depots for supply of raw-materials required for the artisans at reasonable prices.

Various Schemes of the Corporation are given below:

a) Celebration of All India Handicrafts Week:

This is a Annual feature sponsored by the All India Handicrafts Board. It is proposed to give State Awards every year to the outstanding craftsmen who have contributed substantially to the enrichment of the traditional crafts in the State. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan.

b) Supply of sandalwood at concessional rates:

The Corporation has been entrusted with the task of procurement and distribution of sandalwood at concessional rates to the sandalwood artisans in the State by Govt of Karnataka. The Corporation has been procuring Sandalwood from the Government depots of the Forest Department, distribute the same to the sandalwood carvers and turners, who are holding identity cards issued by the Industries and Commerce Department. This Scheme has gone a long way in improving the socio economic conditions of the craftsmen. The Corporation has established sandalwood raw-material depots at Bangalore, Mysore, Sagar and Sirsi for the distribution of sandalwood to the artisans in the respective areas. The Scheme of supplying sandalwood at 75% subsidised rates is proposed to be continued during the 8th Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 110 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan.

c) Raw-material Subsidy to Bidriware articles:

This is an ongoing Scheme and Government has provided raw-material subsidy for the year 89-90. There are more than 100 Bidriware artisans concentrated in Bidar since Bidri craft is languishing and the articles do not sell well due to high price, it is necessary to ensure that the artisans are not affected adversely. Silver and Zinc are supplied to the bidriware artisans at the craft complexes established by the Corporation at Bidar. By supplying the raw-material at 50% subsidised rate, the economic conditions of the artisans will be improved marginally. An outlay of Rs. 26.50 lakhs is proposed during the 8th Five Year Plan.

d) Craft Complexes:

The Craft complexes are established at places where there is concentration of craftsmen. Craft complexes at Kinhol, Belgauam Dist, for wooden toys; Rannagaram, Bangalore Dist for pottery; Navalgund, Dharwar Dist for carpets; Sagar, Shimoga Dist for sandalwood craft are the on-going Schemes for improving the socio-economic conditions of the artisans. It is proposed to continue these schemes during the 8th Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose. Also, for maintenance of craft complexes and other Centres, an outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose. Hence An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is required for these Schemes during the 8th Five Year Plan.

e) Training Programme and distribution of tool kits to artisans:

It is proposed to conduct five training programmes for the existing artisans so that advanced training could be imparted to them.

The Corporation has been conducting training programmes at various craft complexes. Since the artisans belong to the weaker sections of the society, it is proposed that they will be provided with a set of improved tools at 50% subsidised rate so as to enable them to pursue their

crafts. Each toolkit would not exceed Rs. 300/- depending upon the craft. This facility will be extended at the rate of 100 artisans per year.

Hence an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is required for these Schemes during the 8th Plan.

f) Share Capital Investment:

KSHDC is engaged in both developmental and commercial activities in the handicrafts sector. The Corporation requires share capital investment with a view to increase its borrowing capacity. The authorised share capital is Rs. 250.00 lakhs and paid up share capital as on 31.3.1989 is Rs. 106.90 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs. 90 lakhs is proposed during the 8th Five Year Plan.

g) Marketing subsidy to dying crafts/
slow moving articles:

A few crafts are on the verge of extinction either due to high cost of raw-materials or due to the inelastic market conditions. These crafts are existing at Kinhal, ~~Na~~Navalgund, Ramnagaram, Udupi and Bangalore.

An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for providing Market subsidy during the 8th Five Year Plan.

h) Participation in Expos/Exhibitions:

Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation is marketing handicrafts products of all varieties produced by the craftsmen in the State. The increase in the sales of the products will in turn benefit the craftsmen. The Corporation organises exhibitions at various places in the country; in order to publicise and marketing handicrafts products of Karnataka. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed during the 8th Five Year Plan.

i) Setting up of new Emporia and Expansion of new ones:

The Corporation has a net work of Emporia at Bangalore (4), Mangalore and Delhi. The Corporation proposes to open new emporia at Hyderabad, Bombay, Poona. The Corporation will be able to provide more marketing outlets for the craftsmen thereby improving the living conditions of the artisans.

An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed during the 8th Five Year Plan.

j) Welfare measures; +

The following welfare measures have been envisaged by the Corporation for the benefit of craftsmen:

- i) Pension Scheme for National and State Awardees
- ii) Group Insurance Scheme
- iii) Distribution of spectacles to artisans (aged persons)

An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose, during 8th Five Year Plan.

k) Establishing Training Institute for Handicrafts:

It is proposed to establish a Training Institute at Dharwar or any other convenient place, for upgrading the skills of hereditary artisans under the purview of Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation. The artisans under various crafts require upgradation in technology as well as modernisation. Training will be imparted for obtaining appropriate technology by way of handling the improved machinery and equipment for increasing the production and earnings.

An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for 8th five year plan.

not exceeding Rs.10,000/- per trainee are proposed to be supplied to these artisans along with the supply of service facilities extended to them.

An outlay of Rs.14 lakhs is proposed during the 8th Five Year plan.

4. Production and Procurement Centres:

To create forward and backward linkages between the artisans and the industries, it is necessary to establish production and procurement centres in the coir belt areas for the benefit of artisans. The coir yarn will have to be converted into further products in these Centres by installing the looms, and framing etc. These Centres will work as nucleus Centres for proper development of coir industries in the State. In these centres advance training is also provided to artisans to work on improved looms.

An outlay of Rs.57 lakhs is proposed during the 8th Five Year Plan.

5. Coir Show-rooms/Emporia:

To create proper market for the coir products in the State, Karnataka State Coir Devpt Corpn and Coir Apex Society should take up establishing ten showrooms/emporia, in addition to strengthening of the existing show-rooms/emporia. An outlay of Rs.20 lakhs is proposed during the 8th Five Year Plan.

6. Co-operativisation - Coir Board Schemes:

Govt of India has introduced a Scheme with a view to assisting the State Govt in its effort to encourage the co-operatives in the coir industry by providing the share capital loan, managerial and marketing assistance apart from assistance for modernisation.

The expenditure has to be shared between the State Govt and the Coir Board on 50:50 basis. In the VII Plan the State Govt had sanctioned Rs.8.00 lakhs on 50:50 basis out of which an amount was sanctioned to coir apex society and the remaining amount of Rs.5,30,000/- was sanctioned to 15 primary coir co-operative societies.

An amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed for VIII Plan period to sanction financial assistance to primary and apex societies.

3. COIR INDUSTRIES:

1. Share Capital Investment:

The Karnataka State Coir Development Corporation Ltd (KSCDC) and the Karnataka State Central Coir Co-operative Development and Marketing Society Limited are the two apex institutions are charged with the responsibility of development of Coir Industries in the State. To meet the increased working capital requirement and take up other extension service work for promotion of Coir Industry, it is proposed to provide share capital assistance to these two organisations. A sum of Rs.110 lakhs is proposed as outlay during 8th Five Year Plan.

2. Rebate on sale of Coir Products:

The Government of India and Government of Karnataka share the rebate of 20% given on the sale of coir products on 50:50 basis. Since the size of operation of Karnataka State Coir Development Corporation on the marketing side is increasing every year, correspondingly, the rebate given by Government must also be increased.

An outlay of Rs.40 lakhs is proposed during the 8th Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.20.00 lakhs will be provided by Government of India and the balance of Rs.20.00 lakhs from the State Government.

3. Training and Supply of Tools and equipment for Coir products manufacturing:

The coir artisans are presently making use of traditional method of manufacturing. This method is not economical and qualitative. The training is essential to upgrade the skills. About 2,500 persons are proposed to be trained during the 8th Five Year Plan. Stipend at the rate of Rs.250 per month for a period of six months will be provided in twenty centres, besides meeting the recurring expenditure for conducting the training programmes.

After training, tools and equipments will have to be provided to the artisans. The improved tools and equipments

1) SHARE CAPITAL INVESTMENT:

The rural artisans are to be encouraged to organise the Powerloom Co-operative Societies for providing financial support to the rural artisans to make use of the raw materials and marketing assistance. For this purpose the Share Capital assistance has to be provided to powerloom weavers to the extent of their paid up share capital by the Government in order to increase the borrowing capacity of the members of the society. The members will borrow financial assistance from financing banks and other agencies, for which an incentive in the form of Share Capital assistance has to be made available. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan period for the above purpose.

2) Dye House (Loan and Grant):

The yarn required for weaving has to be dyed before weaving, for which the weaver societies will find it convenient if they possess the dye house of their own. The assistance is provided in the form of loan towards the cost of the building and term loan bearing normal rate of interest payable in 10 annual instalments. The grant is also eligible for purchasing of Dye House equipments under the scheme. Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan.

3) Collective Weaving Centres:

The Collective Weaving Centres are necessary for the places where the powerloom artisans are concentrated and the Powerloom Co-operative Societies are found viable. This scheme is implemented under the Co-operative sector to provide better working condition for weavers, who have no sufficient place in their houses.

The Co-operative Societies having the sites are eligible for Collective Weaving Centres. The Scheme is proposed to be implemented with the building loan and grant components. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan.

4) Prelcom processing Unit:

The process of Doubling, Twisting, Warping and Beaming has to be done before actual weaving is taken up, which are called as prelcom operations. These preloom operations are done and yarn/warp beam is supplied for weaving to the members. The scheme will be given to societies, where looms are working more than 100. The scheme is aiming at the removal of the middle man and providing loan facilities for the poor weavers under Powerloom Sector. By establishing the preloom processing unit poor weavers are kept free from the clutches of master weavers. A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for 8th Five Year Plan.

5) Census of Powerlooms:

The Textile Commissioner, Bombay, has instructed the concerned State Governments to undertake the Powerloom Census. In order to have the basic information on investment, production and employment under the Powerloom sector, conducting of census is essential. Based on the basic data, the schemes for the development of powerloom sector could be formulated. The census work proposed to be initiated from the year 1991-92. At present there are 13159 Powerloom units in the State. A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan and it is meant for salary and remuneration of staff appointed for the census purpose. State Govt & Central Govt share will be 50:50 i.e. Rs. 10 lakhs each

6) Establishment of Powerloom Complex:

The new textile policy has opened up, for

growth and development of Powerlooms in Karnataka. According to the Policy, Powerlooms may be allowed to grow in backward areas satisfying population criteria of less than 5 lakh. The earlier procedure of obtaining textile loom permits have been comparatively simplified by vesting the powers with the State Textile Authority, for issue of the loom permits. Apart from this there is more to strengthen the powerloom service centres to enable them effectively service weavers.

A Powerloom complex will be established in places where there is concentration of powerloom Weavers. Such complexes could be started at Chikodi, in Belgaum District and Doddaballapur in Bangalore District. A study was made by Technical Consultancy Services Organisation of Karnataka (TECSOK) during April 1987 for establishment Powerloom Complexes in Karnataka, which consists of three pre-loom processing units, 111 Weaving units (600 looms) and One postloom processing unit at a cost of Rs. 640.33 lakhs, out of which State Government Share will be Rs. 283.56 lakhs and the balance of Rs. 356.77 lakhs to be obtained as term loan from the Financial Institutions. It is suggested that the Powerloom Complex be implemented by Karnataka State Textiles Pvt. Ltd., (KSTPL) under the guidance of TECSOK. Project operation committee will be constituted for the operation of this project. Detailed Project Report will be prepared for implementation of the Powerloom Complex. A lumpsum provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed during 8th Five Year Plan.

Total outlay of Rs. 230.00 lakhs is proposed for development of Powerlooms in the State during 8th Five Year Plan. State Govt share is Rs. 110 lakhs and Central Govt share is Rs. 120 lakhs.

Q-05: KARNATAKA STATE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD:

The functions of the Board is to organise, develop and regulate Khadi and Village Industries in the State, render financial, technical and other necessary assistance for developing Khadi and village industries in the rural areas thereby tackle the problem of unemployed and raise the standard of living of the rural artisans. The Board has been extending the financial assistance for the development of village industries such as village oil industry, carpentry, blacksmithy, sisil fibre, village leather industry, processing of cereals and pulses, cottage hat weaving, hand made paper industry etc., for intensive development in view of the potentialities existing for these industries in the States; Besides covering Khadi Industries in all the districts. The State Government has been providing funds to the Board under Plan Schemes to make payment of special rebate on Khadi sales every year to the Societies as well as meeting the establishment charges of the Board, and to maintain the establishment of Gobar Gas Cell Project Officers and Special Tahsildars (recovery). Two regional training centres have been proposed for upgrading the skills of the artisans and to impart training to the Office bearers of the Societies/institutions. One Regional Centre is being set up at Bijapur to start with. The Board is obtaining assistance from Khadi and Village Industries Commission under the usual pattern of assistance. The Board is also envisaging to establish electronic industries in rural areas wherever possible. An outlay of Rs. 1100.00 lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan.

C.-06: SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES:

Development of Small Scale Industries play an important role in national economy. An outlay of Rs. 568 lakhs is proposed for implementation of the following Schemes during the 8th five year plan.

a) Grant-in-Aid to CSIR poly-technology transfer Centre, Bangalore:

On the request of the State Government Polytechnology Transfer Centre has been started at Bangalore and is covering to the needs of the entrepreneurs for obtaining technical know-how developed by the laboratories established under Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Govt of India. The processes available through National Research Development Corporation disseminated through this Centre for the benefit of entrepreneurs. An outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is proposed during 8th five year plan.

b) Grant-in-Aid to Regional Maintenance and Service Centre, Bangalore:

On the request of the State Government, regional maintenance and service centre has been established at Peenya Industrial area, Bangalore by National Productivity Council and this Centre provides training for the Foreman to maintain the machinery and equipments in the small and medium industries. Also the NPC regional Office, Bangalore undertakes consultancy and inplant studies for the benefit of the industries. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed during 8th five year plan.

c) Grant-in-Aid to Technical Consultancy Services of Karnataka (TECSOK):

TECSOK has been jointly promoted by the Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Karnataka State Financial Corporation, Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation, Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation. TECSOK is rendering useful services to the industry and also guiding the entrepreneurs by preparing Project Reports and conducting industry oriented studies and also advising the Government on matters pertaining to industrial development. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan

d) Grant-in-Aid to TECSOK for Entrepreneurial Development Programmes:

At present TECSOK is seven district Officers who are conducting Entrepreneurial Development Programmes and disseminate various information regarding viable projects to entrepreneurs covering all the 20 districts in the State. It is proposed to appoint five more District Training Officers for better co-ordination and dissemination of information. An outlay of Rs. 22.50 lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan.

e) Grant-in-Aid for publicity and propaganda - Participation in Exhibitions:

The Directorate of Industries and Commerce is participating in Exhibitions within and outside the State and also abroad. Dasara Exhibition at Mysore and Trade Fair at Pragati Maidan New Delhi are the annual features wherein the State Government is participating in these exhibitions. The State Government is also participating in Trade Fairs for projecting the image of the State by displaying various products manufactured in SSI sector, handlooms, handicrafts, leather, coir etc., The Sectoral Corporations are also participating for business promotions thereby the products would be exported for other countries.

It is proposed to organise exhibitions in all the revenue divisions within the State for giving wide publicity for developmental work done in the Department, Corporations, Boards thereby to encourage the products manufactured within the State could be displayed and sold in the Exhibitions, besides educating the public as well as encouraging the local persons to set up new industries.

it is proposed to organise exhibitions in 2 districts per revenue division every year. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is proposed during 8th five year plan.

f) Renovation
of Exhibition Structures at
Delhi:

The State Government has constructed a permanent exhibition structure at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi as India International Trade Fair Authorities are organising exhibitions both domestic and international, throughout the year in the Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. The Exhibition Structure need renovation once in 5 years in order to give a facelift as many States have been renovating the Exhibition structures of their State owned buildings periodically. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan.

g) Household Equipments - quality control Scheme:

Quality Control and household equipments is administered by the Directorate of Industries and Commerce in association with Small Industries Service Institute and Indian Standards Institute. Electrical household equipments are tested by taking out samples from the market in order to check the quality in accordance with the Bureau of Indian Standards. Also Seminars are organised from District Industries Centres for creating awareness among the public and the concerned industries. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed during 8th five year plan.

h) Standard and Quality Control Lab of
Bureau of Indian Standards:

Bureau of Indian Standards has set up a testing laboratory in Peenya Industrial Area, Bangalore in association with Karnataka Small Industries Development Corporation which has provided land and building. The loan has been raised through IDBI for obtaining machinery and equipment required for the purpose. The loan has to be repaid to IDBI by KSSIDC. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided during the year 1990-91.

i) Export Promotion activity:

Visvesvaraya Industrial Trade Centre is handling the matters pertaining to export promotion. The Centre has been conducting training programmes for the benefit of exporters

and prospective entrepreneurs besides organising new product exhibitions at important places. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed during 8th five year plan for meeting the establishment expenditure of VITC. This is being transferred to non-plan outlay after 1990-91.

j) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Seed Money for revival of Small Scale sick units:

The Scheme envisages providing seed/margin money for rehabilitation of sick units ~~xxx~~ which have been taken up for rehabilitation by the term lending institution in consultation with banks who have provided working capital. An outlay of Rs. 200 Lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan, out of which Rs. 100 lakhs each will be borne by State Government and Central Government on 50:50 basis.

k) Computerisation:

It is proposed to computerise the data available in various sections in the directorate of Industries and Commerce in order to provide information whenever required for the Government for taking policy decisions and also to furnish information to various agencies. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan.

l) State Awards:

Some of the products manufactured in the SSI Sector deserve appreciation and the best industrial units in different categories will be considered for State Award. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed during 8th five year plan.

m) Conducting of study reports:

Certain category of industries require indepth study to identify and tackle the problems faced by them so that corrective measures could be taken at the Government level. Study of Agarbathi Industry has been taken up recently. Similarly studies could be undertaken. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed during 8th five year plan.

n) Testing Centre:

Government of India has established 4 Regional Testing Centres at 4 metropolitan cities of the country viz., Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and Madras for testing of raw-materials and finished products as per the Bureau of Indian Standards and buyers' specifications. These Testing Centres are providing testing facility in the field of mechanical, metallurgical, chemical, electrical. The Development Commissioner (SSI), Govt of India has suggested the State Government to establish testing Centre in Karnataka as it is proposed to provide about 10 States, at the rate of one Centre to each State during 8th five year plan. The land and building of the proposed State testing Centre will be provided by the State Government and necessary machinery and testing equipments will be provided by Government of India and running expenses will also be borne by the Government of India. The approximate land required for setting up such a Centre is three acres; covered area required will be appx 4,000 sq. mtrs. The estimated cost for setting up, excluding the land, will be 2.1 crores including the cost of air conditioning, diesel generating set, power and water supply etc. A lumpsum provision of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan. State Government share will be Rs. 100 lakhs and Govt of India share will be Rs. 210 lakhs.

The D.I.C. Programme is a Centrally Sponsored one, which is being implemented by the State Government as per the guidelines issued by Government of India from time to time. This Programme is launched in May 1978. All the Districts in Karnataka have been covered under this scheme.

The main objective of DIC Programme is to develop Small Industries to create employment opportunities, promote decentralisation and dispersal of industries, and develop agro-based and auxiliary industries. The D.I.Cs conduct Techno-Economic Survey for the development of districts.

D.I.C. CENTRAL CELL:

A monitoring cell has been functioning in the Directorate to co-ordinate the activities of all D.I.Cs and review the functioning of District Industries Centres of the Districts. A provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan as the State share only. This includes the expenditure in organising of Conferences, Seminars and Campaigns, at the District Level and State Level by the D.I.Cs and the Directorate. The establishment expenditure is being transferred to non-plan outlay after 90-91

CONSTRUCTION OF DIC BUILDING:

D.I.C. Buildings in 11 Districts have been completed and construction of the buildings in the remaining Districts is in progress, except Bangalore. Suitable sites are yet to be identified in 2 other districts, Bangalore (Urban) and Bangalore (Rural). It was targetted to provide own building in all the Districts by end of 7th Plan period.

As the construction of D.I.C. buildings is in progress, there is necessity of making provision for 8th Plan for the DIC building including the expansion. A provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Plan period.

D.I.Cs AT DISTRICT LEVEL:

District Industries Centres are functioning in all the 20 Districts of the State. Offices are established at District headquarters and sub-divisional head quarters.

Consequent on the formation of Zilla Parishad, the activities under the Village, Cottage and Tiny Industries and the implementation of RIP/RAP Promotional Schemes have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad along with the staff, who were looking after all these programmes. The Functional Manager (KVI) will be implementing all the schemes coming under the purview of Zilla Parishad on behalf of the Directorate of Industries and Commerce. Supporting staff alongwith one Asst. Director (EI) and District Weaving Supervisor are also working under Zilla Parishad for implementation of the DIC Schemes and other Promotional Schemes also. A provision of Rs. 1800.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan to meet the salary and other recurring expenditure pertaining to staff. State Government share is Rs. 1800 lakhs and Central Government share is Rs. 210 lakhs.

C.08. LEATHER BASED INDUSTRIES:

The Karnataka Leather Industries Development Corporation, Bangalore is implementing the following schemes for the development of Leather based Industries in Karnataka. An outlay of Rs.300.00 Lakhs is proposed as State Government Share and Rs. 30.00 Lakhs as Government of India share during the 8th five year Plan.

1. Investment in Share capital of Karnataka Leather Industries Development Corporation Ltd., (LIDKAR):

To increase the production from various production Centres, the purchase of machinery & Equipment is necessary, and to increase the borrowing capacity of the Karnataka Leather Industries Development Corporation Limited (LIDKAR), the investment in the share capital of the company by the State Government is necessary. An outlay of Rs.150.00 Lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan.

2. Establishment of Emporia:

The corporation is procuring the finished goods manufactured by the local artisans and small leather units and the same is marketed through its emporia. At present there are nineteen such outlets. In order to increase the procurement/sales of the products manufactured by the artisans and small units, it is proposed to establish five more outlets. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan.

3. Managerial grants for establishment of Raw-material Depots:

To provide quality leather at reasonable rates at the door steps of rural artisans, the corporation has opened Thirty four raw-material depots at various places, on no profit no loss basis. The overhead charges for managing these depots have been increasing. It is proposed to cover 1000 fresh artisans, in addition to 5000 already covered. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan.

4. Celebration of leather craft week:

In order to popularise leather products manufactured by rural artisans and small industries, it is necessary to organise exhibition-cum-sale film show etc., and to allow discount for attracting more customers, an outlay of Rs.5 Lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan.

5. Integrated leather craft complex:

The corporation has established ten footwear complexes and four tanning complexes at various places where there is concentration of artisans under the Dutch Assisted Project. These complexes consists of living-cum-worksheds and common facility centre, buildings. The Common Facility Centres are not fully equipped with necessary machineries. There is a need to install machineries for manufacturing quality footwear and leather. An outlay of Rs.85 Lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan.

6. Development Centre for Women:

It is proposed to train 30 women candidates in the line of manufacture export oriented leather goods and to engage them for the period of five years and subsequently to encourage them to start their own units with the financial assistance from the banks. The Corporation will render marketing assistance. To start a training centre for this purpose, an outlay of Rs.20.00 Lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan.

7. Rebate on sale of Footwear and Leather Goods:

The Corporation is purchasing footwear and leather goods manufactured by the rural artisans and the quality of these goods cannot be compared with those manufactured by multi-national or big companies viz., Bata, Carona etc., which are having highly machanised units. In order to encourage the hand made products, it is necessary to provide rebate on sale of footwear and leather goods during the specified periods covering exhitions & festivals. An outlay of Rs.25 Lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan.

8. Establishment of Testing Facilities Centre:

Quality is the motto of LIDKAR. In order to compete with the private sector industries, the latest designs will have to be transferred to the artisans by conducting training programmes. This can be achieved only by equipped with quality testing machines to meet the market demand. It is proposed to establish testing facilities. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan.

9. Collection of Hides and Skins:

At present, the hides and skins are collected by the middle men or agents in the villages and mostly they are sent outside the State. The flayers are hardly getting any returns. There is a need to set up a collection net work of hides and skins, so that the flayers not only get good price, but also the tanneries located within the State will be assured of continuous supply of hides and skins. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed during the 3th five year plan.

10. Establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plant:(50:50)

The Corporation has proposed to establish a Common Effluent treatment plant at KG Halli, Bangalore for the benefit of tanneries located in and around KG hally. The project report has already been prepared by the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras and the estimated cost of the project is Rs.120 Lakhs with a capacity to draw 7.00 Lakhs litres of effluent per day. 50% of the cost will be subsidised equally by the State and Central Governments and the remaining 50% of the cost has to be borne by the Industrialists. This project has to be registered as a joint venture of tanneries concerned, so that the Entrepreneurs Training Programme will be maintained by the beneficiaries.

An outlay of Rs. 60.00 Lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan. Out of which Rs. 30 lakhs will be borne by the State Government and the balance by the Central Government.

C-09.1) Ancillary Development Programme:

The scope for ancillarisation of Industries in the State, as Medium and Large Industries are existing in Bangalore, Mysore, Dharwad, Belgaum, Tumkur and other important places. The programme envisages identification of components for ancillarisation, preparation of project reports, giving publicity through advertisement in News papers, selection of entrepreneurs, conducting of Buyers and Sellers meet etc. An outlay of Rs. 45.00 Lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year Plan.

2) Modernisation of Training Centres:

Under the scheme, the expenditure relating to running Industrial Training Centres at N.P.Kendra Bangalore to rehabilitate the Beggars by imparting training in various crafts is met by the department. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 Lakhs is proposed for the 8th five year plan. The establishment expenditure is being transferred to non-plan outlay after 1990-91.

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The Indo-Dutch Project Management Society (IDPMS) has, on behalf of the Government of Karnataka, has prepared the proposals for a Rural Small and Micro Entreprises Development Programme and has submitted the same to the Government of Karnataka for their consideration; and, for onward transmission, through the Government of India to the Government of the Netherlands for their consideration and approval.

During the year 1980, a project entitled " Karnataka Industrial Sheds Project " was undertaken as a part of Indo-Dutch Co-operation activities, with the objective of improving the socio-economic situation of the beneficiaries, generating rural employment and diversifying product range and improving their quality. In all, five sectors viz., Handlooms, Handicrafts, Leather, Sericulture and Small Scale Industries were selected. The outcome of the Dutch intervention in these sectors has been evaluated in 1986 and reviewed in 1988. These evaluations show that, while there has been significant improvements in certain areas, there have also been areas where the results are not upto the expected level.

RSMED Programme will be taken up in four districts, viz., Mysore, Dharwar, Gulbarga and Bijapur. The programme is proposed to be implemented in the two

districts of Dharwar and Mysore. Subsequently, implementation in the other two districts will be taken up.

Summary of costs requested to be financed by the Government of the Netherlands and the Government of Karnataka, is given below:

Government of Netherlands	Rs.3,49,82,000/-
Government of Karnataka	Rs. 61,72,000/-

Total Project Cost:	Rs.4,11,54,000/-

Duration of the programme will be for 5 years commencing in 1990.

Activities chosen for two taluks in the two districts, for which proposals have been worked out in detail, are given below:

I. Dharwar District:

Kundgol Taluk:

Activity:

Wool and wool products, Chilly products, Tailoring and Embroidery, Oil expelling from Groundnuts and other oil seeds and making Groundnut products, Integrated service centres.

Shirhatti Taluk:

Activity:

Tailoring and Embroidery, Stone Carving, Oil expelling (as above), Integrated service Centre.

II. Mysore District:

Hunsur Taluk:

Activity:

Carpentary, Blacksmithy, & Pottery.

Chamarajanagar Taluk:

Activity:

Carpentary, Blacksmithy, Rope making, Pottery,
Mat Weaving, Arecanut, Sericulture.

An outlay of Rs. 62.00 lakhs and Rs. 350.00 lakhs is proposed as State Government share and Government of India share respectively for obtaining assistance from the Government of Netherlands during the 8th Five Year Plan.

C-11. INDUSTRIAL ESTATES:1) Karnataka Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Ltd., - Investment:

Keeping in view of the Industrial policy of the State, the Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation has been constructing Industrial sheds and providing infrastructural facilities within the industrial estates in order to encourage the entrepreneurs to set up industries conveniently. It is proposed to construct 139 'B' Type, 503 'C' type, and 528 super-mini sheds (Total: 1170 sheds) at a cost of Rs.4285 lakhs, during the 8th five year plan. It is also proposed for construction of multi-storied complexes at Peenya Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum, Mangalore and Hubli for establishing functional estates, ancillary estates etc. An outlay of Rs.1000 Lakhs is proposed for this purpose during the 8th five year plan.

2) Karnataka Small Industries Marketing Corporation Ltd., (KSIMC) - Investment:

The K.S.I.M.C. is extending marketing assistance to small scale industries in the State and also advance payment upto 75% to SSI units after the supplies are made to the buyers. The KSIMC has obtained loans from IDBI and other financial institutions to make this payment to the SSI units to facilitate raising further funds and increasing marketing assistance, it is proposed to provide share capital assistance of Rs.100 lakhs during the 8th five year plan.

0.12: INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES:**(a) Share Capital Investment:**

The industrial Co-operative Societies consists of poor artisans who belong to the weaker sections of the society and have no capacity to subscribe fully towards the share capital. Due to meagre share capital contribution, the society will be having less borrowing power. In order to increase the borrowing power and also to have a wider share capital base to enable the society to raise adequate working capital, share capital assistance is necessary. An outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan.

(b) Working Capital Loan:

Some of the industrial co-operative societies are not in a position to raise working capital loans for production purpose. Hence, the working capital loan would help them for undertaking production activities and also serve as margin money to enable them to raise adequate loan from the financial institution. An outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan.

(c) Managerial Grant:

In view of the weak financial position of the industrial co-operatives, to enable them to have a paid secretary particularly in initial stages, it is proposed to assist such societies at the rate of 5,400/-pm, 3,600/-pm and 1800/-pm continuously for three years. The excess amount, if any, will have to be met out of the societies' funds and from 3rd year onwards the society should be able to meet the salaries themselves. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan.

(d) Share Capital Loan:

As in the case of handloom weavers' Co-operative societies, Industrial Co-operatives too have poor artisan members. They may not be in a position to contribute fully towards the share capital. In order to raise loans from the society, these poor artisans should have coverage of 10% share capital and in order to make up this deficiency 90% of the paid up share capital of individual member should be provided as share capital loan to artisans to raise their borrowing capacity. This 90% of the loan will be recovered from their wages/earnings proportionately.

An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed during the 3th five year plan.

e) Revitalisation of Industrial Co-operatives
Including Handloom Co-operatives:

A programme of revitalisation of Weavers' Co-operative Societies and Industrial Co-operative Societies is envisaged for which district level Committees have been formulated. It is proposed to identify viable societies for revitalisation and suitable assistance will be given in the form of interest free working capital or special share capital contribution not exceeding Rs. 1.00 lakh per society. It is expected that in each district there may be 10 societies and 2 society per year per district could be considered for giving assistance under the Scheme.

An outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is proposed during 8th five year plan.

G-13. Special Component Plan:

The Special Component Plan is the centrally sponsored scheme which is operated by the concerned Boards and corporations viz., Karnataka Leather Industries Development Corporation, Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation, Karnataka State Khadi and Village Industries Board, Karnataka State Coir Development Corporation and Karnataka State Handicraft Development Corporation.

Training will be imparted to the Scheduled Caste candidates in selected crafts, besides providing ~~and~~ supply of tool kits for pursuing the crafts after completion of the training. This will provide in acquiring skills from the units and to take up self-employment ventures. An outlay of Rs. 400 Lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year Plan for the welfare of the Scheduled caste beneficiaries.

C-16. Project Proposals for U.N.D.P Assistance:-

Following project proposals of the Department of Industries and Commerce have been prepared by the concerned executing agencies for obtaining financial assistance under the UNDP Country Programme-IV (April - 1990 - March 1995) and they are placed before the State Level Co-ordination Committee for consideration and clearance of Externally Aided Projects.

- i) R & D Centre for Clay Roofing Tiles, Bricks, and other Heavy Clay products (KSFCC/GTTC and a separate registered body);
- ii) Establishment of an Integrated Design Centre for Textile and Clothing Sector (TECSOK and Associations of Textile and Clothing Industry);
- iii) Apiculture R & D Project (Apiculture Wing of Department of Industries and Commerce, Bee-Keepers' Societies, State Khadi and Village Industries Board, Zilla Parishads);
- iv) R & D Centre for Tyre and Non-Tyre Industry (Vikrant Tyres Limited);
- v) Establishment of Training Centres (Sevakendras) for Radialization of Truck Tyres (Vikrant Tyres Limited);
- vi) Technology Upgradation, Modern Quality Control and Testing Centre with Applied Technological Research for Newsprint/paper (Mysore Paper Mills Limited);
- vii) Infrastructure Development for Integrated Experiment Research Farm/Effluent Exploitation (Mysore Paper Mills Ltd);
- viii) Human Resource Development Technology Training Development & Entrepreneurial Development Institute (Mysore Paper Mills Ltd);

- iii) Training-cum-Production Centre for CAD/CAM Applications in Tooling (GITC, Bangalore);
- x) Establishment of Testing Facility Centres (KSSIDC);
- xi) Establishment of Entrepreneurial Development Institute for Strengthening and Training of Self-Employed in Karnataka (TECSOK); and
- xii) Development of Infrastructural Facilities in some of the Major Industrial Areas in Karnataka (KIADB);

The above proposals can be classified into four broad categories on the basis of the beneficiaries-cum-project focus. There are four proposals which have a focus on R & D with emphasis on selected industries like Tiles and Bricks, Tyre Industry, Apiculture and Paper (Sl.Nos. (i), (iii), (iv) and (vii)). There are three proposals with the objectives of training and information dissemination, again with emphasis on selected industries like Tile Industry, Tyre Industry and Paper Industry (Sl.Nos. (ii), (v) and (viii)). Two proposals are for quality control and technology upgradation, again with focus on selected industries like Textiles, Engineering, Metallurgical, Electrical and Electronics, and Paper (Sl.Nos. (vi) and (x)). Proposals which are not industry specific and are meant for the benefit of the industrial sector as a whole are those for entrepreneurial development, infrastructural development and CAD/CAM facility in tool designing (Sl.Nos. (ix), (xi) and (xii)).

Duration of the various projects varies from around 1½ years to 5 years. Total cost, by source of funding, is as below:-

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<u>Source</u>	<u>Cost (Rs. lakhs)</u>
Government of Karnataka	322.25
Institutional Finance (KSFC)	10.00
Industries	121.00
UNDP	4039.35
	<hr/>
Total	4492.60
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Lump sum provision of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed. State Government share during the 8th five year plan is Rs. 100 lakhs and the balance will be borne by Government of India.

C-17. SETTING UP PILOT PROJECTS WITH NABARD ASSISTANCE:

A pilot project has been proposed to be taken up during the 8th five year plan under the handlooms, leather, and coir sectors. NABARD will act as a catalyst in providing financial assistance to the beneficiaries after completion of their training from the respective organisations. The financial assistance will be provided in the form of loan from the nationalised banks under the guidance of NABARD. NABARD will act as a forward and backward linkage wherever the institutions could not do so. Identification of the beneficiaries will be done through the Zilla Parishads who will be meeting the expenditure on training under trysem programme.

The Karnataka State Coir Development Corporation Ltd has a place identified at MH Kaval, C.N. Halli taluk, Tumkur district for the pilot project and intends to take up training-cum-production Centre. The duration of the training will be for 3 months for 15 candidates in each batch on a stipend of Rs. 200/- pm per candidate under the TRYSEM programme. This expenditure is required to be met by Zilla Parishat under TRYSEM. The capital expenditure towards acquiring spinning charakas, rope wheels and construction of worksheds in the second year and recurring expenditure is also proposed.

An amount of Rs. 3.63 lakhs is proposed for 3 years for stipendiary expenditure on trainees, acquisition of land and construction of training sheds, looms, spinning charakas and rope wheels. While ZP meets the training expenditure, the expenditure on construction of workshed is proposed to be met by the Government through KSCDC.

Karnataka Leather Industries Development Corporation Ltd has identified four places for the pilot project i.e. at Ankanahalli; Gundalapet taluk; C.N.Halli, Tumkur district, Ranebennur, Dharwar Dist and Aland in Gulbarga district. It has been proposed to meet the training expenditure either by ZP or Social Welfare Department and the expenditure on construction of workshed has been proposed to be met by the Government through Lidkar.

Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation Ltd has identified four places for imparting training i.e. at Ramadurga, Belgaum Dist; Aland, Gulbarga District; C.N. Halli, Tumkur district and Ranebennur Dharwar Dist. The Corporation has proposed to impart training for 30 candidates in each Centre and the period of training will be for 4 months. The total candidates proposed to be trained would be 120. The total cost of the project will be Rs. 16.45 lakhs.

Karnataka State Woollen Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd:

The Society has proposed three taluks for integrated woollen handloom development i.e. at Gundlupet, Mysore District; Ranebennur, Dharwar District and CN Halli, Tumkur District. 30 trainees per batch will be proposed to be trained and the duration of the training will be for 3 months. Thus only 2 batches would be trained per year in each of the pilot project.

NABARD plays a significant role in providing financial assistance to the trainees either individually or the co-operative societies through the nationalised banks.

As already stated the expenditure on training is proposed to be met under TRYSEM scheme and the capital expenditure for these projects has been proposed to be met by the Department towards land, construction of workshed, purchase of looms and accessories, besides recurring expenditure by the Department.

Lumpsum provision of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed as State Government share during the 8th five year plan for the above sectors.

E. Central Sector Scheme (100% by Government of India):-

Under the Central Schemes assisted by the Government of India (in the village & small industries sector), an outlay of Rs. 475.7 lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan.

1) Central Sector Scheme for Subsidy towards Industrial Units in selected backward Districts:-

The scheme of 15% Central Investment Subsidy for units set up in notified backward districts declared by Central Government was in operation from 1971. The Three Districts declared as backward by Government of India namely: Dharwar, Raichur and Mysore, were eligible for Central Investment Subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

Further, Government of India revised the Central Investment Subsidy with effect from 1-4-1983 and covered Eight additional districts, Tumkur, Hassan, Mangalore, Uttara Kannada, Belgaum, Bijapur Gulbarga and Bidar. While Bidar District was declared as ' No Industry District, ' with eligibility of subsidy of Rs. 5% subject to maximum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs, the other 7 Districts were eligible at 10% Central Subsidy from 1-4-1983. The incentives of Central Investment Subsidy has undoubtedly attracted many more entrepreneurs in the backward districts, and there was a wide-spread industrialisation.

The Government of India is yet to announce its policy about continuation of the scheme.

2) Differential Rate of Interest Scheme for Technically Qualified Engineers:

The scheme for technically qualified engineers carry 100% subsidy for providing interest subsidy to the engineering graduates, diploma holders and B. Pharma Graduates to set up industries after

after availing Bank Loans. The amount is repayable over a period of 5 years in backward districts and 3 years in other districts.

The quantum of subsidy is the difference of the prevailing Bank rate of interest and 7% rate of interest, limited to Rs.20,000/- per annum. This scheme has been extended upto 30.9.90. The Directorate of Industries and Commerce has requested for further continuation of the scheme. In fact, there is a need for continuation of the scheme to assist the young technocrat entrepreneurs.

3) Central Plan Scheme for conducting Census of S.S.I. Units in the State:-

The Department of Industries and Commerce is conducting the Census-cum-Sample Survey of S.S.I. units to obtain basic information regarding the number of S. S.I. units, established, employment, investment, production etc., in the State. The main objective of the scheme is to evaluate and identify the areas for taking policy decisions in the various categories of industries. The provision is purely for establishment charges. An outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th five year plan.

4) Pre-loom and Post-loom Facilities:-

Creation of Pre-loom and Post-loom processing facilities in the Handloom sector is very important, both from the point of view of supply of sized beams to weavers and providing ready market for the handloom goods by giving better finish to the woven cloth. Government of India makes available 100% loan assistance for this scheme. In 1988-89, Government of India has sanctioned a project envisaging strengthening of the existing pre-loom processing units at Banahatti and Ranebennur, establishment of pre-loom processing units at Gulbarga and establishing of 12 Hand-Dyeing

nits at a total cost of Rs. 117.57 lakhs and a loan assistance of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been released so far. This project is expected to be completed in 1991-92. The scheme will have to be continued for implementation during 8th five year plan. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is proposed during 8th five year plan.

5) N.C.D.C. Schemes (Handlooms) 100% Re-imbursment:-

National Co-operative Development Corporation is assisting the Co-operative sector in the State in respect of coverage of Handloom Weavers in the Co-operative field by extending share capital assistance for existing societies and other facilities to the weavers. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for the 8th five year plan.

6) Loom Coverage under Minority Development Programme:

There is a large concentration of weavers belonging to Minority community in northern Karnataka Districts. The Government of India scheme for extending assistance to handloom weavers of Minority communities in the form of share capital/loan without matching share from State Government. An outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs is proposed for implementation of the scheme during 8th five year plan.

D. DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES:

The District Sector Schemes are implemented by the Functional Manager (KVI) in the Zilla Parishads. An outlay of Rs.3319 lakhs is proposed for implementation of the following schemes as per the requirements given by the Zilla Parishads to the Government and an outlay of Rs.493 lakhs is proposed for Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

1. Collective Weaving Centres:

The scheme is implemented in co-operative sector to provide better working condition for weavers who do not have sufficient place to work in their houses. The Weavers Co-operative Societies having their sites are eligible for construction of collective weaving centres.

The scheme can be operated with the following components:

- a) Building loan - 100% loan without grant.
- b) Equipment - 50% loan and 50% grant.

Managerial grant is also admissible for 4 years on tapering basis of 100%, 75%, 50% and 25%.

2. Housing Colony:

To provide better living conditions to weavers who do not have houses, the Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies are provided with an assistance in the form of loan (75%) and grant (25%) to construct houses for their members. Each house costs about Rs.40,000/- and in a colony 10 to 20 houses are built for the weaver members.

3. Big Dye Houses:

The yarn required for weaving is to be dyed before weaving. It will be convenient if the weaver societies possess a big dye house to provide dyed yarn to its members. The assistance is provided in the form of loan towards the cost of the building and term loan bearing normal rate of interest repayable in 10 annual equal instalments, the grant is also eligible for the purchase of dyeing equipment under the scheme.

4. Improved Appliances: (50:50)

Improved types of looms and accessories are required to help the weavers to increase the efficiency and earning capacity. The societies will be provided with financial assistance to the extent of 75% of the cost of the improved appliances. An equal matching contribution is also made available from Government of India. The scheme is operated on the basis of 2/3 loan and 1/3 grant.

5. Training of Handloom Weavers:

In order to enable the weavers to weave attractive designs by using improved techniques, training is necessary and it is being provided to the weavers by paying Rs.150/- p.m. as stipend. The selected trainees are provided with training in weaving and designing etc.

6. Managerial grant to Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society: (50:50)

The newly formed Co-operative Societies will not be having sufficient finance to pay salary to the Secretary and other staff. To enable the societies to run on economic lines, managerial grant is provided for appointment of paid secretaries on tapering basis as under:

1. 100% first year	- Rs.5,400/-
2. 66 1/2% 2nd year	- Rs.3,600/-
3. 33 1/3% 3rd year	- Rs.1,800/-

7. Investment in Primary Weavers Co-operative Society:

Assistance in the form of share capital is being provided to Primary Weavers Co-operative Society by investment so as to enable the societies for increasing the borrowing capacity and strengthening the share capital base.

8. Loans towards share capital to new members:

In order to bring more weavers under the co-operative Sector, loans will be provided to the weavers to the extent of 90% of the share value subject to the maximum of Rs..... payable in 10 annual equal instalments.

9. Assistance to Coir Societies:

There is potential for promotion of co-operative entrepreneurs under the coir sector, especially in rural

areas. In this sector, the women folk would be engaged in manufacture of coir products so as to supplement their income. To encourage coir industries and organise the co-operative societies to have institutional support, assistance is provided in the form of share capital, managerial grant and loan to coir co-operative societies.

10. Apiculture:

Karnataka, with its forest and agro horticultural wealth, has great potential for honey production. A major portion of natural resources for honey production still remained untapped in the State. It is estimated that 20 to 25% of bee-keeping area in India is in Karnataka, and large part of it is in Malnad Zone, where bee-keeping is practiced as a subsidiary occupation. To encourage progressive farmers and horticulturists, training programmes are conducted in bee-keeping, and after the training bee-hive boxes are provided at subsidised rates.

11. DIC Establishment:

Consequent on establishment of Zilla Parishads in the State, district sector schemes are transferred to Zilla Parishads and they are implemented by the Officers and staff of DIC's working under the control of Zilla Parishads. The promotional schemes, viz. Rural Artisans Programme & Rural Industries Programme as a part of District Sector Schemes are also being implemented by the Zilla Parishads.

12. Industrial Co-operatives:

The rural artisans are encouraged to organise crafts co-operative societies for providing industrial support to rural artisans for making use of raw materials and marketing assistance. The craft co-operative societies are provided with share capital assistance, working capital loan and managerial grant, in order to provide impetus to the artisans.

13. Seed/Margin Money: (50:50)

As per the guide lines of Government of India, the Seed/Margin money is provided to entrepreneurs to set up tiny industries with the assistance of banks and other financial institutions. A maximum of Rs.40,000/- per unit is provided based on the project cost as soft loan at concessional rate of interest.

14. Interest subsidy for artisans - Grant:

Interest subsidy on interest paid over and above 7% upto a maximum of 5% is provided to artisans who obtain composite loan upto Rs.25,000/- from financial institution to establish their own small and tiny units.

15. Special Component Plan:

Under this scheme, training to the Scheduled Caste Youth in selected crafts, supply of tool kits and construction of living-cum-worksheds have been taken up. Apart from this, other related activities for the economic upliftment of down trodden, especially for SC/ST are being undertaken.

An outlay of Rs. 7.00 crores is provided during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

16. Tribal Sub-Plan:

The people belonging to tribal community are given training in crafts, such as cane & bamboo works, mat weaving, carpentry, general engineering, manufacture of agarabathis, tailoring, etc. After the completion of training, they are also supplied with necessary tool kits to enable them to carry on the occupation. At the feasible place, the tribal people are also provided with living-cum-worksheds. This particular scheme is confined to four districts, namely Mysore, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada & Chickmagalur.

An outlay of Rs. 2.53 crores is provided during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Cutlays proposed for village and small industries

No.	Programme	Eighth Plan Outlay (Rs. in crores)
A. <u>State Sector:</u>		
1	Handlooms Development	21.32
2	Handicrafts Development	4.22
3	Coir Development	2.37
4	Power looms development	1.10
5	Khadi & Village Industries	11.00
6	Small Scale Industries	5.68
7	District Industries Centre	20.00
8	Leather Industries	3.00
9	Employment & Training	0.50
0	Dutch Assisted Project II Phase	0.62
1	Industrial Estates	11.00
2	Industrial Cooperatives	2.65
3	Special Component Plan	4.00
4	UNDP Assisted Projects	1.00
5	NABARD Assisted Projects	1.00

Sub Total		89.46
B. <u>District Sector:</u>		33.19

Total		122.65

SERICULTURE - XIII-D.1

1.1 Present Status and achievements upto end of 7th Plan.

In Karnataka Sericulture Industry has been in practice for more than 200 years and has been contributing for 60% of the country's total raw silk production. Sericulture being an agro-based rural industry plays an important role in alleviating unemployment and rural poverty. Sericulture generates 12 - 13 man years of direct employment annually per one hectare in mulberry cultivation, silkworm egg production, silkworm rearing, reeling and twisting. A well managed one hectare irrigated mulberry can easily generate a net income of about Rs.40,000. In a year about 5 crops can be taken under tropical conditions which ensures periodic income at short intervals. Women play an important role in silkworm rearing and cocoon reeling as the activity is family oriented cottage industry. About 55% of the people in this Industry are women.

Presently in the State about 0.146 million hectares constituting one percent of total cultivable area of the State are under mulberry cultivation. About 2,94,800 families in about 16,593 villages are engaged in mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing.

Due to various effective development programmes undertaken right from First Five Year Plan, the Cocoon and Silk Production which was only 11,800 and 727 tonnes respectively at the beginning of the First Plan has increased to 57,721 tonnes of Cocoon and 6076 tonnes of raw silk at the end of the 7th Plan. This growth has been achieved by providing required infrastructure and ensuring supply of disease free silkworm layings to the Sericulturists. The State is providing the required infrastructural support to the Sericulturists by establishing, 95 Silk Farms, 77 Government Grainages, 150 Technical Service Centres, 20 Model Chawki Rearing Centres, 1700 Chawki Rearing Centres, 4 Training Schools, 51 Cocoon Markets, one Main Silk Exchange with 3

branches, 5 Filatures, one Twisting and Weaving Unit, 9 Training-cum-Production reeling centres and 21 Mini Filatures. The silk cocoons produced in the State is processed in about 22,339 reeling Basins and 26,020 Charakas by about 11,560 private reelers located in rural areas. Besides this there are about 1,25,000 Twisting Spindles, 23,000 Silk Powerlooms and 22,722 Silk Handlooms operated by private entrepreneurs.

The State was able to achieve a production of 57,271 tonnes of Cocoons and 6076 tonnes of raw silk by the end of 7th Plan with the development programmes carried out during 6th and 7th Plan period by implementing the World Bank assisted "Karnataka Sericulture Project". Earlier the Sericulture activity was limited to 5 Southern Districts of the State, but after successful implementation of the World Bank assisted Project, the Sericulture activity has been extended to non-traditional areas covering other districts. The other achievements by implementing "Karnataka Sericulture Project" are, supply of good quality silkworm eggs from the Model Grainages, Young Silkworm rearing in Chawki Rearing Centres, advise through extension staff of Technical Service Centres, there was an increased production per 100 layings and protection to cocoons by providing warehousing facilities in cocoon markets, evolution of newer races of silkworm and varieties of mulberry and improved technology in farm management. The project has also helped in exposing the technical staff and the Scientists to the technology and research developed in the Sericulturally advanced countries besides obtaining expert advise from Japanese Scientists.

1.2 Programmes for the Eighth Five Year Plan :

During implementation of the "Karnataka Sericulture Project" it was found, to steer the industry in the right direction, still certain gaps exists and they would require immediate attention. The main emphasis would

be given on the following:

1. to increase the productivity per unit area from 625 Kgs. to 750 Kgs. per hectare in irrigated area and 200 Kgs. to 230 Kgs per hectare in rainfed area and to reduce the renditta from 9.5 to 8.5 and 12 to 10.5 under irrigated and rainfed conditions respectively.

2. to increase the raw silk production by about 3434 tonnes (Total production of about 9510 tonnes per year) as detailed in the Table hereunder :

Y e a r	Cocoon production	Silk production
1990-91	66,327	6300
1991-92	65,570	6890
1992-93	70,957	7685
1993-94	76,988	8575
1994-95	82,897	9510

In order to achieve the above objectives it is programmed to strengthen the seed production organisation, namely, P2 farms, P2 and P1 grainages, Chawki Rearing Centres in the Seed area, advisory services besides planting mulberry in an additional area of 22,674 hectares.

3. to strengthen the processing facilities by credit support to entrepreneurs for establishing charaka and cottage basins for reeling and for establishing twisting and weaving units.

4. to strengthen the local research.

5. to generate incremental employment to about 2,72,830 work years. Majority of the people would be from economically weaker sections of the society.

6. The 13 Cold Storage Plants installed under Karnataka Sericulture Project Phase-I would support the production programme for better quality silkworm layings and for processing the bivoltine silkworm eggs.

One other important strategy for the Eighth Five Year Plan is production of about 650 metric tonnes of bivoltine silk. To achieve this target, since it is a risk involved scheme in converting the farmers from rearing of multi x Bi.hybrids to slightly difficult rearing of bivoltine hybrids, it is proposed to support this programme by Price incentive of Rs.5/Kg. of cocoon and Rs.50/Kg. of silk by the State and the Central Silk Board to be requested to provide Rs.5/Kg and Rs.50/Kg of Cocoon and Silk respectively as subsidy from their part. This is a very important until, production and marketing of Bivoltine cocoon and silk reaches an optimum level.

7. During the VIII Five Year Plan emphasis is also given for upgrading the reeling technology by providing regular advisory services and encouraging establishment of better processing units, the Multi-end reeling units. To encourage the reeling sector which is pivotal for the development of the industry as recommended by the sub-group on sericulture constituted by the Ministry of Textiles.

The above programmes/schemes will be implemented during Eighth Plan period by continuing the scheme taken up under "Karnataka Sericulture Project" and through the Second World Bank Project "National Sericulture Project - Karnataka-Phase-II". The main components and outlays of the Project are as follows:

(Rs.in Million)

Components	Outlay
1. Strengthening Research Facilities at Karnataka State Sericulture Development Institute.	14
2. Basic Seed Production (P2 Farms, P2 & P1 Grainages)	91
3. Providing adequate working capital to Grainages.	12
4. Establishment of Seed Chawki Rearing Centres.	34

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5. Privatization ofChawki Rearing Centres.	39
6. Extension Service (General and Reeling).	36
7. Providing Mulberry saplings (Dry Land Cultivation).	1
8. Establishment of Cocoon Markets (Commercial and Seed area)	20
9. Training Centres (Strengthening and New).	62
10. Project Administration	38
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Total Base Cost	447
Physical Contingency	48
Price Contingency	146
	<hr/>
Total cost	641
Institutional Credit through NABARD	
Providing Farm Credit for Mulberry Cultivation and	413
For Processing of Cocoons and Silk	129

The outlay proposed under VIII Five Year Plan is Rs.177.960 crores including Rs.4.00 crores under State Sector and Rs.6.00 crores under Zilla Parishad for Special Component Plan and Rs.40 lakhs

for Tribal Sub-plan. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 177.96 crores, an outlay of Rs. 71.89 crores is provided for the implementation of Karnataka Sericulture Project-II (National Sericulture Project) assisted by the World Bank. The Karnataka Sericulture Project-II envisages strengthening of the breeding stations (P2 Farms, P2 and P1 Grainages), strengthening of extension services including advisory services for reeling technology, strengthening of training schools for providing training in all aspects of reeling, establishment of Chawki Rearing Centres in seed area, support for privatisation of Chawki Rearing Centres and dry land mulberry cultivation. Besides it also supports providing working capital to the 10 Model Grainages established under Karnataka Sericulture Project-I and support to the Karnataka State Sericulture Development Institute.

The other important programmes envisaged during the VIII Five Year Plan are :

1. Disease Control Programme :

Silkworms which are domesticated are easily susceptible to diseases caused by Virus, Bacteria, Fungus and Nosema bombycis. Sericulturists loose silkworm crops on account of these diseases. There have been out break of diseases and loss of all crops on large scale in Sericulture villages. If mass-disinfection is not undertaken the population of pathogen should increase and spread to all the rearing houses in the villages and also to the mulberry garden. To arrest this, thorough mass-disinfection of all the rearing houses and rearing equipments of the Sericulturists has to be undertaken by the Department. The silkworm is also attacked by a Dipteron insect, the Uzifly. Damage caused by this insect is considerable.

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The estimated loss due to Uzifly infestation is about 20%. The measures advocated to prevent and control the uzifly infestation are:

1. Use of Nylon net,
2. Use of Uzicide.

Besides the maggots of the uzifly which fall from the cocoons in the cocoon market have to be collected and destroyed.

2. Training, Publicity, Exhibition, Study Tour, Books and Periodicals :

To provide required advisory services through Audio-Visual Aids by organising field days, Exhibition and by providing adequate training in garden and rearing management, prevention and control of diseases and the systems of plantation, harvesting and marketing of cocoons and cocoon reeling,

3. Supply of Saplings :

Mulberry is mainly propagated through cuttings. This has resulted in large number of gaps resulting in the reduction in the plant population in a unit area. The gestation period is about 5 months. To ensure that all the plants planted sprouts and do not failed besides reducing the gestation period is reduced to 3 months, it is programmed to raise mulberry saplings in Government Silk Farms and to supply the saplings to the Sericulturists.

4. Incentive for Bivoltine cocoons and silk :

During the VIII Five Year Plan, it is planned to increase the Bivoltine cocoon and silk production. By end of the VIII Five Year Plan the annual production target of Bivoltine silk is 650 metric tonnes. It is also necessary to ensure that adequate quantity of Bivoltine seed cocoons is produced. Rearing of Bivoltine

silkworms involves risks since they are more prone to diseases, and need careful attention and improved practices. To encourage the Sericulturists to take up Bivoltine silkworm rearing and bivoltine cocoon reeling it is proposed to provide incentives to them.

5. Subsidy for Reeling units :

To promote the reeling activity in the non-traditional area and to promote introduction of multi-end basins in the VIII Five Year Plan, it is proposed to subsidise the cost of machinery by 25%.

6. Co-operative Societies :

To support the development of the industries through co-operative organisations (both by NCDC and Co-operatives) it is programmed to organise co-operative societies for both rearing and reeling.

7. Additional support to Farms, Grainages, Technical Service Centres, etc., :

Required facilities to the Farms, Grainages, Technical Service Centres and other institutions established under various schemes would be provided during VIII Five Year Plan.

8. Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-plan :

Sericulture industry which plays an important role in alleviating unemployment and rural poverty plays a major role in the upliftment of the farmers belonging to SC and ST. Programmes such as Community Development Centres, Irrigation facilities, training, supply of mulberry saplings, supply of rearing and reeling equipments are proposed to be implemented during the VIII Five Year Plan. Outlay set apart for SCP is Rs.10.00 crores and for TSP the outlay set apart is Rs.0.40 crores.

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ABSTRACT OF SCHEMES AND OUTLAY

Name of the Scheme	Outlay provided under Eight Plan (Rs. in crores)
On Going Schemes of K.S.P taken to Plan	11.213
Farms	1.860
Karnataka Sericulture Project - World Bank Assistance-Phase-I	0.030
K.S.P - W.B.A - Phase-I, civil works including Cold Storages	5.910
Control of Diseases and Pest (Uzi)	0.420
Incentives for Bivoltine Rearers and Reelers	8.227
Buildings - Minor works	2.200
Capital works under Sericulture Industry	0.500
Publicity, Exhibition, Study Tour, Books and Periodicals	1.170
Special Component Plan	4.026
Bonus to Cocoons produced in Mysore Seed Area	5.800
Grant in aid to K.S.I.C	0.400
Loans for Establishment of Co-Operative Filature Factories (ICPG)	0.850
Margin Money to Filature Co-Operatives (ICDC)	0.840
KSP - World Bank Assistance, Phase-II Salaries & Operation cost	55.270
KSP - WBA Phase-II, Civil Works	15.540
KSP-WBA - Phase-II, Special Conveyance advance to Employees of Sericulture Department.	1.030
<u>NEW SCHEMES:</u>	
1. 25% Subsidy for Charaka	0.009
2. 25% Subsidy for Cottage Basins	0.190
3. 25% Subsidy for Multi End Basins	0.225
STATE SECTOR TOTAL	115.750
DISTRICT SECTOR	62.200
TOTAL	177.950
Special Component Plan	10.026
Tribal Sub Plan	0.400

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KARNATAKA STATE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

The three major areas of operation of the Karnataka State Bureau of Public Enterprises are; Recruitment and Training of the executives of the Public Sector Enterprises; Investment Appraisal; examination of the proposals relating to the investment of Rs.50.00 lakhs and above of the Public Sector Enterprises; and continuous Monitoring of the performance of the Public Sector Enterprises.

There are 61 State Public Sector Enterprises in the State which are either statutory organisations or enterprises in which the share of the State Government is more than 51% of the total paid-up share capital. The different categories of the State Public Sector Enterprises are as given below;

<u>Category</u>	<u>No. of Enterprises</u>
1. Development Enterprises	19
2. Service Enterprises	8
3. Marketing Enterprises	5
4. Production Enterprises	22
5. Companies formed under Special Statutes	4
6. Deemed Government Companies	3

	61

The Bureau has been implementing two important schemes namely, 1) Research and Development 2) Training of Executives of Public Sector Enterprises. As part of Monitoring the performance of the Public Sector Enterprises, Bureau has been operating the Computerised Management Information System. The monitoring process will indicate areas of weakness in the Management function in the Public Sector Enterprises, which require further detailed study by professional expert group. These studies go into all aspects of the physical and financial performance of the Public Sector Enterprises in question and suggest

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remedial measures to improve their overall performance. During Seventh Plan Period 25 such studies were conducted and about 40 special studies are proposed to be conducted during Eighth Plan Period.

The Bureau conducts training courses, seminars for the benefits of the executives of the Public Sector Enterprises at different levels in several lines of activities and specialisation to improve their management skills and other capabilities. In-house training programmes are also conducted for the executives of Public Sector Enterprises, not only to familiarise them with the advanced techniques available in various fields but also to evolve a system in adopting such advanced techniques suited to their environment for better productivity and profitability. During Seventh Plan 169 executives were given Training in different lines of specialisation. It is proposed to provide similar training to 190 executives of Public Sector Enterprises during Eighth Plan.

An outlay of Rs.65.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan period to meet the expenses towards these programmes.

PRESENT STATUS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UPTO END OF
SEVENTH PLAN

The main activity of the Mineral wing of the Department has been carrying out systematic survey and assessment of various minerals in different parts of the State. Emphasis has been on copper ores, ferrous group of minerals, bauxite, limestone and other refractory and industrial non-metallic minerals. These activities have been carried out through the Mineral Development Schemes of the Department during the plan periods.

2. During the Seventh Plan period the following Mineral Development Schemes were in operation:

- A. Survey and Assessment of Ferrous minerals in the State.
- B. Exploration of Sulphide Zone in the State.
- C. Exploration of laterite deposits.
- D. Survey and Assessment of Ornamental Stone in the State.
- E. Lime and Limestone Industries in the State.
- F. Survey and Assessment of Refractory Raw-materials in the State.
- G. Exploration of precious and semi-precious stones in the State.

An area of 19500 Sq. Kms. has been examined and mapped on regional scale. Large scale mapping of important mineral deposits has been carried out achieving a progress of 4075 Hect. Subsequently some of these deposits have been prospected involving a total earth work of 1700 Cum. The depth persistence of the selected

mineral deposits especially those of copper and limestone have been tested through diamond drilling exploration. 22,000m. have been drilled.

The investigations carried out during the 7th plan period have brought to light promising iron ores containing high values of titanium and vanadium in parts of Mysore District and new deposits of low grade chromite in parts of Hassan District. Indication of copper sulphide mineralisation have been located in parts of Bijapur and Dharwad Districts. Diamond Drilling exploration has established copper mineralisation at deeper levels at Ingaldhal. Vast resources of limestone in parts of Chitradurga, Gulbarga and Bijapur Districts have been demonstrated through drilling exploration. Semi-precious quality ruby corundum areas have been identified in parts of Mysore, Mandya and Tumkur Districts. Under Refractory Scheme promising deposits of magnesite and steatite have been located in Mysore, Bellary, Shimoga and Tumkur Districts. Important deposits of pink porphyry, multi-coloured granite, black granite and grey granite have been located in parts of Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore Districts.

For the plan period as a whole the physical progress has been in excess of the targets indicated in the plan programme. The target (34000m.) under drilling could not be fully achieved (22000m. progress). This was mainly due to shortages of drill spares and want of financial sanctions for the purchases and terrain conditions. The methodology adopted in mineral exploration during 7th plan period has proved satisfactory.

PROJECTS AND SCHEMES FOR EIGHTH PLAN:

1. Mineral Exploration and identification of mineral and ore resources precisely in relation to changing trends in the corresponding industries is a continuous process. This involves continuation of the projects or schemes over a few years. This is partly also due to the nature of the Geological Investigations. In view of this and necessity for identifying new group of minerals and deposits the schemes of the 7th Plan period have been continued during the 8th Plan. Also some new schemes have been proposed for 8th plan for a concrete mineral development. The schemes to be continued and fresh proposals are briefly described.

1. Survey and Assessment of Ferrous Minerals in the State.

Under the scheme, it is proposed to investigate and assess resources of chromite, iron ores, manganese ore and ores of titanium and vanadium. It is proposed to regional survey 3000 Sq. Kms. and carry out large scale mapping over 2000 Hects. The budget allocation required for the plan period is Rs.10.80 lakhs.

2. Exploration of Sulphide Zones in the State:

The copper sulphide and other sulphide deposits like molybdenite are proposed to be investigated in detail under the scheme. Regional survey mapping over 3500 Sq. Kms. and large scale mapping of 500 Hects. are envisaged. In view of the nature of sulphide mineralisation intensive drilling programme is also contemplated, the annual target being about 1000 M. The budget allocation required is Rs.18.00 lakhs for 8th plan period.

3. Investigation of Ornamental Stones in the State:

In view of the export potential of ornamental granite and its increasing domestic market, it is proposed to systematically examine the granite areas of the State to identify feasible areas and new varieties for quarrying. The proposed target is regional mapping of 5000 Sq. Kms. Selected areas are proposed to be studied in detail. The budget required is Rs.21.60 lakhs.

4. Limes and Limestone Industries in the State:

Although a fairly good amount of work has been done, there are necessities for filling the gaps, gathering additional data and prepare an up-dated resources position. Regional survey over an area of 2250 Sq. Kms. is proposed. Depth persistence, strike continuity and depth-wise grade are proposed to be established through drilling of 1400 metres annually. The budget required is Rs.10.80 lakhs.

5. Survey and Assessment of Refractory Raw-materials in the State.

Under the scheme important refractory minerals like magnesite, steatite, kyanite and sillimanite etc. are proposed to be examined. Regional survey over 2000 Sq. kms. is envisaged for locating new refractory mineral deposits especially in the southern Karnataka. Large scale mapping over 750 Hects. and drilling exploration of 3500 m. are proposed to be carried out on important deposits. Budget required is Rs.41.4 lakhs.

6. Exploration of precious and semi-precious stones in the State.

Regional survey over an area of 4000 Sq. kms. is proposed to be covered for locating new deposits of ruby corundum and other varieties of semi-precious stone. Important deposits will be mapped on large scale, the target being 200 Hcts. Prospecting will also be carried out, depending upon necessities. The budget allocation required is Rs.18.0 lakhs.

NEW SCHEMES:

7. Survey and Assessment of sand deposits in the State:

Vast reserves of sand is found in the State. However they have not been categorised into constructional and industrial sands. There is an indiscriminate use and erosion of due revenue to Government. It is necessary to categorise sand for effective use and conservation. Hence the scheme. Budget requirement for 8th plan is Rs.31.30 lakhs.

8. ^{Strengthening} ~~Restructuring~~ of mineral wing of the Department:

During recent times there has been a spurt in both quarrying and mining activities. The present organisational set up for mineral administration and staff strength are in-adequate. This leads to a lower realisation of revenue to Government. Hence, there is need for restructuring the set up of the mineral administrative wing and also reinforcing the staff especially the technical. Hence a scheme has been proposed with a budget requirement of Rs. 64.60 lakhs. The scheme has already been sanctioned partially - creation of check posts etc. Adequate Technical man-power has to be added.

9. Creation of Mineral Conservation Cell of the Department of Mines and Geology.

Indian Bureau of Mines, a Government of India organisation in their letter dated 13.7.1990 have suggested to open mineral conservation cell in the Department during 8th plan period to monitor mineral rejects and assess associated valuable major and minor minerals in recoverable quantities both in increasing the mineral out-put and for improving the quality of processed minerals. In this connection, it has been informed that many State Government Departments of Mines and Geology have already opened such cells and started functioning on the lines suggested by Indian Bureau of Mines. This cell will not only conduct surveys and suggest ways and means to preserve the valuable mineral rejects but also interact closely with Indian Bureau of Mines in this task. Apart from field monitoring, this cell would also carry out mineral beneficiation tests to suggest means for improving the quality of minerals/rejects. The existing metallurgical laboratory in the Department would take active role in this regard provided, a few modern equipments are added to the existing old equipments. To operate this cell field level staff like Geologists to conduct investigations and inventories and Deputy Director for monitoring and interacting with Indian Bureau of Mines are necessary.

Financial requirement for implementing the scheme during 8th five year plan period of ^{Rs.} ~~Rs. 100.00~~ ^{40.5} lakhs.

10. Geophysical Investigation of mineral deposits in the State:

Geophysical methods are effective tools in deciphering the extent, size and shape of concealed mineral deposits and also of partially exposed ore bodies. This knowledge will greatly help in planning further intensive exploration and specific targetting. Hence the scheme has been proposed with a budget out-lay of Rs.36.0 lakhs.

11. Structural mapping of schistose rock formation in the State.

Certain important mineralisations like gold, copper and other base metals etc. are controlled by structural features in the various rock formations of the State. Also certain other mineral deposits are associated with specific deformational episodes. A knowledge of structural features and deformational history would enable easy targetting areas for specific mineral explorations. The proposed budget requirement is Rs.16.20 lakhs.

12. Establishment of publication in the Department:

The Department over the years has accumulated enormous technical data generated as a result of various mineral and groundwater explorations. Synthesis and publication of these data are vital for future exploration programmes, development of any mineral deposit/industry or groundwater area, etc. This would also facilitate exchange of knowledge among professional organisations. As such there is no publication wing in the Department. Hence

the scheme is proposed keeping in line with other Geological agencies like Geological Survey of India, Indian Bureau of Mines etc. The budget requirement is Rs.20.0 lakhs.

13. Mineral Development and assistance scheme for SCP.

The Government has proposed to implement this scheme to assist and guide SC and ST applicants in connection with quarry and mining leases. By engaging technical staff under this scheme technical know how and other necessary opinions after field inspection will be given. This scheme will function under the direct supervision of Deputy Director, Mineral Administration who receives application for quarry lease. Total budgetary allocation under this scheme proposed is Rs.5.00 lakhs.

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STATEMENT XIII

OUTLAYS PROPOSED FOR INDUSTRY AND MINERALS SECTOR

RS. IN CRORES

SL. NO.	SUB-SECTORS	STATE SECTOR	DISTRICT SECTOR (ZP)	TOTAL
1.	LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES	179.23	NIL	179.23
2.	BUREAU OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES	0.65	NIL	0.65
3.	VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING SERICULTURE)	89.46	33.19	122.65
4.	SERICULTURE	115.76	62.20	177.96
5.	MINING	3.50	NIL	3.50
	TOTAL	388.60	95.39	483.99

A. PORTS AND LIGHT HOUSES

The State has a maritime coast-line of 287 Kms. which runs along Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada Districts comprising of 13 Minor Ports and 1 Major Port at New Mangalore.

Out of the 13 Ports under the control of State Government, 9 Ports viz- Karwar, Belekeri, Tadri, Honnavar and Bhatkal in Uttara Kannada and Kundapura, Hangarkatta, Malpe and Mangalore Old Port in Dakshina Kannada District have been taken up for intensive development under Plan programme in consideration of their relative importance and import, export traffic potential.

With the completion of major portion of development schemes, contemplated in Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plan periods for Karwar Port, the Port is functioning as an All Weather Port. The remaining 8 minor ports are functioning as fair weather lighterage ports with the development schemes already executed. All these ports have all the basic facilities such as cargo handling facilities, transit sheds, office buildings, staff quarters, navigation aids, water supply and electricity. In addition, the Department has acquired Tugs for towage services and cranes for cargo handling, and a dredging unit for maintenance dredging and a water barrage for supply of potable water to ships at anchorage and at berths.

Consequent to the developments, the ports in the State have now handling capacity in the order of 12 lakh tonnes per annum comprising both foreign and coastal cargo traffic.

The total yearwise allocation in the Seventh Plan period was Rs.21.13 crores and the expenditure was Rs.9.60 crores. Out of this, the expenditure for development of Karwar Port is Rs.7.92 crores and of Mangalore Port is Rs.1.55 crores.

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

The bread thrust during the Eighth Plan will be to concentrate on completion of on-going schemes spilled over from Seventh Plan for Karwar and Mangalore Ports. The development schemes proposed during the Eighth Plan for Karwar Port will focus on the efficient utilisation of facilities already created to cater to the increasing traffic needs as projected by NCAER and further anticipated more traffic with the establishment of Project Seabird, Nuclear Power Station at Kaiga and Konkan Railway.

The Eighth Plan provision is Rs.1750.00 lakhs, out of which the capital content is Rs.1740.00 lakhs. In this provision, Rs.230.00 lakhs is for procurement of a dredger, a crane and a survey launch and Rs.360.00 lakhs for dredging and the remaining outlay is mainly for construction of wharves, breakwaters and other matching facilities. The schemes proposed to be included in the Eighth Plan with the proposed outlays are as indicated below.

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION.

A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is made for strengthening technical and administrative wings of the Department due to increased activities of the department during the Seventh Plan and proposed developments in Eighth Plan. It is proposed to procure 2 Jeeps for efficient implementation of plan scheme works at an estimated cost of Rs.5.00 lakhs.

2. DEVELOPMENT OF KARWAR PORT.

An outlay of Rs.460.00 lakhs is proposed for development of Karwar Port. Some of the schemes such as construction of along-side cargo berth, capital dredging, construction of Transit shed and staff quarters contemplated in the 1st Stage Development of Karwar Port have been completed during Sixth and Seventh Plan periods.

The balance works such as construction of southern breakwaters, construction of administrative office, workshop included in the 1st Stage Development which could not be taken up for various reasons are proposed as spill-over schemes in Eighth Plan and will be completed besides improving the depths and widths of the Channel etc.

DEVELOPMENT OF MANGALORE PORT(OLD).

An allocation of Rs.940.00 lakhs is proposed for development of Mangalore Port(Old). The First Stage development of the Mangalore Port envisages to develop the Port for providing 255 metres long wharf to cater to 4.3 metres draft sailing vessels, 2 break waters, dredging; essential buildings and other matching facilities. The work on construction of wharf has been commenced from June 1989. The construction of Transit shed is in progress. Dredging is the main component of this project which will be commenced when the construction of wharf and Breakwaters are nearing completion. The spill-over schemes will be completed with the provisions made during the Eighth Plan.

4 . DEVELOPMENT OF KUNDAPURA PORT.

An outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs is proposed for development of Kundapura Port. Due to insufficient depth of water available at sand bar it is proposed to provide shore protection works to train the flow and to maintain the minimum depth in the channel during all times.

The provision made in the new schemes are for sub soil investigation and model studies including Hydrographic survey and to provide shore protections works to train the flow.

5. DEVELOPMENT OF HONNAVAR PORT.

An outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs is proposed for development of Honnavar Port. Due to insufficient draft available at the sand bar, frequent boat accidents are being occurred and there are many instances of loss of lives and properties. It is proposed to train the flow of water from river by providing shore protection works initially.

6. DEVELOPMENT OF BELEKERI PORT.

An outlay of Rs.90.00 lakhs is proposed for this Port. There are growing demands by the shippers to provide improved facilities in view of the steep increase in the ore traffic through this port. The streamers calling at this port are mainly foreign going ones. This Port is one of the main ore exporting port in the State. In consideration of the above, provisions have been made for sub soil investigation; hydrographic survey; construction of 100.00 metres long wharf and dredging etc.

7. DEVELOPMENT OF TADRI PORT.

An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided. This port has been declared as one of the important ship breaking ports and sand exporting by coastal sailing vessels. The provision is to provide hard surfacing.

8. DEVELOPMENT OF BHATKAL PORT.

This is one of the main fishing port in the State. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made for dredging and other works.

9. DEVELOPMENT OF HANGARAKATTA PORT.

This is one of the important sailing vessel traffic port. During Eighth Plan a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been made to construct R.C.C. jetty.

10. DEVELOPMENT OF MALPE PORT.

An outlay of Rs. 85.00 lakhs is proposed to the Malpe Port. This Port has been developed as an important fishing harbour under Centrally Sponsored Schemes. In addition, there is a growing improvement in the sailing vessel traffic of construction materials like granite stone; metal; sand; steel; cement etc. to Lakshadweep Islands through this Port. It is proposed to construct a wharf of 100 metres long and carry out sub soil investigation, dredging etc.

XIV - B.1

B.ROADS AND BRIDGES

SEVENTH PLAN

During the Seventh Five Year an amount of Rs.127.10 crores has been earmarked for the development of Roads and Bridges in the State. Out of this Rs.46.20 crores is for the State Sector Schemes and the balance amount of Rs.80.90 crores is for District Sector Schemes. The year wise expenditure during the Seventh Plan is as shown below:

Rs. Crores	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1985-86	24.34
1986-87	28.48
1987-88	22.48
1988-89	24.86
1989-90	32.76
Total:	132.92

Out of an expenditure of Rs.132.92 crores for Seventh Plan, Rs.35.11 crores is spent on State Sector Schemes and the balance amount of Rs.97.81 crores is on Zilla Parishad Sector Schemes, including an expenditure of Rs.51.91 crores for development of rural roads.

The Physical targets and achievements during the Seventh Five Year Plan in respect of following major schemes are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	<u>Seventh Plan</u>	
			Target	Achievement
I. STATE HIGHWAYS AND MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS:				
a.	Formation and Improvements to roads.	Kms.	790	436
b.	Asphalting of roads	Kms.	520	510
c.	Bridges	Nos.	200	151

XIV - B.2

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Seventh Plan	
			Target	Achievement
II. ZILLA PARISHAD SECTOR SCHEMES:				
a.	Formation and Improvements to roads	Kms.	800	1231
b.	Asphalting of roads	Kms.	400	478
c.	Bridges	Nos.	100	321
d.	Minimum Needs Programme	Nos.	600	469
e.	Halli Heddari	Nos.	100	116
f.	Sethubandana	Nos.	1300	1050
g.	Master Plan for Rural Roads, Ist Phase CD works			
h.	Approach roads to Harijanwadass	Kms.	700	1002
i.	Tribal sub-Plan	Kms.	90	115

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Transport is an essential economic infrastructure for the rapid development of any region. Development of Roads and Bridges play an important role for location of industry, development of backward areas, decentralisation of economic activities, better distribution of the projects both industrial and agricultural, better maintenance of law and order and defence. It is pre-requisite for Economic and Social Development.

Karnataka State is served with all the 4 type of transport viz., Waterways, Airways, Roadways, and Railways. However, the Waterways, the Airways and Railways are inadequate. Roadways occupy predominant role in the transport system in Karnataka.

The Eighth Five Year Plan outlay for Roads and Bridges is Rs.196.00 crores out of this Rs.32.41 crores is on State Sector Schemes and Rs.163.59 crores is earmarked for the Zilla Parishad sector schemes.

XIV - B.3

The Scheme wise details of Eighth Plan outlay for Roads and Bridges are as shown below:

I. STATE SECTOR SCHEMES:

1. Formation and Improvements to Roads:

Forming and improving geometrics, widening and formation of existing roads, strengthening of sub-ways and the carriageway, widening the single lane carriageway to two lane carriageway etc., Towards this an outlay of Rs.9.00 crores is proposed and the target is 350 Kms.

2. Asphaltting of Roads:

To provide asphalt surface to new and existing roads and to re-chip carpetting to the existing roads, an outlay of Rs.5.00 crores is proposed with a target to cover 500 Kms.

3. Bridges:

It is proposed to take construction of new bridges/culverts, improvements to existing bridges and culverts on State Highways and major district roads. Towards this, an outlay of Rs.13.00 crores is proposed with a target to cover 100 bridges and culverts.

4. Railways Safety Works:

For construction of level crossings to over bridges and under bridges, on state highways and major district roads, an allocation of Rs.1.00 crore is proposed with a target to cover 6 over and under bridges.

5. Direction and Administration:

Establishment charges will be met out under this scheme and the outlay proposed is Rs.2.50 crores.

6. Machinery and Equipments:

In order to meet the requirement of purchase of new machineries and equipments for execution of works an allocation of Rs.1.50 crores is proposed.

7. Surveys:

To collect field data required for the preparation of roads and bridges projects, preparation of project reports design and estimates etc., a provision of Rs.0.10 crore is proposed.

8. Roads Statistics:

To collect statistical data on roads and bridges and publish reports, a provision of Rs.0.06 crore is proposed.

9. Plan Monitoring and Traffic Engineering:

To strengthen Traffic Engineering and Plan Monitoring Cell and to conduct engineering surveys and to detect deficiencies in road geometrics, collection of data on requirement of road science etc., and suggest suitable proposals, an allocation of Rs.0.15 crore is proposed.

10. Road Research:

To meet the expenditure towards the road research work, undertaken by the Karnataka Research Station, a provision of Rs.0.10 crore is provided.

II. ZILLA PARISHAD SECTOR SCHEMES:

An allocation of Rs.163.59 crores is proposed under Zilla Parishad Sector Schemes. Out of this Rs.36.17 crores is for special component plan, Rs.3.37 crores for Tribal sub-plan and Rs.89.00 crores for M.N.P. The following schemes are being taken up under Zilla Parishad Sector schemes.

1. Formation and Improvements to roads:

To form new roads and to improve the existing roads

2. Asphaltting of roads:

To provide asphalt surface to new and existing roads and re-chip carpetting etc.

3. Bridges:

To take up construction of new bridges and culverts and improving the existing bridges and culverts.

4. Construction of roads in Sugar Factory Areas:

To take up construction and improvements to roads and CD works in Sugar Factory Areas.

5. Railway Safety Works:

For construction of Level crossing and approach embankments to over bridges and under bridges on other district roads and village roads.

6. Minimum Needs Programme:

To provide all weather approach roads to villages having a population of 1000 and above.

7. Halli Heddari:

Under this scheme, it is proposed to provide approach roads to roadless villages having a population of less than 1000.

8. Master Plan for CD Works:

Construction of CD works on Rural roads will be taken up under this scheme.

9. Sethubandana:

Under this scheme construction of cross drainage works will be taken up.

10. I.C.R.C. Roads:

Formation and improvements to existing I.C.R.C. roads with minor CD works to make them fair weather roads.

11. Approach roads to Harijanwadas:

All weather approach roads will be provided to Harijanwadas under Special Component Plan.

12. Tribal sub-plan:

All weather approach roads to tribal colonies/areas are provided.

13. Construction of roads under Peoples Participation:

Under this scheme improvement/construction of rural roads will be taken up. In view of the limited resources available for roads and the great demand and need for construction of roads, the principle of public participation by way of labour towards construction of roads is accepted. Wherever local people who are benefitted by the construction of roads come forward to participate in the construction by contributing labour component, such roads will get higher priority. The people's participation would be in the form of earthwork component upto a maximum of 25% of the estimated cost.

14. Asphaltting of roads in Village limits:

To provide asphalt surface within the village limits prevent dust nuisance and facilitate the rural traffic.

15. Direction and Administration:

To meet the establishment expenditure.

16. Machinery and Equipment:

To meet the requirement of purchase of new machinery and equipment for execution of road and bridge works.

17. Surveys:

For conducting surveys and for the preparation of project reports, designs etc.

So far as the Roads and Bridges works under State sector are concerned there is a drastic cut of about 30% in the Eighth Plan allocation compared to the allocation of the Seventh Plan. The Seventh Plan provision was Rs.46.2 crores. This has been brought down to Rs.32.41 crores in the Eighth Plan. The decrease is far more significant if we take into account inflation. It is needless to emphasise that this cut will affect the implementation of the Plan programmes. It will be very difficult to meet the commitment of ongoing works and no fresh works could be taken. To complete the ongoing works in the State sector alone, the department needs atleast Rs.84.00 crores during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

KONKAN RAILWAY PROJECT

The Konkan Railway line is proposed from Mangalore to Bombay. A portion of railway line from Mangalore to Goa State Border via Udupi and Karwar comes in the jurisdiction of Karnataka State.

An agreement has been entered into between Government of India, Ministry of Railways and the State Governments. A joint venture company named 'Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.' is set up with an initial capital of Rs.250.00 crores with (15%) equity share of Karnataka State being Rs.37.50 crores, to be paid in 3 years. For the year 1990-91 it is Rs.15.00 crores. Yearwise break up is as follows.

1990-91	..	Rs. 15.00 crores
1991-92	..	Rs. 15.00 crores
1992-93	..	Rs. 7.00 crores

An amount of Rs.37.50 crores is proposed in the Eighth Plan towards equity share of Karnataka.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

Development and maintenance of State Roads in the State under National Highways is brought about by implementing following schemes.-

1. Works of Inter-State Importance which carry 100% Central Loan Assistance.
2. Works of Economic Importance with 50% Central Loan Assistance and balance 50% being met from the State Plan Funds.

RESEARCH SCHEMES.-

1. Central Plan Schemes on growth of Highway Traffic in different categories of roads (100% Central Loan Assistance).
2. Studies on critical moisture content for evaluation of sub-grade strength for Pavement (Scheme with 75% Central aids).

During the Seventh Plan Period, under the above schemes only one Bridge work under works of Inter-State Importance has been completed and two Bridge works and one road work under Economic Importance Schemes are nearing completion during this Plan and the same will be completed in early part of the Eighth Plan.

WORKS COMPLETED DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN.

INTERSTATE IMPORTANCE.

(a) ROAD WORKS.

1. Improvements to Miriyan-Chincholi Road in Chincholi Taluk length of 15 Kms. at an estimated cost of Rs.9.50 lakhs is completed.
2. Reconstruction of Bad stretches of Road in Chincholi - Raichur - Sedum - Yadgir Road length of 21.4 Kms., at an estimated cost of Rs.48.94 lakhs is completed.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE.

(a) ROAD WORKS.

1. Improvements to Karwar - Hubli Road length of 7.75 Kms. at an estimated cost of Rs.35.00 lakhs is completed.
2. Improvements to Hubli - Sholapur road length of 35 Km. at an estimated cost of Rs.200.00 lakhs is completed.
3. Improvements to Hospet - Mangalore road lengths of 35 Kms. at an estimated cost of Rs.35.00 lakhs is completed.

WORKS UNDER PROGRESS.

INTERSTATE IMPORTANCE.

BRIDGES.

Construction of Bridge across Krishna River at Manjari on Gotur - Kagwad - Jewargi Sankeshwar Road in Chikodi Taluk, Belgaum district is in progress. The estimated cost of the Bridge is Rs.180.00 lakhs and is likely to be completed during the year 1991-92.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE.

(a) ROAD WORKS.

Development of Chickmagalur - Charmudi Section of Kadur - Mangalore State Highways length of 15 Kms. at an estimated cost of Rs.99.39 lakhs is in progress. The work will be completed during the year 1991-92.

(b) BRIDGE WORKS.

1. Construction of Bridge across Hagari River on Bellary - Ananthapur Road is in progress. The estimated cost of the bridge is Rs.115.27 lakhs. The work will be completed during the year 1991-92.

2. Construction of Bridge across Bhima River on Agharked - Mannur Road is in progress. The estimated cost of the bridge is Rs.92.49 lakhs. The work will be completed during the year 1991-92.

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

The total outlay proposed for National Highways is Rs.32.00 crores including Rs.30.00 crores for development of Hubli - Ankola Road which is an externally aided project with assistance from Asian Development Bank.

The works proposed under Inter State Importance and Economic Importance are important roads, connecting Inter states and major areas of economic importance.

Under Inter State importance scheme, four road works and two bridge works have been proposed with an estimated cost of Rs.465.00 lakhs.

Under Economic Importance Scheme, four road works and 2 bridge works have been proposed with an estimated cost of Rs.400.00 lakhs. The share of State Plan outlay is Rs.200.00 lakhs.

1. WORKS OF INTERSTATE IMPORTANCE (100% GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOAN ASSISTANCE)

(a) ROADS

	<u>Estimated Cost in Rs.Lakhs</u>
1. Improvements to Raichur - Hyderabad Road	75.00
2. Improvements to Road from Belgaum - Jambati -Kankumbi- Chorla to Goa border	75.00
3. Improvements to Road from Chincholi to Kunchararam in Gulbarga District upto Andhra-Pradesh border	50.00
4. Improvements to Bangalore - Cuddapah Road (S.H.-82) in Kolar District	80.00
	----- 280.00 -----

b) BRIDGES.

Estimated Cost
in Rs.lakhs

1. Construction of Bridge across Cauvery River near Siddapura-Mercara - Calicut Road	100.00
2. Construction of Bridge across Shimsha river near Maddur on Bangalore-Mysore-Ooty Road.	85.00
	<hr/>
	185.00
	<hr/>

TOTAL Rs. 465.00 lakhs

2. WORKS OF ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE (50% GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOAN ASSISTANCE).

(a) ROADS.

Estimated Cost
in Rs.lakhs

1. Improvements to Bidar - Chincholi Road in Bidar District.	50.00
2. Improvements to Indi - Chikka Mannur Road in Bijapur District	80.00
3. Improvements to Bidar -Humnabad Road(on N.H.No.7) in Bidar District.	50.00
4. Improvements to Bilikere - Hassan - K.R.Nagar - Holenarasipura Road in Hassan District.	95.00
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Total	275.00
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(b) BRIDGES.

1. Construction of bridge across Bennihalla near Kurlagari	60.00
2. Construction of bridge across Kagna River near Bagodi village on Gundgutti-Shankarwadi Road in Gulbarga District	65.00
	<hr/>
Total	125.00
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TOTAL Rs.400.00 lakhs

3. ANKOLA - HUBLI ROAD. ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK ASSISTANCE.

The State Government has entered into agreement with Asian Development Bank for Loan Assistance to improve Ankola - Hubli Road in Karnataka. This Road starts from Karwar on National Highway No.17, wherein major port is being developed and Kaiga Atomic Plant and Naval base are proposed. The road continues via. Hubli - Bellary and joins Gooty on National Highway No.7 in Andhra Pradesh. This road runs across the state linking the West Coast to the East Coast of the country.

The total length of the road is 422 KM, out of which the road upto Ankola is National Highway No.17. Out of the balance length, a length of 130 km. is proposed to be improved under Asian Development Bank Assistance. The cost of the projects is Rs.4380.00 lakhs. The tenders for the works have been received and are under process. The period of construction is four years and likely to be completed during the year 1994-95.

During the Eighth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.30.00 crores is earmarked for this work.

ROAD TRANSPORT

KARNATAKA STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

The State Road Transport Corporation has been catering to the needs of travelling public by constant and meticulous pursuance of its four pronged objectives viz., providing efficient, adequate, economic and properly co-ordinated system of road transport services. The Corporation operates mofussil services which includes long distance services within and outside the State, besides operating City Services in Bangalore and six other cities. The extent of nationalisation of passenger transport services in terms of area in Karnataka is 70%. Out of the 20 Districts in the State, passenger services in 9 Districts are fully nationalised, 5 Districts are partially nationalised and in 6 Districts nationalisation is yet to be completed.

At the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan the Corporation had a fleet strength of 65⁵4 buses. At the end of the Seventh Plan the Corporation had a fleet strength of 9022 vehicles. At the end of the Seventh Plan, the Corporation operated 7722 schedules covering a distance of 23.31 lakh kms. daily carrying on an average about 56.60 passengers per day. The average earning per day has been Rs. 112.40 lakhs.

The outlay of the Corporation for the Seventh Plan was Rs. 85.00 crores under the State Plan. The expenditure was Rs. 80.50 crores. The Corporation added 2396 new vehicles during the Seventh Plan under the State Plan scheme as against the target of 2537 new vehicles. The shortfall in addition of vehicles is attributed to the reduced plan allocations particularly during the last two years.

The year-wise achievements, both in physical and financial terms are given below.-

Year	Physical (Nos.)	Financial (Rs. lakhs)
1985-86	395	13.50
1986-87	457	16.00
1987-88	469	17.00
1988-89	493	16.25
1989-90	582	17.75
Total	2396	80.50

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Corporation has drawn up capital expenditure programme of Rs. 531.16 crores for the Eighth Plan. Out of this amount, the proposed outlay under the State Plan scheme is Rs. 91.75 crores. The Corporation proposes to add 1660 new vehicles under the State Plan scheme during the Eighth Five Year Plan with an employment generation of 2512 thousand mandays.

XIV-D.1

D. INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

The Development Policy with regard to Inland Water Transport (IWT) is designed among others to accelerate the tempo of water transport activities which are considered as the cheapest mode of transport and to modernise the existing ferries to ensure safety, on the lines recommended by the IWT Committee constituted by Government of India. These IWT Committees had recommended:

- 1) that the State Government should undertake the running of ferries regardless of expenditure and profit and the pernicious system of auctioning the ferries should be put an end to; and
- 2) that the operation of ferries services should be under the technical control of the Ports Department and that development of I.W.T. should not be viewed from considerations of economical/commercial viability alone and that the benefits to economy and the people at large are equally important considerations.

The development of I.W.T. is basically aimed at providing measures to ensure safety to men and materials by modernising existing ferries either by introducing mechanised boats built to standard design or by replacing the existing over-aged and primitive type of crafts. In the context of the programme for modernisation of ferries, more emphasis is laid on the safety factor, primarily aimed at preventing boat tragedies which are claiming heavy toll of human lives every year during monsoon when the rivers are in spate than on economic/commercial viability. Every attempts are however made and ways and means evolved to achieve economic viability to the extent practicable.

The survey conducted during 1986 revealed the existence of 477 ferries, out of which 162 are perennial and the remaining 315 seasonal.

The Seventh Plan provided an outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs and the total of Annual Plan outlays was Rs.49.94 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs.38.97 lakhs has been incurred.

XIV.D-2

Provision of Landing Facilities:

Landing facilities such as ramps, jetties and passenger waiting sheds have been provided at some of the ferry points and an expenditure of Rs.2.41 lakhs has been incurred during the seventh plan period.

Acquisition of Ferry Crafts:

For the first time, the Department has introduced Ferro Cement Boats and Fibre Glass Boats in the Ferry services. During the seventh Plan, five mechanised steel boats, one steel LCT, 2 dumb wooden boats have been acquired. Two mechanised steel boats have been transferred to the Rehabilitation Division, Almatti of Upper Krishna Project for flood relief operations.

The Department has a fleet of 22 mechanised crafts and 9 wooden dumb boats in the navigation services under the Departmental control at the end of seventh Plan period.

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN:

The Eighth Plan strategy for development of I.W.T. include replacement of over-aged wooden dumb boats to keep the ferry crafts in good river-worthy condition for the intended services. Acquisition of 8 mechanised boats and 2 dumb wooden boats is contemplated for introduction at the ferries in the programme for modernisation of existing ferries.

In order to avoid dislocation of ferry services in the event of major repairs to engines, it is proposed to acquire two spare marine diesel engines for being used as stand-by. Also, terminal facilities such as ramps, jetties, etc. will be provided.

The Eighth Plan outlay is Rs.50.00 lakhs involving a Capital Component of Rs.25.00 lakhs.

DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM

REVIEW OF 7TH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90)

An allocation of Rs.700 lakhs has been provided during Seventh Five Year Plan. During this five year plan the Department has undertaken development of various tourists spots in Karnataka by creating basis infrastructure facilities. Cottages at Helebidu, Moodabidri, Karkala Tourist Homes of Jogfalls, Gokarna Talacauvery, Srirangapatna are completed and functioning. Wayside facilities at Malekmanahalli, Humnabad are completed. Under Central Assistance i.e., Wayside facilities at Talkad, Jogfalls, Bringeri, Mulbagal, Belgaum Tourist Complex at Hampi, Boating facilities at Ulsoor and Sankey in Bangalore and Flood lighting of important monuments were taken up. The Department brought out Karnataka Tourists maps, brochures on important tourist places, purchased televisions for Tourist Lodges, participated in exhibitions like TAAI Convention Trade fairs, Dasera campaign etc., and extended hospitality to the travel agents and photographers.

Keeping in view the increased activities the Department has proposed for allocation of Rs.100/- crores during VIII Plan for promotion of Tourism in the State. The expenditure incurred during Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs.525.95 lakhs.

It is gratifying to note that the Department is able to sponsor and execute a larger area of activity during the Seventh Five Year Plan when compared to the Six Five Year Plan and for the first time an effort was made to get a larger share of central assistance to the State. The main bottlenecks faced by the Department was with regard to the execution of building programme due to several administrative difficulties.

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

An allocation of Rs.21 Crores has been provided during 8th Five Year Plan under the State Sector and Rs.20 Crores is expected from Overseas Economic Corporation fund as Japan's Aid. (Twenty one crores)

Karnataka State has a rich tourist potential. Several segments of the Tourism industry has not been exploited to the extent possible when compared to other states in the country, Development of Beach Resorts, Hill Stations, Wild Life Sancturaires, Water Sport and Adventure Tourism need to have a pepup during the Eighth Five Year Plan. To elaborate the vast sea beach treasure on the West Coast, many hill tops on the Western Ghats like Bababudangiri, Kemmangundi, Kodachadri etc., the new Wild Life Sanctuaries at Bhadra, Anshi, the Birds Sanctuary at Goduvi, Mandagadde etc., the lakes at Shanthi Sagar, Bhadra Reservoir, I.B. Dam, K.R. Sagar and the beautiful mountain peaks at Mercara and B.R. Hills, Kudremukh etc. which provides a big scope for trekking and rock climbing are proposed to be developed.

Tourism in recent years have come to be recognised as an Industry. Compared to regular industry, tourism as an Industry has the following advantages:

1. In the fact that it is a smokeless industry and comparatively a lessor investment is required as potentials of Tourism already exists in the form of monuments historical places beach resorts etc.
2. On the basis of the study conducted by the Department of Tourism, Government of India in 1987.
 - (a) Over 6 million directly employed 9 million indirectly employed in the tourist trade activities.
 - (b) Tourism is extremely labour intensive with one of the highest labour capital ratio.
 - (c) Tourism generates myriad opportunities in a whole world of sectors like transportation, hotels, cottages, industrials, handlooms and handicrafts etc. In fact in hill stations, desert arrears, sea-side resorts and historical sites. Tourism is often the Sole sustainer of life.
3. Tourism earns over 2.400 cores in foreign exchange Karnataka earns about 240 crores as foreign exchange out of tourism activities.
4. Tourism brings in 1.33 million people every year to India from all over the world generating more employment opportunities.

KIV E 2

5. Tourism foreign exchange earnings also help in imparting a world more, from edible oils to life saving drugs from cereals etc., sophisticated plant and machinery from defence equipment etc., petroleum.
6. Tourism has been working far afield for the country
 - (a) Earnings the highest NET Foreign exchange unlike others where export earnings are depleted by imports Tourism import component is only 7%.
 - (b) Helping fund almost 10% of the country's commodity imports.
 - (c) Tourism's foreign earnings are far more than the import bill for fertilisers, edible oils, medicines and pharmaceutical products put together.
7.
 - (a) Tourism is the 2nd highest foreign exchange earner bringing in over Rs.2,400 crores per year to India.
 - (b) Accounts for as much as 20% of our foreign invisible earnings.
 - (c) Contributes 5% of our net national Income in both direct and indirect terms.
 - (d) Over 25% of a Tourist expenditure is on shopping essentially hand made items.
 - (e) Foreign tourists play an important role to spur growth of in industries like jewellery, germs, carpets, textiles, handicrafts and leather goods, which earn the country nearby Rs.8,000.00 crores in foreign exchange.

1. SPORTS TOURISM:-

Shanthisagar, Talakalale Dam, Badra reservoir, T.B.Dam, K.R.Sagar etc., are the major lake and reservoir in Karnataka which provides an opportunity for water Sports Complex. It is proposed to introduce Water Seeking,

Motor boats, Water Scooters etc., in these lakes. Further, proposals to develop Madivala tank, R.R.Sagar, St.Mary's Island in Malpe. Rs.3.25 Crores has been proposed during VIII Five Year Plan.

2. ROCK CLIMBING THE TREKKING:-

Karnataka which is second to none is having great potential in its hilly region such as Western ghats, Devagiri, B.R.hills. It is proposed to recognise leading Institutions of Rock Climbing and proposals to open one such institution at Ramanagar, Rs.0.75 Crores has been proposed.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF BEACH RESORT:-

Belkere, Honnavar and the cluster of Villages extending from Kap to Mulki offer a tremendous scope for development of beach resorts in west coast. The large areas of water front at Suratkal and Ullal provides scope for development. Rs.1.00 Crores has been proposed for this purpose.

4. DEVELOPMENT OF AIRSTRIPS:-

Important tourist places like Gulbarga, Bidar, Bijapur, Hassan and Raichur have no airstrips. Mysore, Bellary, Belgaum, Mangalore airstrips have to be improved to provide facilities to the tourists. Rs.1.00 Crore has been proposed for this purpose.

5. TOURIST LODGES:-

During 8th Five year Plan a large number of building activity in hill stations, beach resorts and historical and pilgrimage centres have been proposed. Rs.1.25 Crore has been proposed for this purpose.

6. SCHEME FOR RESURRECTION OF HAMPI RUINS:-

A Tourist Complex is under construction at Kamalapur which is implemented in two phases. A High Power Committee has been appointed under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister and several sub-committees have been appointed for the all round development of Hampi. The Tourism Department has to create infrastructure facilities. Rs.0.75 Crore has been proposed for this item of work during VIII Five Year Plan.

7. SHARE CAPITAL INVESTMENT TO KSTDC AND JUNGLE LODGES:-

The maintenance of jungle lodges, furnishing and minor repairs of jungle lodge buildings are met by KSTDC. In addition to it is undertaken for creation of star category hostels in big tourist spots in the State. Tourism Industry provides employment opportunity to the people and act as an important socio-economic development programme. It preserves cultural traditions and also rich heritage in this State. Rs.3.00 Crores is proposed during VIII Five Year Plan for investment in the above Corporation.

8. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS

The proposals for construction of infrastructure facilities in number of places to develop hills station in the State i.e., Nandi Hills and Kemmannagundi and also to develop craft villages near Bangalore and another at Bidar improvements to existing Tourist Lodges. A sum of Rs.6.00 Crores has been provided during 8th Five Year Plan.

9. TOURISM PROMOTION, PUBLICITY AND ADMINISTRATION:-

The Department has appointed about 43 tourism promoters and 15 enumerators who have been posted to work in different parts of State for tourism promotion. Govt., has agreed for starting the Karnataka Institute for Tourism and Hotel Management for imparting training to guides, Tourism Department and KSTDC officials and all those engaged in travel trade, craft course, basic foundation training diploma and post graduate course for giving training to the guides who have aptitude in tourism. The institution has proposed to be registered and Registrar of Societies Act and Necessary funds in the beginning is proposed to be provided by the Department for few year to make it self supporting by collecting fees from the students. The courses to be run by KITH is to be organised with the assistance of Central Food Nutrition College, Bangalore. An amount of Rs.4.00 Crores is provided in VIII Five Year Plan.

OVERSEAS ECONOMIC CORPORATION FUND

The Department of Tourism has identified around 210 places in the State for development. Considering the large area of the State and the financial resources development of these tourist spots are taken up on priority and in a phased manner. Moreover, there are a large number of important tourist spots both of National and international importance wherein the infrastructure facilities need to be developed. Mention may be made of Bijapur, Badami, Aihole, Pattadakal, Hampi, Bangalore, Mysore, Bidar, Gulbarga etc. At the instance, of Government of India the State Department of Tourism prepared a Karnataka Tourism development project which is posed for overseas Financial assistance from Japan. This project has been approved in principle by the OECF Japan and the State Government with some modifications has posed this project for assistance during 1991. The cost of the project (excluding private sector component) is Rs.100 Crores, out of which P.W.D. Component is Rs.59 Crores, Housing & Urban Development component is Rs.20 Crores, Forest Component is Rs.2.8 Crores, Information, Tourism & Archaeology component is Rs.18.2 Crores. 80 per cent of the project cost is expected to be received from OECF, Japan which will be channalised through Government of India, on usual terms and conditions. Items proposed for development in the Tourism sub project are Wayside amenities, tourist complex, Visitors Centres, transportation, accommodation, land scaping, an Adventure and Sports Tourism and Human Resources Development etc.

Thus, Tourism Industry can be a major source of providing employment opportunities to the people and act as an important Socio Economic Development Programme.

By the very nature of its activities, apart from preserving the cultural traditions, and the rich heritage of this State, the investment in this sector would have very little negative impact on the Ecological environmental equilibrium.

In view of this several facets of Tourism Industry which have been mentioned above it is obvious that investment in the Tourism Industry Sector can provide an effective manner of providing employment in millions to the people of Karnataka, give a fillip to the adjacent sectors of Food and Beverage Industry,

services sector, transport sector, cottage Industry/ Handicraft/Handloom/Small Scale Industry Sector and Travel Trade Sector as also earn several crores through taxes to the exchequer.

Apart from the items included in the Tourism Sub-Project, the other components included in the Tourism Development Project are (i) Excavation/ Preservation of Monuments to be undertaken by the Development of Archaeology; (ii) Construction/ improvement of Airstrips and improvement of Roads to be undertaken by Public Works Development, and (iii) Urban Development in selected Tourist Centres to be undertaken by Housing & Urban Development Department.

A lump sum provision of Rs.20 Crores has been indicated under 'Tourism' Sector for taking care of the State Government's share of the OECF assisted Tourism Development Project. Detailed allocation of this amount under each sub-project i.e., Tourism, Forest, P.W.D., Archaeology, P.W.D. & Housing & Urban Development etc., will be made after the finalisation of the project in consultation with the Japan Aid agencies.

F. POLLUTION CONTROL

Dense exhaust smoke emitted by motor vehicles causes environmental pollution thereby posing health hazards. To contain this kind of menace, the Government of India have introduced a Rule viz., Rule 115 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules 1989. This Rule envisages the standards at which the motor vehicles should emit exhaust smoke. The vehicle owners are required to conform to the said stipulations with effect from 1.3.1990. To enforce the provisions, it is necessary to check the vehicles and their exhaust in a scientific manner with standardised equipments.

There was a similar provision under the then Karnataka Motor Vehicles Rules 1963. It was decided to enforce the said Rule in Bangalore in the first instance and then to extent its application to some other places in the State in a phased manner. Against this background, the Government of Karnataka has sanctioned five squads at Bangalore. Each squad consists of two smoke meters, two Gas Analysers, One Jeep, four Inspectors of Motor Vehicles, 4 Class-IV staff and 1 driver. These squads have been checking the vehicles in Bangalore Region. Standardised instruments have also been supplied to each of the Regional Transport Officers at Bangalore to check the vehicles produced for periodical inspections for grant, renewal of fitness certificates.

During the year 1989-90 the scheme has been extended to Mangalore, Mysore, Belgaum, Shimoga and Dharwar. Government have sanctioned one Gas Analyser, one Smoke Meter, One Jeep, Two IMVs, Two Class-IV Staff and One Driver to each of these five places. Though, the Government had provided an amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs for the purpose, only a portion of the same could be utilised towards purchase of 5 jeeps and 10 Gas Analysers. The amount earmarked under salary heads could not be utilised in full due to procedural delay in recruitment.

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

During 1990-91 the staff have been recruited, jeeps and gas analysers have been supplied. The scheme is being implemented at all the above five places in a full pledged manner. Rs.40.00 lakhs has been provided under Plan funds for the same. The scheme will be extended to Tumkur, Gulbarga, Bidar and KGF. Also it is proposed to extend the scheme to 3 important cities during 1991-92. An allocation of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed to implement the scheme during Eighth Plan. Out of the proposed outlay, Rs.84.50 lakhs will be spent on purchase of smoke meters, gas analysers and jeeps and Rs.115.50 lakhs will be on recurring cost towards salary and allowances.

XV -SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH

Science and Technology: Present Status

The Department of Science and Technology pursues its objectives, namely, promoting Utilisation of Science and Technology for the development process of the State and promotion and co-ordination of various Science and Technology popularisation efforts of the State, in collaboration with the Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology (KSCST) and the Karnataka Rajya Vigyana Parishat (KRVP).

During the VII Five Year Plan the priorities were (a) Energy, (b) Housing, (c) Rural Industries and employment, (d) Resource Management (e) Education and Awareness and (f) Drought Management System.

The KSCST receives Grant-in-aid from the Department towards its projects and programmes. The Council co-ordinates Research and Development and dissemination projects. Various highly potential technologies have been developed in sectors such as, housing, energy, industry, health, agriculture, etc., and some of the technologies such as Astra Ole, Low cost housing, wood gasifiers, water management etc. have been successfully integrated into the development process of the State.

The KRVP (a grant-in-aid institution) is undertaking science popularisation activities. About 350 Science Centres were established throughout the State in the VII Five Year Plan thus making the number of Centres to 450. 'Bala Vijnana' popular science monthly is published

by KRVP whose circulation is 16,000 copies/month. The other science popularisation programmes include Vijnana Jathas, production of science films and kits, exhibitions, popular science lectures, Training Science Teachers etc.

The Department sponsored the establishment of 3 Technology Demonstration Centres in rural areas which undertook field testing, extension and demonstration of various centrally developed technologies aimed at rural development. Several alternate new and low cost technologies in the field of Rural energy, Housing, Soil Conservation Water Management were successfully demonstrated and extended to local population.

Under the scheme of 'Promotion of Non-conventional Energy Systems' low cost polythene bag type plug flow digestors have been developed which is suitable for families with low cattle holding. A 100w power generation system, using retired aero engine, was also developed under the scheme in a project co-sponsored by the Department.

Drought resistant species of tamarind and nomegranates have been developed through tissue culture under the project 'S and T inputs to combat drought'.

In order to utilise the modern tool of Remote Sensing Technology for monitoring the natural resources of the State, the Department has established the Karnataka Remote Sensing Technology Utilisation Centre(KSRSTUC). During the current year the I phase establishment is completed, under which the visual and analysis equipment is procured and facilities for documentation and cartography were created. The Centre has provided S & T inputs for Water Technology mission in the state and completed a project for re-alignment of incompletd stretches of Ring Road around Bangalore city.

The Centre has initiated two national level projects in the areas of land use and Drought management.

The Drought Monitoring Cell is established in the year 1988-89 in order to monitor, combat and manage drought on a scientific basis. At present the centre publishes weekly rainfall reports and the associated agricultural operation information and drought severity bulletins.

The Department has initiated the establishment of a Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Park (STEP) at SJCE, Mysore during the VIIth Five Year Plan. The STEP provides common, centralised, technical, managerial and infrastructural facilities to S & T entrepreneurs under one umbrella.

The constraints faced in the VII Plan period were of Resource, manpower utilisation and lack of S & T Planning and Management Information. The VII Five Year Plan proposals are formulated keeping these constraints in view.

Proposals for VIII Five Year Plan:

Ongoing schemes:

The Department at present has a Secretary, Addl. Secretary common to both the Department of Science and Technology and Ecology and Environment and two scientists, one for Science and Technology inputs and another for Science popularisation and the necessary ministerial staff. Keeping the expansion of existing activities and the new activities proposed for the VIII Plan period, in view it is proposed to strengthen the Department by creating 2 additional posts of Junior level scientists with the supporting staff. An outlay of Rs.16.50 lakhs is proposed.

It is proposed to complete the II Phase establishment of the State Remote Sensing Centre (KSRSTUV) in the VIII Five Year Plan. During the year 1991-92 it is proposed to procure PC/AT based Digital Image Analysis system and photo processing facility and strengthen the Centre by recruiting application scientists and necessary supporting staff so that the centre could effectively undertake various Remote Sensing projects which are already identified. It is also proposed to undertake the creation and upgradation of Natural Resource directories of the State. A sum of Rs.120 lakhs is proposed.

The Karnataka State Council of Science and Technology has proposed in VIII Five Year Plan to carry out its projects and programmes, with emphasis on field testing and large scale demonstration of already developed technologies. The Council will undertake S & T projects which will have wider impact in the developmental sectors. The council proposes to take-up new programme for co-ordination of S & T activities at Universities and at the proposed District Councils of S & T. A sum of Rs.150 lakhs is proposed.

Under the promotion of non-conventional energy systems, projects and statewide studies will be undertaken to identify and to prepare feasibility reports for establishment of microhydel systems and sludge gas power generation systems and to develop systems related to Non-conventional energy resources. A sum of Rs. 9 lakhs is proposed.

The 450 Science Centres established by KRVP and voluntary organisations will be strengthened to undertake various science popularisation programmes and participate in various S & T programmes proposed in the State for the VIII Five Year Plan. The programmes of KRVP such as science pu-

publications, Vijnana Jathas will be supported under the scheme 'Grant-in-aid to KRVV'. A sum of Rs.50 lakhs is proposed.

In order to get a realistic distribution of rainfall throughout the State new raingauges are proposed to be installed by the DFC in a phased manner and the existing raingauges to be standardised and maintained. The Cell will also monitor manifestations of drought such as surface and ground water depletion and formulate short term and long term measures to combat drought. Drought indices for all agroclimatic zones will be developed, validated and published on a regular basis. A sum of Rs.52 lakhs is proposed.

The technology demonstration and field testing activities will be undertaken by the existing two technology demonstration centres and two more Technology Demonstration Centres are proposed to be established in different agroclimatic zones in rural areas, to effectively field test extend various centrally developed technologies and to give necessary feedback to enable region specific modifications. A sum of Rs.15 lakhs is proposed.

In addition to the existing 3 District level Science Centres, it is proposed to establish small science centres throughout the State with necessary exhibits and kits to take-up science popularisation activities. An outlay of Rs.9 lakhs is proposed.

The establishment of a Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Park(STEP) at KREC, Suratkal is proposed in addition to the one existing at Sri Jayachamarajendra College of Engineering, Mysore. It is also proposed to sponsor S & T ~~xxxxx~~ Entrepreneurship development programmes at the S & T Educational Institutions in the State. An out-lay of Rs.4.50 lakhs is proposed.

Under the Scheme 'Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations' the Science popularisation activities with emphasis on Development and promotion of S & T Educational Aids and audio-visual aids will be encouraged. A sum of Rs.18 lakhs is proposed.

New Schemes

District Councils of Science and Technology are proposed to be created to act as decentralised focal points to gather S & T resources for planning and utilisation of S & T inputs at district level. An out-lay of Rs.16.5 lakhs is proposed.

A State S & T Planning and Management Information System is proposed to be established in the VIII Five Year Plan in order to augment the efforts to promote the utilisation of S & T inputs in all sectors and to co-ordinate the science popularisation efforts in the State. An outlay of Rs.8 lakhs is proposed.

Under the scheme energy conservation in industries popularisation of the concepts of energy conservation through all possible audio visual media and incentives and Technical support for preparing energy management plans by industries is proposed. A sum of Rs. 7 lakhs is proposed.

The S & T sector Action Plan under the 35 point Action Plan of the Govt. of India envisages State participation in the areas of Rural poverty alleviation land use and disaster management and water management. Under this scheme it is proposed to take-up relevant

demonstration and extend technologies for the development process of the states. A sum of Rs.4.5 lakhs is proposed.

Under the Scheme 'Promotion of Innovation in Electronics' it is proposed to establish a centralised facility at Bangalore consisting of testing and calibration facilities and developmental tools in the fields of industrial, commercial and medical electronics. A sum of Rs.8 lakhs is proposed.

Thus the total allocation for the S & T programmes for the VIII Five Year Plan period is Rs.500 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs.116.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92.

B ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT :-

The Department of Ecology and Environment has an integrated approach to deal with prevention and control of Air and Water Pollution, preservation and development of forest wealth, in the State and also to protect the flora and fauna.

The major objective of the Department includes co-ordination of State Environmental Programmes, creation and intensification of environmental awareness, support to environmental research projects, environmental impact assessment of various developmental project, review and clearance of medium and major industries from environmental angle, pollution control and monitoring and management of hazardous chemicals.

The provisions of Environmental (Protection) Act is being implemented by the Department. The Department is responsible for management of hazardous chemicals, control of oil pollution in the coastal waters, beach management, bio-control and bio-technology research work. A statutory Board called Karnataka State Pollution control Board is under the Department.

PERSPECTIVE FOR VIIIth FIVE YEAR PLAN :-

Since inception of the Department in the year 1980-81 and through out the period of 6th and 7th Five Year Plan, the entire activities of this Department was under State Plan. Based on the recommendations of the working group constituted by the Department as per the guidelines given by Planning Department an outlay for the entire 8th Five Year Plan amounting to Rs.215.00 lakhs with a provision of Rs.40.15 lakhs for the year 1991-92 has been prepared.

The details of Schemes proposed for 1990-91 is given below :-

As per the guidelines of State Finance Department, the existing level of Secretariat expenses are being transferred to non-plan from the year 1991-92.

As per the guidelines of Department of Environment, Government of India the Central Sector Scheme, namely the Technical Cell is shown transferred to State Plan from the year 1991-92. A sum of Rs.55.50 lakhs is proposed towards the scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan period out of which a sum of Rs.6.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92.

GRANT-IN-AID TO KARNATAKA STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD :-

Karnataka State Pollution Control Board has made an elaborate scheme for the entire 8th Plan to discharge the increased statutory responsibilities. A token amount has been released to this Board during the 7th Five Year Plan considering the importance of the Pollution Control, provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed as Grant-in-Aid assistance to the Pollution Control Board for the year 1991-92.

ONGOING PROJECTS :-

The Schemes started during the later period of 7th Five Year Plan has to be continued as ongoing schemes during the 8th Plan period. The details are as follows :-

- 1) Preparation of State environment reports.
- 2) Training Course in Environmental Sciences, Pollution etc.
- 3) World Environmental Day celebrations.
- 4) Environmental impact of open cast mining in Karnataka State.
- 5) Survey of Ambient Noise levels in Urban environment and control.

- 6) Management of Hazardous Industries in Karnataka such as Electroplating etc.
- 7) Study of solid waste management from Bangalore City and siting of the central facilities.
- 8) Preparing an atlas for siting of industries in Karnataka.

NEW SCHEMES :-

The new schemes proposed are -

- 1) Programme for environmental awareness, training and information.
- 2) Environmental Protection Council and District Emergency Authority.
- 3) Wetland conservation and development land improvement of coastal ecology.
- 4) Management of hazardous chemicals.
- 5) Programme on bio-technology and bio-control.
- 6) EIA studies.
- 7) Eco-development programmes conservation of flora and fauna and urban eco-system.
- 8) Schemes on new development in ecology and environment.

For these on-going schemes and new schemes it is proposed to provide Rs.31.65 lakhs for the year 1991-92. A sum of Rs.147.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan details of which can be seen at Annexure-A.

An allocation of Rs.40.15 lakhs is proposed for the Department of Ecology and Environment for the year 1991

Thus the proposed total proposed allocation for the Department of Science & Technology is Rs.500.00 lakhs and the Department of Ecology & Environment is Rs.215.00 lakhs for the entire 8th Five Year Plan period.

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PROPOSALS OF THE DEPT. OF E & E

(Amount in Lakhs)

MAJOR/MIJOR HEAD	7TH FIVE YEAR PLAN		8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN		
	APPRVD OUTLAY	EXPEND- ITURE	1990-95 OUTLAY	1990-91 OUTLAY	1991-92 OUTLAY
2251 Secretariat-Community Services (A)Administrative charges of DFE	34.00	21.95	55.50	17.13	6.50
3425 Science & Technology	03.61	50.92	Nil	Nil	Nil
3435 Ecology & Environment					
(A)Envirn. Education & Trg.					
(1)Trg. Course in Envirn. Science & Pollution	Nil	Nil	8.00	1.00	1.00
(2)Center for Environment Management	Nil	Nil	8.00	1.00	1.00
(B)Environmental Studies					
(1)Environment Extension Programmes	Nil	Nil	8.00	0.65	1.35
(2)State of Environment Reports	Nil	Nil	8.00	1.25	1.50
(3)World Environment Day /Earth Day Celebrns.	Nil	Nil	4.00	0.10	0.60
(C)Envirn. Projects & Studies					
(1)Envirnt Impact Studies	Nil	Nil	14.50	1.50	3.00
(2)Common ETP Programme	Nil	Nil	15.00	0.60	2.40
(3)Consrvn.of flora & Fauna	Nil	Nil	5.00	1.00	1.00
(4)Studies-Siting of Inds.	Nil	Nil	2.50	0.70	1.00
(5)Eco-Development. Programme	Nil	Nil	5.00	1.00	1.00
(6)Hazardous Waste Mangmnt. & Related Studies	Nil	Nil	10.00	1.50	3.00
(7)Envrnt. Protcn. Councils Dist.Emrgncy.Authorities	Nil	Nil	6.00	Nil	1.50
(8)Coast,Beach and Wetland Management	Nil	Nil	6.00	Nil	2.00
(9)Bio-Technology	Nil	Nil	4.00	1.50	1.50
(10)Wasteland Development	Nil	Nil	3.50	Nil	1.00
(11)Urban Eco-System Studies	Nil	Nil	5.00	1.00	1.00
(12)Environmental Management Information System	Nil	Nil	9.00	Nil	2.00
(13)Environmental Education & Awareness	Nil	Nil	0.70	0.90	Nil
(14)New Projects & New Developments	Nil	Nil	25.10	1.17	5.00
(D)Prevention & Control of Air & Water Pollution					
(1)Grant-in-Aid to KSFCB	12.00	4.02	12.00	1.00	2.00
T O T A L S...	129.61	76.89	215.00	33.00	40.15

STATEMENT XII

Outlays proposed for Science, Tehnology
and Environment

RS. IN CRORES	
PROGRAMME	OUTLAY
1. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (INCLUDING SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY)	5.00
2. ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT	2.15
TOTAL	7.15

A. GENERAL EDUCATION

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.10905 lakhs as against an allocation of Rs.12172 lakhs. During eighth Five Year Plan a total allocation of Rs.32504 lakhs is proposed. In state sector Rs.9786 lakhs, in Zilla Parishad sector Rs.22718 lakhs, for minimum needs programme Rs.15337 lakhs, for special component plan Rs.714 lakhs and Rs.88 lakhs for tribal sub-plan is proposed.

1. PRIMARY EDUCATION:

Universalisation of Elementary Education is a constitutional directive. It is one of the important programmes both under 20 point programme and minimum needs programme. Under the thrust given by Education Policy of 1986, Primary Education, a crucial sector assumes greater importance to ensure free education to all children up to the age of 14.

VII FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90):

In the Seventh Plan, the principal objectives were:-

1. Full enrolment in the age group of 6-10 years.
2. 50% Enrolment in the age group of 11-13 years.

To achieve this, it was proposed to open 10,000 Pre-Primary Centres and appoint an additional 13,500 Primary School Teachers and extend incentive programmes to all deserving children.

The following table indicates the enrolment targets and achievement for the lower and Higher Primary classes:-

Age group	Sex	VII Plan target	Achievement upto 1988-1989	During 1989-90
6-10 I-IV	Boys	26.53	25.07	25.37
	Girls	26.45	21.25	21.84
	Totals	52.88	46.32	47.21
11-13 V-VII	Boys	10.18	11.52	11.81
	Girls	10.32	8.29	8.63
	Total:	20.50	19.81	20.44

The achievement made by the end of VII Plan indicate that the target for the higher age group has been achieved, while there is short fall in the achievement of target for the lower age group. Here it is must also be pointed out 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 age group and about 80% of the higher age group.

The approved outlay for primary education during the VII Five Year Plan was 5,000 lakhs and the expenditure incurred till the end of VII Five Year Plan was Rs. 4059.17 lakhs.

The programme of providing additional teaching staff was not very successful. As against a target of 13,500 primary school teachers and 10,000 pre-primary centres, it was possible to appoint only 4611 primary and 200 pre-primary teachers (Primary School Teachers figures includes 1611 appointed under Operation Black Board and 1000 Hindi Teachers under Centrally sponsored schemes).

At the beginning of the VII Plan the estimated requirement for additional class rooms was 22,800. Though school buildings and class rooms have been constructed, it has not kept pace with the increasing demand. Further, due to escalations in construction costs and lack of community contributions, (progress of construction costs and lack of community contributions), progress of construction of class rooms have not yielded desired results.

The programme of Non-Formal Education failed to come to the expectations both in terms of quality and attainment.

INCENTIVES:

Under Vidya-Vikasa Programme, two types of incentives are extended.

1. FREE UNIFORMS:

One set of uniform is given to both boys and girls of all categories studying in Standard I & II and only to SC/ST girls studying in classes III & VII standards in Government Schools.

2. FREE SUPPLY OF TEXT BOOKS:

These are supplied to all students studying from I to VII standards in Government, Aided and Corporation Primary Schools.

The details of coverage of children are mentioned below:-

Year	(in lakhs)			
	Benefici- aries und- er Free supply of Uniforms	Expendi- ture	Benefici- aries und- er Free supply of Text-Books	Expendi- ture
1985-86	19.23	1217.49	52.13	411.50
1986-87	21.83	782.00	56.00	390.00
1987-88	22.69	914.27	60.00	429.70
1988-89	20.59	587.07	62.00	500.00
1989-90	20.59	680.74	63.00	500.00

Note: During 1988-89 and 1989-90 cost of free supply of text books was met from Non-Plan funds.

FACILITIES FOR SC/ST CHILDREN:

Special attention is given towards improvement of enrolment and attendance among children belonging to SC/ST and other deprived classes. The following figures indicate the percentage of population, covered by schooling facilities in the habitations predominantly populated by SC/ST as per IV and V All India Survey Reports:-

No. of Habitations	Schooling facilities provi- ded at the distance prescri- bed (% of population served)					
	1978	1986	Primary 1978	1986	Upper Primary 1978	1986
SC	2354	3072	89.40	94.61	77.90	80.80
ST	317	1014	78.80	96.05	64.60	73.66

It could be seen that the educational facilities in both the stages of Primary and Upper Primary in the areas predominantly populated by SC/ST communities have been considerably improved from 1976 to 1986.

In Vidya Vikasa and Mid Day Meals Programmes Priority is given to these categories of children.

FACILITIES TO MINORITIES:

A separate Directorate for Urdu & Other Minority language institutions was established in 1987 with the following functions:

1. Supervision of institutions belonging to both religious and linguistic minorities.
2. Protection of constitutional safe guards.
3. Promoting Academic standards in Minority Institutions.

4035 Schools and 16,607 Teachers are covered. 589 Teachers have been trained in 11 programmes. Other agencies like Urdu academy have trained 184 Teachers in the training programmes.

The scheme of reimbursement of the fee to Anglo Indian students studying from I to X Stds. is introduced from 1987-88. The details of fee reimbursed to Anglo-Indian students are indicated below:

Year	No. of beneficiaries -	No. of schools who have availed the benefit	Expenditure incurred (in lakhs)
1987-88	714	22	8.02
1988-89	1157	84	10.33
1989-90	983	59	10.51

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:

A) OPERATION BLACK BOARD:

This programme of operation Black Board is being implemented in our State under the centrally sponsored scheme with cent percent Central assistance in respect of teachers salary and equipment cost.

XVI-A.5

The details of coverage under the scheme are as follows:

Year	No. of blocks covered	No. of class rooms sanctioned	No. of teachers posts sanctioned	No. of Schools with teaching learning materials
1987-88 (I Phase)	19	2260	1611	2473
1988-89 (II & Addl. Phase)	57	6094	5003	7598
1989-90	38	3438	2712	4009
Total:	114	11792	9326	14080

During the Seventh Plan period an outlay of Rs.1644 lakhs was provided under plan as against which Rs.539.72 lakhs has been utilised.

More expansion of facilities does not automatically ensure better enrolment or attendance or retention rates. While the social implements have been overcome by and large, the economic status of the parent still poses as a big obstacle in the universalisation programme. Lakhs of children who should be in the schools are found employed in intending in petty trades and in service labour. The system has not succeeded in motivating the parent. The full time region structured and Urban oriented education system is also responsible to a significant extent in not being effective for fuller enrolment and sustained attendance.

The above reasons held good even today.

Shifts in emphasis during VIII Plan:

Keeping successful universalisation of elementary education as the major objective, the emphasis for the VIII Plan will be on enrolment cum attendance rather on mere enrolment. Thirdly the quality of instruction would be emphasised with the help of Centrally sponsored scheme of Operation Black Board which is already under implementation. Efforts will be made to provide infrastructural facilities by way of class rooms, library and equipment and teaching learning materials, continuation of the incentive schemes of Vidya Vikasa and Mid-day Meals Programme on a selective basis. Greater efforts will be made to improve the Non-formal Education system during this period. By these efforts it is expected to reduce the drop-cut rate to a reasonable level of 36 percent by 1985.

XVI-A.6

The enrolment targets for the VIII Five Year Plan would be 57-18 lakhs (100%) Children in the age group 6-10 and 25.97 lakhs (75%) in the age group 11-13. Increase in number from the present 67.65 lakhs to 83.15 lakhs by 1995 involves a lot of inputs by way of teachers, class-rooms and other supporting services.

TEACHERS:

As per Fifth All India Educational Survey Report there are 14350 single teacher schools, 6434 two teacher schools and 984 three teacher schools. It is proposed to provide one more teacher to all single teacher schools, two more teachers to all two teachers schools and one more teacher to all three teacher schools. Accordingly 14350 teachers to single teacher schools, 12868 teachers for two teachers schools and 984 teachers & three teachers schools are required. It is also proposed to open 189 schools in habitations having more than 300 population and having a Primary School in the neighbouring habitations at a distance of more than 2 Km. In all 28391 posts of Primary Schools teachers are required. Till now 9326 posts of Primary Schools teachers are sanctioned under "Operation Black Board" scheme. Assuming that the scheme of Operation Black Board will be continued to cover all the single teacher schools in the State, another 14061 i.e., to say nearly 14000 teachers posts are essential.

Pre-Primary Schools:

Though it is ideal to have a pre-primary centre attached to each lower primary school, due to budgetary constraints it may be possible to appoint about 750 pre-primary teachers during the VIII Plan.

INCENTIVES:

During the previous years all children studying in classes I-VII in Government, aided & Corporation schools were given free text books and all children studying in Classes I to II and SC/ST girls studying in Classes III to VII were given free uniforms. It is proposed to have a selective approach for determining the beneficiaries under the above scheme. During the VIII Plan this benefit will be limited to SC/ST boys and girls studying in classes I to VII standards for which it is estimated that Rs.2395.00 lakhs are required during the VIII Plan.

CLASS ROOM CONSTRUCTION:

Huge backlog of Class rooms and continued additional requirement necessitates heavy investment on construction of class rooms during the VIII Plan. The entire requirement cannot be provided under the Plan budget of the

XVI.A.7

Education Sector. Part of the cost must be provided under employment generation schemes and part of the cost to be covered by active community participation.

Community participation must be optimised and conscious efforts are to be made to institutionalise the responsibilities of the community.

The additional requirement of Class rooms to Government lower primary and Higher Primary Schools has been worked out and they are as follows:

	No. of rooms	Requirement of additional class rooms				
		1 room	2 room	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 & more rooms
Lower Primary	4744	9513	3600	3384	605	150
Higher Primary	1853	1505	1636	2240	1881	1888

Hence the requirement of class rooms at lower Primary stage is 30,035 and at Higher Primary state it is 28,461. The total of 58,496 class rooms are required to be constructed.

Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of "Operation Black Board" till the end of III phase, 11,792 class rooms have already been undertaken for construction. During 1990-91 under the state funded "Vidya-mandira" programme, 5,000 class rooms is taken up for construction. Under the Hyderabad Karnataka Development programme (701-Lower Primary Schools + 655 Higher Primary Schools) 1,356 class rooms are sanctioned for construction. In all

18,148 class rooms will be completed under the above programme. Still there will be a huge backlog of 40,348 class rooms for which the amount required would be Rs.12,104.40 lakhs.

**PROVIDING TEACHING, LEARNING EQUIPMENT TO
HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS:**

As per the estimates made, details of requirements for this purpose are as follows:

Equipment	..	Rs.634.96 lakhs
Library facilities	..	Rs.635.00 "
Science Equipment	..	Rs.111.40 "
		<hr/>
Total		Rs.1401.36 lakhs
		<hr/>

In addition, there are 189 villages with a population of 300 and above and having schooling facility beyond 2 Kms. in which new primary schools are to be opened. This shall be fulfilled.

Keeping in view the thrust areas under Primary Education Sector, a total out-lay of Rs.24.70 crores has been proposed for the Eighth Plan period under the state sector. The details of Eighth Plan proposals are briefly discussed below:

1. INSPECTION:

This programme is meant for meeting establishment expenditure and developmental programmes of the Directorate of Minority Language Schools and to strengthen the existing supervisory structure.

a) The programme of the Directorate of Minority Language Schools are:

1. Establishment charges
2. Supply of Teaching and Audio side
3. Orientation Training Programme
4. Competitions and Publications.

Rs. 20.00 lakhs are proposed.

b) The Department of Public Instruction was re-organised in 1970, almost two decades ago. The staffing pattern in the ranges is the same irrespective of number of schools and teachers. Additional items of work like monitoring of incentive programmes have been introduced. It is essential to bifurcate bigger ranges/and to provide additional staff to existing ranges. For this purpose, Rs.100.00 lakhs are proposed. Hence, a total provision of Rs.120.00 lakhs are proposed.

2. VIDYA VEKAS PROGRAMME:

Under the scheme, cost of the cloth has to be paid in the state sector while sticking and transportation charges would be borne by the respective Zilla Parishads. Rs.800 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme in the state sector, to under SC/ST students studying in I to VII Standards.

3. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS:

Many Primary School buildings need urgent repairs. The amount provided under non-plan funds are inadequate to meet this need. In addition, there are many schools in Urban areas like Bangalore Corporation limits where there are no school buildings and the schools are running in either rented buildings or on shift system in other school buildings. Rs.750.00 lakhs are proposed.

4. PROVIDING INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES:

It is necessary to consolidate the existing schools to make them attractive to children. It is proposed to provide teaching/learning equipments to Government Higher Primary schools as the Lower Primary Schools are being covered under 'Operation Black Board' Rs.750.00 lakhs are proposed.

5. CONDUCT OF EVALUATION OF EDUCATIONAL PERFORMANCE AND SCHOOL MAPPING:

Scientific and systematic evaluation of the programmes and their impact on educational performance are to be made. In addition, school mapping to locate the needs for opening of new institutions at various levels needs to be taken up. Rs.25.00 lakhs are proposed.

6. ORIENTATION TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR THE SUPERVISORY STAFF(N.S)

Improved supervision - both in terms of quality and frequency has to be attempted. For this purpose the supervisory staff working at district/range levels are to be trained. Rs.25.00 lakhs are proposed.

2. SECONDARY EDUCATION

Secondary and Higher Education is on the one hand terminant for those who enter the world of work and a preparatory stage for those who aspire for the higher education. A 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 Examination/Evaluation reform would provide conditions for a grounding in subject areas.

As against a proposed allocation of Rs.800 lakhs during the Seventh Plan, the expenditure was Rs.2769 lakhs. The expenditure was mostly on salaries and grants of 370 non-government schools. The quality of teaching/learning has not kept pace with quantitative expansion of the earlier plan periods. Minimum infrastructural facilities have not been provided. In Rural Areas about 60 per-cent of the Secondary Schools have shown poor results. There is need to provide facilities for promotion of Games and Sports in Schools and improvement of Library and Laboratories facilities to benefit about 12.82 lakhs students enrolled.

EIGHTH PLAN THRUST:

By the end of Eighth Plan it is estimated that about 16.97 lakhs children would be seeking enrolment in the secondary school. In order to accommodate the increasing number of the secondary schools, it is necessary to optimise the existing facilities. Besides aiming at possible expansion, the Eighth Plan objective will be to increase the number of sections in the existing schools rather than opening new schools which would minimise the over-head expenses.

Further, adequate provision would be made for provision of infrastructural facilities, Furnitures, Library and Laboratory. In order to up-date the skills and acquire more knowledge, the teachers would be deputed for higher studies. Adequate provision will also be made for vconstruction of school buildings.

An outlay of Rs.10.50 crores has been made for the Eighth Plan period for the secondary education sector. The details of the programmes proposed are as under:

1. Inspection:

The scheme is meant to meet the establishment charges of the Division level offices. Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed.

2. Construction of High School Buildings:
(Capital content)

The scheme is to construct fresh Govt. High School Buildings. As per estimates 3190 additional class rooms to Govt. High School and 1207 class rooms to Govt. Composite Junior Colleges are required which involve huge investment. Hence it is proposed to take up in a phased manner. Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed.

3. Grant-in-aid to Private High Schools converted into Junior Colleges:

There are about 125 Junior Colleges which become eligible for grants during VIII Plan period Rs.617.70 lakhs is proposed.

4. Strengthening of Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board:

A new scheme is introduced to strengthen infrastructural facilities at the Board for strengthening examination centres, Opening of additional centres, Training of teachers in the art of paper setting and evaluations and also to analyse the answers of Rank Winners of S.S.L.C. Examination. Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed.

5. Providing infrastructural facilities like furniture, laboratory, library and maintenance of school buildings:

Many buildings of Govt. High Schools and Govt. Junior Colleges require urgent improvements. In addition, infrastructural facilities like furniture, provision of library and laboratory facilities are required. As the financial implication is considerable, it is proposed to take up this in a phased manner. An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed.

6. Deputation of teachers to pursue higher studies:

In order to improve quality of teaching at both Secondary and Higher-Secondary levels, it is proposed to depute inservice teachers and officers

for higher studies/refresher courses etc. for which Rs.35.00 lakhs are proposed for the scheme.

7. Dr. Ambedkar residential school for talented SC/ST girls, Shimoga:

This scheme is for granting annual scholarships at Rs.5100/- for intake capacity of 240 children studying in the school. An outlay of Rs.12.24 lakhs is proposed.

8. Budha Rakhitha Residential School Dharwad:

The scheme is meant for providing scholarships and other charges to the inmates of the hostel and establishment and other charges of the school. An outlay of Rs.15.06 lakhs is proposed.

9. Fee reimbursement to Anglo Indian Children:

During 1990-91, provision made was Rs.15.00 lakhs to reimburse certain specified fee of students belonging to Anglo Indian community studying in I to X Standards. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed.

3. SPECIAL EDUCATION

a) APPOINTMENT OF HINDI TEACHERS IN NON-HINDI SPEAKING AREAS:
(100% Assistance from Govt. of India)

This is an on-going scheme with 100% funding from Govt. of India it is proposed to continue 1,000 posts of Hindi teachers Rs.1000.00 lakhs is proposed.

b) HINDI TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE AT MYSORE:
(100% Assistance from Govt. of India)

Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed to meet the establishment and other charges of Hindi Shikshak Training College at Mysore will be met by Govt. of India on 100% basis.

c) PROVIDING FACILITIES IN SANSKRIT TEACHING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS:
(100% Assistance from Govt. of India)

Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed to meet the salaries of 2 Sanskrit teachers appointed in Government of India on 100% basis.

- d) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO IMMINENT SANSKRIT PANDITS WHO ARE IN INDIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES:
(100% Assistance from Govt. of India)

This is an on-going scheme under which Sanskrit Pandits who are above 55 years of age and whose income is less than Rs.1,800-00 per annum, are eligible for financial assistance. An outlay of Rs.12.50 lakhs is proposed.

- f) AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS TO STUDENTS STUDYING SANSKRIT IN HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS:
(100% Assistance from Govt. of India)

This is an on-going scheme in which Govt. of India awards Scholarships to students studying in VIII to X Standards whose first language is Sanskrit. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed.

4. MASS EDUCATION

As per the 1981 Census the literacy rate in Karnataka is 38.4% which is slightly higher than the All India literacy rate of 36.2%. There are 8 districts in the State which have a lower literacy rate when compared to All India average and the remaining 12 districts have literacy rate which is higher than the All India average. Although there is decinial growth in the number of literates in the state, the number of illiterates in the state has increased from 174 lakhs in 1961 and 228 lakhs in 1981.

VII Five Year Plan:

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 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 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.

At present all the 25 Rural Functional Literacy programme projects are in operation out of which four Rural Functional Literacy Programme Projects viz., Chitradurga, Chikamagalur, 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.

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. 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 942 Jana Shikshana Nilayas upto end of 1989-90 in the 25 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 parent department and volunteers by name preraks drawn from local community are appointed through village education committee. These preraks work as animator co-ordinating the adult education programme

(b) 942 Jana Shikshana Nilayas have been established in the Rural Functional Literacy Programme Project areas upto the end of 1989-90 and these centres are equipped with facilities for providing continuing education to neo-literates.

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

(d) Two districts in the State namely, Dakshina Kannada & Raichur were identified as Technology Demonstration districts and perspective plans for these districts have been submitted to Government of India.

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 & 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, rest of the project 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 administration 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.

AKSHARA SENA:

A new programme by name Akshara Sena was introduced from 1983-84. Initially this programme was implemented in eight district and later from 1987-88 extended to entire state. This programmes runs into 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 changes:

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

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 FOR 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 during International Literacy Year 1990:

Based on this experience it is proposed to launch the Total Literacy Campaign in two districts viz., Dakshina Kannada & Bijapur during 1990-91 with the active leadership of Zilla Parishads concerned. Accordingly on the guidelines issued by this Directorate, the plan of action for these two districts has been prepared and sent to Government of India, through the State Government. Government of India has sanctioned of Rs.2.00 crore to Dakshina Kannada & Rs.3.07 crore to Bijapur Districts for implementing these projects. Similarly the Total Literacy Campaigns at the rate of one town in each district. One Mandal Panchayat in each taluk and one village in each Jana Shikshana Nilaya in the remaining 18 districts are proposed during International Literacy Year 1990.

VIII. PLAN PERSPECTIVES:

During the VIII Plan period the experiences drawn in the implementation of Literacy Mission Programme in the State will be effectively utilised in the implementation of the State programmes of Aksharasena and Adult Education programme. Further, the literacy mission which was started in the 7th Plan period will have to be continued for the VIII Plan period also in order to realise the objectives of National Policy on education. At present fresh accretion rate to the current stock of adult illiterates is on the increase which is mainly because of the high per centage in the dropout ratio and also non-starters of formal education system. Hence it is required that emphasis is laid on universal enrolment and retention of children upto the age of 14 years. The dropout and non-starters will have to be covered under the programme of non-formal education.

In order to achieve the objective of total literacy by the end of the VIII Plan there is need to strengthen the mass education department with the necessary support for effective monitoring of the programmes. Keeping this in view a large number of posts of Assistant Project Officers are proposed to availing full assistance from the Government of India.

In order to make adult education programme and Aksharasena programme more effective it is felt necessary to merge these two programmes into one and introducing the revised programme on the similar lines of Rural Functional Literacy Programme. In support of this, the Aksharadeepa Programme (State RFLP) has been introduced initially to cover 18 taluks with the 9 projects. Each project consists of 300 adult education centres and 37 Jana Shikshana Nilayas. It is further proposed to introduce six more Aksharadeepa projects.

37 Jana Shikshana Nilayas for each of the newly proposed Aksharadeepa projects will be provided in order to provide facilities for continuing education in neo-literates.

The voluntary agencies will have a greater role to play during the VIII Plan period. These agencies

will be encouraged to support the adult education programme in the covered blocks where neither the State nor Central programmes are being implemented. Further there will be constant monitoring evaluation of the projects.

VIII PLAN PROPOSALS:

The total VIII Plan allocation for the adult education programme under the State Plan is of the order of Rs. 1549 lakhs. In that, a major portion of Rs. 1494 lakhs is earmarked for the Zilla Parishads for implementing District sector schemes. In the apex level, an outlay of Rs.55 lakhs is proposed under the scheme to strengthen the administrative structure. This is meant to cover the salary and other establishment charges of 11 posts sanctioned by the State Government.

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

With a view to attract Non-starters from schools drop-outs in the age group of 9 to 14 years 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. However, this programme has been merged and a new scheme called 'AKSHARA DEEPA'.

It is estimated that by 2001 A.D. there will be 13.4 lakhs children in the age group of 9 to 14 years in the State in the non-enrolled category and 20 lakh children will be drop-outs at the lower primary stage. Non-enrolment and drop-outs rates at lower primary stages is alarming among children of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes in general and girls in particular. Therefore, the target group for implementation of non-formal education programme in the State shall be for girls and children of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes. In the 1st phase, it is proposed to cover Non-starters and drop-outs in lower primary namely 1st and 2nd standards. In the second phase, it is proposed to cover Non-starters and drop-outs for 3rd and 4th standards. In the 3rd phase in the

upper-primary stage Non-starters and drop-outs of 5th, 6th and 7th standards are proposed to be covered. With a successful implementation of the non-formal education programme in three phases, 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.

For the Eighth Plan, for the implementation of the Non-formal education programme, an allocation of 3.48 crores is made in the Zilla Parishad Sector in the state plan and the central share for this project is Rs.1.29 crores.

5. COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

The administration of Arts, Science and Commerce colleges run by Government and supervision of the working of the Private Colleges brought under Grant-in-aid code, salary grant schemes and conduct of coaching classes to Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribes students are some of the major activities.

There are at present 100 Government colleges, 19 Government Hostels, 242 Private Aided Colleges under the Administrative control of the Department besides 5 Regional offices at Bangalore, Dharwad, Mysore, Mangalore and Gulbarga.

At the end of the Academic year 1989-90 there were 62,073 students in the Government colleges with the teaching and Non-teaching staff of 2,435 and 2,630 respectively. The entire expenditure towards salaries, furniture and equipments, buildings etc. is met out by Government. The Private colleges are providing Grant-in-Aid for meeting the salaries.

REVIEW OF THE VII PLAN

The approved plan allocation to the VII Plan was Rs.297.00 lakhs for the six on-going schemes. At the beginning of the VII Plan, it was programmed for starting of 20 new Government Degree Colleges, 25 Private colleges to be brought under the purview of Grant-in-Aid code. Besides it was also intended to provide own buildings for 30 Government Degree Colleges and other infrastructural facilities. Coaching classes for SC/ST students was also continued during the VII Plan under Special component plan.

31 Government Degree Colleges were started and 48 private colleges were brought under Grant-in-Aid. Consequent on the increase in the number of Government Colleges, the need and demand for providing the essential facilities such as building, furniture, library and laboratory facilities also have increased. Further as there was revision of pay of scales, salary component in the Plan allocation has increased considerably.

As against the approved outlay of Rs.297.00 lakhs, expenditure during the VII Plan was Rs. 1219.48 lakhs. Major chunk of this was spent towards payment of salary.

Under the special component plan, about 15546 SC/ST students were given special coaching. Three Government college buildings were completed during this period. Furniture and books worth of Rs.20.00 lakhs was provided to Government Colleges.

Among 37 new Government Degree colleges sanctioned during seventh plan period, the required educational facilities could not be provided. Several colleges do not have proper library and laboratories and other basic necessities required for a college.

At the commencement of the VII Plan, 13 College building works were under construction. Another 5 college buildings were taken up during the VII Plan period. However, only 3 buildings could be completed as against 13 due to inadequacy of funds.

Further for most of the colleges started during the VI and VII Plan periods, lands are still to be procured. Efforts have been made to secure Government lands wherever possible. In other cases, lands from private land owners had to be purchased which necessitates payment of land compensation for such lands. But again, due to paucity of funds, lands could not be acquired.

Keeping in view some of the constraints experienced during the VII Plan period, the VIII plan proposals have been formulated by placing emphasis on consolidation of gains and improvement of quality by fulfilling the developmental needs of this sector.

VIII PLAN PROPOSALS

All the on-going schemes of VII Plan period shall be continued during the VIII Plan period as well. In addition two new schemes are proposed. The details are given below:-

ON-GOING SCHEMES

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

In this scheme Rs.50.00 lakhs for establishment of Regional Office at Shimoga District along with

the sanction of non-gazetted posts of two Regional offices at Mangalore and Gulbarga as also sanction of five Statistical Inspectors post to the e-existing Regional offices and purchase of three Cars and one Jeep is proposed. -

2. OTHER GOVERNMENT COLLEGES:

Rs.441.86 lakhs is proposed for the VIII plan comprising of salary components, furniture for fresh colleges and missing infrastructural facilities for the colleges started during the VI and VII Plan period and also bifurcation of Government colleges

3. PRIVATE AIDED COLLEGES

Teaching Grants to private aided colleges. A sum of Rs.707.64 lakhs is proposed in respect of colleges to be brought under Grant-in-aid.

4. IMPROVEMENT OF LIBRARY AND LABORATORY FACILITIES

Rs.46.00 lakhs is proposed for the purchase of furniture and books for the library and laboratories in Government Colleges.

5. SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN-SPECIAL COACHING CLASSES TO SC/ST STUDENTS

Rs.12.00 lakhs has been earmarked towards the payment of remuneration to teachers conducting Special Coaching classes for the exclusive benefit of students belonging to SC/ST communities.

6. DEPUTATION OF LECTURERS TO CONFERENCES

In order to depute lecturers to various conferences and Seminars a sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed.

7. BUILDINGS

To complete the existing on-going works as also to take fresh works a sum of Rs.445.00 lakhs is proposed.

NEW SCHEMES

1. LAND ACQUISITION

To acquire lands for putting up buildings, a provision of Rs.45.00 lakhs is made.

2. NEW COURSES AND POST-GRADUATE FACILITIES AT DISTRICT LEVEL

To open new Post-Graduate courses at district level, an amount of Rs.48.00 lakhs is proposed.

6. PRE-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Pre-University education continues to be an extension of High Schools as Composite Junior Colleges, as part 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 grants-in-aid are the major activities undertaken.

The position that existed at the beginning of VII Five Year Plan and the position in 1989-90 is as given below:-

Category	1984-85			1989-90		
	Govt.	Non-Govt.	Total	Govt.	Non-Govt.	Total
Composite Jr.colleges	364	372	736	362	465	827
Independent Jr.colleges	16	110	126	18	292	310
Composite Jr.colleges	18	177	195	35	174	209
Total	398	659	1057	415	931	1346

The outlay provided during VII five year plan was Rs.50.00 lakhs for the two schemes, viz. Grant-in-aid to Private Junior Colleges(Rs.35.00 lakhs) and construction of Government Junior Colleges buildings (Rs.15.00 lakhs)

VIII PLAN THRUST AND
PROGRAMME

During the Eighth Plan period, a few more Pre-University Colleges will be s-tarted in view of the increasing demand besides bringing eligible institutions under Grant-in-Aid Code.

Construction of buildings, will be taken-up in a phased manner.

Another important thrust area will be upgrading the skills of teachers through seminars, and conferences besides providing amenities to colleges by providing laboratories, furnitures etc.

An outlay of Rs. 1096.00 lakhs is proposed.

The details of the Eighth Programme are as below:

XVI.A.25

During the VII Plan, 65 private Junior Colleges were brought under Grant-in-aid. The enrolment in the I year Pre-University has increased from Rs.1.35 lakhs in 1984-85 to Rs.2.14 lakhs in 1989-90. During this period, the number of Junior Colleges has increased from 1057 in 1984-85 to 1346 in 1989-90.

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

Rs.15.00 lakhs is provided for maintenance of the Computer system installed in the Directorate. In addition, it is proposed to strengthen the supervisory structure both at Head Office and Establishing Divisional offices and also to purchase vehicles for the department. Rs.156.00 lakhs is proposed for this item. Total amount provided for the scheme is Rs.171.00 lakhs.

2. STARTING NEW GOVERNMENT PRE-UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

Rs.75.00 lakhs is proposed to start five new Government independent Pre-University colleges.

3. GRANT-IN-AID TO PRIVATE PRE-UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

About twenty aided pre-university colleges will become eligible for admission to Grant-in-aid during this plan period. Rs.60.00 lakhs per colleges, Rs.300.00 lakhs is proposed.

4. CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS TO GOVERNMENT PRE-UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

To undertake construction of buildings to thirteen independent Pre-University colleges, a provision of Rs.104.00 lakhs is proposed.

5. SCHEME OF ACADEMIC IMPROVEMENT

Under the scheme, Seminars and Orientation training programmes to increase academic efficiency of teaching staff will be organised. In addition, library facilities which are inadequate at present will be strengthened in the Government independent pre-university colleges. Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed.

6. CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICE-COMPLEX WITH GODOWN

For constructing the office complex with godown facilities to store valued answer scripts

of II Pre-University examinations Rs.396.00 lakhs is proposed.

7. DEPARTMENT OF STATE EDUCATION RESEARCH
AND TRAINING

The Department of State Educational Research and Training brings all the different academic units like State Institute of Science, State Institute of Education, Educational and Vocational Guidance, State Educational Evaluation Unit, Educational Technology Cell, Audio Visual Education Unit under one umbrella. The organisation occupies an apex position in the research, development, training and extension at all level, namely primary, secondary as well as teacher education and curriculum development. The objective is to improve the quality of School education in all aspects. The objectives are said to be achieved through organising programmes, training courses, workshops, seminars, exhibitions etc. on various subjects required for the qualitative improvement of school education. In addition to taking subjects to improve quality of education these units also co-originate at the State level, the implementation of programmes of NCERT, UNICEF, World Bank and Government Aided projects.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE VIII PLAN

Activities for the improvement of teacher educators, academic supervision of teachers training institutes, orientation programmes on various subjects, publications etc. were the major activities taken up.

With a view to orient the primary school teachers to organise the programmes of socially useful productive work under work experience many training programmes were conducted.

Research papers submitted by the teachers of the Education Department were evaluated and the best 5 articles were awarded prizes and a certificate. Seminars were also organised for teachers.

A news bulletin highlighting the activities is regularly brought out and circulated among the teachers.

Under the National policy of education, a mass orientation for school teachers is conducted with the help of NCERT Under the centrally sponsored Schemes of improvement of Science education.

Higher Primary Schools are provided with science kits and High Schools and Junior Colleges are provided with science e-equipments and library books. 3754 higher primary schools, 1181 High-schools and 123 Junior colleges have been covered with a financial allocation of Rs.5.13 crores. Training programmes for science teachers have been conducted.

To encourage and to create interest and curiosity in science among rural children in conducting science experiments mobile science van programme is implemented in all the districts in the State.

Inservice training programme in science is arranged with collaboration from the Indian Institute of Science to ensure that there is an improvement and constant updating of the knowledge both in teaching contents and methodology of High School teachers in Science and Mathematics.

To orient the Secondary School Teachers in the respective subjects in the revised syllabus the centres for continuing education have provided tutorial facilities and correspondence courses in the respective subjects in certain high schools contact programmes are also arranged in these centres.

To ensure and promote professional growth among teachers and to enable to care the resources and facilities among the cluster of Eight or ten institutions at different levels of school complex is organised.

An orientation training centre for Primary School Teachers are organised. State Level Seminars are organised on a regular basis.

To improve the evaluation techniques both at the Primary and Secondary levels workshops were conducted for Principals of Junior Colleges and Head Masters of Secondary Schools and Higher Primary Schools, subject Inspectors, Graduate

Inspectors, Physical Education Inspectors, Chief Examiners of all subjects in S.S.L.C. Examination. Special workshops have been conducted for minority institutions.

Orientation programmes for Head Masters, Assistant Head Masters of Secondary Schools, students of B.Ed Colleges, T.T.I. are arranged in educational and vocational guidance.

To ensure maximum utilisation of Audio Visual media in schools several programmes were organised for the benefit of schools. This All India Radio School broadcast was co-ordinated, programmes were organised for teachers in the multi attraction in science teaching at the primary level and also in the use of mass media i.e., radio in education, production of self-inspectional materials, software and also to take up liaison work with media agencies.

Audio- sets were supplied to 3754 higher Primary Schools in the first phase.

VIII PLAN PROPOSALS:

An allocation of Rs.120.00 lakhs is proposed with a view to bring about a qualitative improvements in education. The details of the programmes are as under:-

PROPOSALS FOR THE VIII PLAN

1. STATE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

This is an on-going programme and all the activities under taken in the VII Plan will be continued intensively 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 a phased manner. For this, an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed.

2. DEPARTMENT OF D.S.E.R.T.

- 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 VIII Plan also by organising training programmes, seminars, workshops and National Talent Search examination for students. An outlay of Rs.30.00lakhs is proposed

3. EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY CELL

Activities of the Cell will be continued to ensure professional competency and improvement in teaching skills among the teaching community. Programmes will be organised for teachers of all levels in the preparation of teaching aids, software, use of mass media and hardware. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed.

4. AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION

In order to support class room teaching, use of Audio-Visual aids is an effective media. Hence, programme will be undertaken to prepare effective Audio-Visual materials for teaching purposes at all levels. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

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. A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

6. UNICEF AIDED PROJECTS:

In order to avail the UNICEF assistance for projects like early Childhood education, comprehensive access to primary education, primary educational curriculum renewal developmental activities in community education and participation and National Population project, an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed as the State share.

7. INSERVICE TEACHER'S TRAINING AT T.T.I.

National Education Policy emphasises the need for every teachers to have exposure to latest strategies in teaching and learning by in-service 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 provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed.

8. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Providing Development grants to Universities, grants for establishment of new Universities grants to institutes of higher learning are the major schemes under Plan.

There are 6 Universities in the State, namely Mysore, Karnataka, Bangalere, Gulbarga, Mangalere and Kuvempu. Mysore University, Karnataka University and Bangalere Universities are elder Universities. These elder Universities receive grants from University Grants Commission. However, new courses are being introduced which require assistance from State Government. The other three Universities viz. Gulbarga and Mangalere are fairly new ones and Kuvempu is the latest addition. Gulbarga and Mangalere Universities have built up considerable infrastructural facilities. It is necessary to cover main infrastructure gaps in these two Universities. Kuvempu University is the new University as such is not eligible for financial assistance from University Grants Commission except for some assistance to its centres at B.R.Project and Davanagere which were affiliated to Mysore University. There is a need to take up construction works for this University and new courses will have to be introduced. As this University is yet to attract University Grants Commission assistance, it is felt necessary to provide assistance under the State Plan.

Apart from the Universities State Government is also giving financial assistance to the Institutes of Higher Learning viz. Institute of Social and Economic Change, Academy of Sanskrit Research Melkote and Dwaita Vedanta Studies. These institutes have taken up advanced studies in respective subjects.

REVIEW OF THE VII PLAN

Though the agreed outlay for the VII Plan

for this sector was Rs.925.00 lakhs, the actual expenditure incurred is Rs.1624.22 lakhs. The various Universities were provided with development grants on the basis of their individual requirements and activities taken up.

EMPHASIS DURING THE VIII PLAN

The emphasis is on providing matching grants for University Grants Commission assisted projects under implementation in University Grants Commission covered Universities. The new Kuvempu University shall be provided with adequate funds to make it eligible for University Grants Commission grants at the earliest. Adequate funds will also be provided for establishing the Kannada University at Hampi.

VIII PLAN PROPOSALS:

1. Mysore University:

It is proposed to extend Yuvaraja's College, Maharaja's College, University Evening College, University Library and Post-Graduate Men's Hostel. It is also proposed to take up construction of Staff Quarters, Computer Science Building, Platinum Jubilee Building, Indoor Sports Complex and Hostel for SC/ST with University Grants Commission assistance. An outlay of Rs.200 lakhs is proposed.

2. KARNATAKA UNIVERSITY

It is proposed to take up construction of Boy's Hostel, Ladies Hostel, Independent building for Humanity and Social Science departments, establishment of Computer Centre, Staff Quarters, Auditorium, Sports Complex, Modernisation of Information System. Plan outlay of Rs.330 lakhs is proposed.

3. MANGALORE UNIVERSITY

It is proposed to take up the establishment of Centre for Ecology and Environment, Centre for Studies in Regional Culture, creation of new posts for teaching Non-teaching faculties, construction of Library buildings, students Hostel, Health Centre for Indoor Stadium, Sports Pavilion faculty, Guest House etc. with University Grants Commission assistance. An outlay of Rs.600 lakhs is proposed.

4. BANGALORE UNIVERSITY

It is proposed to take up construction of Bachelor Teachers' Quarters, Quarters for Class III and IV employees, Silver Jubilee Convocation building, Development of Roads and Water Supply, Computer Net work, administrative offices, students Hostels and Modernisation of University Library. An outlay of Rs.200 lakhs is proposed.

5. GULBARGA UNIVERSITY

It is proposed to create new teaching positions in the departments of Sociology, History and also in the new departments of Computer Science, Pharmaceutical Chemistry etc. Construction works of Institute of Kannada Studies, Staff Quarters, Library, Canteen etc. are also like major developmental schemes proposed to be taken up with an outlay of Rs.500 lakhs.

6. KUVEMPUR UNIVERSITY

It is proposed to start new departments of business administration, Statistics, Sericulture, Social Anthropology, Sericulture, Foreign Languages Philosophy, etc.

It is also proposed to create new teaching post and also take up construction works of the departments of Industrial Chemistry, Kannada Studies, Mathematics, Environmental Studies etc. An outlay of Rs.500 lakhs is proposed.

7. INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

It is proposed to create one post of Professor, Assistant Professor, Technical Assistants and Stenographer. It is also proposed to provide for Fellowship, Library and Extension of Library Block. An outlay of Rs.110 lakhs is proposed.

8. KANNADA UNIVERSITY

It is proposed to establish the Kannada University at Hampi, Bellary District during the VIII Plan period. For this, an outlay of Rs.400 lakhs is proposed.

9. NEW UNIVERSITIES INCLUDING TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY AND NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDIES.

The scheme is to provide interest free loan to Derabji Tata Trust of Bombay, for establishment of National Institute of Advanced Studies in Bangalore. An outlay of Rs.150 lakhs is proposed.

9. SANSKRIT EDUCATION

LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

The State Government gives Grant-in-Aid to institutions which are of special importance which undertake Research work, in Sanskrit. The scheme of preparation and publication of "Vishistadwaita Kosha" undertaken by the Sanskrit Research Academy at Melakote. This institute has also

undertaken publishing of manuscripts and research work in the fields of Vedas, Agamas and Philosophy with primary focus on Vishistadwaita 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. These two institutions are provided grants for pursuing their research work and publication work in the respective fields. An outlay of Rs.55 lakhs has been proposed for promotion of Sanskrit education.

ACADEMY OF SANSKRIT RESEARCH, MELKOTE

The Academy of Sanskrit Research of Melkote is presently engaged in publication of the remaining 8 volumes of Vishistadwaita Kesha, remaining 7 works of Ramanujacharya, 6 works of Upanishads in Kannada, 9 works in Sanskrit and 10 works in English besides bringing the Bibliography in Advaita in 8 volumes and Dwaita in 4 volumes. In addition to promotion of Sanskrit literature, the academy also undertake conduct of Seminars and conferences on philosophy. It is also proposed to take up construction of library building for the Academy. Rs.45 lakhs is proposed as grant-in-aid.

To organise and take up intensive studies in Dwaita Vedanta, besides sponsoring seminars, conference and discussion on Dwaita Philosophy the existing library of the Foundation and publication of works of important philosopher, a grant in aid of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed.

10. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

Vocationalisation of Education has

been a major concern in the context of an overall transformation of the educational system in India. The report of the Education Commission "Education and National Development" (1964-66) has provided the need, justification of Vocational Courses in the prevailing system of general education. Vocationalisation assumed a greater significance under the 10+2 Pattern of Education. And ever since it has been maintained that diversification of the higher secondary education in academic and Vocational streams holds the key to major educational reconstruction in the country.

National Education Policy 1986, regards the Vocational course at Higher Secondary stage not as a preparation for the college but as a period for preparing the increasing large number of school leavers for different vocations in life. The policy also aims for a diversion of a minimum of 10 percent of students at +2 stage to the vocational stream by the end of the VII Plan and 25 per cent by the end of the VIII Plan.

By making use of the present set up for administration, providing for enrichment of the curriculum, research and development support and certification of the Vocational Programme. The previous system has been suitably strengthened to cope up with the large task ahead. A detailed scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education has been drawn by Government of India with generous assistance to States, the Secondary and higher secondary stage was envisaged. Kothari Commission recommended creation of 2 distinct streams at +2 level after 10 years of general school education-general education stream and Vocational stream.

Vocational Education is intended to provide adequate vocational training at the +2 stage which would help the candidates either for wage employment or for self employment. Due to rapid industrialisation, number of employment opportunities both at middle level and at higher level are generated. Dearth for middle level trained personnel is felt not only in the highly sophisticated industrial sector but also at the middle level medium and Small Scale Industries. Vocational Education is aimed at meeting this demand of middle level manpower. Courses identified and offered are to be flexible in nature and scope so that they offer themselves for modification or change as and when the employment opportunities decrease or cease for a particular trade or vocation after a particular period.

Vocationalisation has also received much attention under the New Education Policy. It envisages development of Vocational Skills right from the primary stage through various activities - by introduction of socially useful productive work at the primary level and middle school stage so that sufficient Psycho motor skills are developed in students to enter the World of work confidently. Further, it views the SUPW or Work Experience Programmes at the Secondary stage as a linear extension of the middle stage. The activities at the Secondary Stage are to enable the students to opt for vocational programmes at the +2 level with better appreciation and undertaking. A significant number of students drop out at this stage. Hence the programme of SUPW/WEP are to be such that they ensure modest preparation for students to enable them to choose an occupation.

The Vocational Courses at the higher secondary level are to be regarded not

as a preparation for the college, but as a period for preparing an increasingly large number of school leavers for different vocations in life. PDA also stipulated that atleast a minimum of 10% of the students at the +2 stage be diverted to the vocational stream by the end of the VII Plan and 25% diversion by 1995. Towards this end, it was also proposed to strengthen the existing system to cope with the dimensions of the task during the VII Plan and provide the nucleus for a more elaborate set up needed for meeting greater challenges during the subsequent plans. Accordingly a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation at the +2 stage at the beginning has been drawn up wherein 100% Central assistance is available for infrastructure building programmes and 75:25 assistance for staffing the vocational programme and 50:50 assistance for strengthening the management structure.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN KARNATAKA

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

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

REVIEW OF THE VII PLAN:

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 Seventh 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 VII 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 has been 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.

VIII PLAN THRUST AND PROGRAMMES

There is need to strengthen the Vocational Education Sector with greater inputs in order to achieve the objective of diverting

25% of students from the general stream to Vocational stream at the Pre-University level. 464 courses which are already introduced in various colleges need constant and continuous monitoring and supervision. It is proposed to introduce more number of courses covering majority of the Pre-University colleges with the Central Assistance. For this, it is essential to strengthen the management structure at the field level as well as the State level to monitor effective functioning of the Vocational Courses in the institutions and also to provide career guidance and placement services. A Planning and Research Wing has also to be established to conduct regular surveys, identify the needs and demands of the industry for middle level manpower, effect suitable modifications or changes in the existing vocational programmes whenever necessary. Constant and periodical revision of curriculum, syllabi and text books is also required. It is anticipated that there will be an enrolment of 35,000 students by the end of VIII Plan for which organisational structure has to be strengthened. During the VIII Plan, emphasis will be mainly on this area, besides intensive implementation of the various Training activities.

Other thrust areas will be dispersal of Vocational Courses throughout the State and relevant job oriented courses in rural areas and also introduction of some basic vocations at high school level.

An outlay of Rs.150 lakhs has been proposed. Following are the programmes proposed:

1. Continuation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

The courses started during 1988-89 and 1989-90 with the central assistance will be continued. The salary component will be

met on sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25 at the institutional level and 50:50 basis at the managerial level. An outlay of Rs.98.50 lakhs is proposed as State share.

NEW SCHEMES:

(1) (a) Starting of new Vocational Courses:

It is proposed to start 150 new vocational courses during the entire plan period. Teachers salary with Central assistance of Rs.40 lakhs is proposed under State Plan.

(b) The expenditure on supply of equipment at Rs.75,000 per course is proposed with full assistance from Government of India.

(c) Construction of worksheds at Rs.1.00 lakh per sheld has been proposed with full central assistance.

(2) Strengthening the Management structure at the State level and district level:

For effective implementation of the programme, it has been proposed to strengthen the Management structure both at the State and District level with the posts of placement officers, District Vocational Officers and other supporting staff. The sharing pattern of expenditure on this scheme is on 50:50 basis with Government of India. An outlay of Rs.1.50 lakh is proposed as State share.

(3) Vocationalisation at High School stage:

At the SSLC stage some of the students drop-out due to financial or other reasons. In order to equip such students for self employment or wage employment vocational skills in the following major areas will be introduced at VIII, IX and

X standards at High Schools:

- (i) Agriculture
- (ii) Technical
- (iii) Home Science
- (iv) Para Medical
- (v) Commerce

Basic skills will be introduced preferably in backward rural areas initially in 50 High Schools. Keeping in view the facilities already available and local requirements by providing suitable equipments, raw materials and engaging teachers for the purpose on suitable remuneration. An outlay of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed.

(4) Conduct of Academic Programmes for Resource Personnel and Teaching faculty:

There is a need for development of instructional materials, revision and updating of curriculum, development of text books. For these activities full assistance is available from Government of India. An outlay of Rs.22.25 lakhs is proposed as full central assistance.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Plan programmes in Technical Education sector concentrates on consolidation of the existing institutions and towards improvement in the quality of training. The number of quality development programmes have been implemented as planned. Among them the important ones are education of teachers for higher studies, training of teachers at Technical Teachers' Training Institutes, Madras, Short-term Courses in Seminars by the Extension Centres of Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Bangalore and deputation of teachers for Short-term Training in Industries. Several diversified courses in the emerging technology in various Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics were continued to be developed by providing the necessary facilities like building, equipments, library books and furniture.

The number of Technical Education Institutions both at the degree and diploma level have increased from 44 and 97 in the beginning of the VII Plan to 50 and 165 at the end of the Plan respectively. The intake which was 24773 at the beginning of the VII Plan registered an increase to 38971 by the end of the VII Plan. The annual intake capacity increased from 22299 to 33025 and the enrolment in Engineering Colleges from 35473 to 58519 and in Polytechnics 19939 to 43115. The Engineering Colleges both run by the Private and Government have been offering Post-Graduate courses particularly in thrust areas and emerging new technologies to meet the needs of the changed requirements of technical man power.

Review of the Progress in the VII Five Year Plan:-

The main emphasis of the VII Five Year Plan was to improve and consolidate the facilities available in the several technical institutions in the State; keeping this in view, schemes for improvement of facilities to modernise workshops and laboratories were taken up. Courses of Study and training were redesigned to keep pace with the requirements of the present day demands of industry and other establishments and also new courses at Degree and the Diploma levels were started keeping in view the demands for

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technical personnel in emerging technology. New courses were started in the thrust areas such as Electronics, Computers and Environmental Engineering.

The monitoring system of the Directorate of Technical Education was strengthened by providing additional staff, in order to improve the administrative efficiency.

In order to upgrade the technical skills to match the prevailing standards teachers were deputed to Higher training/ course like M.Tech and Phd. programmes and short term training courses. Similarly Polytechnics teachers were also deputed to various industries for short term courses.

Keeping in view employment opportunities in certain areas several courses were taken up for development such as applied Electronics, Telecommunication, Chemical Engineering, Metallurgy, Polymer Technology, Instrumentation Technology, Computer Science and Computer applications.

Hostel facilities have been provided to almost all technical institutions though this has to be extended further to meet the required demand. Students amenities have also been provided in both Government and Aided Institutions. 67 Staff quarters have been constructed and 38 quarters are under progress.

At the Diploma level, realising the need for trained personnel in new and emerging technologies, several courses, such as Automobile Technology, Machine Tool Technology, Instrument Technology, Tele-communications(Electronics), Computer Science Chemical Engineering, Sugar Technology, Paper Technology, Leather Technology, Costume design and Dress Making, Commercial Practice, and Library Science were introduced in 12 Polytechnics. One Polytechnic for Women has also been started at Hassan offering courses in Costume Design and Dress Making, Commercial Practice, Telecommunication Engineering & Library Science. Several courses in Aided Polytechnics were also brought under Grant-in-Aid.

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In addition, Post Diploma courses in Re-grigation and Air-conditioning, Computer applications have been started.

Career Guidance Programme and Supervisory Development Programme were conducted for final Engineering students and Polytechnics students in the state.

About 400 industries in the State were covered under Apprenticeship training providing placement to about 2000 Degree and Diploma holders.

A state Technical Education Resource and Information Centre, was started at Bangalore for the benefit of both staff and students.

An outlay of Rs.600 lakhs was provided for the VII Plan against which an expenditure of Rs.572 lakhs was incurred.

EIGHTH PLAN PROPOSALS

VIII Plan Thrust:-

There has been phenomenal increase in the expansion of the technical education institutions in the state. The focus to induce qualitative aspects in the institutions to maintain comparable standards as prescribed by All India Council for Technical Education. The main emphasis is to modernise and provide suitable training facilities at the Degree and Diploma levels using the latest techniques in teaching and adoption of new curriculum to increase the usefulness of Degree and Diploma holders in Engineering technology. Emphasis will also be on providing the latest equipment to workshops and laboratories to support the teaching/learning process, and to strengthen the Polytechnic Education in the state with World Bank assistance. The main thrust areas^{are} as follows:

- 1) Improvement of standards in Polytechnics Education
- 2) Removal of obsolescence
- 3) Modernisation of Curricula and courses
- 4) Laboratories and Workshops
- 5) Improving Interaction between technical institutions and industrial sector
- 6) Improving the quality of teaching faculty
- 7) Providing amenities such as Hostels, Libraries and other required facilities for students.

Programmes & Policies:-

The main programmes of the VIII Plan are

- a) Consolidation of the facilities of the course already started.
- b) Introduction of new courses in emerging technology.
- c) Taking technologies to rural areas by establishing community Polytechnics.
- d) Continuation of the quality improvement programme.

VIII Plan Proposals:-

The outlay for the VIII Plan period has been tentatively fixed as Rs.55.00 crores. Rs.50.00 crores for externally aided project and Rs.5 crores for the state plan programme. The detailed schemes to be implemented during Eighth Five Year Plan are as under:-

1. Direction and Administration:
Strengthening the Directorate of
Technical Education:-

There has been a vast expansion of Technical Education both at Polytechnic and College level. The Administrative responsibilities and quantum of work for the Directorate has increased. This calls for restructuring of the whole set up and providing additional inputs both by way of staff and finances. This is of urgent necessity as it is not only required to cater to the growth during the Eighth Five Year Plan but to improve the performance and efficiency of the system. The provision now made is to meet the staff salaries of the posts continued under plan during the Eighth Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed.

2. Training:-

i. Deputation of Teachers for Higher Studies:

Teachers of Government and Aided Engineering Colleges are being sponsored to acquire M.Tech., degree course and Doctoral Programmes under the Quality Improvement Programmes of the Government of India. The Government of India is paying stipends, book grants etc., for the Teachers deputed, the State Government will have to pay their normal salaries, T.A. and D.A. to the Teachers deputed under this scheme. However, a provision is made for appointment of Teachers temporarily on contract basis in place of Teachers deputed so as to avoid

hardships to the students in Teaching subjects. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed.

3. Grant-in-aid to Assistance to Non-Government Technical Colleges and Institutes:

i) Grant-in-aid to Non-Government Polytechnics:

The provision is made for the release of State share grant to the Seven Aided Polytechnics towards the purchase of equipments, furniture, library books and buildings under the consolidation scheme. In addition, it is proposed to admit some of the well developed private Polytechnics into the provisions of the Grant-in-aid code of the Department. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided.

ii) Grant-in-aid to Non-Government Polytechnics offering Diploma courses in New Discipline:

The provision is made for the State share of grants to the Diploma courses started in the Emerging Technology at the Aided Polytechnics for the purpose of equipments, furniture, library books and for construction of building. In addition, the Un-Aided Diploma courses started by the Managements of the Aided Colleges are proposed to be brought under the provisions of the Grant-in-aid code and taken up for development. A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

iii) Grant-in-aid to Non-Government Engineering Colleges:

The scheme provides for the release of State share of grants to meet the expenditure on equipment, furniture, library books and for the construction of the buildings under the consolidation and development schemes. In addition, it is proposed to admit some of the private un-aided Engineering Colleges into the provision of the Grant-in-aid code of the Department. A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

iv) Grant-in-aid to Non-Government Engineering Colleges offering Degree Courses in New Disciplines:

The scheme provides for the release of State share of grant for the courses started under Emerging Technologies/New Disciplines in the Aided Engineering Colleges to meet the expenditure on the

purchase of equipment, furniture, library books and for the construction of the building. In addition it is proposed to admit the un-aided courses started in the Aided Engineering Colleges into the provisions of the Grant-in-aid code and taken for development. It is also proposed to start a few courses under the Emerging Technologies during the Eighth Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed.

4. Polytechnics:

i) Government Polytechnics:

New equipments have to be purchased to obtain the workshops and laboratories. Lathes on the New revised curriculum which has been introduced for the Diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Tele-communication Engineering (Electronics). The deficiency existing in other courses and also the Polytechnics which were started during the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans 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 Eighth Plan period. A provision of Rs.120.00 lakhs is proposed.

ii) School of Arts & Crafts, Davangere:

The deficiency in equipment, construction of building, Auditorium, and purchase of furniture are proposed to be provided. In addition it is proposed to upgrade the School of Arts & Crafts to the level of the College of Visual Arts by starting the Degree Courses in Fine Arts, Applied Arts, Sculpture, Graphic and Art History. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed.

iii) Establishment of Institutions offering Diploma Courses in New Disciplines:

The Polytechnic started at Bhadravathi will be developed by providing buildings, equipment, furniture and Library books. In addition the Diploma courses started under the Emerging Technologies in all the Government Polytechnics during the previous plan periods are proposed to be developed by providing equipment, furniture, Library books and buildings. It is necessary to start New Diploma courses in Emerging Technologies in

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the Eighth Five Year Plan to meet the demands of the developing industries and projects implemented by the Government. The courses proposed to be started are Computer Science and Engineering, Tele-communication Engineering (Electronics), Environmental Engineering, Instrumentation Technology, Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning, Industrial Production Engineering, Film Direction, Film Acting, Music Direction, Screen Play, Machine Design and Drafting Technology, Tool and Design and Manufacture, Electronics Equipment design and Manufacturing Technology, Industrial safety, Modeling, Advertising, Fisheries Technology and Navigation, Woollen and Silk Technology, Post-Diploma Course in Computer Application, Post-Diploma course in Desk Top Printing, Sericulture Technology, Mechatronics etc. All these new programmes will be taken up under the World Bank Assisted Project. However a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for deficiencies in equipment and building.

Book promotion:

- i) Starting of Book Bank for Schedule Caste Students in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics:

It is proposed to start books bank in all the Government and Aided Polytechnics during the Seventh Five Year Plan in a phased manner. During the Seventh Plan period out of the 36 institutions 25 institutions the book banks were started and in the balance 11 institutions the book banks are proposed to be started during Eighth Five Year Plan for which a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed.

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

With a view to encourage the Technical Talent among the students and Teachers of Technical Institutions, Technical Exhibition has been conducted every year in one of the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics. Similarly one Inter Polytechnic Sports has been conducted every year in one of the Polytechnic. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed to meet the expenditure on the Technical Exhibition and Inter Polytechnic Sports.

Starting of Part-time courses at Degree & Diploma level:

The scheme provides for the development of part-time Degree and Diploma courses already started by providing additional accommodation and equipments, furniture etc. In addition, It is proposed to start Electronics and Communications Engineering at Degree level at the B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bangalore, for the benefit of Diploma holders working in various factories and Organisations. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed.

Supply of Drawing materials and Instruments to the Schedule Caste Students: (S.C.P)

The scheme is to meet the expenditure on the supply of instruments and drawing materials to the First 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.49.00 lakhs is proposed.

Engineering Colleges and Institutes:

i) B.D.T.College of Engineering, Davangere:

The B.D.T.College of Engineering, Davangere is the only Government College offering course in Engineering at Degree level. The facilities already provided are inadequate especially accommodation and equipment. The construction of Ladies Hostel will have to be taken up at the College. 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. In addition, it is proposed to introduce the Degree course in Industrial and Production Engineering, Automobile Technology, Environmental Engineering etc., during Eighth Plan period. A provision of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed.

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

It is proposed to develop the institute by providing equipment, furniture etc., required for the Degree Course in Textile Technology. In addition, it is proposed to start the Degree Course in Sericulture & Silk Technology utilising the World Bank assistance through the Central Silk Board. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed.

Revision of Staff Structure in Engineering Colleges:

The staff structure in Government Engineering College, Davangere 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.10.00 lakhs is proposed to meet the expenditure on staff salaries.

Conduct of Supervisory Development and Career Guidance Programmes:

Career Guidance programmes are conducted for final year Engineering students to help them to choose their Career after completion of studies. Similarly the Apprentices engaged in various Industries after the completion of studies are engaged in supervisory development programmes. Eminent persons from the Industries and other Institutions are invited to give Lectures. The scheme is to meet the expenditure towards T.A., D.A. and other expenses. A provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed.

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 Centres set up at Bangalore. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed.

Strengthening of students hostels in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics:

Provision for the purchase of additional furniture, and utensils required for the Hostels due to increase in the inmates and also for providing additional staff required. A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

Appointment of Apprentices under Apprentices Act of Government of India:

The scheme is to meet 50% of the stipends to be paid to the Technical Apprentices engaged in the Department under the Apprentices Act. A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

Provision for construction of staff quarters in Technical Institutions:

It is proposed to provide staff quarters in Government B.D.T. College of Engineering, Davangere, and in all the Government Polytechnics in the State. During Eighth Five Year Plan it is proposed to provide quarters for Engineering Colleges, Davangere and in some of the Polytechnics where there is urgent need. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed.

Strengthening the Directorate - Providing Additional Accommodation - Construction of 5th and 6th Floor:

Owing to the expansion of Technical Education, the activities in all the Sections of the Directorate have been increased. The examination wing required additional accommodation for Tabulation work, sorting of Answer Books, Stationery, conducting of meetings of the committees of examiners etc. Therefore, the Directorate is feeling acute shortage of accommodation. At present the Directorate is occupying only two floors in the present building, having carpet area of 16,000 Sq.ft. againsts its requirements of 32,000 Sq.ft. as per the norms prescribed. Therefore it is proposed to construct two more floors viz., 5th and 6th Floors in the existing building. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed.

Strengthening the Technician Education (Polytechnic level) with World Bank Assistance:

A scheme for the Strengthening of Technician Education is proposed to be taken up for implementation during Eighth Five Year Plan with the World Bank assistance. The World Bank have agreed to assist 70% of the expenditure and the balance 30% will have to met by the State Government under State Plan Schemes. A provision of Rs.50.00 crores is proposed.

II. CENTRAL PLAN SCHEMES

Development of Post-Graduate Courses and Research work at 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% assistance for both recurring and non-recurring expenditure. The provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for meeting the expenditure on staff salaries, maintenance, scholarships, students projects, and purchase of library books etc.

Development of Post-Graduate Course and Production Engineering System Technology at Govt. B.D.T. College Davangere:

The M.Tech. Course in Production Engineering System Technology with an intake of 10 students has been approved by the Central and State Governments with 100% assistance from the Central Government for both recurring and non-recurring expenditure. The course has been started from the year 1989-90. Provision is made for construction of building, purchase of equipment, furniture, and Library books, and also for meeting the recurring expenditure such as staff salaries, maintenance, scholarships etc. A provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed.

III. EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

Strengthening the Technician Education (Polytechnic level) with World Bank Assistance:

The World Bank has agreed to assist Strengthening of Technician Education. Government of India has identified eight States of which Karnataka is one for the implementation of this Scheme. Under this scheme the World Bank will give assistance to the tune of 70% of the Budgeted expenditure and the remaining 30% has to be borne by the participating States. The Project identified for the strengthening of Technician Education are in three district categories viz., Capacity expansion, Quality Improvement, Efficiency in improvement. The estimated costs of these projects is envisaged at Rs.50 crores. Rs.50.00 crores is provided. Following are the schemes proposed for implementation under the scheme of strengthening of Technician Education (Polytechnic level) with World Bank Assistance.

I. Capacity of Expansion:

Under capacity expansion New Diploma courses in the Emerging areas are proposed to be introduced in Government and Aided Polytechnics. In addition to this specialised Polytechnics are also proposed to be established in the State. It is proposed to implement the following schemes:

i) Introduction of Diploma courses:

a) Introduction of Diploma course in Computer Science and Engineering at Govt. Polytechnic, Gulbarga, Karnataka Polytechnic, Mangalore Smt. L.V. Govt. Polytechnic, Hassan. Govt. Polytechnic for Women, Bangalore, Govt. Polytechnic for Women, Mangalore and Acharya Pathasala Polytechnic, Somanahally.

b) Introduction of Diploma course in Tele-communication Engineering (Electronics) at Govt. Polytechnic K.R.Pet, Govt. Polytechnic, Raichur, Govt. Polytechnic Bellary, Govt. Polytechnic, Karwar, Govt. Polytechnic, Tumkur and Karnataka Polytechnic, Mangalore.

c) Introduction of Diploma course in Sericulture Technology at Govt. Institute of Textile Technology, Bangalore.

d) Introduction of Diploma course in Instrumentation Engineering (Electronics) at J.S.S. Polytechnic for Women, Mysore.

e) Introduction of Post-Diploma course in Computer Application at Govt. Polytechnic for Women, Hubli, M.E.I. Polytechnic, Bangalore, and K.H.K. Institute of Engineering Dharwar.

f) Introduction of Post-Diploma course in Desk Top Printing at Govt. School of Printing Technology, Bangalore.

ii. Continuing Education Programmes:

Short-term courses are proposed to be introduced in 10 Government/Aided Polytechnics by inviting experts from the Industries.

iii. Establishment of Community Polytechnics:

New Community Polytechnics are proposed to be established in 4 Government/Aided Polytechnics in addition to the strengthening of existing 4 Community Polytechnics.

iv. Establishment of Residential Polytechnic for Women at Shimoga:

It is proposed to establish Residential Polytechnic for Women at Shimoga by providing Hostel accommodation to the girls.

v. Polytechnic for Physically Handicapped at Mysore:

Polytechnic for Physically Handicapped is proposed to be established at Mysore as an Aided Polytechnic run by the J.S.S. Maha Vidhya Peetha, Mysore. It is the only Polytechnic for Physically Handicapped in the Country.

vi. Construction of staff quarters:

Staff quarters will be constructed in 11 Government/Aided Polytechnics by providing additional staff quarters.

vii. Students Hostels:

Additional students hostels will be constructed in 11 Government/Aided Polytechnics to meet the growing demands from the students community.

viii. Film and T.V. Institute at Bangalore:

Seperate Film and T.V. Institute will be established at Mysore by transferring the Cinematography and Tele-communication Engineering (Sound and T.V.) from the S.J.(Govt.) Polytechnic, Bangalore, and by introducing New Diploma courses for imparting specialised training in the Art of Film Making.

II. Quality Improvement:

Under the Quality Improvement Programmes, the Quality of Technical Education will be improved by providing the necessary inputs such as buildings, equipments, furniture, library books, vehicles, staff, Training and re-training of the staff. The schemes proposed for implementation are as follows:-

i. Modernisation of Laboratories:

a) Introduction of New Curriculum in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Tele-communication Engineering(Electronics) Diploma Courses in all Government and Aided Polytechnics.

b) Consolidation of the existing Government and Aided Polytechnics by providing the required facilities such as building, equipments, furniture, Library books, and staff etc.

ii. Quality Improvement Centre:

a) Setting up of learning Resource Centre for the benefit of Government/Aided and Private Polytechnics.

b) Setting up of curriculum Development cell in the Directorate for the drafting revision of existing and new curricula.

c) Setting up of Computer Centres in 12 centres for the maintenance of data required by the Department and the Board of Technical Examinations.

iii. Industry Institute & Interaction:

Industry Institute - Interaction is proposed to be established in 7 Government and Aided Polytechnics to expose the students for the latest techniques adopted in the Industries.

iv. Staff Development Plan:

- a) Deputation of staff for training outside the country.
- b) Deputation of staff for Training within India.
- c) Deputation of Polytechnic Teachers for M.E./M.Tech. Courses within and outside the State for qualitative changes in the Standards of Education.

v. Multi-point Entry System:

Multi-point entry system is proposed to be implemented at M.E.I. Polytechnic, Bangalore, for the adoption of continuous evaluation of the candidates at the Diploma level instead of the present system of Terminal Examinations at the end of each academic year and in the middle of the academic year.

III. Efficiency Improvement:

Under the efficiency improvement programmes, the efficiency component will be strengthened by providing additional staff wherever found insufficient. It also envisages establishment of an Autonomous Board of Technical Education as per the guide-lines of the AICTE. The schemes proposed for implementation are://

- (i) Strengthening of the Directorate.
- (ii) Strengthening the Board of Technical Examinations including the setting up of Statutory Board of Technical Examinations.
- (iii) Setting up of Equipment Maintenance Centre.

Department of Mining Education:

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 courses have already been provided. The modernising 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 Eighth Plan for which a provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed.

KANNADA AND CULTURE.

REVIEW OF 7TH PLAN

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.

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

Under Development of Kannada Scheme, 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 field of Art and Culture and so directly by the Department through Rajyothsava awards and pensions. Construction of Rangamandiras at the District Level has also made progress.

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

HIGHLIGHTS OF 7TH PLAN

The Department achieved considerable progress under 7th Five Year Plan both in respect of Development of Kannada Language as well as Promotion of Art and Culture.

Chamarajendra Institute of Visual Arts, Mysore:-

A school of Sculpture has been established in Hebeedu, under this head Rs.19.23 lakhs have been spent during 7th Plan.

2. Kannada Sahitya Parishat:-

This functions in two ways (1) Kannada-Kannada Dictionary, and (2) Developmental activities of the Sahitya Parishath. Under the item No. (1) Six volumes have been completed and seventh one is under progress. Under item second several conferences, publications, exhibitions, incentive to the writers, Research work have been done. Rs.22.40 lakhs have been spent for this scheme.

3. Mysore University:-

This University has been entrusted with preparation of Kannada Encyclopedia and 12 volumes have been completed under this item. Rs.18.00 lakhs have been spent.

4. Development of Kannada:-

This assumed greater importance in the light of the Government's determination to switch over to Kannada administrative language. The Department is conducting training classes at the State and District levels. Workshops, seminars also been conducted. Rs.81.87 lakhs has been spent.

5. Academies:-

Urdu Academy, Academy of Music and Dance, Drama, Sahitya, Fine Arts, Janapada and Yakshagana Academy have done great work by identifying the talented artists. The Academy has incurred expenditure Rs.79.04 lakhs.

6. Special Schemes:-

Under this scheme fairly wide varieties of programmes like cultural programmes in the rural parts inter-state cultural exchange, centeneries, grant-in-aid to Institutions, utsavas, book exhibitions etc., have been conducted. Rs.442.29 lakhs has been used in this scheme

7. Tulu Lexicon:-

Efforts have been bringout Tulu Lexicon by Rashtra Kavi Govinda Pai Research Centre, Udupi. First Volume has been completed and the expenditure incurred so far is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

3. Zonal Council:-

The State has contributed every year for Zonal Councils at Nagapur, Thanjavur amount to Rs.90.00 lakhs as share capital.

9. Museum for Modern Arts, Vijayanagar Dasara Festival at Hampi, Rangagataka, Art & Drama theatres, Janapada Loka, Construction of Open Air Theatre, Publication of Literature, Epigraphia of Karnataka, Yakshagana Kendra at Udupi, Rs. 51.50 lakhs expenditure has been incurred for these items.

SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN

1. Chamarajendra Institute of Visual Arts, Mysore - Grants to the Institution.
2. Vijayalalitha College of Fine Arts, Gadag - Financial Grant to the Institution.
3. College of Visual Arts, Gulbarga - Financial Grant.
4. Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Grant for Kannada - Kannada Dictionary.
5. Developmental activities of Kannada Sahitya Parishat - Financial Assistance
6. Financial Assistance to the University of Mysore for Kannada Encyclopedia and subject Encyclopedia.
7. Urdu Academy - Financial grant
8. Development of Kannada
9. Sangeetha Nrithya Academy - Financial Grant
0. Nataka Academy - Financial Grant
1. Sahitya Academy - Financial Grant
2. Lalithakala Academy - Financial Grant
3. Janapada & Yakshagana Academy - Grant
4. Tulu Lexicon - Financial grant

15. Special Schemes for Development of Kannada & Culture
16. States contribution into the Corpus fund of Zonal Council
17. Museum of Moder Arts,
18. Hampi Dasara Festival
19. Rangagataka (Repertorie)
20. Janapada Loka - Financial Grant
21. Open Air Theatre - Financial Grant
22. Publication of Popular Literature
23. Epigraphia Karnataka - Financial Grant
24. Yakshagana Kendra, Udupi, Financial Grant
25. Construction of Rangamandiras and District Auditorium, Ambedkar Bhavan, Academy Complex etc.
26. 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 & Colleges.

27. 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.

28. 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 Type-styles in Kannada for the development of Kannada.

Rs.1550.00 lakhs has been provided to the Department for 8th Plan period from 1991-95 for the schemes explained above.

ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 7TH PLAN PERIOD 1985-90

The State Archives Department is 'A' grade member on the International Council on Archives. It is a custodian of both public and private records, survey, publication, extension of research facilities arousing archival awareness and rehabilitation of records etc. Rs.22.00 lakhs were the approved outlay during 7th Plan period for the Department.

ACTIVITIES OF DEPARTMENT DURING 7TH PLAN PERIOD

1. Payment of Professional Service:-

The Department has translated Perisian documents to English, French documents to English and about 500 documents are for the use of scholars.

2. Advertisement, Sales & Publicity:-

Exhibitions at Bangalore, Bellary, Davangere, Dharwar, Mysore and Shimoga to arouse archival consciousness. The Department has published, Mysore representative assembly, Vol.II Bullitin of Archives, T.R.A. Thumbco Chetty letters correspondence, the work of P.N.Krishna murthy, Sir M. Visveswaraya, Madhava Rao and Ananda Rao former Dewans of Mysore State.

3. Machinery & Equipments:-

The Department has procured Electronic Typewriter and microfilm Cabinet and Mibile Microfilm Unit.

4. Maintenance:-

The Department has procured vaccum cleaners for the preservative of records & chemical treatment. Intensive survey has been conducted in Kolar, Mysore, Manipal, Shimoga, Sringeri and Udupi, outside the state at Tirupathi, Chittor, Madras, Hyderabad, Bombay, Kholapur, Poona, Aurangabad and Goa. 2100 meters of records have been fumigated during 7th Plan. 225 scholars utilised the archival materials for research. Payment of membership subscription fees to Libraries & other Institutions, participants/candidates for deputation to attend Seminars, Conference and Meeting National/International Levels.

The Department conducted survey and acquired valuable books, manuscripts, correspondence letters from Men of freedom fighters religious institutions, mosques, churches, temples, mutts which have bearing of History of Karnataka. 255 National/International scholars have visited Karnataka archives and they were given 4134 documents for research references. Quarterly bulletin entitled Patragaravartha is being brought out.

PROGRAMME FOR VIII TH PLAN

During the VIII Plan I year i.e., 1990-91 the special feature of the scheme is to prepare guide to record the Department, Education Policy, Forest Revenue & Muzrai opening of a State Cell for listing of records under National Registry of private records and the work of Microfilming of recording Sringeri Mutt.

There is no new programme for VIIIth Plan period except:

1. Maintenance of existing records and to meet establishment changes, the following are the programme during the plan period. Proper up keep of records on scientific lines for the purpose procurment of machinery.
2. Purchase of furnitures
3. Bindery materials for rehabilitation of old records.
4. Conservation of materials for repairs to old documents
5. Microfilm materials
6. Purchase of Library books, Historical documents private archives.
7. Subscription of periodicals and journals.

For VIII Plan from 1991-1995 Rs.35.00 lakhs have been allocated tentatively to this Department.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS

REVIEW OF VII TH PLAN AND ACHIEVEMENTS (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 and 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, Shannakeshava Temple at Hullekeri, Arasikere Taluk, Bringara Mantap at Hampi, Virupaksha Bazar, Nandi Mantap, Temple Main Gate, Mantapas, bathing ghat on the river bank, fortification of north of Hazararama temple have been excavated and conserved.

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 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 Galley in Hassan, Madikeri have been re-arranged. 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.

Approach to VIII Five Year Plan Programme of Activities:-

- I. ARCHAEOLOGY:- (1) Excavations:- (i) Sannathi, Chitapur Taluk, Gulbarga District, (ii) Helebid, Belur Taluk, Hassan District, (iii) Hampi, Hospet Taluk, Bellary District, (2) Epigraphical Survey, (3) Numismatics, (4) Conservation, (i) Hampi, Hospet Taluk, Bellary Dist., (a) Mantapas in Virupaksha Bazaar, (b) Singarada Hebbagilu, (c) Fortification wall opposite new canteen complex, (d) Jaina temples along the south-eastern road from Hazara Rama temple. (ii) Ishwara Temple, Jalasangi, Humnabad Taluk, Bidar Dist., (iii) Mosques in Gulbarga, (iv) Sirival, Shahpur Taluk, Gulbarga Dist. (v) Parasgad Fort, Saundatti Taluk, Belgaum Dist. (vi) Mahkuta, Badami taluk, Bijapur District. (vii) Temples in Kaginole, 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, Mandy District, (xiii) Rajas Tombs, Madikeri Coorg Dist. (xiv) Nalknad 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, Sibi.
- (5) Publications:- (i) Annual Reports for the year 1972-1990 (ii) Vijayanagara: Progress of Research for the years 1991-1995 (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.

II. MUSEUMS:-

- (1) Construction of Museum Buildings:-
 - (i) Gulbarga, (ii) Kittur, (iii) Hassan.
- (2) Establishment of New Museums
 - (1) Tumkur (ii) Kolar (iii) Mysore.

NEW SCHEMES

Programme under the Assistance of Japan through Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund (OECF)

CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF MONUMENTS

Under the OECF Assistance an integrated programme of Tourism Development in Karnataka has been envisaged. One of the components for implementation under this project is Conservation/Restoration of monuments which includes Excavations, structural repairs to the monuments, Removal of encroachments and Conservation and Restoration, to be carried out by the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums. The proposed expenditure on this item is Rs.200.00 lakhs (Two hundred lakhs). Out of this expenditure, 75% of the funds is expected from OECF assistance. It is therefore proposed to include the 25% of expenditure i.e., Rs.4.00 crores under the VIII Plan Programme, i.e., Rs.80.00 lakhs per annum of the VIII Five Year Plan.

Rs.120.00 lakhs has been allocated to this Department for the schemes explained above for the 3th Plan period from 1991-95.

KARNATAKA GAZETTEER DEPARTMENT
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The Gazetteer Department was set up in the State in 1958 under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to publish a new series of District Gazetteer after independence. Till 1986, the Department was purely temporary, and is made permanent in that year. By the end of VII Plan all the 20 District Gazetteers and State Gazetteers in 2 volumes and Kannada version of State Gazetteers in 3 volumes ~~and~~ were published. The allocations made for this sector for the plan period for 5 year Rs.30.00 lakhs.

Thirteen out of 20 District Gazetteers on sale have become out of ~~print~~ print. During VIII Plan period we have plan to modernise the office, Revision of four District Gazetteers (Kodagu, Dharwad, Bijapur and Gulbarga) and publication of supplements to State Gazetteers and Karnataka Year Book; Expansion of references library in Karnataka are the programme for VIII plan.

The proposed outlay for 1990-95 is Rs.35 lakhs from 1991 to 1995.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

REVIEW OF VIITH PLAN AND ACHIEVEMENTS (1985-90)

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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.

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.55.00 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.

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 64.44 lakhs.

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 Brach. 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.

AMOUNT SPENT DURING THE 7TH PLAN PERIOD

On all the above schemes a sum of Rs.183 lakhs was spent during 7th Plan period as against the allotment of Rs.205.50 lakhs.

PROGRAMME & ACTIVITIES DURING VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN

1) Re-organisation of Department of Public Libraries:-

Deputy Librarian, Chief Librarian have to be designated as Assistant Director of Library in the pay scale of Rs.1900-4070. This is a minor department and require to be upgraded as a major department. The post of Director of Public Libraries should be a Class I Officer in the pay scale of Rs.4550-5600. To streamline the administration of the department, it requires for creation of 3 posts of Deputy Directors in the pay scale of Rs.2450-4190.

2) Divisional Level Offices:-

There are about 3030 different levels Libraries are functioning in the State. The Administration and supervision of the Libraries have becoming very difficult. During the VIII Five Year Plan this requires to be expanded for the effective control of the Administration.

3) Bifurcation of City Central Library, Bangalore:-

This was established in 1969, now growth of this Library is abnormal. The Annual Budget is Rs.80.00 lakhs and has 56 branches in Bangalore and a mobile Library in City. 32 more libraries are required to be established in the State, for which 160 posts of Assistants are required.

4) To streamline the existing Libraries sanction of additional posts noted below are required, as per the recommendations of DPAR, There are 1121 different categories of posts working in the different level in the department, further 1150 additional posts are required to be sanctioned as noted below:-

4 posts of Deputy Director in each Revenue Sub-Divisions of the State and the supporting staff for each office. In all 20 Librarians in pay scale of Rs.1600-2990, 5-Superintendents in grade Rs.1600-2990, 20-Assistant Librarians in pay scale of Rs.1290-2450, 175-Assistant Librarians in pay scale of Rs. 1040-1990, 10-First Division Assistants in pay scale of Rs.1190-2290. The Mandal Libraries are headed by Care taker on monthly honorium of Rs.300 each. Therefore, this requires the sanction of care taker posts for 2050 mandal centres.

5) Purchase of Vehicles:-

No vehicle for the officer. There are about 60 service points in the each districts. It is felt difficulty to supervise the Library centres effectively. Therefore, 24 vehicles on one each per 4 divisional officers and 20 for the District Central Librarians have been proposed with 24 posts of the Drivers.

6) Establishment of Mandal Central Libraries:-

It has been proposed to establish 410 Mandal Central Libraries every year during 8th Five Year Plan to cater the needs of public in providing them books, news papers, periodicals, journals etc.

7) Establishment of Rural Reading Rooms:-

There will be 12,665 Rural reading rooms in the State. 2415 Rural Reading Rooms has been proposed. At the District Level most of the Libraries are housing in rented buildings. Therefore in the phased manner buildings for Libraries in the 20 Districts has been proposed to take up. For the present at Dharwar, and Hubli City building is under construction for housing the Library.

8) Repairs & extension of existing Library Building:-

The District Central Library at Madikeri, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Kolar, Karwar, Bidar and Hassan have their own buildings which requires, extension to the existing buildings and also renovation. This has been recommended for sanction of Rs.40 lakhs.

9) Monitoring and Evaluation:-

Monitoring and evaluation is integral and necessary component for success of schemes. This department since inception has no evaluation has been conducted either by Government or by External Agencies. Therefore, the External Agencies such as Socio-Economic Agency require such as the Indian Institute of Management, documentation research and training centre, etc., will have to be required to conduct the Evaluation of performance in the service provided in the department every year. This requires Rs.1 lakh per year.

Rs.275.00 lakhs has been allocated tentatively to this Department for the schemes explained above during

The followings are the names of the schemes which will be implemented during the VIII Five Year Plan.

Sl No.	<u>Names of the Schemes.</u>	<u>Proposed outlay VIII Plan</u>
		(in lakhs)
1.	Reorganisation of the Department of Public Libraries.	12.00
2.	Strengthening of the staff structure at the Divisional Level.	52.50
3.	Bifurcation of City Central Library Bangalore.	34.50
4.	Purchase of Vehicles.	84.20
5.	Monitoring and evaluation.	5.00
6.	Opening of Mandal Central Libraries and Bulk purchase of Kannada Books.	60.00
7.	Building(i.e. Capital outlay)	23.20
	Total	275.00

SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

REVIEW OF VII FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90)
ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The Director of Youth Services and Sport had undertaken Youth Welfare and Sports activities to encourage the talented young persons both in sports and cultural fields during the 7th Plan Period.

During the VII Five Year Plan, the Department placed emphasis on the creation of sports infrastructures at the district and taluk levels. For this purpose, utmost importance was given to schemes like construction of district level stadia, sports, hostels, divisions and sports school, and construction of sports complex. But, some cases, the district level stadia could not be completed due to many factors like escalation of construction costs, delay in submission of revised estimates, delay in execution of works, etc. However, it is proposed to complete these district level stadia during the VIII Five Year Plan period. From the overall progress during the VII Five Year Plan, it could be seen that the major task of the department is to create infrastructures and facilities for the youth of the State both in the field of sports and youth service activities.

The following were the schemes taken up:-

a) Student Welfare Scheme, (b) Incentive scholarship to High School students for participating State Level and National Level Sports, (c) Karnataka Development Corps, (d) Youth Leaders Tour from region to region (e) Central Sector Scheme of National Service Scheme. This is in ratio 5:7 from Govt. of Karnataka and Govt. of India (f) Central Sector Scheme of Youth Leadership Training programme (g) Development of Vidyanagar Campus (h) Activities of Bharathiya Sevalal (i) Construction of stadia at District level, (j) Grants to National Sports Organisations (k) Construction & Development of Sports Complex at District Level (l) Sports School, Sports Division & Hostel (m) Construction of Indoor Stadia at Bangalore (n) International Youth year (1985) (o) Awards to Rank Students (p) Inter University Youth Festival (q) Publication of Youth Journal (r) Youth Hostels at Kemmannugundi and Mysore,

Literature & pamphlets (s) State Level Seminar at Shramadhana Campus, Special Campus, Training Campus in Fine Arts etc. (t) Exhibitions, (u) Special Component Plan:- In this special component plan, constructions of Gurunanak Bhavan and Development of sports and games, Youth clubs, Construction of Rural Gymnasia, Floodlight Play ground, Construction Indoor games stadium etc., were taken up and an amount of Rs.968.45 lakhs both under the State and Central Sectors plan allocations.

Major achievements during the VII Five Year Plan are as under:-

1. Completion of construction of 7 Dist.Level Stadia
2. Expansion of Sports School, Sports Hostels & Divisions
3. Development of Vidyanagar Campus
4. Incentive scholarship to High School students who have achieved excellence in sports
5. Pension to sports persons in indigent circumstances,
6. Undertaking construction of taluk level stadia in 4 taluks
7. Expansion of coaching activities
8. Financial assistance to youth clubs in rural areas
9. Construction of sports complex
10. Enhancement of student strength under NSS
11. Appointment of volunteers under KYSC
12. Awards to rank students
13. Youth Hostels functioning at Mysore & Hassan, Govt. of India have sanctioned 2 more Youth Hostels for Karwar and Sogalu, Belgaum Dist., which are under process.

During the VIII Five Year Plan, emphasis will be on the following projects:-

- a) Completion of Dist.level stadia and undertaking construction of taluk level stadia,
- b) Construction of sports complex,
- c) Expansion of Sports school, sports hostels & divisions,
- d) Enhancement of financial assistance Youth Clubs both in rural and urban areas
- e) Initiating publicity campaign in rural areas to generate activities in sports
- f) Expansion of NSS to cover more number of students
- g) Establishment of sports school in each revenue division,
- h) Construction of rural gymnasia in interior rural areas

During the VIII Five Year Plan top priority of the Directorate would be providing facilities to both rural and urban youth to undertake sports, cultural and community development activities.

Rs.1307.00 lakhs has been provided tentatively to the Department from 1991 to 1995 for the schemes explained above.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Provision of health services to ensure primary health care, implementation of programmes for control of Leprosy, Malaria, Blindness, Filaria 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. H E A L T H S E R V I C E S

In conformity with the World Health Organisation's objective of "Health for all by 2000 A.D." the emphasis of the programmes of the health services in the State has been to ensure primary health care. Karnataka State has built up fairly a good infrastructure in Health Services. As at the end of Seventh Plan period, there was a wide net work of 13 District Hospitals, 21 Major Hospitals with specialised services, 131 Taluk level community Health Centres, 33 Community Health Centres with the minimum of 30 beds, 1130 Primary Health Centres, 644 Primary Health Units, 58 Primary Health Units with the maternity annexes and a large net work of 7793 health sub-centres.

During the Seventh Plan Period(1985-90) as against the total plan allocation of Rs.81.17 Crores, an expenditure of Rs.69.13 crores has been incurred. The major thrust during the Seventh Plan was on the expansion of rural health services, introduction of specialised services, establishment of divisional mobile Medical units, control of communicable diseases etc.

SHIFT IN EMPHASIS DURING THE EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Upto the Seventh Five Year Plan period, the emphasis was on expansion and extension of rural health services in terms of creating a wide net work of the health institutions. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, it is intended to concentrate on consolidating the existing net work of institutions in the form of providing required buildings, deployment of staff, provision of equipments and also residential quarters to the medical staff. With this, it is intended to optimise quality of service.

The emphasis being on improve much of the Referral Institutions by upgrading such institutions with buildings, staff and diagnostic equipments. At present, in the rural areas, there are no maternity and family welfare wards with the involvement of the community efforts. Emphasis is on to upgradation and improve much of the knowledge and skills of the doctors and the medical staff in the management of public health programmes. Further, curative centres of major diseases will be strengthened. Eradication and control of communicable diseases and also maintenance of better social health standards require proper health education to the people. This could be achieved along with the departmental programmes by way of involvement of other Governmental agencies and voluntary agencies. During the VIII Plan period an effort will be made to build up a comprehensive programmes of integration of the efforts of Governmental and voluntary agencies in the area of social health education. Further research activities and special studies will be intensified in the potential areas for developing better insight into the issues concerning the health services.

VIII PLAN PROPOSALS

During the VIII Five Year Plan(1990-95), a sum of Rs.212.50 Crores has been proposed for Health Services Schemes for ongoing spillover schemes and also for fresh schemes under State plan including State share on centrally sponsored schemes. Out of this Rs.61.29

crores will be under State Sector Schemes and Rs.151.01 crores under Zilla Parishad Schemes. The Scheme-wise details of State Sector are as under:-

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF PSYCHIATRIC CLINICS:

Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for establishment of additional five Psychiatric clinics at District Hospitals.

2. OTHER MAJOR AND DISTRICT HOSPITALS:

To strengthen the ten District and major Hospitals by providing equipments and additional staff etc. as per Norms, for spill over building work and also fresh building works, a provision of Rs.747.00 lakhs is made.

3) DISTRICT HOSPITAL, RAICHUR(OPEC)

A State share of Rs.330.00 lakhs is proposed towards recurring and non-recurring expenditure for the development of District Hospital, Raichur with assistance from Organisation for Petroleum Exporting Countries.

4) SANJAYGANDHI ACCIDENT COMPLEX

Rs.400.00 lakhs is proposed for release of Grant-in-aid to Sanjaya Gandhi Accidental Relief Complex, Bangalore.

5) ESTABLISHMENT OF HOSPITAL PHARMACIES

To strengthen the seven existing Hospital Pharmacies, so as to make them to start manufacturing sufficient I.V. fluids to the desired standards, a provision of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed to meet recurring and non-recurring expenditure.

6) EQUIPMENTS TO DISTRICT AND MAJOR HOSPITALS

To supply sophisticated equipments to District and Major Hospitals to provide better services to patients, a provision of Rs.150.00 lakhs is made.

7) GENERAL HOSPITAL, JAYANAGAR, BANGALORE

It is proposed to strengthen the 200 bedded General Hospital, Jayanagar to meet staff, recurring and non-recurring expenditure, a provision of Rs.500.00 lakhs is made.

8) HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IN MUNICIPAL AREA

To start dispensaries in the urban slums under special component plan for benefit of Scheduled caste and other backward Class people, a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided.

9) DEVELOPMENT OF BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICES:

To start a separate unit for Development of Blood transfusion services in the State, a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided.

10) OTHER T.B. SANATORIA

To continue on-going schemes it is proposed to start T.B. Isolation beds in the existing T.B. Hospitals including District Hospitals in the State, a Provision of Rs.30.00 lakhs is made.

11) ESTABLISHMENT OF MAINTENANCE UNIT FOR HEALTH

To continue the already established four Divisional units and to start two additional units, a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided.

12) REPAIRS TO HOSPITAL EQUIPMENTS:

To purchase the spare parts etc., for repairs of idle Hospital equipments to put them to use, a sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs is provided.

13) TRIBAL SUB-PLAN - STATE LEVEL STAFF

To continue the State level staff of Diet Nutrition survey in tribal area, a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided.

14) INCENTIVE TO SC, ST UNDER GENERAL SUB-PLAN

For payment of additional incentives to non-departmental candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe undergoing training in various health and medical programmes at the rate of Rs.150/- per candidate only once during the training course irrespective of the duration of the training programme, a provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed.

15) ANTI-JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS MEASURES:

To supply of medicines, drugs and chemicals etc. in the endemic districts Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed.

16) DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION:

At present many of the offices incharge of the administration of health schemes are having gaps in the supporting staff sanctioned at State level, Divisional level, District level and Sub-Divisional level. To cover up this gap to a certain extent, a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed to sanction some additional staff.

17) TRAINING OF SENIOR LABORATORY TECHNICIANS

To continue the existing training centres and to start one additional training centre, a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

18) TRAINING OF FOOD INSPECTORS

To prevent food adulteration and to enforce the various provisions of the Act, the services of Food Inspectors are required. At present there is one post of Second Division Clerk-cum Typist and one post of Class-IV. These posts are to be continued. As Government of India has informed to appoint Graduate Food Inspectors, it is proposed to recruit and train graduates and appoint them as Graduate Food Inspectors. A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

19) TRAINING OF X-RAY TECHNICIANS

To continue the existing six training centres of X-Ray technicians, a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed.

20) MENTAL HEALTH PROJECT

At present there is a Mental Health Unit at Bellary District Hospital. This unit is working in collaboration with NIMHANS. It is proposed to continue this unit and to extend this to some more districts by setting up Mental Health units and monitor the progress of the project. For this, a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

21) CHOLERA CONTROL PROGRAMME

To continue the programme in the endemic districts of the state including Drought relief measure and also activities concerned with N.T.M. water missions, a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

22) KYASANUR FOREST DISEASES

To continue the existing units and to strengthen the K.F.D. Vaccine production unit at Shimoga since the trial vaccine is ready, a provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed.

23) GRANT-IN-AID TO RURAL HEALTH SERVICES-Rs. 5.00 lakhs

It is proposed for payment of Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Health Institutions under Rural Health Services Programmes.

24) EPIDEMIC DISEASES CONTROL

It is observed that certain communicable diseases will show sudden epidemic out-break in different Districts, Examples: Cholera, Japanese Encephalitis, Kyasanur Forest Disease, Gastro Enteritis etc. When the epidemic out-break is there, the districts find it difficult to supply IV Fluids, drugs etc. With a view to meet the sudden demands of the districts, a provision of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed to supply the required IV Fluid/Drugs and other requirements through Government Medical Stores on demand.

25) AIDS CONTROL PROGRAMME

The incidence of HIV virus infection is going up year by year in the State of Karnataka. There were 22 cases during 1989 declared as positive for AIDS. 3 AIDS kits has been supplied to Victoria Hospital and Bowring Hospital, Bangalore. To look after the AIDS surveillance activities, AIDS Cells have been started in Victoria Hospital, Bowring and Lady Curzen Hospital, Bangalore and Karnataka Medical College Hospital, Hubli. To strengthen these AIDS Cells a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

26) VACCINE INSTITUTE AT BELGAUM

At present some additional staff is sanctioned for production of D.T. and T.T. Vaccines to Institute at Belgaum. It is proposed to extend the activities the preparation of A.K. Vaccine also, a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

27) DIVISIONAL FOOD LABS., UNDER PFA ACT

To continue the existing four Divisional Food Laboratories, a provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed.

28) BUREAU OF HEALTH EDUCATION

Background materials for different training programmes have to be prepared. Number of workshops under Management Development programmes have to be conducted. Health Education materials have to be distributed to different institutions. The School Health Services have to be provided in different schools. Management development training programmes have to be organised. For this a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

29) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PROFESSIONAL ORGANISATIONS

To continue for payment of financial assistance to professional organisations to conduct conferences, meeting, workshops, etc., under Medical and Public Health activities etc., a provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is made.

30) NUTRITION EDUCATION

For continuation of correspondence courses to Rural mothers in the fields of Nutrition in the different districts, a provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is made.

31) MATERNITY AND F.W. WARDS

To sanction 6/10 bedded maternity annexes in the existing Primary Health Centre/Primary Health Units in the rural areas, a provision of Rs.400.00 lakhs is made.

32) TRAINING OF JUNIOR LAB TECHNICIANS:

In the new Primary Health Centres, the sanctioned posts of Junior Lab Technicians are vacant. It is necessary to fill them up after conducting a training programme for the post of Junior Lab Technicians in the department. The duration of the training period is one year. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed to conduct the training programme.

33) TRAINING OF MEDICAL AND PARA-MEDICAL STAFF

The training Programme will be intensified during VIII Five Year Plan. To provide re-orientation training to Medical and Para-Medical staff. The ongoing training programme has to be intensified. For this, a provision of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed.

34) NATIONAL T.B. CONTROL PROGRAMME

To get the matching g-rants from Government of India , provision of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed as 50% of State sha-re.

35) NATIONAL MALARIA ERADICATION PROGRAMME(RURAL)

Rs.2000.00 lakhs is provided as 50% State share for the on-going scheme in six consolidation districts in addition to Integrated Vector control project and also Bio-Environmental control of Malaria to be taken up in the problem area and Districts.

36) NATIONAL MALARIA ERADICATION PROGRAMM(URBAN)

Rs.50.00 lakhs is provided as 50% State share for payment of Grants-in-aid to(9) Municipalities who are implementing the schemes as per spill over on-ging schemes.

37) NATIONAL GUINEA WORM ERADICATION PROGRAMME

To continue the on-going scheme at State level and in(8) Erademic Districts of the State towards recurring expenditure, a provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed.

38) LEPROSY CONTROL PROGRAMME

To continue the scheme sanctioned during the Seventh Five year plan under State plan budget during Eighth five year plan(1990-95) a sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided.

39) CONTROL OF BLINDNESS

To continue the on-going schemes under State plan w.e.f. 1.4.1990, Additional fresh schemes-new targets expenditure Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided.

40) INCREMENTAL STAFF FROM I.FP-III PROJECT

As per the project agreement the posts sanctioned for field officers and institutions are to be continued after the project period. Recurring expenditure i.e., salaries, travel expenses, office expenses, POL etc. will have to be met by the State Government. Hence, sum of Rs.400.00 lakhs has been made for maintenance expenditure.

41) MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH

To start, strengthen, management, research activities and special studies where-ever there are certain problems requiring attention, a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

42) INNOVATIVE SCHEMES THROUGH NGOs/VOLUNTARY AGENCIES:

To involve NGOs and voluntary agencies for the first time to take up health schemes with the joint efforts of the department and also through other departments through multi-disciplinary approach, a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

43) HANDIGODU SYNDROME:

The spraying of pesticides and insecticides has led to occurrence of Handigodu disease particularly in the district of Shimoga. For detection and effective cure at present the existing health institutions are being used. To strengthen this and to gear up the on-going activities a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

44) NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, DIABETES, HYPERTENSION AND CORONARY ARTERY DISEASES:

To initiate soil schemes under non-communicable diseases like diabetes, Hypertension and Ischemic Heart Diseases, a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed.

45) DIVISIONAL MEDICAL STORES:

Realising the difficulties in procuring, storing, packing and distribution of medicines for the entire state medical and Public Health Institutions, it is proposed to start additional (3) Divisional Medical stores at Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga. An allocation of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed.

46) BUILDINGS- CAPITAL OUTLAY

A sum of Rs.210.00 lakhs is proposed for spill-over works under Minor and major buildings including construction of staff quarters for Medical and Para-Medical staff.

47) FILARIA CONTROL PROGRAMME- Rs.5.00 lakhs

2. M E D I C A L E D U C A T I O N

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 Seventh Plan period, a plan outlay of Rs.1918 lakhs was provided for Medical Education as against which Rs.1266 lakhs has been spent. The emphasis programmes implemented during the Seventh plan was on introduction of specialised services, besides provision of sophisticated equipments to the hospitals attached to the colleges, a few incomplete hospital buildings taken-up earlier were completed and fresh buildings were taken-up during this period. Substantial Grant-in-aid is provided to autonomous institutions like Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology, National Institute of Mental Health and Neure Science which are located in Bangalore.

EIGHTH PLAN PROGRAMMES

An outlay of Rs.3050.00 lakhs is proposed for medical education sector for the Eighth Plan period under the State Plan. This apart, an outlay of Rs.333.00 lakhs has been proposed for centrally sponsored schemes. During the Eighth Plan period, it is programmed to continue posts created in different medical institutions. Further, the spill-over works of building construction in different medical colleges in the State will be continued. Further the autonomous institutions such as NIMHANS, Kidwai Institute of Oncology and Sri Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology are provided with a total grant-in-aid of Rs.1450.00 lakhs for their maintenance and continuation of their activities. During the Eighth plan, the emphasis is to equip the medical colleges with necessary equipments. Besides, taking up fresh buildings in different institutions, attention is also given to take-up minor works such as alterations, improvements etc. to the existing buildings.

The details of the plan programmes proposed for the Eighth plan period are briefly discussed below:-

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

A sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed towards salary, pay and allowances of one post of Driver attached to the Director of Medical Education.

A sum of Rs.3.50 lakhs is proposed for upgrading the post of Health Equipment Officer to that of Deputy Director(Equipments) at Directorate level for the overall supervision/control over the sophisticated equipments supplied to the various Hospitals coming under the control of Directorate of Medical Education.

2. DIRECTORATE OF NURSING

A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for strengthening of the Nursing wing.

3. COLLEGE HOSPITAL, BANGALORE

A sum of Rs.3.70 lakhs is proposed for creation of 6 posts of Lift-attenders in the College Hospital attached to Bangalore Medical College towards pay and allowances.

4. BOWRING AND LADY CURZON HOSPITAL, BANGALORE

A sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed for creation of one post of Dietician, 2 posts of Lift-Attenders and one post of Dental Hygienist.

5. COLLEGE HOSPITAL, MYSORE

A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed towards salary and other expenditure of 2 posts - One post of Junior Laboratory Technician and One post of Group 'D' Employee to Cancer Detection Centre at K.R.Hospital, Mysore and one post of Driver to Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore and also One post of Superintendent at K.R.Hospital, Mysore.

6. K.M.C. HOSPITAL, MUMBAI

A sum of Rs.12.50 lakhs is proposed to meet the salary and other expenditure of the posts already sanctioned.

7. HEAD QUARTERS HOSPITAL, MANGALORE

A sum of Rs.2.40 lakhs is proposed towards salary and other expenses for - Two posts of Electricians at Wenlock Hospital and Lady Goshen Hospital, Mangalore and for creation of one more post of Dental Hygienist.

8. DISTRICT HOSPITAL, BELGAUM

A sum of Rs.1.20 lakhs is proposed to meet the salary and other expenses of one post of Dental Hygienist in the District Hospital at Belgaum.

9. DISTRICT HOSPITAL, GULBARGA

A sum of Rs.1.20 lakhs is proposed to meet the salary and other expenses of one post of Dental Hygienist.

10. C.G. HOSPITAL, DAVANAGERE:

A sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed for the salary and other e-xpenses of 2 posts of Health Inspectors and One post of Dental Hygienist.

11. MENTAL HOSPITAL, DHARWAD

A sum of Rs.19.00 lakhs is proposed to meet the salary and other expenses of one post of Electrician, one post of Psychiatrist, one post of psychologist, one post of Medical Officer and one post of Social-worker, in t-he Mental Hospital,Dharwad.

12. S.D.S. T.B. HOSPITAL, BANGALORE

A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme towards salary and other expenditure for creation of one post of Medical Record Officer, 2 posts of Medical Record Technicians and 2 posts of Attenders for maintenance of records of inpatients and out-patients is necessary for the statistical purposes for which above posts are required.

13. PROVISION FOR AMBULANCE TO TEACHING HOSPITALS

A sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been proposed for the purchase of Ambulance van to the Teaching Hospitals, as most of the major hospitals are coming under the control of Directorate of Medical Education do not have proper ambulance facilities to carry the patients. It is intended to cover all the Hospitals in a phased manner.

14. PROVISION FOR STAND-BY GENERATORS

A sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed to procure generators to the already existing Teaching Hospitals.

15. GRANT-IN-AID TO NIMHANS, BANGALORE

A sum of Rs.500.00 lakhs is proposed as Grant-in-Aid to NIMHANS, Bangalore for salary and other infrastructural expenses.

16. GRANT-IN-AID TO KIDWAI MEMORIAL INSTITUTE OF ONCOLOGY, BANGALORE.

A sum of Rs.500.00 lakhs is proposed to Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, as the Grant-in-aid to meet the salaries and other expenditure of the Institution.

17. GRANT-IN-AID TO SRI JAYADEVA INSTITUTE OF CARDIOLOGY, BANGALORE

A grant of Rs. 450.00 lakhs is proposed to meet the salaries and other establishment charges of Sri Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology, Bangalore.

18. PROVISION FOR EQUIPMENTS TO TEACHING HOSPITALS

A sum of Rs.60.00 lakhs is proposed towards purchase of equipments to the Teaching Hospitals attached to the Directorate of Medical Education.

19. BANGALORE MEDICAL COLLEGE, BANGALORE

A sum of Rs.14.50 lakhs is proposed to meet the salary and other expenditure of one post of Electrician, One post of Lecturer, One post of Psychiatry-Social worker, One post of Clinical Psychiatrist and one post of Class-IV in the Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore.

20. MYSORE MEDICAL COLLEGE, MYSORE

A sum of Rs.8.50 lakhs 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.

21. MEDICAL COLLEGE, BELLARY

A sum of Rs. 37.50 lakhs is proposed to meet the salary and other expenditure for the posts sanctioned earlier. Further it is proposed to create one more post of Assistant Professor.

22. KARNATAKA MEDICAL COLLEGE, HUBLI

A sum of Rs.65.00 lakhs is proposed to meet the salary and other expenditure for the posts already created.

23. NURSING SCHOOL, DAVANAGERE:

A sum of Rs.55.00 lakhs has been proposed to meet the salaries and other expenditure of the posts created earlier and to pay stipends to the students who have been admitted in the School of Nursing for training.

24. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO CONFERENCE, SEMINARS WORKSHOP ETC.

A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed to meet the expenditure for conducting Conferences, workshops, Seminars etc. in the Government Medical and Dental College.

25. RE-ORIENTATION OF MEDICAL EDUCATION

A sum of Rs.123.90 lakhs has been proposed under this centrally sponsored Schemes towards the expenditure of salaries etc., of the posts created in 27 Primary Health Centres on 50% State share and 50% Government of India share under "Re-Orientat-ion of Medical Education" Programme.

26. NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR PREVENTATION AND CONTROL OF BLINDNESS

A sum of Rs.200.00 lakhs has been earmarked under centrally sponsored scheme with 100% financial assistance from Government of India for the following works:-

ON-GOING SCHEMES

I (a) Minto Regional Institute of Ophthalmology, Bangalore	-Rs.50.00 lakhs
(b) Ophthalmic Assistant Programme	-Rs.25.00 lakhs
(c) Eye Banks	<u>-Rs.25.00 lakhs</u>
Total	<u>-Rs.100.00 lakhs</u>

II FRESH SCHEMES

(a) Like- Eye Bank Opening Schemes at a cost of	-Rs.65.00 lakhs
(b) To take up fresh schemes	<u>-Rs.35.00 lakhs</u>
Total	<u>-Rs.100.00lakhs</u>

Grand Total I&II -Rs.200.00lakhs

27. An allocation of Rs.0.55 lakhs is proposed for payment of Grant-in-aid to Medical Research Board at Bangalore for the Eighth Plan period.

28. ON-GOING BUILDINGS

An allocation of Rs.218.50 lakhs is proposed for Spill-over component of on-going buildings and Rs.419.00 lakhs for taking up construction of fresh buildings.

N E W S C H E M E S

1. EQUIPMENTS

A sum of Rs.400.00 lakhs is proposed for purchase of sophisticated equipments and apparatus including instruments and appliances to the Teaching Hospitals Medical and Dental Colleges.

2. PROVISION OF AMBULANCE VAN(TEACHING HOSPITALS)

A sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for purchase of Ambulance Van to needy teaching hospitals.

3. GENERATORS

A sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for purchase of stand-by Generators to needy Teaching Hospitals.

4. ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT DENTAL COLLEGE
AT BELLARY/HUBLI

A sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for, starting of One Dental College, as presently there is one Dental College in the State which was established long back.

5. ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT MEDICAL COLLEGE
AT SHIMOGA

A sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for establishment of Govt. Medical College at Shimoga.

6. ORAL HEALTH CENTRE ATTACHED TO GOVERNMENT
DENTAL COLLEGE, BANGALORE

A sum of Rs.12.00 lakhs has been proposed towards the expenditure in conducting courses in Dental Public Health Seminars, Discussions and demonstrations in the Government Dental College, Bangalore.

7. STARTING OF NEW POST-GRADUATE COURSE AT
DENTAL COLLEGE, BANGALORE

A sum of Rs.9.50 lakhs is proposed to start Post-Graduate Courses in three specialities in Government Dental College, Bangalore.

8. INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH:

A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme for the establishment of "Institute of Child Health" with creation of New Paediatric Department both with teaching and non-teaching staff, Para-Medical Staff, Equipments, furniture etc.

9. COLD STORAGE FOR MORTUARY:

At present Victoria Hospital in Bangalore, is the only Hospital having Post-mortum Centre which has no sufficient space to preserve the dead bodies. Hence, it is felt necessary to provide a Cold storage Centre with Cold Storage Plants at Bowring and Lady Curson Hospital, Victoria Hospital, Bangalore and to provide equipments, a provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed.

10. ESTABLISHMENT OF BURN'S WARD AT K.R.HOSPITAL, MYSORE

A sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed to establish a Burn's Ward at K.R.Hospital, Mysore. The proposed ward will be similar to Mahabedha Burn's Centre situated at Victoria Hospital Complex, Bangalore.

11. RESEARCH:

In order to provide better orientation to the under-Graduate and Post-Graduate students, it is felt necessary to take research activities in the field of Medical Education, a sum of Rs.12.00 lakhs is proposed to take up Research activities in the field of Medical Education.

3. FAMILY WELFARE

The formulation of an effective population control policy is achieved through the implementation of National Family Welfare Programmes. These programmes not only lay emphasis on adoption of family planning methods but also give adequate importance for maternal and child health care programmes. The objective is to not only to bring down the fertility rate and to stabilise the population growth but also for improving the health conditions of mothers and children through immunisation and nutritional programmes.

The institutional network implementing the various family welfare programmes consist of 836 primary health centres, 102 urban family welfare centres, 96 post Partum Centres, 848 Primary Health Units and 7793 Sub-Centres in 1989-90. Out of the 836 Primary Health Centres, 269 have

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been provided with an additional component of Rural Family Welfare Centres. A comparative picture of the number of Institutions as at the end of 1984 and 1988 and 1989-90 are shown in table below:

INSTITUTIONS	NO. AS AT THE END OF	
	1984-85	1989-90
1. Primary Health Centres	345	831
2. Primary Health Units	1303	840
3. Urban Family Welfare Centres	143	102
4. Post Partum Centres	57	95
5. Sub-centres	4964	7793

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING SEVENTH PLAN PERIOD:

As against the operational objective of achieving a couple protection rate of 60 percent by the end of 2000 A.D., provisional figures show in Karnataka that the couple protection rate is 45 percent. In 1988, the birth rate in Karnataka was 28.7 per thousand population which is lower than 30.9 in 1984. Similarly, the death rate has declined from 9.5 in 1984 to 8.8 in 1988. During both these reference periods both birth rate and death rate in Karnataka were lower than the All India Position. Infant mortality rate was stagnant at 74 during 1984 and 1988. But this is lower than the All India Position. Effective couple protection rate was 43.6 percent in 1988 as compared to 29.5 percent in 1984. The details are given in table below:

INDICATORS	INDIA- KARNATAKA		INDIA-KARNATAKA	
	1984 POSITION		1988 POSITION	
1. Birth Rate	33.9	30.3	31.3	28.7
2. Death Rate	12.5	9.5	10.9	8.8
3. Infant Mortality rate	104	74	94	74
4. Effective Couple Protection rate	29.5	29.5	41.7*	43.6*

* pertains to 1989

The achievement under the different family planning methods in relation to target was 96 percent. Under mobilisation 95 percent of the target was achieved. For I.U.D. users 98 percent of the target was achieved.

Similarly, for CC and D.P. users the achievement was 97 percent and 107 percent respectively of the targets set.

Under the universal immunisation programme the objective was to cover the entire target group with immunisation in the shortest possible time, in order to maintain high level of immunisation. Up to 1989-90, 16 districts were covered under the Programme in the State and the coverage was extended to all the districts in 1989-90. The Oral Rehydration Therapy (O.R.T. .) Scheme initially was introduced in 4 districts and subsequently extended to 4 districts.

About 17,000 traditional midwives have been trained. The Programme of training for female Health Assistants was continued during the Seventh Plan period. There are 15 Government Training Centres for the Junior Health Assistants and 3 Private Training Centres 2694 Health Assistants and 679 Senior Female Health Assistants were trained.

At the State level a High Power Committee reviews the implementation of various family welfare programmes in the State. In order to strengthen the monitoring of Family welfare Programmes in the State, Computer system has been installed at a cost of Rs.16 lakhs during 1989-90.

Although the performance is satisfactory at the state level, spatial distribution of performance of the programme shows that in the northern Karnataka Region mainly in the districts of Solapur, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bellary, the performance in relation to targets is relatively low. Literacy percentage in this Region is also low. The need to cover long distances to the primary health centre is also one of the reasons for low progress in the Region. However, emphasis is given to motivate the eligible couples extra among the literates by intensifying door to door campaign through Audio-Visual Programmes.

The major portion of the plan programmes in the family welfare sector are centrally funded and formulated by Government of India. The State implements them. The State on its own has formulated a few extra schemes

which are intended to provide additional incentives like the Lucky-dip Scheme to the acceptors of sterilisation payment of compensation to acceptors of Vasectomy, Special incentives to motivators, as against the total financial allocation of Rs.168.60 Crores in the Central Sector, the expenditure was Rs.149.15 Crores. In the State Sector the allocation was Rs.5.58 Crores and the expenditure Rs.4.15 Crores.

EIGHTH PLAN STRATEGY

As against the operational objective of achieving 60 percent couple protection rate by the end of 2000 A.D., and the provisional achievement of 45 percent, it becomes necessary to cover about 15 percent of the eligible couple in the next 10 years from 1990 which means that annually about 1.5 percent of the eligible couples will have to be protected to reach the national objective. The minimum level of couple protection rate required to be achieved by the end of Eighth plan is 52.5 percent. In short, we have to plan to protect 6,53,000 eligible couples by the end of the Eighth plan period. To achieve this, emphasis is on adoption of different methods of family welfare such as sterilisation, CC users and O.P. users and I.U.D. In the mother and Child health care programme, the objective set is in-conformity with the World Health Organization's declaration of Health for all by 2000 A.D. To achieve this target, it is proposed to fix an annual target of 11 lakhs for infants immunisation, 10 lakhs for immunisation of School going Children and 12 lakhs of Pregnant Women immunisation. For Prophylaxies, against nutritional Anaemia in mothers and children, the annual targets are 12 lakhs and 30 lakhs respectively. A.N.M.s Training will continue to receive sustained emphasis. Continued monitoring and review of the proposals of the programme shall form part of the strategy.

VIII PLAN PROGRAMMES:

An allocation of Rs.1090 lakhs is proposed for the implementation of Family Welfare Programmes. Of this Rs.84.00 lakhs is in the State sector Schemes and Rs.1000 lakhs is in the Zilla Parishad sector. These programmes mainly aim at providing incentives, awards, compensation etc. to the acceptors of various family planning methods. The schemewise details of State sector are as under :-

1) ISSUE OF LOTTERY TICKETS TO STERILIZATION
ACCEPTORS:

With a view to attract more couples to accept sterilization and improve public participation in Family Welfare Programme a scheme of issue of Lottery ticket to sterilization acceptors was introduced in 1984. It is proposed to make a marginal increase in the amount of each prize per district per month. For this purpose a total outlay of Rs.9.00lakhs is proposed.

2. ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION TO ACCEPTORS OF
VASECTOMY AND TUBECTOMY:

In view of the simplicity and no hospitalization required for vasectomised cases, the unit cost of vasectomy operation is less than that of tubectomy. Since males are not forth-coming to accept vasectomy it is proposed to give an additional compensation of Rs.50/- per case to the acceptors out of the State Fund. Similarly, it is proposed to increase the incentive money to tubectomy acceptors to Rs.20/- against the present rate of Rs.10/-. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.62.40 lakhs is proposed.

3. SPECIAL INCENTIVE TO MOTIVATORS:

To gear up up the performance under Family Welfare Programme a scheme to encourage the motivators to motivate more number of couples was introduced during the year 1985. This scheme will provide a graded incentive to the motivators on the basis of number of couples motivated for acceptance of sterilization. To continue this scheme, a provision of Rs.7.80 lakhs is proposed.

4) TRANSPORT OF VACCINE FROM REGIONAL STORES TO
DISTRICT STORES:

Two bulk vaccine stores are located at Bangalore and Belgaum. These vaccine storing centres have to distribute vaccine to two divisions for implementation of universal immunisation Programme in the districts. For the purpose of transportation of vaccine, a provision of Rs.4.80 lakhs is proposed.

4. INDIA POPULATION PROJECT(1.P.P.)-III

The India Population Project is a World Bank aided centrally sponsored programme which was started during 1984-85. The total project cost is Rs.71.31 crores.

In the pattern of funding, the State Government contributes 10% of the project cost and 42% is Government of India share. Balance 48% is received as external aid. India Population Project Phase-III aimed at mainly streamlining the administrative and services system in the management of population control, through strengthening of the Health care and Family Welfare network besides bringing in a sense of participation among the people in various family welfare programmes. The aim was to educate people regarding Health care, birth control and other related aspects, by organising training camps etc. The components of the Project were to provide for construction and renovation of health Institutions such as Sub-centres, Primary Health centres and community health centres besides equipping these institutions with modern equipments and required furnitures. Under India Population Project, Literature on Family Welfare Programmes are regularly published to develop awareness among the people. Constant training for the medical personnel and also training staff besides conducting of refresher courses was another activity under the Project. Besides, organising the Family Welfare Programme implementation, surveys were conducted and an evaluation studies were taken up to assess the impact of the activities of the programmes.

The project was implemented in the relatively backward districts of the State viz. Bidar, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwad, Gulbarga and Raichur.

VII PLAN PERFORMANCE

Upto 1989-90, the terminal year of the VII plan total expenditure has been of the order of Rs.57.54 Crores as against the total project cost of Rs.71.31 crores. 2159 buildings have been completed. Furniture and equipments have been supplied to 700 sub-centres, 255 sub-centres, 32 Primary Health Centres and 30 Community Health Centres. Equipments to 17 Dormitories, 6 Hostels and 2 Training Centres have been provided. In addition to building up of health infrastructure information, education and communication (I.E.C.) have also been taken up for awakening of the community on family welfare and maternal and child health care programme in the State. All such I.E.C. activities as scheduled have been carried-out. For this purpose an expenditure of Rs.424.50 lakhs have been incurred up to the end of VII Plan period.

PROPOSALS FOR VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN:

Indian Population Project-III(I.P.P.) is to continue for the year 1990-91. In the first year of the VIII Five Year Plan, an allocation of Rs.1.20 Crores as State share is provided. The Central share for the project is Rs.10.00 Crores. 298 buildings out of 2451 buildings targetted for completion are to be completed and for health institutions which have been provided partly with furniture, equipments and materials the balance has to be supplied.

5. INDIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE
AND HOMEOPATHY

During the VII Plan period(1985-90) an outlay of Rs.358.64 lakhs was provided for different plan programmes covering urban health services, rural health services and education under Indian system of Medicine, Unani and Homeopathy and Siddha.

During the VII Five Year Plan period, the emphasis was mainly on expansion of the facilities in terms of increased number of beds in the hospitals, opening of Ayurvedic Dispensaries, besides provision of required vehicles to different related institutions.

The major achievements during VII Plan were

1. Opening of a Government Homeopathic Medical College, at Bangalore
2. Opening of one Government Ayurvedic Dispensary in Gulbarga District.
3. Opening of Six bedded Nature Cure Hospital at Mysore.
4. Opening of 10 Bedded Government Hospital at Semawarpet.
5. Establishment of Dhanwanthari Vans.
6. Sanctioning of additional staff to Taranath College of Bellary,
7. Construction of separate building for the Yoga Wing at Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore.
8. Creation of Accounts Cell in the Directorate, and
9. Purchase of vehicles for the use of the institutions.

SHIFT IN EMPHASIS DURING THE VIII PLAN
PERIOD:

During the VIII Plan period, the focus will be mainly on further expansion, particularly of the

rural health services. One of the Expert Committees set up by the State Government which examined the scope for expansion of activities in this sector recommended for opening of rural combined centres at the rate of one centre for every 50,000 population and to open combined hospitals at district and taluka levels. The expansion of the research activities in Indian System of Medicine and Health sector, and the establishment and maintenance of herbariums at District and taluka levels are the areas where attention shall be given.

VIII PLAN PROGRAMMES:

For the VIII Plan a total allocation of Rs. 650.00 lakhs has been proposed under the State Plan. In this, Rs. 320 lakhs has been earmarked for the State sector schemes and Rs. 330 lakhs for the District Sector.

In the State sector allocation of Rs. 320 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 223.50 lakhs has been proposed for the ongoing schemes and Rs. 96.50 lakhs for the fresh schemes. During the Eighth Plan period, in addition to continuing the ongoing schemes, emphasis will be given for starting of Post Graduate Courses in the Government College of Indian Medicine, both at Bangalore and Mysore, besides establishment of 'Research Centre' at the State level. The details of ongoing and fresh schemes proposed are given below:-

ON-GOING SCHEMES:

1. STRENGTHENING OF DIRECTORATE:

In order to maintain the existing set-up of Accounts Cell and Naturopathy wing and also for the creation of the post of Deputy Director (other systems) with one personal Assistant. Rs. 7.60 lakhs is proposed.

2. ESTABLISHMENT OF DIVISIONAL OFFICES:

Rs. 7.60 lakhs has been proposed towards meeting the salary component of the existing staff.

3. PURCHASE OF VEHICLES TO I.S.M. & H. INSTITUTIONS:

Rs. 8.75 lakhs is proposed for the salary component of the staff besides provision of Department Vehicles for its Educational Institutions to take up the activities, more effectively.

4. ADDITIONAL STAFF TO TARANATH COLLEGE, BELLARY

The College has to be developed on par with the other colleges of G.C.I.M. Bangalore and Mysore. The

University Commission had also insisted on this. Hence a provision of Rs.12.75 lakhs is made for meeting the salary, requirement of posts and purchase of equipments.

5. MAINTENANCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERNMENT HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE AT BANGALORE:

Rs.34.00 lakhs is proposed for the maintenance of the college towards meeting the salary requirements and office maintenance.

6. MAINTENANCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF UNANI COLLEGE AT BANGALORE

Rs.24.50 lakhs is proposed for the maintenance of the college of Unani College at Gulbarga.

7. MAINTENANCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERNMENT NATURE CURE COLLEGE(DIPLOMA)

A provision of Rs.13.75 lakhs is made to maintain the existing Diploma College and also to upgrade the existing Diploma College into under Graduate Course in Naturopathy and Yoga and purchase of equipments for the Institution.

8. PUBLICATION CELL:

A provision of Rs.1.90 lakhs is made for preparation of Booklets, Printing of Pamphlets, Magazines including publicity of the Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy.

9. WORKSHOP, TRAINING AND CONFERENCE

To organize workshop, Training and to conduct camps, Conferences to update the knowledge of teachers, students and physicians, an outlay of Rs.1.90 lakhs is proposed.

10. DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PHARMACY:

Rs.7.50 lakhs is proposed for the purchase of Mainframes equipments etc. for the development of Government Central Pharmacy and to develop and maintain the existing Drugs Testing Laboratory.

11. MAINTENANCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF HERBARIUM IN EXISTING I.S.M.&H. INSTITUTIONS

For cultivation of Medical plants in the Herbal farm and also to provide practical knowledge to the students as well as for the daily use of green herbs in the hospitals an outlay of Rs.6.50 lakhs is proposed including the expenditure for salary compo-

components for the posts created for this purpose.

12. ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF UNANI MEDICINES AT BANGALORE

National Institute of Unani Medicine is an autonomous Institution of the Government of India. The expenditure is shared between the central Government and the State Government in the ratio of 1/3 by the State Government and 2/3 by the Government of India. For this purpose, Rs.8.50 lakhs is towards the State share.

13. BUILDINGS:

For the Provision of additional accommodation, improvements and expansions of the G.C.I.M. Colleges at Bangalore, Mysore and Bellary, Government Central Pharmacy, Bangalore providing additional accommodation to Government College of Indian Medicine, Bangalore for providing accommodation to Post-Graduate section and additional accommodation to Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Shimoga and construction of dispensary Building at Tulasithota, Bangalore, For construction of Hostel Buildings at Mysore and Taranath College, Bellary and Staff quarters, an allocation of Rs.48.00 lakhs is proposed.

14. DEVELOPMENT OF YOGA:

A provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs is made to meet the expenditure on salary component of the existing staff created for providing Yoga Therapy to the Hospitals and to provide clinical treatment to the students and starting of Yoga clinics.

15. OPENING AND MAINTENANCE OF I.S.M. & H HOSPITALS AT DISTRICT/ TALUKA LEVELS:

The starting of combined Hospitals and strengthening of existing I.S.M. & H Hospitals are necessary for effective treatment of diseases and popularise the I.S.M. & H systems. A provision of Rs.28.00 lakhs is made to open and maintain one District level Hospital, for creation of essential staff.

16. INCREASE OF BED STRENGTH IN THE EXISTING I.S.M. & H HOSPITALS:

A provision of Rs.2.25 lakhs is made to increase of Bed strength in Government Ayurvedic Hospitals at Karwar, Shimoga, Hubli and Taranath College/Hospital,

Bellary to cater to increasing needs besides better clinical facilities.

FRESH SCHEMES:

1. POST GRADUATE COURSES IN I.S.M. AT GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF INDIAN MEDICINE AT BANGALORE

A provision of Rs.54.50 lakhs is made to meet the expenditure on salary component of the staff, stipends, and to purchase of essential equipments for the Post-Graduate courses in the Indian System of Medicine at Government College, Bangalore

2. POST GRADUATE COURSE IN I.S.M. AT GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF INDIAN MEDICINE, MYSORE

A provision of Rs.34.50 lakhs is made to meet the expenditure on salary of the staff, stipends, and to purchase of essential equipments for the Post-Graduate courses in Indian system of Medicine at Government College, Mysore.

3. CREATION OF ESSENTIAL STAFF TO COLLEGE HOSTELS:

There is need to provide the Hostel with the required staff. Hence, a provision of Rs.3.75 lakhs is made towards meeting the salary required against the posts to College Hostels of I.S.M. & H. College Hostels.

4. RESEARCH:

Research activities are very essential in the treatment of various diseases by using several medicines available in the plants and mineral, in hill areas and to assess their efficacy. For taking up research in this area an allocation of Rs.3.75 lakhs is proposed.

6. DRUGS CONTROL

The Plan schemes in the Drugs Control sector have the objective of checking the distribution and movement of Spurious and Sub-Standard Drugs in the market by enforcing of various Central Drug Acts. With a view to provide consumer protection, the programmes relates

- a) Enforcement/Administration of various Central drugs and Cosmetics Act; analysis of drugs and conducting of Post-Graduate courses in Pharmacy.

During the 7th Plan period an allocation of Rs.40.54 lakhs was made for programmes under Drugs Control under plan as against which an expenditure

of Rs.51.94 lakhs was incurred.

SEVENTH PLAN ACHIEVEMENTS:

The Drugs Control Organisation in the Department has 16 District Offices and 6 Divisional Offices. Initially only minimum staff was provided and subsequently during the VII Plan period, other supporting staff was provided. In the State, during the VII Plan as many as 58,000 inspections were conducted at different points such as manufacturing, sales and hospitals to detect irrational and harmful contraventions. As many as 579 unlicensed dealers were detected and about 4000 contraventions were detected.

The Drugs Testing Laboratory in the Department which has a statutory role of certification of quality drugs and cosmetics was further expanded by opening of new sections. During the VII Plan period about 15,000 samples were analysed in this laboratory. For the better enforcement of education regulations of the Pharmacy Council of India (Diploma level) in the State, besides conduct of examinations, a few posts were created in the examination machinery during the Seventh Plan.

Besides conduct of Examination for Pharmacy Education, a Government College of Pharmacy is run. This Institution provides educational facilities for Diploma, Degree and Post-Graduate courses in pharmacy. During the VII Plan construction of Colleges buildings which was taken up earlier is partly completed and it is proposed to taking the spillover work during the VIII Plan period.

VIII PLAN PROPOSALS

For the VIII Plan period, an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Plan programmes of the department of Drugs Control in the State. The emphasis of VIII Plan proposals is on the strengthening of the technical support to the presently available infrastructure such as enforcement of Drugs Testing Laboratory, besides creation of a vigilance Cell and a Legal cell for the effective implementation of the departmental activities. The spillover components of the construction of the buildings of Government Pharmacy College is proposed to be continued during the VIII Plan period.

The details of the on-going programmes and the new schemes proposed are as under:-

O N G O I N G S C H E M E S :

1) STRENGTHENING OF DRUGS CONTROL ORGANISATION
SANCTION OF ADDITIONAL POSTS:

An outlay of Rs.7.00 lakhs has been provided during 1990-91 towards the salary of establishment created at Divisional and District offices including the additional staff sanctioned in Board of Examining Authority for conducting D.Pharma Examinations in the State.

2. SANCTION OF ADDITIONAL STAFF TO DRUGS TESTING LABORATORY:

An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during 1990-91 for meeting the salary of the establishment created in the Drugs Testing Laboratory.

3. CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING AT GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, BANGALORE:

This is a spill over construction work. Upto the VII Plan the building was partially completed upto the Second floor. An allocation of Rs.32.00 lakhs has been made for taking up the spill over work.

N E W S C H E M E S :

1) CREATION OF ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL AND SUPPORTING STAFF

As per the Government of India recommended norm, there should be one Drug Inspector for every 100 Sales shops and one Drugs Inspector for every 25 manufacturing units. As per this norm, presently the requirements is for about 142 posts of Drug Inspectors. As the requirements of funds for this are huge, it is proposed to strengthen the enforcement wing in a phased manner. An allocation of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for creating 33 Additional technical posts of Drugs Inspectors and other supporting staff.

2) CREATION OF VIGILANCE CELL IN THE HEAD OFFICE:

There is a need for the establishment of a Vigilance Cell, for taking up investigations on the reports of movement of spurious drugs, adulterated drugs and violation of Drugs and Cosmetics Act and other allied Acts. For this purpose an allocation

of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed.

3) CREATION OF LEGAL CELL

Government of India have stressed the need for creation of a Legal Cell for the expeditious finalisation of prosecution cases against the manufacturers and also dealers who violate the provisions of different Acts. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed.

4) MONITORING OF BLOOD BANKS/PRODUCTS TO COMBAT AIDS:

There is a need to have a strict control of AIDS and the other communicable diseases through the transfusion of blood and blood products to have quality blood through inspection of all blood banks in the entire State. In order to monitor this, it is proposed to create a few technical posts, for which an allocation of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed.

5) CREATION OF ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL POSTS AND PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENTS TO DRUGS TESTING LABORATORY:

The Drugs Testing Laboratory has the responsibility in the analysis of drugs and cosmetics in the State. There is a need to strengthen the Drugs Testing Laboratory in terms of increasing the technical staff and also equipping the laboratory with more sophisticated equipments for expeditious analysis of the samples received. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed.

6) CREATION OF ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL AND NON-TECHNICAL STAFF- PHARMACY EDUCATION:

The Board of Examining Authority under the administrative control of the Department of Drugs Control conducts examinations in Pharmacy and monitors standards of Diploma Education in consultation with the Pharmacy Council of India. The Pharmacy Institutions have increased in large numbers leading to a corresponding increase in work load connected with conduct of examination. In order to ensure proper functioning of this Board, it is proposed to provide additional staff, for which an allocation of Rs.7.00 lakhs is proposed.

7) PURCHASE OF SOPHISTICATED EQUIPMENTS, BOOKS
ETC. - GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF PHARMACY:

Government College of Pharmacy is the only Government institution which is imparting education in Pharmacy at Diploma, Degree and P.G. level in the entire State. It is felt necessary that the Government College of Pharmacy is provided with facilities such as hostel for the student, equipments and books for the Library. For this purpose an allocation of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed.

7. EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

Employees State Insurance Scheme 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 injury. In addition medical assistance to the family members of the insured persons is provided. As at the beginning of the VII Five Year Plan, about 3.30 lakh insured persons and 15 lakhs members of their family were covered for full medical care. At the end of the Seventh Five Year plan this had increased to 3.90 lakh insured persons and 18 lakh members of their family.

The funding pattern of the scheme is that 1/8th share is from the State Government and 7/8th is from the Employees State Insurance Corporation. During the VII Five Year Plan the provision was Rs.800 lakhs, of which Rs.100 lakhs was the State Government's contribution and Rs.700 lakhs was the share of Employees State Insurance Corporation of India. The expenditure incurred was Rs.552 lakhs (Rs.69 lakhs from the State Government's share and Rs.483 lakhs of the Employees State Insurance Corporation's share). The starting of new E.S.I. hospitals, E.S.I. dispensaries etc. are the major activities. Four ESI Hospitals and 12 ESI dispensaries were commissioned.

VIII PLAN PROPOSALS:

For the VIII Plan an outlay of Rs.200 lakhs is proposed as States contribution and the

contribution of Employees State Insurance Corporation is Rs.1400 lakhs. The emphasis of programmes is on starting of new hospitals and dispensaries besides starting of new institutions such as School of Nursing, School of Pharmacy and a Diagnostic Centre for the benefit of labour class who are covered under the Employees State Insurance Act.

The details of the programmes are as under:-

1) CREATION OF VIGILANCE CELL:

With a view to check the malpractices in issuing certificates and also to check irregularities in purchase and distribution of medicines, a vigilance Cell with a staff strength of 16 in different categories is proposed to be set up. For this an allocation of Rs.4.06 lakhs is proposed as State's share.

2) HOSPITAL UNIT:

50 bedded hospitals at Belgaum, Shahabad, Kolar, and Gulbarga will be commissioned. To meet the establishment charges of 436 posts a provision of Rs. 78.75 lakhs is proposed as State's share.

3) DISPENSARIES UNITS:

At present the industrial workers with a monthly wage of Rs.1,600/- are covered under ESI Act. It is proposed to increase the coverage to persons drawing a wage upto Rs.3,000/-p.m. Adopting the norm of one dispensary per thousand labourers it is necessary to establish 40 dispensaries. It is proposed to extend the existing coverage to an additional 40,000 persons. A Provision of Rs.84.06 lakhs is made as State's share to meet establishment charges of 320 posts in 40 dispensaries.

4) SCHOOL OF NURSING:

It is proposed to start a School of Nursing to train the pupil nurses. An outlay of Rs. 3.44 lakhs is proposed as the State's share to meet the salaries and other establishment charges.

5) SCHOOL OF PHARMACY:

It has been proposed to start a School of Pharmacy. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed as State's share to meet the salaries and other establishment charges of 34 additional technical posts.

6. DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE:

In order to provide laboratory facilities for the purpose of diagnosis, it has been proposed to set up a Diagnostic Centre at Bangalore for which the building has already been constructed. An allocation of Rs.14.69 lakhs is proposed as State's share to meet the salaries and other establishment charges of 23 additional posts.

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 & disposal of sewerage is another important aspect that has to be tackled effectively in urban areas.

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There were 242 urban areas covering a population of 76.08 lakhs as per 1981 census. After the formulation of Mandal Panchayats 70 towns have been transferred to Mandal Panchayats leaving 172 towns covering a population of 70 lakhs. These towns have been provided with protected water 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% of the population to ~~the~~ be covered in respect of class-I cities and 50% in respect of class-II and other towns. In view of its heavy investment, the targets were scaled down to 85% for urban water supply and 50% for sanitation.

Organisationally, Water Supply and Drainage is handled by BWSSB and in other Municipal areas by Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board.

VII Plan Performance

Water Supply to Bangalore City

The BWSSB Commissioned the Cauvery Water Supply scheme stage II just before the commencement of the VII Plan, as a result of which the per capita supply of drinking water in Bangalore city was 80 LPCD. This rate of supply was much less than the 200 LPCD prescribed for a city of the size of Bangalore, according to national standards. The Cauvery W.S.S. stage III, was therefore formulated to bring an additional 270 MLD of cauvery water to Bangalore, to overcome the shortage, and the project was proposed to be completed by the end of 1992. However, owing to delay in finalisation of the funding pattern, the project has not been completed and will spill over into the VIII Plan. The work is in various stages of progress and is expected to be completed and commissioned by the end of 1992. Under sewerage remodelling works, linking works along with second sewerage treatment plant at Hebbal Valley, have been taken up at a cost of Rs.800 lakhs.

Water Supply to Urban Areas:

Three types of Water Supply Schemes are implemented by Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board. They are Piped Water Supply Schemes, Urban Water Supply Schemes and Board Water Supply Schemes. In addition to this, Under Ground Drainage schemes and low cost sanitation works are also being implemented. The performance during the VII Plan period are as follows:

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Scheme	Target No.	Achievement No.
1. Piped Water Supply Schemes	60	35
2. Urban Water Supply Scheme	10	10
3. Board Water Supply Scheme	2	1
4. Under Ground Drainage Scheme	13	11

VIII Plan Objectives Water Supply to Bangalore City.

There is no shift in policy, and as in the VII Plan the thrust in Bangalore will be towards completing the Cauvery W.S.S. stage III by 1992. Considering the per-capita daily supply of 140 LPCD, the gross demand of water in the city of Bangalore by the end of 1992 will be 875.72 MLD as against the gross production of 714.00 MLD with the commissioning of Cauvery W.S.S. stage III by the end of 1992. Hence there will be a shortage of 161.72 MLD by the end of 1992 and 362.47 MLD by 1996 & the shortage by 2001, will be 562.22 MLD.

The population of Bangalore city has been increasing at a very high rate during the last decade. The projected population by 1996 is 5.7 million and 7 million by 2001. At this rate of growth of the population, the rate of supply of 100 LPCD expected to be achieved by the end of 1991, with the completion of Cauvery W.S.S stage III, will get reduced to 80 LPCD by 1996 and 70 LPCD by 2001, unless there is further augmentation in the supply of water to the city. Hence it is proposed to complete Cauvery W.S.S stage III and start the Cauvery W.S.S stage IV during VIII plan.

The Cauvery W.S.S stage IV is proposed to bring additional 540 MLD of water from Cauvery source to Bangalore city in 2 phases from 1992-93. The 1st phase is proposed to be completed by 1996. This will bring an additional quantity of water of 270 MLD to overcome the shortage of 562.22 MLD by 2001.

A financial investment of Rs.3235.68 lakhs towards completion of the Cauvery W.S.S stage III, is required during the VIII Plan. The estimated cost of Cauvery W.S.S. stage IV is about Rs.1000 crores.

XVI. E-4.

It is also proposed to take up a scheme for prevention of leakage, in the distribution system, construct overhead tanks in isolated ridge areas to ensure equirable supply of water, rain water harnessing & trapping underground water, recycling of waste water & rehabilitatio schemes wherein existing units which have completed the useful life period, will be replaced. During VIII Plan period, an allocation of Rs.107 crores has been proposed for the above schemes.

CAUVERY WATER SUPPLY STAGE IV

Bangalore is one of the fastest growing cities in India with an unprecedented growth of 76% population in the last decade. The geographical location of the city is such that every drop of water has to be pumped against high head and over long distance, as there is no dependable source of water near the city except the river Cauvery which is about 100 Kms. from Bangalore.

prior to the year 1975, the City was meeting its water supply needs from two lakes constructed across river Arkavathy, a tributary of Cauvery viz., Hessara ghatta and Thippagondanahally. The present drawal from these sources to the city is 150 MLD which will be about 2TMC ft. Due to the failure of the monsoons in the catchment of the two reservoirs, the dependability from these sources has been reduced to nearly 75%.

The Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage-I and Stage-II, are supplying 270 million litres of water per day which is equivalent to 4 TMC ft. Under the VII Plan, execution of the CWSS Stage-III at a cost of Rs.240 crores was taken up to bring in an additional 270 million litres of water per day to the city. The works are under brisk progress and the water supply component is programmed to be commissioned by 1991-92, when the total demand from Cauvery will increase to 8 TMCFT.

The NBO, New Delhi has projected that the population of Bangalore City would be around 86.40 lakhs by 2001.A.D.

As per the National standards fixed by the CPHEEO for a city like Bangalore, the per capita supply of 200 litres per day has to be taken. In addition, the industrial consumption of water has been assumed at a constant figure of 131.5 million litres per day right from 1991 to 2021, assuming that no new, major industries will hereafter be permitted to be located in Bangalore. After commissioning the CWSS Stage-III, the water supply to the City will increase to 700 million litres per day from 1992 amounting to 122 LPCD for a likely population of 50.63 lak in 1991 and 66 LPCD for a projected population of

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86.40 lakhs in 2001 A.D.

Taking all these factors into consideration, it is proposed to take up the execution of the CWSS Stage-IV under the VIII Plan to bring in an additional 540 million litres of water per day to the City, requiring an additional 8 TMCft. from River Cauvery. The Irrigation department have agreed for the allocation of this additional water.

The total cost of the CWSS Stage-IV project is estimated at Rs.1000 crores. The project will be executed in two phases. The I Phase is proposed to be taken up for execution from 1992 and commissioned by 1997 to supply an additional 270 MLD water. The II Phase is programmed to be taken from 1995 and commissioned by 2000 A.D. to bring in another 270 MLD of water. The sources of financing this project will be assistance from External Funding Agencies, in addition to loans from LIC, HUDCO, BCC, BDA, Major Industries and Central Government Departments/organisations, as in the case CWSS Stage-III. This will be in addition to the Plan allocations to be made under VIII and IX Plan periods.

Water Supply to other Urban Areas:

It is proposed to complete all the 37 spill over water supply schemes, during the VIII Plan. In 9 towns, fresh works will be taken up & completed, in 35 others, augmentation works will be completed. The total funds required for water supplying during the VIII Plan will be around Rs. 100 crores.

Seven underground drainage scheme which are carried over from the VII Plan will be completed 34 town will be partially / fully covered with low cost sanitation. The financial investment required for sanitation will be Rs. 17 crores. Beneficiary contribution to the tune of about 10% of the capital cost will be insisted upon, to financially support the low cost sanitation programmes. An allocation of Rs. 105 crores is proposed during VIII Plan.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND RURAL SANITATION

As per 1981 census there were 52,623 habitations in Rural Karnataka of which 27,028 were Revenue villages and the remaining 25,595 were hamlets, Janatha Housing colonies, Camps and other habitations. The population in these habitations was of 2.64 crores which is likely to go upto 3.16 crores by the end of 1991.

There were 8397 villages with a population of more than 1000. As provision of borewells to such big villages was neither economical and advantageous nor practicable, these villages were selected for providing piped water supply. Added to this there were 7342 villages best suited for mini water supply schemes if high yielding borewells could be provided within a reasonable distance from them. The rest of the habitations had to be covered with borewells fitted with hand pumps.

Review of VII Plan:

At the end of VI plan 17,132 problematic habitations were identified afresh out of which 5,397 were not covered and 11,735 were partially covered. At the end of VII plan there were 316 Not covered habitations, 12,764 partially covered habitations and 4,052 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 standards besides continuing Borewell programmes. In addition to this, the work of revival of defect piped water supply schemes, Mini water supply schemes and augmentation of piped water supply schemes were also taken up during the year 1989-90 and onwards.

During the VIII Five Year Plan, the above said schemes are proposed to be continued and it is proposed to cover all the balance 316 Not covered habitations and 12,764 partially covered habitations to adequacy criteria of 40 literes of quality water per capita per day. The expenditure and achievements of the VII plan under the State Sector are given under.

Year	Piped water supply schemes	Mini Water supply schemes	* Rs.in lakhs	
			Borewells fitted with Hand pumps.	Total
1985-86	904.11	93.52	785.67	1783.30
1986-87	1084.72	256.42	693.99	2035.13
1987-88	959.65	276.99	516.78	1753.42
1988-89	952.50	526.18	727.27	2205.95
1989-90	942.70	423.31	664.12	2030.13
Total	4843.68	1576.42	3387.83	9807.93

(Numbers)

Schemes	1984-85 level	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total
Piped water supply schemes	2058	81	230	311	259	430	3369
Mini Water supply schemes	-	508	520	244	337	347	1956
Borewells fitted with Hand pumps	69221	6582	4883	2713	2308	1452	87166

The Progress of Rural Water Supply under the Central Sector during the Seventh Plan 1985-90 is as follows:

Expenditure

(Rs.lakhs)

Year	Piped Water supply Schemes	Mini water supply schemes	Borewells Fitted with hand pumps	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

Achievements

(Numbers)

Schemes	1984- 85	1985- 86	1986- 87	1987- 88	1988- 89	1989- 90	Total
1. Piped water supply Schemes	604	23	59	187	193	440	1506
2. Mini-Water Supply Scheme	-	264	468	253	393	513	1819
3. Borewells fitted with hand-pumps	14675	3712	3166	1999	2989	2550	29091

After the constitution of Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats from 1987, all the 36 Divisions and 175 Sub-divisions are working under the Administrative control of the Zilla Parishads. These Divisions and Sub-divisions do undertake all the Multi-discipline Engineering activities like formation of Roads, Construction of Bridges and Buildings, Minor Irrigation tanks works connected with scarcity and GRY in addition to implementation of Rural water supply and sanitation programmes. As per the Zilla Parishad Act, the maintenance of all Piped water supply schemes vest with Mandal Panchayats.

The present system of allocations of funds for maintenance of the water supply schemes is on percentage basis of the annual allocation (10 per cent of the total allocation). This allocation is not found to be adequate and allocation on unit cost of the Assets already created is proposed to be adopted.

Broad Thrust During the VII Plan Programme:

The thrust during VIII plan period is on the following:

- (1) 100 per cent coverage of the problem villages to have uniform and sustained water supply of 40 LPCD to all the rural population.
- (2) Provision of adequate funds for operation and maintenance of all water supply schemes.

Steady growth in the drinking water availability in rural areas and also to meet the demand for increased population and particularly ensuring quality water as per Technology Mission standards.

As per norms of 1990-91 population between 601-1000 in Malnad area and 801-1400 in Maidan area shall be provided with one Mini water supply scheme out of the existing high yielding Borewell with one cistern with four taps and if no high yielding borewell is available a fresh high yielding borewell shall be provided to give atleast a service level of 30 LPCD.

Piped water supply schemes: All habitations whose population is between 1000 in Malnad area and 1400 in Maidan area shall be provided with one piped water supply scheme from high yielding Borewell.

Borewells fitted with Hand pumps: During 1990-91, the emphasis shall be on habitations include the main villages, hamlets, Thandas, JHC's etc., In respect of habitations like hamlets, Thandas and JHC's etc., a) One successful Borewell with Hand pump shall be provided for a population of 75 and above in Malnad and population of 100 and above in Maidan area if the source is within 0.5 K.M. b) This limit is relaxable if the source is beyond 0.5 K.M. to population of 50 in Malnad and population of 75 in Maidan area. The number of borewells to be provided as per population in Malnad and Maidan is furnished below:

<u>In Malnad Area</u>			<u>In Maidan Area</u>		
<u>Population Between</u>			<u>Population Between</u>		
75-150	- 1BW	} If not } already } existing	100-200	- 1BW	} If not } already } existing
151-300	- 2BW		201-400	- 2BW	
301-450	- 3BW		401-600	- 3BW	
451-600	- 4BW		601-800	- 4BW	

The norms are relaxable in respect of SC/ST habitations which are as follows:

1) All recognised Revenue villages/habitations having SC/ST population of 30 and upto 149 as per 1981 census has not been provided with even a single source of Drinking water (i.e. a successful borewell fitted with a Hand pump or a Sanitary well) within a distance of 0.5 K.M. a safe Drinking Water source shall be provided.

2) All Habitations like hamlets, Thandas, Project Camps and JHCs etc having SC/ST population of 75 and above in Maidan areas and 50 and above in Malnad areas shall be provided with a successful borewell with a hand pump specifically SCP/TSP, if not already provided.

3) All recognised revenue villages/habitations which are having SC/ST population of 150 to 250 shall be provided with successful borewells with hand pumps.

4) All recognised revenue villages/habitations which are having SC/ST population of 251 to 400 shall be provided with 3 successful borewells with hand pumps.

5) All recognised revenue villages/habitations having a SC/ST population of 401 and above shall be provided with a Mini Water supply schemes.

VIII Five Year Plan-Outlays (State Sector)

Sl. No.	Type of schemes	Rs. in lakhs	
		Outlay proposed (1990-95)	Outlay 1990-91 (B.E.)
1.	Piped Water supply schemes (NRWS)	4180.00	711.59
2.	Piped water supply schemes Revival	580.00	93.11
3.	Piped water supply Augmentation	410.00	68.41
4.	Mini-water supply schemes-Normal	1790.00	292.00
5.	Mini-water supply schemes-Revival	300.00	51.26
6.	Borewell with hand pumps Normal including Retrieval	920.00	150.00
7.	Borewells (S.C.P.)	1228.00	172.93
8.	Mini-water supply (S.C.P.)	452.00	67.77
9.	Borewells (T.S.P.)	150.00	23.00
10.	Maintenance of Borewells	1750.00	302.87
11.	Caretakers Training programme	170.00	31.02
12.	T.S.P.	360.00	80.00
13.	Rural Sanitation	325.00	53.57
14.	Nirmala Grama Yojana	1750.00	350.00
15.	Bilateral Assistance	3935.00	32.00
16.	Open drinking wells	400.00	54.35
Total (State Sector)		18700.00	2533.88

The proposed programme for VIII Five Year plan aims at providing 8411 Borewells fitted with hand pumps, 2182 Mini-water supply Schemes and 950 piped water supply schemes.

Monitoring and Investigation Unit

A unit has been established for investigation and monitoring the implementation of different programmes at the State level since VI Five Year Plan.

An outlay of Rs.110.00 lakhs is proposed for meeting the establishment expenses of this unit in the VIII plan. For the year 1990-91 an amount of Rs.18.77 lakhs is provided. The entire cost of the M.I. Unit is to be met by Government of India.

Caretakers Training Programme:

Provisions has been made to provide necessary training for caretakers in all the Districts with a proposed outlay of Rs.170 lakhs in the VIII Five Year plan. For the year 1990-91, an amount of Rs.31.02 lakhs has been provided under State Sector funds.

Rural Sanitation:Present Status:

I.a) No.of villages covered: 2683 villages have been partially covered to end of 1989-90.

b) Magnitude of the problem:The total rural population of Karnataka was 2.64 crores as per 1981 census, and by the end of March 1990, 20,450 Individual and 2,449 Institutional low cost sanitary latrines were constructed under various sectors covering a rural population of 1.36 lakhs, which works out to 0.52% of the total population.

As per the decade programme, an amount of Rs.20,000 lakhs is required to cover the targetted 25% of the rural population. Due to paucity of funds, lack of awareness among the rural population and also due to lack of involvement of the beneficiaries, the progress achieved was poor.

To improve the situation, it is proposed to involve the beneficiaries and hence Nirmala Grama Yojana has been launched in four districts of Kolar, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga with the assistance of Government, Mandals, Unicef and the beneficiaries.

II. Progress during the VII plana) Expenditure and Achievements:

Year	(Rs.lakhs)			
	Sanitation Programmes		Nirmala Grama Yojana	
	Expenditure	Achievement	Expenditure	Achievement
1985-86	5.41	-	-	-
1986-87	0.19	-	-	-
1987-88	0.27	620	-	-
1988-89	12.42	455	-	-
1989-90	3.68	523	16.35	8176
Total	21.97	1603	16.35	8176

III. Problems

The huge amount involved in implementing the rural sanitation programme is one of the main hurdles. Apart

from the above, lack of awareness amongst the rural folk is another reason.

IV. Objective

The basic objective of rural sanitation is to provide low cost sanitary latrines to each family of the rural area avoiding open defecation and avoid feacal borne deceases for improving the health conditions of the rural population.

VIII Five Year Plan proposed outlay:

Year	State Sector Sanitation programmes	Nirmala Grama Yojana
1990-91	53.57	350.00
1991-92	59.00	350.00
1992-93	65.00	350.00
1993-94	70.00	350.00
1994-95	77.43	350.00
Total	325.00	1750.00

The total proposed outlay for the rural sanitation is Rs.2075 lakhs in the VIII plan.

Each Individual sanitary latrine costs Rs.1900/- under Nirmala Grama Yojana. The contribution from State Government, Mandala and Unicef is Rs.620/- and the balance of Rs.1280/- will have to be shared by the beneficiaries.

SCHEMES UNDER BILATERAL ASSISTANCE

1. Danida Assisted Programme:

Under Danida Assistance 1100 borewells are proposed to be drilled in the Janatha Housing Colonies in the 4 districts of Kolar, Chitradurga, Bijapur and Gulbarga. Necessary drilling equipments and Geophysical equipments are proposed to be provided by Danida, besides other assistance as per the agreement. The proposed cost of the project is RS.415.22 lakhs out of which the share of Danida is RS.323.92 lakhs and the share of Government of Karnataka is RS.91.30 lakhs. This project is proposed to be completed by 1991.

2. In the same Danida assistance 3 taluks of Bagepalli (Kolar District) Jagalur (Chitradurga District) and Hunugund (Bijapur District) are proposed to be completed with Integrated rural water supply and sanitation etc. The cost of the project is RS.1172.61 lakhs. The share of Danida and State Government is Rs.1053.1 lakhs and 119.5 lakhs respectively. The project is proposed to be taken up by October 1990.

3. Under Netherlands assistance, Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation project is contemplated in the four districts of Dharwar, Bijapur, Bellary and Raichur,. The cost of the project is 25 crores. The duration of project is 4 years and the project is contemplated to be started during the year 1990-91.

4. World Bank Assistance:

Under world Bank assistance, Integrated Rural water supply Environmental sanitation habit at management etc. have been proposed for 1000 villages in the following 10 districts.

1. Bangalore (Rural)
2. Mandiya
3. Mysore
4. Shimoga
5. D.Kannada
6. Belgaum
7. Gulbarga
8. Raichur
9. Bidar
10. Bellary

The proposed cost of the project is Rs. 143 crores. The project is programmed for 5 to 7 years from 1991-92.

In addition to the above, 3 new proposals under Bilateral assistance with the assistance of Federal Republic of Germany at a cost of Rs.27.7 crores, Japan, at the cost of Rs.20.00 Crores and Norway at the cost of Rs.40.75 crores is contemplated. During 1990-91 a provision of 32 lakhs is made in the budget under Bilateral assistance. An outlay of Rs.3935 lakhs is proposed under the Eighth Five year plan.

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HOUSING

Housing shortage in Karnataka in 1981 has been estimated to be about 12 lakh units of which 7.5 lakh units in rural areas and 4.5 lakh units in Urban areas. It is projected that by 1990 Karnataka will be the 5th largest housing shortage state. In order to tackle this problem, various schemes have been introduced from time to time. Broadly the following programmes are under implementation.

1. Distribution of house sites in rural and urban areas.
2. Construction of houses for the benefit of weaker sections both in rural and urban areas.
3. assisting Karnataka Housing Board for taking up low and middle income group housing schemes and houses for low paid Government employees.
4. Construction of Houses for Government Employees and assisting Government Employees to construct their own houses
5. Construction of houses for Police personnel.

The agencies involved in the implementation of the above programmes are:

- a. Housing and Urban Development Dept. (The Schemes are implemented through Zilla Parishads)
- b. Karnataka Housing Board
- c. City Improvement Boards.
- d. Bangalore Development Authority in Bangalore
- e. Karnataka Slum Clearance Board.
- f. Karnataka Police Housing Corporation.

OBJECTIVES FOR THE VIII PLAN:

The National Housing Policy has the objective of eradicating houselessness by the turn of this Century. This seems to be a very tall order. High 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 at a much

higher rate 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 the economically weaker sections. This would mean housing units with small dimensions and priced economically. Secondly to provide housing finance to the economically weaker sections at a cheaper rate involving subsidies to some extent. In other words, the scheme of subsidising the housing programmes will continue in the VIII Plan also.

The National Commission on Urbanisation recognises factors as 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 on making available developed land at reasonable rates making optimum use of the available land, developing and strengthening the institutional system for providing housing finance and promoting research in and development of low cost housing and standardised building materials, improving the designs, and upgrading construction skills, encouraging group housing and cooperative housing activities and modifying relevant laws and regulations.

During the VIII Plan, the direct investment in housing will be continued. The following measures will also be taken up to curtail the raising land values and for economic use of the land available.

- 1) The Government housing agencies would need to go in for low rise high density constructions. In the larger cities, with population above 10 lakhs, construction of houses with ground floor + 2 floors and in the smaller cities, ground floor + 1 floor buildings will be taken up for construction. In the small towns and rural areas, the present row house system will continue.
- 2) The relevant town planning act will be amended to increase the percentage of area earmarked for residential sites to atleast 55% from the present norm of 50% in the cities having a population of 5 lakhs and more.
- 3) Preference will be given to persons who accept family planning norms in the distribution of sites.
- 4) The Karnataka Land reforms Act and Urban Land ceiling Act would be modified to attract much needed private investment in the housing activity.

- 5) Rent Control Act will be suitably amended. The period of exemption from the Rent control Act would be linked to the size of the house.
- 6) Greater emphasis will be given to construct LIG and EWS houses. When the land is allotted to private builders, conditions to be imposed to ensure that adequate housing is provided to meet the needs of EWS and LIG categories.
- 7) At least 20-25 lakh rupees will be earmarked for Research and Development activities for improving the housing technology.

PROGRAMMES

House Sites to Landless Labourers in Rural Areas:-

The scheme was introduced as a Central Sector scheme under State Plan and was continued under State Plan from 1974-75 onwards. Free sites are distributed to landless agricultural labourers in rural areas whose annual income does not exceed Rs.2000/-. In case the Government lands are not available, private lands are acquired and developed, the development cost being Rs.25/- per site in Maidan areas and Rs.50/- in Malnad areas. During 1990-91 a provision of Rs.80.00 lakhs is proposed with a target to distribute 30,000 sites.

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.8000/- (Rs.2500/- subsidy, Rs.4000/- loan and Rs.1500/- beneficiary Contribution). The houses sanctioned under PHS are being provided with Astra Ole at the cost of Rs.134/- per unit (Rs.80/- subsidy and HUDCO/Bank loan Rs.54/-). The plan provision is for giving subsidy at the rate of Rs.2580/- per house. The loan component comes from HUDCO and Banks, and the other financial institutions. Bank assisted programme which was discontinued since 1982-83 was again renewed on 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.

Tribal Sub Plan:

Under this scheme, construction of houses is taken up in Tribal Blocks, of H.D.Kote, Udupi, Ponnempet, Uttur and Madikeri taluks. The cost per house is Rs.8000/- (Subsidy Rs.2500/- loan Rs.4000/- and Rs.1500/- beneficiary contribution).

Residential accomodation for 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 house 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 People's Housing Schemes:-

The loan sanctioned by HUDCO/Bank for people's Housing Scheme 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 Karnataka Housing Board.

Further HUDCO/Bank charges interest on loans advanced for people's Housing scheme where as the beneficiaries get the loan free of interest. The interest payable to the HUDCO/Bank is also provided under the plan.

House Sites to Weaker Section in Urban Areas:-

House Sites are provided to the families of economically weaker sections in Municipal areas with a population of not more than one lakh. 25% of the cost of the site is borne by the beneficiary whose income is not more than Rs.2400/- per annum, 50% of the cost in case of those whose income is between Rs.2400/- and Rs.4300/- and full cost for those who have an income above Rs.4800/- per annum. The Government provides 75% of the cost of sites as subsidy and 2.5% as loan to Municipalities whose population is less than 20,000/- and 50% as subsidy and 25% as loan to Municipalities having population between 20,000/- and one lakh. The remaining amount will have to be met by the Municipalities concerned. The amount provided under plan for this scheme is to meet the Government's contribution of subsidy and loan for implementing this Programme by the Municipalities.

Housing for Urban Poor-Bhagyamendira:-

This scheme is implemented through city/Town Municipalities and the assistance provided for construction of houses as well as for improvement to the existing houses. The pattern of assistance per house for construction is Rs.8000/- (Rs.6000/- loan and Rs.1000/- subsidy and Rs.1000/- beneficiary contribution). The loan would be raised by the Karnataka Housing Board from HUDCO and disburse the same to the Deputy Commissioners of the districts for implementation. The loan raised during 1989-90 would be repayable in 22 years at 10% rate of interest. The provision for providing assistance for improvement of the houses from the year 1989-90 is discontinued.

Karnataka Housing Board:

Karnataka Housing Board implements two schemes through state's Budgetary support. They are: Low Income group and Middle Income Group Housing scheme and Rental Housing Scheme. In addition to this, the Board is implementing the following urban Housing projects with Loan assistance from HUDCO, HDFC and other financial institutions.

1. Housing Schemes for Beedi workers and silk worm Rearing.
2. ~~Self~~ Cash Loan scheme.
3. Self financing Housing scheme.
4. Shopping Complex
5. Experimental low cost Housing scheme.

In addition to these programmes, to construct quarters exclusively for Police Personnel, the Karnataka Police Corporation has taken up various type of quarters availing loan assistance from HDFC, LIC and UTI. Separate Provision has also been made for construction of Jail buildings and construction for Jail Personnel.

From the year 89-90, the State Government employees are provided housing loan through HDFC, The Government stands guarantee for the loan and subsidises the interest rate by about 2%.

Seventh Plan 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 sizeable share in the allocation of Zilla Parishad funds. A survey was conducted during 1986-87 to identify the No. of siteless persons in rural areas. As per the survey, as at the end of March 1987, the total No. of families identified as siteless were 14.49 lakhs. A similar second survey has revealed that another 2.13 additional families fall in this category bring the total No. of sitesless families to 16.63 out of which 14.95 lakh families have been provided with sites as on 1989-90. As against the target 2.25 lakh no. of 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 into Peoples housing scheme. Under the people's housing scheme, as against a target of 3.45 lakhs, 2.15 lakh 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 shortfall 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:

Year	House sites to weaker sections in rural areas	Peoples housing Scheme
	No	No
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	3,09,632
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	10,64,804

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Under 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. 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 Karnataka Housing Board, the targets and achievements are as follows:

Year	LIG and 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	83	122	17	23
1989-90	109	109	16	16
Total	979	1059	176	147

VIII Plan Proposals:

Rural Housing

Under Rural Housing Programme the scheme of providing sites to rural landless poor and Providing construction assistance will be continued. The details of the Programmes to be taken up under Housing Sector during VIII Plan are as follows:

Scheme	Outlay
1. Rural Housing	103.65
2. Urban Housing	81.86
3. Police Housing Scheme and Sainik Welfare	16.00
4. House Building advances to Government Servants	14.00
5. Construction of Jail Buildings and Staff Quarters	5.00
Total	220.51

(Rs. in crore)

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Under Karnataka Housing Board Programmes, the scheme of LIC assisted MIG & LIG housing schemes will be continued and construction of Quarters for Government Servants at Kavalabirasandra will be taken up at a cost of Rs.7 crores.

Police Housing:

The National Police Commission has recommended that, all ranks of Non-Gazetted Police Personnel should be provided with family type accommodation with special emphasis on housing for constabulary and further recommended for finefold increase in the level of investment on Police Housing. It has also pointed out that the centre should provide financial aid to the states on Police Housing Programmes till time the state reaches 80% of level of satisfaction in housing non gazetted ranks. Unfortunately, till now states are not getting any financial aid from centre.

Keeping in view the above objectives, the state Government is providing substantial outlay for Police Housing. Construction of Quarters are taken up by availing loan assistance from HUDCO, Unit Trust of India, Canfin Ltd. etc. The Plan Provision is for loan and interest During VIII Plan a Provision of Rs.16 crores is made for this purpose.

Jail Buildings:

Construction of Jail Buildings and Quarters for Jail Personnel are being taken under Plan. During VIII Plan Rs.5 crores have been allocated out of which Rs.4.70 crores will be for jail Buildings and Rs.0.30 crores for quarters. All the spill over works of VII Plan will be completed during VIII Plan period and no new civil works have been proposed during VIII Plan.

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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 to 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 atleast minimum level of services for providing the quality of life 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 million in 1901 to 37 million in 1981 an increase of 183.75 percent, where as the urban population grew from 1.6 million to 10.7 million, an increase of 553.16 percent. 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 tables.

Year	Total population (in Lakhs)	Urban population (in Lakhs)	% of urban population to total population	% of 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

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Karnataka is having 250 towns 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 developed to perform the role of alternate growth centres to Bangalore.

The Development authorities have been constituted for these cities. In these cities, priority has to be given for meeting the housing shortages and to provide necessary infrastructure so as to attract the population than 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 and to deflect the share of population from the metropolitan Bangalore.

The Outline 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. They are:

1. Chandapur
2. Chickkabanavar
3. Hoskote
4. Kengeri
5. Yelhanka

The concept being that these towns would absorb and provide employment for a proportion of the people who otherwise would drift into the city area and add to the congestion.

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 establishment, this could not become

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separate town as it was merged with Bangalore city. With this experience, it is imperative that other cities also can not be independent cities as they are located within the ' shadow Zone' or in the gravitational sphere of the 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 the city but within the Bangalore Metropolitan Region & Ring towns situated at a distance of 50-60 Kms.

The satellite towns proposed for development are:

- 1) Chandapur, 2) Hoskote 3) Anekal 4) Nelamangala
- 5) Devanahalli 6) Sarjapur 7) Magadi 8) Bidadi and 9) Doddaballapur.

Ring Towns: Chickaballapur 2) Gouribidanur 3) Tumkur 4) Kunigal 5) Channapatna-Ramanagar. 6) Kanakapura 7) Kolar and 8) K.G.F.

In addition to 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
- 10) To continue the scheme of IDSMT with an emphasis on limiting the total no. 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 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 the resources, 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 lands are allotted to cooperative societies, private developers, in addition to the cost of the lands these agencies should also pay towards the offsite water supply and drainage facilities at a pro-rata 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-rata 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 programmes, the active involvement of and coordination between various other agencies like Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority, Bangalore Development Authority, Karnataka Housing Board, Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board, Karnataka Slum Clearance Board, Karnataka Urban Water Supply & Drainage Board etc., is 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 deputed by the State Govt. 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 proposed to prepare a suitable scheme for training of the staff in Municipalities/Corporations covering both the technical and administrative wings.

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.

A reasonable allocation should also be made in the VIII plan to undertake studies, research in urban development problems and allied matters. A provision of Rs.25 lakhs may be made during the VIII plan to meet this requirement.

The unabated and uncontrolled growth of population in a few metropolitan cities is posing a lot of problem 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 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, so as to encourage the land holders to voluntarily surrender their lands to meet the requirement of urbanisation.

The scheme of Integrated Development of Small & Medium towns will 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 Department of Municipal Administration and improvements 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 urban land and volume.

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 at regional, urban and rural levels.

The Karnataka Town & country Planning Act is extended to 26 urban areas in the State. As a matter of policy, all class I cities and II towns having a population of more than 50,000; all district head-quarters and rapidly growing industrial towns like Dandeli, Wadi-Shahabad are covered by the Act. For Bangalore Metropolitan Area, Bangalore Development Authority has been performing the functions under the 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. The provision made is towards staff only.

BANGALORE METROPOLITAN REGION DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

The BMRDA is an apex co-ordinating body to co-ordinate the activities of the BDA, Corporation of the city of Bangalore BWSSB, KSCB, KEB, KIADB, KSRTC and such other bodies as are connected with the developmental activities in the Bangalore Metropolitan Region. One of the main objects of the authority is planning, co-ordination and supervision of the proper and orderly development of the BMR. The other important object as per Section 9 (ii) of the Act, is to prepare a structure plan for the development of the BMR.

The jurisdiction of the BMR extends to the whole of Bangalore District (both Urban & Rural) and Malur taluk of Kolar District. The total area is about 8721 sq.km. This includes the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration (the area of BDA jurisdiction which is about 1279 sq.km.) Anekal, Channarayana Ramanagaram, Devanahalli, Doddaballapur, Hosakote, Kanakapur, Malur, Nelamangala and Vijayapura.

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 BMR.

- a) Structure Plan for Bangalore Metropolitan Region
- b) Management of Bangalore Metropolitan Region
- c) Bangalore Urban Transport Project

BANGALORE URBAN TRANSPORT PROJECT

The BMRDA has taken up the BUIP. 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 lacs. The phase wise reports with schemes are received from M/s RITES. The draft final report 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, BCC, BDA, BMRDA, MV Department and Police Department. The project mainly covers the following:

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- 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 and a Traffic Engineering Cell.

The project will be taken up for implementation during the VIII Plan period after appraisal by World Bank. A provision of Rs.100 lakhs is made for this project during VIII Plan Period.

BANGALORE URBAN ARTS COMMISSION

The Bangalore Urban Art 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 buildings, towers, fly-overs and other such structures and schemes, have been made mandatory as per the chapter on Architectural Control of the Building Bye-laws of the Bangalore City Corporation.

URBAN LAND CEILING

The Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act, 1976 is in force in the five Urban Agglomerations of the State namely, Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum, Hubli-Dharwad and Mangalore. The ceiling is 1,000 Sq.mtrs. in Bangalore, 1,500 Sq.mtrs. in Mysore and Hubli-Dharwad and 2,000 Sq.mtrs. in Mangalore and Belgaum. 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 for the individuals undue hardship.

SLUM CLEARANCE AND IMPROVEMENT

I. Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act came into force during 1974 with the following objects:-

- i. to take up environmental improvement by providing basic amenities.
- ii) to construct houses for clearance or rehabilitate of slums 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 as enumerated is 10.50 lakhs in 1270 slums.

Two types of Schemes viz. (1) Slum Improvement Scheme (2) Slum Clearance Scheme (Constn. of EWS houses).

a. Slum Improvement Scheme:-

Under the above scheme, the Board is providing the basic amenities to the slums. Since its inception upto end of March 1990, 750 slums have been improved.

b. Slum Clearance Scheme:- (EWS Houses)

Under Housing programme, construction of EWS houses to the slum dwellers by clearing the huts in the slum areas or rehabilitating slum dwellers in the available vacant land will be taken up. For this purpose HUDCO loan assistance is also being availed upto 80% of the total estimated cost. So far upto end of March 90, 7414 EWS houses have been constructed

2. Review of Seventh Plan progress:

During VII Five Year Plan period two important programmes have been implemented. They are (a) Slum Improvement Scheme (b) Construction of EWS houses under clearance scheme.

a. Under the Slum Improvement Scheme, it was targetted to cover up 3,39,000 slum population in 476 slums. 3,10,700 slum population have been covered by providing basic amenities. The short comings under this programme was due to delay in declaration of slums, Court stay of private lands.

b. Under Slum Clearance Scheme, an ambitious programme was drawn to take up 10500 EWS houses with an estimated cost of Rs.2100.00 lakhs and to complete 4630 EWS houses. During VII Plan 3622 EWS houses, have been constructed with the assistance of HUDCO loans.

The backlog of the VII Plan incomplete work has been shifted to VIII Five Year Plan period. Accordingly it is programmed to complete 1009 houses during the I year of the VIII Five Year Plan period.

c. Miscellaneous programme:

This programme is part and parcel of on-going Schemes coming under Slum improvement scheme. Under the above scheme 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. As the first step the Board has decided to hand over all the improved slums to the concerned CMC/TMC. But some of the CMC's especially, Bangalore City 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.

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 which will be sanctioned from 1991-92 onwards.

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 mandi 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., 1) Channarayana 2) Kanakapura 3) Magadi 4) Ramanagara 5) Gokak 6) Hospet 7) Humnabad 8) Jamkhandi 9) Chitradurga 10) Harihar 11) Karkala 12) Ranabennur 13) Shahapur 14) Hassan 15) Holenarasipur 16) Kushalnagar 17) Chikkaballapur 18) Kollegal 19) Raichur 20) Sindhur 21) Saqar 22) Tumkur 23) 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 9.23 crores is provided as states share.

Nehru Rojgar Yojana

This programme has been designed to provide employment to the Urban unemployed and under-employed poor. The employment contemplated under this scheme is of two types. While the first one relates to the setting up of self-employment ventures the other relates to the provision of wage employment through the creation of socially and economically useful assets in the urban local bodies.

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 infrastructure support for promotion of construction skills among beneficiaries - State 20% Centre 80%.

For the above schemes a provision of Rs.17.50 crores is proposed during VIII Plan.

URBAN BASIC SERVICE PROJECT

"Urban Basic Services for the Poor" (UESP). A new scheme sponsored by Government of India is designed for providing certain basic social (viz., health, educational etc.,) amenities to the Urban Poor. The main objective of the is to enable the Urban Poor to have access to certain basic social services and the same should be provided in a convergent manner along with physical amenities to be provided 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 schemes these are to be converged and pooled with the resources available under this programme with a view to providing an integrated package of physical and social amenities/services to the Urban Poor.

The following activities/programmes will be taken up under UESP:-

- 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;
- viii) 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.9.10 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, Halebidu, 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 schemes 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.

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INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

REVIEW OF VII PLAN PERIOD PROGRESS & ACHIEVEMENTS

The main functions of the department of Information is to apprise the people about the various Welfare and Developmental programmes of the Government. The main activities of the Department include organising Exhibition Talks-Seminars and Symposia, Song and Drama performance, Film Shows, Multimedia Campaigns is coordination with other departments. Such campaigns besides giving publicity to Government programmes, also facilitate speedier implementation of Welfare benefits reach their targeted group particularly the poorest and socially backward.

Achievements of Seventh Plan:-

1) Direction and Administration:-

In the Seventh Plan period a sum of Rs.55.00 lakhs was earmarked. Rs.22,26,974-00 was utilised, expenditure on salaries and other allowances of staff sanctioned under plan scheme.

2) Research & Training in Mass Communication(Reference Cell):-

To implement this scheme, a sum of Rs.2.60 lakhs was allocated. Out of this fund a sum of Rs.2,03,696/- has been spent for the purchase of reference books.

3) Exhibitions:-

In the Seventh Plan period the outlay provided for this purpose is Rs.49.85 lakhs, out of this Rs.42,02,905/- spent to organise as many as 10,162 exhibitions, 620 exhibition kits, prepared and supplied to filed units and 4 mobile exhibition vans were purchased.

4) Tours of Journalists:-

To organise Journalists tour a sum of Rs.8.50 lakhs was provided. An expenditure of Rs.7,50,546/- incurred to organise 3040 press tours and 107 press conferences.

5) Field Publicity, Rural Broadcasting and Television:-

An outlay of Rs.24.32 lakhs under this scheme was provided. Out of this, 32 colour T.Vs, two Cameras, two V.C.Rs and C.C.T.V. work, 33 two-in-one tape recorders for publicity work in the field. Spare parts purchased for Gulbarga T.V. scheme, Remuneration and Electricity charges besides pay arrears. The total expenditure incurred was Rs.17,77,846/-.

6) Field Publicity through Mobile Units:-

For the purchase of vehicles to undertake field publicity programmes effectively an outlay of Rs.58.00 lakhs was provided. 11 vehicles were purchased with an expenditure of Rs.22.00 lakhs.

7) Mass Communication at Block level:-

A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs provided under this scheme. An expenditure of Rs.8,18,976/- was incurred to organise 474 publicity campaigns in co-ordination with other developmental Departments. 16 public address systems and 4 projectors was purchased for field publicity.

8) Film purchase and production:-

During the seventh plan a sum of Rs.75.61 lakhs was provided for this scheme. A sum of Rs.69,59,770/- was spent to produce 52 News reel and 16 documentaries.

9) Development of Film Industry:-

To encourage regional films the Government provided a sum of Rs.377.51 lakhs. During the 7th Plan period 205 xx films were given subsidy of Rs.367.676 lakh

10) Setting of Film Archives in the State:-

To preserve, some of the important films produced in the regional languages in the State, an outlay of Rs.18.00 lakhs was provided. A sum of Rs.17,73,708/- spent to preserve 18 films, besides expenditure incurred on staff under this plan scheme.

11) Song and Drama Services:-

Song and Drama has greater impact on both rural as well as urban audience. Under this scheme a sum of Rs.14.00 lakhs provided, with an expenditure of Rs.12,68,921/- , 4988 Song and Drama plays presented.

12) Publications:-

To publish the Government policies and developmental activities in the 7th Plan, a sum of Rs.66.00 lakhs was provided. Out of this, a sum of Rs.56,24,950/- has been spent for bringing out 83 publications.

13) Talks, Seminars and Symposia:-

Under this scheme Rs.2.50 lakhs was allocated. A sum of Rs.2,75,910/- has been spent to conduct 2476 talks, seminars and symposia in addition to purchase of 16 two in one tape recorder for field publicity work.

14) Rural press project:-

In order to encourage the growth of news papers in rural areas in the State Research Institute for news papers Development a sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs was provided. In the Seventh plan a sum of Rs.00.35 lakhs was spent for this purpose.

15) Teleprinter Services to District Publicity Offices:-

An out lay of Rs.12.00 lakhs was provided for this scheme, Due to economy orders the scheme could not be implemented.

16) Tribal Area-sub-plan:-

A sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs was provided under this scheme. This amount has been fully utilised to conduct 4 Bharath Darshan tours and 4 Karnataka Darshan tours to expose the tribal adults and students to modern civilisation and create awareness in various development programmes.

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17) Special Component Plan:-

Under this scheme during seventh plan period an outlay of Rs.62.00 lakhs was provided. A sum of Rs.59,49,361/- has been spent to put up 142 Hoardings and to arrange repairs to 120 old one, 51 publications was brought out on this scheme, 78 candidates were trained in field of Journalism. A film was also produced on social welfare schemes Advertisements released to the News papers which are brought out by the people. Belonging to SC 495 Block and White P.Vs Allied equipment were purchased and installed in the villages/colonies where more people belong to SC.

18) Buildings:-

In the seventh plan period an out lay of Rs.45 lak provided. Under this scheme construction of Vartha Bhavanas in Shimoga, Chickmagalure and Coorg District were taken-up.

VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990-95 - PROPOSALS

In publicising the plans programmes and achievements of the Government, the Department of Information and Publicity plays a vital role. It presents to the people the policies and programmes of the Government on the one hand and on the other hand 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 publications, films, exhibitions, news items, feature articles, success stories, song and drama, talks, seminars and symposia, intensive publicity campaign and display advertisements and so on.

OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGY DURING 8TH YEAR PLAN

During 8th Five Year Plan 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 exhibition, publication, talks, seminars and symposia, Song and Drama programmes, fairs of Journalists,

Intensive publicity campaign, video cassettes, film shows etc. Further the department will collaborate with various development department in the projection of ideas required to be propagated amongst the beneficiaries of various development programmes.

In order to achieve the above objectives, the following schemes with the financial allocations mentioned against them are proposed to be implemented during 8th Five Year Plan. Rs.1250.00 lakhs has been allocated for the schemes during 8th Plan from 1991-95.

	agreed budget (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Direction and Administration	- 113.00
2. Film Purchase and Production	- 200.00
3. Film Industry	- 65.00
4. Film Archives	- 30.00
5. Research & Training in Mass Communication	- 5.00
6. Production of Exhibitions, models charts & participation in exhibitions	- 110.00
7. Tours of Journalists	- 15.00
8. Teleprinter Service	- 20.00
9. Rural press project	- 4.00
10. Field Publicity through Mobile Units	- 120.00
11. Intensive Publicity Campaign	- 20.00
12. Song and Drama	- 30.00
13. Publications	- 175.00
14. Community, Radio & Television, Rural Broadcasting	- 50.00
15. Buildings	- 100.00
16. Talks, Seminars & Symposia	- 4.00
17. Tribal Area Sub Plan	- 9.00
18. Special Component Plan	- 180.00
	----- 1250.00 -----

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

The maintenance of Industrial peace, and effective enforcement of various Labour enactment 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, Rehabilitation of bonded labours released and providing relief to the educated unemployed through the Stipendary Employment Scheme are the aims to which the programmes of this Sector are directed:

LABOUR

The prevention or settlement of Industrial disputed by conciliation and mediation enforcement of various Central and State enactments (28 Acts) and there by ensuring justice to the working class both in the organised and un-organised sectors periodical fixation of minimum wages for several scheduled employments under the Minimum Wage Act of 1948, Implementation of different Wage Board recommendations awaiting payment of compensation under the Workmen compensation Act are the major activities in the Labour Sector.

REVIEW OF SEVENTH PLAN ACHIEVEMENTS

In order to ensure better co-ordination among different Committees and State Advisory Board relating to Minimum Wages and also work relating to the abolition of contract labour in Beedi Industry, necessary posts were continued during the Seventh Plan period. Further, the Industrial relation and enforcement machinery was strengthened by creating necessary enforcement staff. This would enable the enforcement of different State and Central Labour Acts to ensure statutory benefits to the working class particularly to the un-organised labour force like agricultural workers, Plantation workers, Beedi Workers, Agarbatti workers, contract and Construction workers. In order to facilitate speedy disposal of labour cases in districts of Dakshina Kannada, Coorg, Mandya, Shimoga, Hassan and Chickmagalur, one more Industrial Tribunal at Mysore has been set up with required staff during the Seventh Plan period. Further, with a view to expedite adjudication of labour disputes, one more labour court at Chickmagalur has been set up. A new Scheme namely 'Ashakirina' was implemented during the Seventh Plan period to provide personal accident insurance cover to the un-organised labour.

The financial relief under this insurance programme was in the range of Rs.2,500/- to Rs.5,000/- depending upon the type of accident. The workers in the un-organised sector such as Agricultural labourers, Beedi Workers, Toddy workers, Cobblers etc., were covered under this Scheme. About 2000 families have benefited under this scheme during the Seventh Plan period. A Training Programme was organised during the Seventh Plan Period with the Central assistance with a view to educate the rural workers in formation of Trade Unions and also about the Labour Acts being implemented in the State. Further, training was also given in other allied areas such as health care programmes, family welfare programmes, agricultural productivity programmes etc. This programme was implemented with a net-work of 115 honorary rural organisers. During the Seventh Plan period. Nearly 4.50 lakhs of rural workers under different categories were trained under this programme. During the Seventh Plan Period an outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs was provided against which an expenditure of Rs.144.5 lakhs was incurred.

VIII. PLAN PROPOSALS

An outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs is proposed for the implementation of various plan programmes. In addition to this, Rs.17.50 lakhs is proposed towards central assistance for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. In the State Plan Rs.37.00 lakhs is earmarked for the continuation of the on-going schemes. New Schemes have been proposed for an outlay of Rs.263.00 lakhs. The thrust of the programmes proposed mainly on the strengthening of the enforcement machinery. In order to protect the interests of agricultural and rural women labour a separate vigilance squad will be created. Further emphasis is given for modernising the various offices. The centrally sponsored Scheme of rural workers training programme which attracts the full assistance from the Government of India is proposed to be continued.

The details of the various schemes proposed are as under:

ON GOING SCHEMES

1) DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION :-

A post of a Secretary, Minimum Wages Committee was created to co-ordinate the work of the Minimum

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Wages Committees and the State Advisory Board. He also functioned as Secretary to abolition of Contract labour in Beedi Industry under contract labour regulation and Abolition Act 1970. As this post has to be continued, a provision of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed.

2) STRENGTHENING OF THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The enforcement of several labour laws has been intensified by strengthening the enforcement machinery to meet the establishment charges of the post already created, an allocation of Rs25.50 lakhs is proposed.

3) INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT MYSORE

In order to effect speedy disposal of cases an Industrial Tribunal was established with a presiding Officer and the supporting staff. To continue these posts an allocation of Rs.4.50 lakhs is proposed.

4) LABOUR COURT AT CHICKMAGALUR:

A Labour Court at Chickmagalur was sanctioned during 1988-89. To continue the staff already sanctioned of this Court an allocation of Rs.4.50 lakhs is made.

5) ASHAKIRINA SCHEME

Under this scheme financial relief of Rs.5,000/- was provided to the families of such labourers who die in accident, Rs.4,000/- to the workers who lose 2 limbs/ 2 eyes and Rs.2,500/- in case of loss of one Eye/Limb due to accident. The Scheme was operated in the un-organised Sector to cover Agricultural labourers, Beedi Workers, Toddy Tappers, Cobblers etc. As the Scheme has been discontinued a provision of Rs1.00 lakhs is proposed.

NEW SCHEMES

1) STRENGTHENING OF THE MACHINERY:

At present there are only 99 labour Inspectors functioning. As per the norms the State required at least 300 Labour Inspectors. Since there is Resources constraint, it is proposed to create 15 additional posts of

Labour Inspectors with the supporting staff, to serve particularly in Rural areas for the enforcement of Statutory measures to benefit the un-organised rural sector. An allocation of Rs.40.60 lakhs is proposed.

2) STRENGTHENING OF THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS MACHINERY

At present there are five Regions, two at Bangalore and one each at Hassan, Belgaum and Gulbarga. As operational Jurisdiction of the existing Regions are very vast, it has not been possible to reach larger areas the enforcement of the provisions of the Act. Hence, it is proposed to form three more Regions at Mysore, Mangalore and Davanagere where Industrial activities are relatively more. Each Regional Headquarters will have one Deputy Labour Commissioner and a Labour Inspector with the other supporting staff. For this an outlay of Rs.47.56 lakhs is proposed.

3) ENFORCEMENT OF MINIMUM WAGES - CREATION OF A VIGILANCE SQUAD:

At present Minimum Wages have been fixed for 30 activities in the State. The coverage will be further increased to 6 more activities. Although Minimum Wages Act for agricultural Labourers is under implementation in the State adequate staff is not there for the enforcement of provisions of the Act which will reduce the efficacy of the Act. Hence, it is proposed to strengthen the enforcement machinery by creating a Vigilance squad to include 2 posts of Assistant Labour Commissioners for four Revenue Divisions. Each Assistant Labour Commissioner will be assisted by four labour Inspectors. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.11.20 lakhs is proposed.

4) PROVIDING VEHICLES TO THE PRESIDING OFFICERS OF INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS AND LABOUR COURTS:-

There are 12 Presiding Officers (four Presiding Officers of Industrial Tribunals and eight Presiding Officers of Labour Court) and they have jurisdiction over 4 to 5 districts. As they

have to cover a vast region, transport is a problem. It is propose to provide diesel vehicles to all the 12 Presiding Officers who are in the cadre of District Judges. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.28.52 lakhs is proposed.

5. PROVIDING ESSENTIAL MINIMUM STAFF

Earlier during the VI Plan period offices of Deputy Labour Commissioner, Region II at Bangalore, Office of the Assistant Labour Commissioner at Belgaum and also the Office of the Labour Officer, Bangalore Division IV were created. However, for these offices the required Ministerial posts were not provided. In view of the vast operational jurisdiction thereby increasing work load in these offices, it is proposed to create two posts of Office Assistants, two First Division Assistants, three second Division Assistants, three Stenographers and two posts of Typists in all the three offices sanctioned above. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.12.76 lakhs is proposed.

6. MODERNISATION OF OFFICES,

An outlay of Rs.30.36 lakhs has been proposed for modernisation of the Offices of labour Commissioner, 5 Regional Offices, 9 Divisional Offices and 23 Sub-Divisional Offices in the State is proposed.

7. STRENGTHENING OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS MACHINERY AT DISTRICT LEVEL

At present there are only 9 Divisions headed by Assistant Labour Commissioners in the State, Each Division has a jurisdiction of 2 to 4 Revenue Districts. These divisions have statutory powers in the enforcement of various Trade Unions Act, Contract Labour Act, Beedi and Cigar Workers Act, Motor Transport Workers Act, Besides functioning as Appellate Authority under the shops and Commercial Establishment Act, Interstate Migrant Workers Act. As the Industrial dispute have increased commensurate with the rate of Industrial growth, the existing machinery has not been able to effectively enforce provisions of various statutes meant for the labour class. In view of the increasing responsibilities of the office of the Asst. Labour Commissioners, it is felt necessary that there should be one Asst. labour Commissioner for each District. This will enable

better supervision, co-ordination and implementation of various labour welfare schemes. For this purpose, an additional 12 posts of assistant labour Commissioners have been proposed with supporting staff of Labour Inspectors and other ministerial staff. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.92 lakhs is proposed.

2. WORKING AND SAFETY CONDITIONS IN FACTORIES AND BOILERS

The safety in factories and improvements of the working conditions therein are ensured by periodic inspection. Inspections are targeted to:

- (1) Enforcement of the legal provisions connected with conditions of working and protection of workers while engaged in their work such as safety, health, work, environment, control of hazardous substances, protecting environment, working hours wages, welfare and other connected matters.
- (2) Identify hazardous chemicals and handling and processing of these chemicals and based on such identification, appropriately advise the management and also to collect and disseminate required information on hazardous as well as use of proper testing equipments etc.
- (3) Supply of technical information and advice to employers and workers on safety and health promotional activities.
- (4) To achieve these objectives, schemes like strengthening of the enforcement of machinery and training programmes with visual aids for educating both the employers and the employees in safety measures are being implemented.

During the VII Five Year Plan period, the main thrust was on strengthening of enforcement machinery in the State to ensure industrial safety. As per the all India Norm there should be one Inspector for every 150 factories as against which there were 604 factories under the jurisdiction of each Inspector

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in the beginning of the 7th Plan. In view of the wide gap, the enforcement machinery was strengthened during the VII Plan period. This was intended to secure the enforcement of the legal provisions relating to the conditions of work and the protection of the interest of the workers at work places, such as provisions relating in creating proper work environment, health, working hours, wages and other welfare measures. During the VII Plan period 2714 inspections were made, industrial hygiene laboratory was established with responsibility of inspecting hazardous factories regularly and examine the workers exposed to such operations and to detect occupational diseases suggesting suitable remedial measures, nearly 200 medical examinations were conducted, and the Central Safety Monitoring Cell was continued. The main objective of Central Safety monitoring Cell was identifying hazardous chemicals and hazards related with storage, handling and processing of such chemicals thereby advise the organisations to devise remedies to such hazards. The Cell has conducted training programmes to the workers regarding safety methods to be adopted in hazardous environment and conducted two seminars on off-site and onsite emergency plans and advised 50 major industries in the preparation of emergency plans. 268 inspections have been conducted by this Cell to collect data for the purpose of analysis on the environmental aspects of the factories. Karnataka State Safety Institute had the objective of creating awareness among the workers and management regarding safe working methods and also to educate the workers and management by arranging seminars, workshops, training programmes and also through audio-visual means on industrial safety method. 7 workshops and 58 training programmes were conducted. During the VII Plan period an outlay of Rs.26.00 lakhs was provided against which an expenditure of Rs27.18 lakhs was incurred.

VIII PLAN PROPOSALS

An allocation of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed. Of this, Rs.12.00 lakhs is earmarked for meeting salary requirements of the posts in the on-going schemes New Schemes with an allocation of Rs.88.00 lakhs is proposed with a view to strengthen the enforcement machinery, besides creation of Organisations/

Cells for imparting necessary training in different related areas.

STRENGTHENING AND STREAMLINING OF THE ENFORCEMENT

In Karnataka there has been a steady increase in the number of factories and boilers during the last five to six years due to rapid industrialisation. During Eighth Plan period it is expected that more number of new factories and boilers would be established. Several amendments to the factories Act has been made. As against the norm of 150 factories per each Factory Inspector prescribed by the Labour Minister's Conference in 1973, each Factories inspector has been assigned with 400 to 500 factories in the State. About 50% of the factories have not been covered by inspection. Since the financial requirement to cover the gap in the enforcement machinery fully is about Rs.280 lakhs and there is resources constraint, a provision of Rs.51.50 lakhs is proposed to create 35 posts of Factory Inspectors.

ADVISORY, TRAINING AND TESTING CELL

To create sufficient awareness in the minds of both the workers and managements regarding safe working methods and industrial health, one safety Institute is working. As the work involved is more, it is proposed to establish one more safety training Institute.

Conservation of fuel results in savings foreign exchange, for this training of the personal manning and personal incharge of operation and maintenance of boilers is required. At present there is no training set-up to train more personnel. To cover this gap a Training cell is proposed to be established.

In order to educate and conduct competency test for Welders engaged in pressure parts welding, a Testing Laboratory is proposed to be established. For this, an allocation of Rs.36.50 lakhs is proposed. 13 Posts are expected to be created.

3. REHABILITATION OF BONDED LABOUR

In Karnataka 62,689 persons have been identified as bonded labourers who have been released under the provision of bonded labour system (abolition) Act, 1976. In order to rehabilitate the released bonded labourers, a centrally sponsored Scheme was formulated in the year 1978-79. As per the Scheme, initially Rs.4,000/- in the form of financial assistance was given to each bonded labourer which was later enhanced to Rs.6,250/- per beneficiary. Out of 62,689 released bonded labourers, 9,987 bonded labourers were rehabilitated upto the beginning of the sixth five year plan. During the sixth plan period 24,805 bonded persons were rehabilitate taking the cumulative total of rehabilitated bonded labourers to 34,792 as at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. Thus, leaving a target of 27,897 bonded labourers to be rehabilitated during the seventh plan period. As against, this target, 26100 bonded labourers were rehabilitated during Seventh Plan. The expenditure incurred was Rs.803 lakhs.

During the Eighth Plan Period 1797 bonded labourers are still to be rehabilitated. This proposed to rehabilitate the remaining 1797 bonded labourers with an allocation of Rs.8.00 lakhs.

4. EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

Assisting unemployed in securing placements, studying employment market, guiding the skilled craftsmen in taking up employment through various employment guidance services, training skilled manpower required by various industrial units and undertakings and implementation of the apprenticeship training Scheme as per the Apprenticeship Act are the major activities undertaken in the plan programme in this area.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

The main thrust of the Seventh Five Year Plan programmes was on upgrading the six compulsory notification of vacancies units and also developing the computer's and connected to centralised computer system

located in Bangalore. Further, two Special cells for promoting employment for physically handicapped persons located at District Employment Exchanges Tumkur and Mysore were continued. Another Scheme for promotion of self employment implemented with the Central Assistance in districts of Tumkur and Gulbarga was also continued during the Seventh Plan period. As against an allocation of Rs.48.00 lakhs the actual expenditure has been Rs.35.53 lakhs.

CRAFTSMAN TRAINING

To improve efficiency in administration modern equipments like PABX & PPC Systems have been procured to the Directorate. A few plan posts were created during the Seventh Plan with the objective of conducting systematic Training, inspection affiliation and examination in Industrial Training Institutes as per the standards and norms prescribed by the Director General of Employment and Training. About 900 inspections were conducted to improve the quality of Training. No new Industrial Training Institute was started. But an Industrial Training Institute at Wadi was created by shifting two trades from Industrial Training Institute at Gulbarga.

Efforts were made for modernising the Industrial Training Institutes with the Central assistance, to improve the quality of Training by replacing old and obsolete machinery in Industrial Training Institutes with new equipments. Old equipments in certain trades such as Turner, Welder, and Electrician were replaced during the plan period.

Further, about 1500 persons were trained in light and Heavy vehicle driving through the Motor driving training schemes which are attached to Industrial Training Institutes at Bangalore and Hubli. The Industrial Training Institute Buildings which were started earlier in places like Belgaum, Hassan and Honawar were brought to completion stage. The construction of new buildings were also taken up at Haliyal, Davaraya Samudra, Malavalli, Holenarasipura and Hadagali. For the Seventh Five Year Plan Period an outlay of Rs.392 lakhs was provide for the plan schemes under the Training Wing against which Rs.635lakhs was spent.

VIII PLAN PROPOSALS

A total outlay of Rs.11 Crores (under State Plan) is proposed. In addition to implementing the on-going plan schemes of the Seventh Five Year Plan in this sector, the World Bank Aided Vocational Training Project at Industrial Training Institute at a total cost of Rs.1540.50 lakhs is implemented in the form of Centrally sponsored Scheme and the funding of the Project is shared by the State Government in the ratio of 50:50 with Government of India. A sum of Rs.770.25 lakhs of provided as the State share towards this project.

In State Plan Rs.100 lakhs is earmarked for Special component plan schemes and Rs.41 lakhs for the tribal Sub-Plan. The details of plan programmes are as under:-

1. EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES - GENERAL

To upgrade the existing 6 Compulsory Notification of Vacancies units in the State with a view to improve the administrative efficiency of employment Exchanges, allocation of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed.

2. COMPUTERISATION OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

To continue the computerisation of Employment Exchanges, two units are proposed to be started at Gulbarga and Hubli. An outlay of Rs.17.00 lakhs is proposed towards meeting the recurring expenditure such as salary and other establishment charges etc.

3. PROMOTION OF EMPLOYMENT OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

To assist the physically handicapped persons to obtain employment, two units in Tumkur and Mysore are functioning in District Employment Exchanges. This was a Centrally sponsored Scheme. To continue these units already started and to provide assistance to about 1500 unemployed physically Handidapped persons, an allocation of Rs.3.75 lakhs is made.

4. PROMOTION OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT

A Self-employment promotion cell in Tumkur and Gulbarga was set up as part of Centrally Sponsored Scheme. These units were assisting the unemployed to settle in self-employment. A provision of Rs.8.50 lakhs is made with an objective of assisting 1500 unemployed persons to settle in self-employment.

5. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

It is proposed to modernise the Directorate by procuring personal computers and Electronic Typewriters., Besides some new furniture, to increase the administrative efficiency. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed.

6. STRENGTHENING OF DIRECTORATE

In order to conduct systematic training in Industrial Training Institutes coupled with periodic inspections, follow up action, offiliation of industrial Training Institutes and Examination, a few posts had been created in the earlier plans. An outlay of Rs.12 lakhs is proposed to continue these posts.

7. TRAINING OF CRAFTSMAN AND SUPERVISIONS IN INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS/CENTRES IN THE STATE.

In this Scheme, Craftsman training was implemented in a Industrial Training Institutes started at the end of the Sixth Plan Period. Some plan posts and training programme for Ex-serviceman were also continued in the Industrial Training Institutes. About 560 candidates are admitted every year for training in various engineering and non-engineering trades. To continue the posts already sanctioned, a sum of Rs.85.75 lakhs is proposed.

8. APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING SCHEME

Under this Scheme, the training Costs incurred by the industrial Establishments in imparting training to the Apprentices recruited as per Apprentices Act is re-imbursed by the Government. Although, there is a vast potential for taking up expansion of activities to identify, locate and fix more number of Apprentices seats under the scheme, owing to paucity of funds, an allocation of Rs.1.00 lakh is made.

9. SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN:

To provide and impart training to SC/ST candidates in different trades in intake per trade is increased by 20 percent of the sanctioned strength, to admit SC/ST candidates exclusively in addition to the normal reservation quota of 18 percent for SCs and STs. 923 SC/ST candidates have been admitted for training in Industrial Training Institutes. To meet the expenditure towards payment of stipend, remuneration for staff, procurement of raw-materials and equipment in the Industrial Training Institutes, a provision of Rs.110 lakhs is proposed.

10. MOTOR DRIVING TRAINING SCHOOL.

Unemployed youths are trained in driving light and heavy vehicles at Motor Driving Training Schools locate at Industrial Training Institutes, Peenya-Bangalore and Industrial Training Institute, Hubli,. It is proposed to train 300 Drivers every year. An allocation of Rs.6.00 lakhs is made for this purpose.

11. BUILDINGS:

The construction of Industrial Training Institutes Buildings at Honavar, Belgaum and Hassan have reached rearing completion. Industrial Training Institutes Buildings at Halavalli, Devaravanasamudra, Huvina Hadagali, Holenarasipura and Haliyal are under various stages of construction. An amount of Rs.42.75 lakhs has been earmarked for continuing the spill over work of buildings.

12. TRIBAL AREA SUB PLAN

Tribal men and women residing in the Tribal Districts are given training in Carpentry and Tailoring Trades respectively for a period of one year. 120 candidates are trained every year. The training centres are located at Chickmagalur, Kodagu, Mangalore and Mysore districts. For Programmes under this Sub-Plan, an outlay of Rs.41 lakhs is proposed.

13. WORLD BANK AIDED SCHEMES:

- 1) EQUIPMENT IN NEW INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE:

The old and un-serviceable machinery and equipments in Industrial Training Institutes are replaced by new equipments. 20 Industrial Training Institutes are covered under this Scheme. For this purpose, Rs.240 lakhs is proposed under the State Plan as State Share.

ii) STATE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT:

In order to implement various schemes under the World Bank aided Project, a State Level Project implementation unit is proposed to be established at the Directorate. 18 posts are proposed to be created for the above purpose. For this purpose Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed as State Share.

iii) EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE WORKSHOP CELL

With the objective of keeping the machinery in Industrial Training Institutes in good and working conditions, it is proposed to set up maintenance workshop at Industrial Training Institute, Bangalore and three maintenance cells one each at Industrial Training Institute, Mysore, Hubli and Gulbarga. These workshops and Cells will also cater to the needs of the industrial training Institutes in their surroundings. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.38.00 lakhs is proposed as State share.

iv) AUDIO VISUAL AIDS

With a view to improving the quality of teaching in Industrial Training Institutes, it is proposed to provide modern Audio-Visual Aids like VCR, Transparencies, Slide projects etc., to 13 Industrial Training Institutes in the State at a cost of Rs.1.2 lakhs per Industrial Training Institute. Rs.7.80 lakhs is proposed as State Share.

v) INTRODUCTION OF NEW TRADES

In order to diversify the training programmes available in Industrial Training Institutes, new trades like Computer Courses, Electronic Mechanic, Air-Conditioning etc., are proposed to be introduced in seven Industrial Training Institutes in the State.

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A total number of 224 additional intake capacity is expected to be created in the Industrial Training Institutes. Rs.97.50 lakhs is proposed.

vi) ESTABLISHMENT OF BASIC TRAINING CENTRES:

With the objective of providing basic Training facilities in trades like Chemical Combine and Hotel Catering Services, a Basic Training Centre is proposed to be established at Industrial Training Institute, Peenya, Bangalore. It is estimated to benefit about 200 Apprentices per year. Rs.37 Lakhs is proposed.

vii) ESTABLISHMENT OF RELATED INSTRUCTION CENTRES:

It is proposed to provide Related Instruction facilities at Industrial Training, Institute, Mysore and Industrial Training, Institute, Hubli for the benefit of Apprentices recruited to various Industries. About 1000 Apprentices per year, representing 5 trades are expected to be benefited under this scheme. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.26.85 lakhs is proposed as State share for the 8th plan.

viii) EXPANSION OF ADVANCED VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHEME:

The quality of Industrial production is sought to be improved by imparting Advanced Vocational Training to the Industrial Workers. For this purpose, an advanced Vocational Training System is proposed to be established as an adjunct to Industrial Training Institute, Hubli, having training facilities in Advanced Welding, Mechanical and Electrical Maintenance and Electronic Maintenance etc. An estimated number about 400 Industrial Workers will be benefited by this Scheme. An outlay of Rs.36.60 lakhs is proposed as State share.

ix) STARTING OF NEW WOMEN INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

With the objective of providing more vocational Training opportunities to women candidates, it is proposed to establish 10 more new women Industrial Training Institutes in the State at a total estimated cost of Rs.450.00 lakhs. The State share provided will be Rs.225.00 lakhs. An additional seating capacity of 750 will be created as a result of starting these ten women Industrial Training Institutes.

x) IMPLEMENTATION OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT COURSES:

This Scheme is aimed at providing additional training to Industrial Training Institute trained candidates in various skills like servicing of Automobiles, Repairs to Domestic Electrical Appliances, Rewinding of Motors etc., so as to enable them to take up self-employment. This scheme is expected to benefit about 320 youths per year. Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed as the State share.

xi) INTRODUCTION OF NEW TRADES IN EXISTING WOMEN INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTES:

There are four women Industrial Training Institutes functioning in the State. It is proposed to introduce new trades like Computer Course, with a view to diversify the training programme. An additional intake capacity of 160 is proposed to be created in these four Industrial Training Institutes. Rs.33.50 lakhs is the State share.

STIPENDIARY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

As a relief to the unemployed educated i.e. un-employed graduates, Post-graduates and Diploma holders belonging to families where there is no earning member and the annual income is less than Rs.3600/- a stipend of Rs.640/- per month was being given. From the month of February, 1990 the stipend has been increased to Rs.960/- P.M. As at the end of August 1990 there were 4861 stipendiary graduates working in different departments. Government have reserved 40% of the vacancies in Group 'C' to the stipendiary graduates to be recruited on the basis of seniority list maintained. No fresh stipend are being given. It is expected that by the end of the year 1991-92 these stipendiary graduates would be absorbed in Government jobs. During the VII Five Year Plan the total expenditure was Rs.24.85 crores. For the year 1990-91 a provision of Rs.523 lakhs is made in the Budget. To meet the expenditure on payment of stipend an allocation of Rs.35.99 crores proposed in the Zilla Parishads sector.

J. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

In order to improve the 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 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.

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE DURING VII PLAN:

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 unremunerative traditional occupations and to provide training to make them more competitive. Further it will improve the quality of services in the hostels for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes. It was also proposed to strengthen and re-organise 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 consist of increasing hostel facilities providing pre-matric and post-matric scholarships, giving free books and dresses and providing incentives to reduce dropouts. The major thrust therefore is on educational schemes.

As against a total Seventh plan approved outlay of Rs.31.30 crores, the provisional expenditure is of the order of Rs.36.19 crores. Programme details are given in the Statement GN-2. In regard to physical aspects of various programmes the performance is almost commensurate with targets fixed. The details of physical performance are given in Statement GN-3.

BROAD THRUST AND SHIFT IN EMPHASIS IN THE VIII PLAN

Towards improving the literacy rate, the strategy in the VIII plan would be to step up programmes of providing incentives like award of merit scholarship,

Pre and Post-matric scholarships, prize money and provision of hostel facilities. In order to check the dropouts in the primary stages, the shift in emphasis would be to start more number of 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.

PROGRAMMES PROPOSED FOR VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN:

During VIII Five Year Plan, a State Plan outlay of Rs.7300 lakhs (2997 State + 4303 Z.P. Sector) is proposed for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The above State Sector outlay also includes a component of outlay of Rs.200 lakhs for Saree & Dho Scheme. The schemewise details of the schemes proposed for the VIII five year plan as under.

A. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES:

I. 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.80.00 lakhs is proposed for establishment of Taluk Offices in 7 new taluk offices.

II. Economic Development:

1) Supply of Sewing Machines (Z.P. Sector)

This is an ongoing 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.85.00 lakhs is proposed to distribute 7000 sewing machines.

(2) Subsidy to Law, Medical and Other professional Graduates (Z.P. Sector)-

Unemployed Scheduled Caste 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.8.00 lakhs is proposed during 1990-95 for the benefit of 800 graduates.

(3) Nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centres (Z.P. Sector)

This is an ongoing scheme. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh is proposed to meet the salary of 23 posts of Women Welfare Organisers during 1990-95. 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.

) 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 entrepreneurs will be assisted with share capital contribution by State Government and Central Government on 50:50 basis. An outlay of Rs.600.00 lakhs as State Share is proposed to attract matching share of Rs.600.00 lakhs from Government of India to continue the programmes.

II. Education (SCs)

1) Coaching and Allied Schemes - CSS 50% (State Sector)½-

This is an ongoing 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 Gulberga, 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 is started at Bangalore. State plan outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed to attract equal matching share of Rs.100.00 lakhs from Government of India to continue the programmes.

2) (Award of Pre-matric scholarship to Std.I to IV(Z.P.Sector)

It is proposed to give an incentive by awarding Rs.100.00 annum pre-matric scholarship to primary school students to in Std.I to IV to curb the dropouts in the primary stages of schooling Rs.1401.90 lakh proposed during 1990-95.

3) Special Assistance to Zilla Parishads (State Sector)
an outlay of

It is proposed to provide Rs.2.125 lakhs in the State Sector to meet the unexpected expenditure of Zilla Parishads in various schemes.

4) 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.1000.00 lakhs for 1990-95 is proposed for construction of 100 Hostel Buildings.

5) Training of Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe Youth in Public Sector 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.40.00 lakhs is proposed.

(6) Award of Prize Money to SSLC First Class students and College students (Z.P.Sector)

This is an ongoing 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 will be given a prize of Rs.500/- and Rs.750-1500 per student, respectively. An outlay of Rs.110.00 lakhs is proposed to award prize money to 7000+3000 students respectively.

(7) 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 1990-95.

//and other

(8) Financial assistance to voluntary agencies for construction of Hostel buildings (Z.P.Sector):-

This is an ongoing scheme to provide financial assistance to voluntary agencies towards construction of Hostel buildings for providing better accommodation to the inmates. An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs is proposed.

(9) Hostels (Pre-matric) (Z.P.Sector):-

During 1990-95, it is proposed to fill up 144 posts of Superintendents in pre-matric hostels. Rs.247.27 lakhs are proposed for the salary of 144 posts of Hostel Superintendents and maintenance of 144 Pre-matric hostels.

(10) Award of Merit scholarships (Z.P.Sector):-

This is an ongoing 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.87.00 lakhs is proposed to award merit scholarships to 7500 students.

(11) Award of Prematric scholarships (Z.P.Sector):-

This is an ongoing 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.200.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 470000 students for this purpose.

(12) Payment of extra Boarding and Lodging charges (Z.P.Sector)

This is an ongoing scheme in which the Scheduled Caste postmatric 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 Scholarship. 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 to benefit 27,000 students.

(13) Grant-in-aid to private hostels (Z.P.Sector):-

This is an ongoing scheme for sanction of Grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies for running prematric 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.100.00 lakhs is proposed to give assistance to 53 hostels.

(14) Residential Schools (Z.P.Sector):-

Rs.50.00 lakhs are proposed for the filling up the vacant of 7 posts of Teachers and new post would be maintenance of Residential schools. Salary of 7 Teachers and to start 10 new schools during 1990-95, is proposed.

(15) Stipends to trainees in Typewriting/Stenography:- (ITI/ITCs) (Z.P.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 2015 sanction stipends to Scheduled Caste candidates in Typewriting and Stenography with an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs during 1990-95.

The rate of stipends is as follows:-

1. For SSLC typing candidates Rs.50/-p.m.
2. For SSLC Typing and Shorthand Rs.75/-p.m.
3. For graduates Stenography Rs.200/-p.m.

16) Government Hostels for College Students (Z.P. Sector)

Under this scheme, rents, 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.350.00 lakhs is proposed.

(17) 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.20.00 lakhs proposed to benefit 5000 students during 1990-95.

(18) Training centres for self employment (Z.P. Sector)

This is an ongoing scheme to train Scheduled Caste candidates in driving Autorickshaw 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 2000 candidates during 1990-95.

(19) TCH training for Girls (Z.P. Sector):-

This is an ongoing scheme for providing special incentive of Rs.250/- to Sch.Caste girls in TCH courses for purchase of uniforms and to meet contingent expenditure. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 1000 girls.

(20) Pre-matric scholarships to children of those engaged in unclean occupation (CSS-50%) (Z.P. Sector):-

This is an ongoing centrally sponsored scheme with 50% assistance from Government 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 to attract matching share of Rs.30.00 lakhs to assist 1600 students.

21) Starting of New Hostels (State Sector):

During the 8th Plan, it is proposed to start 10 new Hostels for Sch.Caste Pre-Matric students with a proposed outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs.

22) Improvement of existing Hostels (State Sector):

During 8th Plan, it is proposed to improve the existing hostel by providing better amenities in addition to existing building of Hostels. Rs.200.00 lakhs outlay proposed.

- 23) Supply of equipments to engineering students
(Zilla Parishad 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.25.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 1200 students during 1990-95.

- 24) Buildings:- (Zilla Parishad Sector):-

Repairs to the existing Government Hostel Buildings will be taken up under this scheme. An Outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs is proposed. The Department is having 32 Government Hostel Buildings.

- 250) Scheduled Caste Girls Hostel Buildings:-
(CSS - 50%) (State Sector)

This is an ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50% assistance from Government of India 37 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.100.00 lakhs has been proposed as State share to attract matching share of Rs.100.00 lakhs from Government of India for completion of the ongoing works.

- 26) Training of WVO and Hostel Superintendents:-An outlay of Rs.2.5 lakhs proposed for VIII Plan which will be for 90-91

(IV) HOUSING

- 1) Cost of acquisition of land in Rural Areas for House sites and Burrial grounds (Zilla Parishad Sector):-

This is an ongoing 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.100.00 lakhs is proposed.

- 2) Subsidy for Construction of Houses (Z.P.Sector):-

This is an ongoing 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.60.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 2000 families during 1990-95.

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- 3) Providing Electricity to Scheduled Caste Houses (Zilla Parishad Sector):-

This is an ongoing 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.35.00 lakhs is proposed to electrify 2200 Sch.Caste houses.

- 4) Contribution of J.R.Y. 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 J.R.Y. etc,. There is pressing demand for providing funds towards departmental contribution to take up SC/ST hostel building construction works under J.R.Y. towards this, Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed to take up 25 buildings.

V. OTHER EXPENDITURE

- 1) Machinery for enforcement of P.C.R.ACT(CSS-50%) STATE Sector:-

This is an ongoing centrally sponsored scheme with 50% Central assistance. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs (Rs.50.00 lakhs State Plan and Rs.50.00 lakhs as Central share) is proposed to establish new cells, one each at Davangere and Mangalore during 1990-95. Four CRE Cells at Divisional Head quarters are functioning at present.

- 2) Training of judicial officers (State Sector):-

This is an ongoing scheme, under which training will be given to the Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe law graduates for a period of four years with a monthly stipend of Rs.500/-. A sum of Rs.40.00 lakhs is proposed for providing stipends to 300 graduates.

- 3) Scheme for Removal of untouchability (CSS - 50, (State Sector and Zilla Parishad 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 Z.Ps. a sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs is kept in reserve at the State level attracting matching share of Rs.100.00 lakhs as Govt. of India share.

Further, Rs.100.00 lakhs as State share is proposed under Z.P.Sector expecting matching share of Rs.100 lakhs from Government of India.

- 4) Community Buildings:(Z.P.Sector):- An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed.

5) Book Banks in Engineering and Medical Colleges:-
(CSS - 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 steel almirah to keep books will be supplied to the colleges for a group of 3 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students. An outlay of Rs.70.00 lakhs (Rs.70.00 lakhs state share and Rs.70.00 lakhs Central share) is proposed to establish 300 book banks in medical and Engineering colleges.

6) Legal Assistance (Z.P.Sector):-Rs.0.08 lakhs is proposed which is already budgetted for 1990-91.

B. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES:-

I. EDUCATION:-

i) Starting of Ashrama Schools(State Sector):-

It is proposed to start more No. of Ashrama Schools in rural areas. During VIII Plan it is proposed Rs.100.00 lakhs in State sector for starting of these schools, through Zilla Parishads.

2) Award of Prize Money to SSLC Ist Class Students:-
(Zilla Parishad Sector):-

This is an ongoing scheme. Similar to that of the scheme for Scheduled Caste students. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 1600 students.

3) Award of Prize Money to College students:-
(Zilla Parishad Sector):-

This is an ongoing scheme similar to that of the scheme for Scheduled Caste College students. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 1200 students during 1990-95.

4) 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.25.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

5) 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 1990-95.

6) CSS Buildings for ST Girls Hostels:- (Z.P. Sector):- An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed expecting a matching share of Rs.200.00 lakhs from Government of India.

7) 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.60.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 30000 students.

8) 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 1990-95.

9) 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.8.00 lakhs is proposed to assist 1000 students.

10) 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 filledup.

11) 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 1990-95.

12) Training Centres for Self Employment: (Z.P.Sector):-

This is an ongoing Scheme similar to that of the Scheme meant for Sch.Caste candidates. The outlay proposed is Rs.10.00 lakhs during 1990-95 to benefit 350 candidates.

3) Stipends to ITI/ITCs:-

Like Sch.Caste students, Sch.Tribe students also granted the Steno stipend. For 1990-95 Rs.10.00 lakhs are proposed (Zilla Parishad Sector).

4) Providing Electricity to Sch.Tribe Houses:-

An outlay of Rs.0.75 lakhs proposed(Zilla Parishad Sector).

5) Research and Training:-(State Sector):-

An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs proposed for Research Officer's salary. This is a matching share of Rs.200.00 lakhs for Government of India.

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.100.00 lakhs is proposed during 1990-95.

Gnana Mandiras: At present there is a budgetted outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs for 1990-91 for this scheme under ZP sector. The outlay proposed for VIII Plan is Rs.35 lakhs under ZP Sector.

Distribution of Saree & Dhoti for the poor (State Sector)

An outlay of Rs.200 lakhs is earmarked for this scheme under this sector. The details of the scheme are given in the Chapter relating "Social Security & Welfare".

XVI-K WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The Government of Karnataka have taken up all possible steps for improving the Socio-economic conditions of the Backward Classes and Minorities. The Department of Backward Classes and Minorities which started functioning from the year 1977 aims at providing educational advancement under Article 15(4) of the Constitution of India and Job Reservation under Article 16(4) of the Constitution of India, and Economic Development to the Backward Classes & 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 by providing facilities for their educational advancement and economic development.

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE DURING THE SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

During the VII Five Year Plan, considerable attention was given to minimise the dropouts of Backward Classes and Minorities students from schools. Steps were also taken to considerably enhance the quality of education they receive in the form of award of merit scholarships, 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, Minority 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.3293.28 lakhs as against an approved outlay of Rs.4450.00 lakhs.

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 statements G.N.2 & G.N.3 respectively.

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BROAD THRUST DURING THE EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

During the Eighth five year plan , the major emphasis is on;

(i) Providing greater educational incentives for students particularly in the form of scholarships, provisions of hostel facility for raising the educational standards particularly Primary and Secondary levels and to minimise dropouts.

(ii) Providing integrated packages of incentives and services for improving the skills of the youths to enable them to take up self-employment.

(iii) Enhancement of outlays to the programmes for economic upliftment.

(iv) Providing greater attention towards construction of new hostels and maintenance of the existing hostels, by provision of enhanced outlays.

PROGRAMMES PROPOSED FOR THE VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN

The following programmes are proposed for the VIII Five year plan; with a total outlay of Rs. 6400 lakhs consisting of Rs 3173 lakhs for State Sector and Rs.3227 lakhs for ZP Sector.

- STATE SECTOR SCHEMES (Outlay Rs 3173 lakhs including Rs 700 lakhs for scheme of supply of Saree Photo)
- 1) Craft Training Centres for Backward Classes : (Supply of Sewing Machines)

At present free Sewing Machines are being supplied to 'A' Group Women. To avoid this disparity and to make all Backward Classes Women, confident and self reliant in their life, a free Sewing Machine will be provided to all the successful candidates. During 1990-95 an outlay of Rs.19.00 lakhs is proposed to supply free sewing machines to 1800 candidates.

- 2) Guidance Bureau:

For inspection of Unit Offices a separate Employment and Enforcement Cell has been established in the Directorate to see that the ...3..

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roaster is followed. During 1990-95 Rs.1.00 Lakh is proposed for the purpose.

3) Tailoring Training Centres (New Scheme):

At present there are 19 Tailoring Training Centres for Women in the State under Non-plan. Five more Tailoring Training Centres have to be started to avoid regional imbalance and to extend the facilities to other districts needy women. During the year 1990-95 Rs.25.20 lakhs have been proposed for starting of 5 Tailoring Training Centres.

ASSISTANCE TO PUBLIC SECTOR AND OTHER UNDERTAKINGS:-

4) 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 1990-95 an outlay of Rs.450.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 16,500 beneficiaries.

5) Training for Self Employment:

The scheme envisages Motor Driving Training for unemployed youths.

This scheme is being implemented by the Corporation through the District Officer, Backward Classes and Minorities. During 1990-95 an outlay of Rs.24.50 lakhs is proposed to cover 2400 beneficiaries.

6) Diploma in Foremanship Training:

This scheme is being implemented by the Karnataka Backward Classes Corporation to train the candidates. During 1990-95 an outlay of Rs.16.00 lakhs is proposed to train 320 candidates.

KARNATAKA MINORITIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

7) 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 1990-95 an outlay of Rs.400.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 16000 beneficiaries.

8) Diploma in Foremanship Training:

At present the Scheme is being implemented by the Minority Development Corporation. During 1990-95 an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs proposed to train 320 candidates.

9) 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 1990-95 an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed to train 2000 candidates.

10) Coaching Centre for competitive examination:

Five Coaching Centres are established at Five University Centres to provide Free Coaching to Backward Classes and Minorities candidates appearing for various competitive examinations.

In addition to the above scheme the Department feels that Job Oriented training programmes are much more useful to the Backward Classes to make them self reliant in their life. Some of the job oriented training programmes such as blacksmithy, carpentry, basketary, sofa making, weaving, electrician, ANMS, auto repairs, etc., are proposed to be started from 1990-91. During 1990-95 an outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

11) 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 Graduate. The outlay proposed during 1990-95 is Rs.30.00 lakhs.

12) Vidya Vikasa Scheme:

This is an on going scheme. An outlay of Rs.175.00 lakhs is provided for distribution of Text books to all students in Classes I to VII in Government, Private and Corporation schools free of cost and free uniforms to all students in Class I and II in Government schools. This scheme is being implemented by the Education Department. The outlay is meant only for 1990-91.

13) Starting of Ashram Schools: (NEW SCHEME)

It is proposed to start five new Ashrama Schools in 'A' group (Backward Tribe) concentrated areas with a minimum strength of 50 inmates in each Ashram Schools. During 1990-95 an outlay of Rs.59.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 1250 inmates.

14) Starting of Two Residential Schools: (NEW SCHEME)

It is proposed to start two Residential Schools for Meritted students belonging to Backward Classes and Minorities on Novodaya Pattern. An outlay of Rs.135.00 lakhs is proposed for VIII plan.

15) Establishment of Research Institute for Backward Classes in the name of Late Sri. D. Devaraj Urs. (NEW SCHEME):

An outlay of Rs.48.00 lakhs is proposed.

16) Construction of Hostel Buildings:

There are about 550 rented hostel building in the State for students belonging to Backward Classes and Minorities. Although outlay has been proposed for this purpose under Zilla Parishad Sector during on plan, an outlay of Rs.550.30 lakhs is proposed to be kept at the State Level to construct 550 hostel buildings during the VIII Plan through Zilla Parishads, whose demands to be raise by the Zilla Parishads to collect the

17) III. Backward Classes Commission:

An outlay of Rs.100 lakhs is already provided for 1990-91 to meet the establishment charges.

8) G.I.A. to Hostels run by the Minority Organisation:-

Though the Department is named as Backward Classes and Minorities, there are no special schemes exclusively for the Welfare of Minorities in the Department. Grant-in-aid to hostels run by the Minority Organisations is programmed during the year 1990-95 with a proposed out-lay of Rs.49.00 lakhs for sanction of Grant-in-aid to 50 hostels for 5500 students.

9) G.I.A. for construction of Hostel Buildings run by Minority Organisations:

To encourage the Minority Organisations to have their own buildings an out-lay of Rs.49.00 lakhs is proposed during 1990-95 for sanction of G.I.A. for construction of 5 hostel buildings.

10) Starting of 100 New Pre-matric Hostels:

It is proposed to start 100 pre-matric hostels with a strength of 50 students of an out lay of Rs.345.00 lakhs. The scheme will be implemented through Zilla Parishads, based on the demands to be raised by them.

11) Scheme for distribution of Sari and Dhuti:

Towards this scheme an outlay of Rs.700.00 lakhs are earmarked for the VIII Plan from this Sector.

Thus, the outlay proposed for the VIII Plan for the State Sector Schemes is Rs.3173.00 lakhs.

/ZILLA PARISHAD - SECTOR SCHEMES / (Outlay Rs 3227 lakhs)

1) 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 1990-95 an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 900 students.

2) Incentive to Hostellers:

The inmates of Pre and Post-matric Hostels run by the Department are given incentives. During 1990-95 an outlay of Rs.6.50 lakhs is proposed to benefit 1500 inmates.

3) Post-matric Hostels:

The District Headquarters and good educational centres require post-matric hostels for Boys/Girls of Backward Classes & Minorities students. During 1990-95 an outlay of Rs.118.00 lakhs is proposed for continuation of 3 on-going hostels (Kolar, Bangalore and Belgaum) and to start 8 new post matric hostels in the required places to benefit Backward Classes students.

4) Pre-matric Hostels for Boys & Girls:
(With 25 & 50 strength)

The Department is providing boarding, lodging and other facilities to pre-matric hostel students. Rs.800.00 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 to benefit 5000 pre-matric boys & girls.

5) Maintenance of enhanced strength in Pre-matric existing hostels:

This is an ongoing scheme beneficial to Backward Classes students. During 1990-95 Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 1500 students.

6) Improvement of Pre-matric hostels:

To provide the basic requirement such as utensils, furniture, etc., required by the hostels are being supplied. During 1990-95 Rs.180.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

7) Supply of Bedding materials:

During 1990-95 an outlay of Rs.40.24 lakhs is proposed for supply of bedding materials to the pre-matric hostel students.

8) Tailoring Training Classes:

This is an ongoing scheme. To train the Backward Classes women in Tailoring, the outlay proposed for 1990-95 is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

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9) Award of Post-matric Scholarship:

This is an ongoing scheme. During 1990-95 an outlay of Rs.470.00 lakhs is proposed for sanction of post-matric scholarships to 1,18,000 Backward Classes students.

10) Award of Pre-matric Scholarships:-

This is an ongoing scheme. During 1990-95 an outlay of Rs.130.00 lakhs is proposed for sanction of pre-matric scholarships to 4,89,000 Backward Classes students.

11) Supply of Sports materials to Pre and Post-matric Hostels:

During 1990-95, an outlay of Rs.27.50 lakhs is proposed for supply of sports material to the hostels.

12) Payment of Extra Boarding & Lodging Charges to 'A' Group students:-

During 1990-95 an outlay of Rs.170.90 lakhs is proposed for sanction of Extra Boarding and Lodging Charge facilities to 17,890 "A" Group College students.

13) Voluntary Coaching Centres:

A sum of Rs.0.76 lakhs is proposed which is meant only for 1990-91.

14) Starting of Tailoring Production Units:

It is proposed to start Tailoring Production Units at Mangalore. This will help the ladies trained by the Department to earn their livelihood and supplement their family income. The amount proposed for this scheme is Rs.3.09 lakhs, which is only meant for the year 1990-91.

15) Maintenance of Hostel Gardens:

During 1990-95 an outlay of Rs.0.16 lakh is provided for this scheme and is meant only for 1990-91.

16) G.I.A. to General Hostel buildings:

The scheme has been continued during 1990-95 with a provision of Rs.1.71 lakhs and is meant only for 1990-91.

17) Hostel Buildings:

An outlay of Rs.372.00 lakhs is proposed during 1990-95. For construction of new hostel buildings in a phased manner in addition to outlay proposed under State Sector.

18) Construction of Hostel buildings Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana:

During 1990-95 a sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

19) Maintenance of Hostel buildings:

An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed during 1990-95 to effect repair etc. for existing hostel buildings.

20) Improvement of Post-matric Hostel:

In order to effect improvement to existing 67 hostels an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs is proposed.

21) Supply of LPG Gas to Pre & Post-matric Hostels

In order to economise and also to overcome shortage of fire wood, the expenditure on account of supply of LPG Gas would be met by Government. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.65.00 lakhs is proposed.

22) Supply of Library books to post-matric Hostels:

This is an ongoing scheme for supply library books to post-matric hostels for which an outlay of Rs.22.00 lakhs is proposed.

23) Grant-in-aid to Orphanages:

This is an ongoing scheme for which an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

24) Payment of Extra Study Tour Charges to 'A' Group students:

This is an on-going scheme an outlay of Rs.0.14 lakhs is provided, which is meant for the year 1990-91 only benefitting 28 students.

XVI.L, 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 Disabled Welfare, (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 Dhoti at subsidised rates to the poor, implemented by the Department of Industries and Commerce, through the Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation.

A. DISABLED WELFARE:

The Directorate of Disabled Welfare has started functioning as an independent Department from 1.9.1989, 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. Towards implementing these welfare measures, during the VII Plan as against State Plan outlay of Rs.131 lakhs, the expenditure estimated was of the order of Rs.82.28 lakhs.

PERFORMANCE DURING THE VII FIVE YEAR PLAN

During the VII Plan period, the expenditure was of the order of Rs.82.28 lakhs as against a budgetted outlay of Rs.131.00 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. The details of financial and physical performance are given in Statement GN-2 & GN-3 respectively.

STRATEGY FOR THE VIII PLAN

Strengthening the staff at the Directorate and create field level officers at the district level, revamping and upgradation of deaf and blind* schools to enhance the intake of inmates, to bring about more than 200 eligible enterprenuers among the disabled persons under self employment scheme, to start an industrial training centre at Gulbarga

*children

to accomplish the objective of education training under rehabilitation programme for physically handicapped are the main thrust during the 8th Plan. Further, the work of establishing two more hostels for disabled employees and trainees, one at Mysore and the other at Mangalore, has to be completed during the plan period. To strengthen the Braille Printing press at Mysore and to promote construction of buildings for various institutions is another task before the department, during the plan period.

In addition, strategy of the department to be adopted in respect of new schemes is as follows. With an idea of extending comprehensive service to the identified disabled persons, it is proposed to conduct survey of the disabled in the State. With a view to bring about self reliance among disabled, it is proposed to provide telephone booths to more than 255 disabled persons.

Initiation of scheme to promote marriages of disabled, to promote training-cum-production centre, issue of cash award to merited disabled students, establishment of sound libraries to accelerate the studies among blind students, to provide package of comprehensive services to disabled through community based rehabilitation, to start social service complex in other parts of the state, to recognise the institution and individuals through state awards, strengthening of grant-in-aid institution, observance of world day of the disabled, training of resource teachers to disseminate integrated education and public awareness programmes are some of the sectors in which department wants put its men, material, money and efforts for the effective accomplishment and realisation of the goals and objectives enshrined in these programmes.

PROGRAMMES PROPOSED FOR THE VIII PLAN

The total outlay proposed for disabled welfare is Rs.400 lakhs.

1. Direction and Administration:

It is proposed to equip and strengthen the Directorate with necessary staff and to start four divisional offices and create post of programme officers of Group 'C' at District Level to supervise, and handle various schemes of the Department and to oversee the 12 Government Institutions and 100 grant-in-aid institution. An outlay of Rs.95 lakhs is proposed.

2. Development of Schools for Deaf and Blind:

It is proposed to strengthen the existing Government Schools. 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. 5 lakhs.

3. Seed Money scheme for the disabled:

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.25 lakhs to promote self employment among above persons. It is expected that more than 385 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.

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 Gulberga. This scheme will help the

disabled persons to become self reliant. The proposed outlay during VIII Plan is Rs.15 lakhs.

5. Hostel for Disabled employees and Trainees (Men & Women):

The Department is running two hostels of this kind with 60 boarders and it is proposed to start two more hostels during 8th plan period for which the outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed.

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 shift the braille printing press enmasse from plan to non-plan, during the VIII Plan.

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.25 lakhs is proposed.

8. Survey of the Disabled:

Towards extending existing programme of education, rehabilitation and social security to the identified disabled persons, an outlay of Rs.70 lakhs is proposed.

9. Supply of Telephone booths to the Disabled Persons:-

During the 8th Plan period, it is proposed to provide telephone booths to 4 each in each district head quarters. And one in each of the selected 45 taluks that is 125 beneficiaries in the 8th Plan period and the cost of each booth is estimated to be at Rs.8,000/- for which Rs.10 lakhs is proposed.

10. Incentive scheme for the Marriage of the Disabled:-

An incentive award of Rs.5,000/- per each marriage between disabled person is proposed during the 8th Plan for which an outlay of Rs.5 lakhs is proposed to cover 100 marriages in the plan period.

11. Training-cum-Production centre:-

This scheme aims at imparting technical training of lesser intensity such as Agarbatti, Beedi, manufacturing, recaning of chairs, and training in Bakery, tailoring and manufacturing of tricycles to the disabled with a view to provide job to them for which 15 lakhs is proposed.

12. 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.3 lakhs is proposed.

13. Setting up of sound libraries for the Blind:-

To encourage education among blind students, it is proposed to provide taperecorders worth Rs.1500/- to 40 students each year during the 8th Plan for which an outlay of Rs.3 lakhs is proposed.

14. Community Based Rehabilitation:-

On the line of District Rehabilitation Centre Scheme launched by the Government of India, it is proposed to provide comprehensive services to the disabled persons in 10 taluksthrough the N.GO's for which an outlay of Rs.43 lakhs is proposed.

15. Social Service Complex:-

Under this scheme, it is proposed to establish institutional care to infirm unsupported and forelorn 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 8th Plan period. The outlay of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed.

16. 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 purposes 5 institutions and 5 individuals will be recognised under this scheme during the plan period, for which an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed.

17. 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 22 institutions taking State Govt.Grants. There are about 50 new institutions which will be entitled for grants-in-aid in the 8th Plan period. Therefore, an outlay of Rs.50 lakhs is proposed towards recurring and non-recurring items.

18. Observance of World Day of Disabled:-

Every third sunday of the March is observed as World day of the Disabled by conducting various programmes and activities. With the co-operation of Voluntary Organisations, a sum of Rs.1,000/- to each District and Rs.5,000/- for Bangalore city is proposed. Thus for this scheme an outlay of Rs.1 lakh is proposed.

19. Training of Resource Teachers for Integrated Education:-

The present national thrust is for integrating the disabled children in normal schools. At least 2 teachers in each taluk will facilitate training of 300 teachers. An outlay of Rs.4 lakhs is proposed.

20. 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.

Thus the total outlay proposed for this sector is Rs.400 lakhs.

8. WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S WELFARE

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.

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE DURING THE VII FIVE YEAR PLAN

During the VII Five Year plan efforts were made to improve the status of women by giving them training facilities and starting production centres in groups. Concerted efforts were made to improve the nutrition status of women and children particularly in rural areas. There was considerable improvement in this behalf. The implementation of the ICDS programme in 108 blocks in the State 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 the 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. Therefore programmes were also taken up for the rehabilitation of Devadasis, programmes were taken up through voluntary agencies for care and maintenance of orphan and destitute children. During the VII Five Year Plan for all these programmes the expen-

diture incurred was estimated to be of the order Rs. 869.16 lakhs as against an approved outlay of Rs. 1128.00 lakhs. The details of financial progress are given in statement GN.2. The details of the physical aspects of the programme are given in Statement GN.3

BROAD THRUST AND SHIFT IN EMPHASIS IN THE VIIIth FIVE YEAR PLAN

Broadly the major shift in emphasis during the VIII Five Year Plan is to take up development programmes on priority over the welfare programmes. It needs to be clarified that during the VIII Year 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 schemes 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 emphasis 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.

One more shift in emphasis during the VIII Five Year Plan would be to pay special attention to overcome the problems of delinquency, destitute children in difficult circumstances and in hazardous occupations, drug abuse, appropriate programmes proposed

to overcome these problems in a phased manner.

Emphasis will 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.

Many of the programmes for income generation will be taken up with external assistance from Netherland, NORAD and UNICEF.

PROGRAMMES PROPOSED FOR THE VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN

Following programmes are proposed for the VIII Five Year Plan.

Total State plan outlay proposed is Rs.7074 lakhs consisting of Rs.5400 lakhs under State Sector and Rs.1674 lakhs under ZP sector for Women & Child Welfare.

1. 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. It is proposed to transfer this scheme to the Women Development Corporation to enable the beneficiaries to get benefit of the

marketing intelligence available with the Corporation. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is proposed.

2. 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 20 girls from each district every year. The outlay proposed for this purpose is Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

3. Starting of ITIs for girl students (State Sector)
(NEW SCHEME)

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 exclusively for women. The outlay proposed for this purpose is Rs. 100 lakhs.

4. Starting of Hostels for girls from Rural Areas
(new scheme) (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. 150.00 lakhs.

5. Rehabilitation of Devadasi women - starting of
training-cum-production centres (new scheme)
(State Sector)

Acute poverty and backwardness of the area are the rootcause 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. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed.

6. 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. This scheme

will be implemented in three years. A provision of Rs. 80.60 lakhs is proposed.

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. 19.27 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

Schemes under NORAD Assistance (State Sector)

(New Scheme)

Under the NORAD assistance programme, an assistance of maximum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs per project per annum is available to the voluntary organisations for taking up projects for training and helping women to take up income generating activities to make the women from the weaker sections self-reliant. It is proposed to give assistance under this scheme at the rate of 2 projects per district during the VIII plan period. Since the details have been worked a token outlay of Rs.0.13 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

9. Centrally Sponsored scheme for Care & Maintenance of Destitute and 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 on the structure and 10% has to be borne by the organisation.

As per the scheme, each child is eligible for maintenance and other charges of Rs.150/- per month and additional Rs.50/- if the cottage is in a rented building. There are 118 cottages under the Centrally sponsored scheme and 74 cottages started in the VII plan period and continued under State budget in VIII plan period. It is proposed to continue giving grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations to maintain these 192 cottages in the VIII Five Year Plan for which Rs.261.19 lakhs have been proposed, expecting a matching share of Rs.261.19 lakhs from Government of India.

10. ICDS programme (25 sector)

There are 78 ICDS Centrally sponsored projects in the State. The administrative costs 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 and 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 49 rural 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. 13918.00 lakhs has been proposed which is fully funded by Government of India.

11. Expansion of State ICDS projects (Saturation)

(State Sector) The 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. 1400.00 lakhs has been proposed under the

State plan. For the present, this scheme will

be treated as State sector schemes and will be transferred as ZP sector scheme.

12. Construction of anganwadi buildings (ZP sector scheme)

The ICDS programme to be able to deliver the envisaged package of services needs proper

accommodation. It is proposed to revise the scheme and enhance the departmental contribution from

Rs. 3000/- to Rs. 10,000/- per building to ensure that more number of buildings are constructed. An

outlay of Rs. 350.00 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

13. 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. 80.00 lakhs has been proposed.

Centrally Sponsored scheme for Prevention 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 and repairs of institutions. An outlay of Rs.145.00 lakhs has been proposed during the plan period, expecting a matching share of Rs.145 lakhs from Govt of India.

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.

16 Widow re-marriage & Devadasi marriage(2,P.Sector)

Under the scheme financial assistance of Rs.3000/- per couple is given to destitute widows or devadasi women for their marriage. An outlay of Rs.7.00 lakhs has been proposed in the VIII plan period.

17. Creches for children of working mothers(ZP sector and 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 areas for the children of working mothers. An outlay of Rs. 25.51 lakhs has been proposed. Further for the Head quarter Cell an outlay of Rs.0.30 lakhs is proposed which is only for 1990-91.

18. Night shelters for Rag pickers children (new scheme - 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 atleast 4 major cities in the VIII Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed.

19. Scheme for Prevention of Drug Abuse (State sector)

This will be a centrally sponsored scheme

where assistance is given to voluntary organisations who are dealing with the problems of drug abuse surveys, for starting of counselling and deaddiction centres directly by Government of India. At present, it is not possible to anticipate outlay to be provided by Government of India.

20. Direction & Administration (State Sector & Z.P. Sector)

The Department of Women & Children's Welfare was created in 1975 during the International Year of Women bringing in its purview the schemes for women and children. Since then the Department has expanded considerably for the implementation and supervision of the schemes of the department. 20 District level offices have been sanctioned. Of this, 7 district level offices which were sanctioned in 1984-85 with a skeletal staff are yet to be strengthened. It is proposed to strengthen these seven district level offices and continue these posts under plan during the VIII plan period. 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 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 has been proposed for all these activities during the VIII plan period under the State Sector. Further, an outlay of Rs. 38.25 lakhs is proposed under ZP sector.

21. Starting of Departmental Training Institute
(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 establish a Training Institute of the department for training staff of the Correctional institutions. An outlay of Rs. 15.70 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose in the plan period.

22. 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 and alterations, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed.

23. Construction of Buildings for Institutions

(State Sector)

The Juvenile Justice Act and rules have laid down certain minimum standard for accommodation in the Homes to ensure proper care and rehabilitation of the children. At present only 11 Juvenile Homes and 10 Observation Homes are accommodated in departmental buildings. The other Homes do not have their own 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. 560.00 lakhs has been proposed for the plan period, as State's contribution.

24. State level Commission for Women (State sector)
(new schemes)

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. 10.00 lakhs is proposed.

25. Coaching classes for women and girls from weaker sections for competitive examinations
(State Sector) New schemes

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. 20.00 lakhs is proposed.

26. Starting credit Co-operative Societies for women in districts (State Sector) New schemes

To help women take up economic activities and earn their livelihood it is proposed to start credit Co-operative Societies. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 is proposed.

27. Assistance for children who are under Child labour
(State sector New Scheme)

It is proposed to give a package of scheme to employed children. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed.

28. scheme of assistance to children in difficult circumstances (State sector New Scheme)

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.20.00 lakhs has been proposed.

29. Attendance Scholarship for girls from V standard to SSLC (State Sector) New scheme

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. 200.00 lakhs is proposed.

30. Training programme for women entrepreneurs (State Sector) New scheme

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. 100.00 lakhs is proposed.

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. 900 lakhs is proposed.

32. Administrative expenses of Women Development Corporation (State Sector)

An outlay of Rs. 55 lakhs is proposed.

33. State Sector scheme of providing funds for feeding programme component of new ICDS projects

In order to meet additional expenditure for feeding programme for new ICDS projects to be sanctioned by Government of India, an outlay of Rs. 905 lakhs is kept at the State level to be transferred subsequently to SNP of ZP sector.

34. Zilla Parishad sector scheme of providing funds for feeding programme component of new ICDS projects

Similar to the funds proposed to kept at State level under State sector, under ZP sector also an outlay of Rs. 945.40 lakhs is proposed kept in the ZP sector in order to meet additional expenditure for feeding programme for new ICDS projects to be sanctioned by Government of India. This will be subsequently transferred to SNP of ZP sector.

35. Children's Day celebration (State Sector)

An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed to assist voluntary organisations to organise celebrations for the Children's Day.

36. Setting up of Women Training Centres for rehabilitation of women in distress (50:50) (State Sector)

It is an ongoing centrally sponsored scheme providing financial assistance to the voluntary organisations. The assistance is being met by State and Central Government on 50:50 basis. An

outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed expecting a matching share of Rs. 30 lakhs from Government of India.

7. Financial Assistance to train women in vocations for self-employment and to start Training-cum-Production Centres(State sector)

This is an ongoing 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 and 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 then be assisted to start production units. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed.

State Homes & Reception Centres (State sector)

It is proposed to continue the State Home for Women at Athani and the production centres sanctioned in the State Homes at Hubli & Gulbarga. Further, it is proposed to start production centre at State Home Udupi and Davangere. This scheme will be implemented under plan for 1990-91, with an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs and transferred as committed expenditure from 1991-92.

State Sector scheme for care and maintenance of destitute/orphan children (ZP sector)

It is proposed to continue 70 destitute cottages for 1990-91 with an outlay of Rs. 31.80 lakhs. This scheme will be transferred to non-plan as committed

expenditure from 1991-92.

40. Taluka level Federation of Mahila Mandals (ZP sector)

This is an ongoing scheme to assist the formation of Taluka level Federation of Mahila Mandals to take up activities to help women in rural areas. Outlay proposed is Rs. 6.10 lakhs.

41. Scheme of assistance to rural women for Income generation - ZP sector

An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme and is meant only for 1990-91. This scheme will be proposed to be discontinued from 1991-92, since there is already a similar scheme in State sector.

42. Construction of Buildings for Taluka level Federation of Mahila Mandals (ZP sector)

An allocation of Rs. 4.75 lakhs is proposed for 1990-91.

43. CSS of ICDS Monitoring Cell and State level Warehouse - State sector

An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed to be fully funded by Government of India.

44. 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

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outlay of Rs.400 lakhs has been proposed as Government of India share.

C. 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. As many as 32 lakhs families covering 42.26 lakhs male and 41.31 lakhs female beneficiaries are being benefitted by this scheme.

This scheme not only helping poor people to have required clothing is 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 for 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. The year-wise physical achievement under the scheme during the 7th Plan period is detailed below:

Year	Eligible benefici- aries in lakhs			Beneficiaries covered in lakhs		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1985-86	31.77	31.65	63.42	23.85	24.32	48.17
1986-87	41.26	41.32	82.58	28.16	29.06	57.22
1987-88	41.26	41.32	82.58	26.29	26.54	52.83
1988-89	41.26	41.32	82.58	27.46	27.86	55.32
1989-90	41.26	41.32	82.58	27.50	28.00	55.50 (provisional)

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.3000 lakhs provided for the Eighth plan is less than the actual expenditure of Rs.3638 lakhs. It may be noted that this outlay of Rs.3000 lakhs is derived from the outlays proposed to be earmarked under the following sectors:

Sector	Outlay proposed Rs.lakhs
1) Social Security & Welfare	2100
2) Welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities	700
3) Welfare of SCs & STs	200
Total	3000

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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 are supplied and expenditure on this account is met fully by the State.

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE DURING THE VII PLAN:

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 5.25 lakh beneficiaries under Energy Food Programme. The expenditure for CARE assisted programme was met under non-plan. Under the plan, an expenditure of Rs.150.47 lakhs was incurred as against a budgetted outlay of Rs. 222.87 lakhs.

PROPOSAL FOR THE VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN:

Since the aid from CARE providing food commodities free of cost is anticipated to be scaled down at the rate of 1/3 of beneficiaries per annum starting from 1991-92, to that extent of reduction of aid, this food component will have to be met by the State. This committment for the VIII Plan period would be of the order of Rs.3002.52 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.)
1991-92	312.67	2.33
1992-93	687.86	4.66
1993-94	755.99	4.66
1994-95	1246.00	7.00
Total	3002.52	

Since the outlay proposed for the VIII Plan is to the extent of Rs.234.00 lakhs (Rs.35.00 lakhs under State Sector and Rs.199.00 lakhs under District Sector), the above additional committment of Rs.3002.52 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. The existing coverage of Rs.12.24 lakh children is proposed to maintained with these requirements of funds.

B. SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME (ZP Sector)

The scheme provides nutrition to children of the age group of 0-6 years, expectant and nursing mothers living in urban slums and tribal villages as the incidence of morbidity is high due to severe malnutrition in these areas.

Review of performance during the VII Plan

In the ICDS projects, supplementary nutrition is 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 the 10 districts and the local food at a cost of 50 paise per beneficiary being given in the remaining 10 districts. During 7th 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 61 towns/cities and 8 Tribal blocks as on March 1990. 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 a budgetted outlay of Rs.2465.85 lakhs, the expenditure estimated to have been incurred was of the order of Rs.2082.64 lakhs.

PROPOSAL FOR THE VIII PLAN

Beneficiaries covered under this programme in 94 ICDS projects sanctioned prior to September 1989 have been proposed to be shifted to non-plan from 1991-92. Since it is proposed to expand the ICDS programme to another 49 rural blocks to cover all the talukas in the State in a phased manner during the VIII Plan period. Nutrition component of the ICDS programme will have to be met by the State under the plan. The outlay of Rs.5232.00 lakhs proposed for the VIII Plan under Z.P.Sector would be insufficient. Towards meeting this additional commitment over and above the outlay of Rs.5232.00 lakhs proposed under this programme, an outlay of Rs.1850.40 lakhs consisting of Rs.905.00 lakhs under State sector and Rs.945.40 lakhs under Z.P.sector have been proposed under the women and children welfare programme component of the Social Security and Welfare sector. The details are given in the respective statistical statements.

Thus, the outlay proposed for the VIII Plan under Nutrition sector is as follows:

Sl.No.	Programme	Outlay proposed for the VIII Plan (Rs.lakhs)		
		State sector	Z.P. sector	Total
1.	Mid-day meals programme	35.00	199.00	234.00*
2.	Special Nutrition Programme	-	5232.00	5232.00**

* Additional funds will have to be provided under non-plan.

** Additional outlays are proposed under Women & Children welfare programmes of Social security & Welfare sector for the feeding component.

XVI-N. CONSUMER PROTECTION

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.

The State Government has constituted four district level forums in each Revenue Division head quarters with a District Judge as a president and two other non-official members. These forums have already started functioning.

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE DURING THE VII FIVE YEAR PLAN

During the VII Five Year Plan, the programmes taken up under the consumer protection relate only to formulation of one state commission and 4 district forums. During the VII Plan, the expenditure incurred was estimated to be of the order of Rs.25.73 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.

BROAD THRUST AND SHIFT IN EMPHASIS DURING THE VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN:

In addition to continuing the activities of the state and divisional level forums, which have been constituted during VII five year plan, emphasis will be placed on establishment of District Level Forums in all the Districts in a phased manner during the VIII Five Year Plan, towards effectively protecting the interest of the consumers to redress their grievances in accordance with the relevant sections and sub sections of the consumer protection act 1986.

Further emphasis will also be placed on creating consumer awareness among the common public through mass media like Television, Radio and Publicity material, like News Papers, Seminars,

consumer Studies. Further awareness will also be created with the effective involvement of voluntary agencies.

During the VIII Five Year Plan, the shift in emphasis would be to intensify 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 adequately strengthened in the form of enforcement staff, opening of New Regional Centres, Provision of vehicles for the enforcement Staff.

PROGRAMMES PROPOSED FOR THE VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN

Following are the programmes proposed for consumer protection during the VIII Five Year Plan, With a total outlay of Rs 850 lakhs

1. Implementation of consumer protection (Activities of state and District Level Consumer Forums) :-

In addition to continue the activities of the State Level and Divisional Level Forums established during the VII Plan, it is proposed to establish consumer forums in all the District Head Quarters to effectively protect the interest of the consumers to redress their grievances in accordance with relevant provisions of the consumer protection act, 1986. Outlay proposed is Rs.650 lakhs for this purpose.

2. Consumer studies including seminars, publicity through mass media, etc., for consumer awareness:

This is an ongoing programme started during the VII Plan. It is proposed step up the programmes of consumer awareness among the common public through mass media, like Television, Radio, Public material like news paper, conduct of seminars and involvement of voluntary organisation on large scale. Towards this, an outlay of Rs.100 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

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Essential Commodities Act 1955 and related provisions, the existing Enforcement Cell would be sufficiently strengthened with a proposed outlay of Rs.100 lakhs.

Following are the components of strengthening activities of the Enforcement Cell during the VIII Plan.

Sl. No.	Item	Outlay proposed for the 8th Plan (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Establishment of Five New Enforcement Cells (Regional Centres)	21.00
2.	Establishment of 27 food check posts with staff and shelter	31.00
3.	Establishment of separate Forensic science Laboratory with equipment and staff under the control of enforcement cell	11.00
4.	Purchase of vehicles for the enforcement staff and replacement of old vehicles.	31.00
5.	Awards for informants etc.	6.00
Total		100.00

XVII. ECONOMIC SERVICES

a) Functional Divisions:

State Level Planning Machinery has 6 Divisions which are specialised in different areas. They are Project Formulation Division; Plan, Finance and Resources Division; Perspective Planning Division; Manpower and Employment Division; Plan Monitoring and Information Division and District and Regional Planning Division.

These divisions have been successful in taking up many studies on various fields of specialisation.

The main focus during the VIII Five Year Plan would be on (a) strengthening and restructuring of the staff; (b) modernisation of its functions; and (c) improvement in the work content of functional divisions.

For effective functioning of these divisions, an amount of Rs.70.00 lakhs is provided for the years 1990-95.

b) Economic and Planning Council:

The outlay proposed for 1990-95 for Economic and Planning Council is Rs.20.00 lakhs.

c) Studies:

An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for 1990-95 for the studies to be sponsored by the Government on various subjects which have a direct bearing on different aspects of development.

d) Professional and Special Services and Journals:

For purchase of books to the Planning Department Library and to subscribe for professional journals on Planning and Development, an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is provided for 1990-95.

e) District Planning Machinery:

Consequent upon the establishment of Zilla Parishads during 1987 and transfer of the functions of the District Plan Formulation, Planning Units at the districts, which were strengthened during 1986-87 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Strengthening of District Planning Machinery, these District Planning Units are proposed to be continued with an outlay of Rs.331.00 lakhs as State's share during 1990-95.

f) District Level Sub-Plan:

Majority of the district level schemes are in the nature of on-going schemes and then the District Development Councils had little scope to propose new schemes/works of their choice, within the outlay allocated to their districts. There were number of smaller works and schemes which were of local importance and could not be accommodated in district plans. The provision for such items would greatly improve the utility of the assets already created. Further, the peoples participation and involvement could be better mobilised through the encouragement of their initiative and responsibility for taking up such schemes/works which are of urgent nature. In view of all these, it was felt necessary to provide a discretionary outlay namely District Level Sub-Plan to the District Development Council beginning from 1983-84. This scheme was however discontinued during 1988-89. This scheme was reintroduced during 1989-90 and continued during 1990-91. It is proposed to continue this scheme during VIII Plan with an outlay of Rs.1328 lakhs.

Survey and Statistics:

The task of systematic collection and interpretation of information in respect of social economic activities is entrusted to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The Department has the following schemes:

1. Economic Study Division:

1.1 The Economic Study Division consists of three sub-divisions viz., (a) Economic's Unit to bring out periodical socio-economic reviews of the States and Districts' economy (b) Publication's Unit with annual publications on various Socio-Economic Activities in the State and (c) State Income Unit to build up estimates of State's and District's Income at current and constant prices.

1.2. Achievements during Seventh Plan:

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 States, 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.

1.3. Changes proposed:

Computerisation of several publications, enhancement of their coverage, etc., is proposed to be taken up, during eighth plan. In building State, District Income estimates revised methodology suggested by Central Statistical Organisation will be adopted.

1.4. Targets for Eighth Plan:

This scheme has been transferred to non-plan sector. Hence, no targets.

2. Timely Reporting of Estimates of area and production of Principal Crops:

2.1. The objective of the Scheme is to obtain reliable and Precise estimates of area and production of crops and to undertake intensive supervision to improve quality of data collection.

2.2. Achievements during Seventh Plan:

At the rate of 20% of villages each year, a total of 29,721 villages were covered under the scheme. All important crops were covered during each of the three seasons. Total of 89,000 crop abstracts were received and processed.

2.3. Changes Proposed:

No changes have been proposed.

2.4. Target for Eighth Plan:

Area and Production Estimates for all the three seasons 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.

3. Improvement of Crop Statistics:

3.1 The objective of the scheme is to bring about improvement, through joint inspection by National Sample Survey Organisation and the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in quality of data collected at field level during area enumeration and conduct of Crop Cutting Experiments.

3.2 Achievements during VII Plan:

A total of 9,000 villages were selected over the Plan Period for Sample Check of Area Enumeration. Page totalling of RTC and Sample Check of Crop Cutting Experiments of which, 4,500 villages were the State Sample. The field work was completed in all the selected villages and the reports were sent to National Sample Survey Organisation.

3.3 Changes Proposed:

No changes have been proposed.

3.4 Targets for Eighth Five Year Plan:

The work is of continuous nature and will be conducted in other 9,000 villages during five years.

4. Agricultural Census:

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. The Input Survey had the objective of collecting data on usage of agricultural inputs, cropping pattern etc.

4.2 Achievements during Seventh Plan:

The Census was conducted in all the villages during the VII Plan period and the data collected was processed in the Computer Centre. A 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.

4.3 Changes Proposed:

The Study Group constituted by Government of India

has suggested simplification of schedules and instructions to be adopted in the 1990-91 Census. This is being done.

Target for Eighth Five Year Plan:

The Agricultural Census 1990-91 and input survey 1991-92 will be conducted and the results will be brought out.

5. Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits, Vegetables and Minor Crops:

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.

5.2 Achievements during VII Plan:

During the VII Plan period the Survey was conducted in a total of 2,156 villages growing the survey crops. Data for all the years 1985-86 to 1988-89 were processed and analysed and area, yield and production estimates prepared.

5.3 Changes proposed:

No procedural changes are contemplated.

5.4 Target for Eighth Five Year Plan:

The Survey will be conducted in about 850 selected villages during the years 1990-91 to 1994-95.

6. Provision of Vehicular Support to Directorate of Economics and Statistics/District Statistical Officers (New Schemes):

6.1 Need for the Scheme:

The data collection activities at the district level extends over the entire district. These activities have to be undertaken in villages without adequate transport facilities. These activities also involve intensive touring during all the three seasons every year, for both enumeratory and supervisory work, provision of vehicular

support to DSOs 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 of various data collection.

6.3 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 1991-92, five Jeeps are proposed to be purchased each year, in a phased manner. The requisite number of Drivers Posts will also be created in a phased manner. The total expenditure on the Scheme is expected to be in the order of Rs.66.70 lakhs.

6.4 Target for Eighth Five Year Plan:

The target is to provide five districts during each of the four years 1991-92 to 1994-95 with Jeeps thereby covering all the 20 districts during VIII Plan. Larger Districts will be given priority.

7. Provision for Desk-Top Printing Facilities to the Directorate. (New Scheme):

7.1 Need for the Scheme:

The major constraint in the timely publication of Statistical Reports/in data out-put is that the Directorate of Economics and Statistics is dependent on the Government Press for its printing needs. The Government Press being over-burdened with other items of work, can print DE&S reports only with a time-lag ranging from 6 months to 2½ years. With the result, the utility of the reports is largely diminished. Thus, need for separate printing facilities to DE & S.

7.2 Objective of the Scheme:

The objective of the scheme is to install, as on

adjunct to the existing Computer/to be installed Computers, Printing Attachment commonly called 'The Desk-Top Printer' and also to purchase needed stationery for printing work.

7.3 Details of the Scheme:

A Desk-top Printer worth Rs.2.50 lakhs will be purchased. The Printing Stationery worth Rs.4.80 lakhs will be purchased in phased manner. No new posts are created under the scheme. The services of the existing personnel will be utilised.

7.4 Target for Eighth Plan Period:

All important publications to be brought out in limited number of copies will be printed on the desk-top printers. The other publications of Karnataka, which are to be printed in large number, a master copy will be printed on the Desk-Top Printer and required number of copies will be got printed in Government Press.

8. Third Economic Census (New Scheme):

8.1 Need for the Scheme:

The second Economic Census (reference year 1979-80) was conducted along with house-listing operations of the Population Census 1981. The Economic Census collects valuable information in respect of all enterprises on aspects relating to activity, ownership, power used etc. The third Economic Census being conducted along with 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 at the State level in the All-India Third Economic Census being conducted during 1990 and to undertake the follow-up surveys. The specific objective is to fulfil co-ordinating and supervisory responsibilities, data tabulation and reports, preparation responsibilities etc.

8.3 Details of the Scheme:

The Scheme consists in sanctioning a co-ordination

Unit at the DL&S Headquarters, for a period of two years with certain staffing pattern. The financial implication of the Scheme is of the order of Rs.33.28 lakhs.

8.4 Target for Eighth Five Year Plan:

The Census has already been conducted and Quick Tabulation results submitted to Government of India. Detail Tabulation will be taken up and completed by 1991-92. Follow up Surveys will be undertaken.

8.5 For all these Rs.203.00 lakhs is proposed for VIII Plan for DES Institutional Finance:

Institutional Financing of the Institutional Finance and Statistics Department acts as co-ordinating agency between the financial institutions and various Government Departments as also a clearing house for all information relating to institutional finance. Such a rapport has been instrumental in attracting sizeable institutional finance for various agricultural and allied developmental programmes that are being implemented in the State. This co-ordination is made possible by organising seminars, meetings, workshops, reviews, publishing periodicals etc. It is proposed to utilise Rs.10 (Ten) lakhs during VIII Five Year Plan Period, towards organising meetings with banks and Government departments, arranging seminars, workshops purchasing periodicals, books, publishing of books etc., and office expenses.

Karnataka Government Computer Centre:

1. The Karnataka Government Computer Centre has, from its inception in 1971 till the middle of 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 only on one 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 experiencing 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 Karnataka Government Computer Centre and a recurring Budget was also sanctioned by Government.

3. At the end of the VII Plan Karnataka Government Computer Centre 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, Karnataka Government Computer Centre 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 have branched out on their own and started implementing system developed in or by Karnataka Government Computer Centre on their own computers. In the VIII Plan it is proposed to carry on training and Software Development as the major activities in Karnataka Government Computer Centre.

TRAINING:

4. It is targeted to train 300-500 personnel per year in the VIII Plan. It is also proposed to extend the training facilities to the divisional level by associating the District Training Institutes for infra-structural facilities with a view to enable the dispersal of resource personnel in the districts also in order to make full use of the hardware facility provided by NIC.

SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT:

5. In future more and more departments and public-sector undertakings will employ computers to do more and 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 organisation. The Karnataka Government Computer Centre 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.

6. Therefore a sum of Rs.125.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for the VIII Five Year Plan 1990-95 for the on-going State Sector Scheme: 'Strengthening of the Computer Centre'

OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES:

LEGAL METROLOGY:

Consequent on the enactment of Standard of Weights and Measure (Enforcement) Act, 1985 replacing the Old Karnataka Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, the role and responsibility of the Department of Legal Metrology (Formerly Department of Weights and Measures) has increased manifold. To effectively enforce the provisions of the new Act, the Department is required to be equipped with adequate testing facilities and to evolve new working standards. This also needs strengthening the existing field staff to discharge the increased responsibility.

The Department during Eighth Plan will be implementing mainly two programmes:

1. Strengthening the testing facilities and working standards. A sum of Rs.16.00 lakhs is earmarked for this programme.

2. Strengthening the executive staff for effective enforcement of Standard Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1985. A sum of Rs.21.00 lakhs is earmarked for this programme. A sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs is also provided towards the flying squad set up during seventh plan which is being transferred to non-plan from 1991-92.

The total outlay for the Eighth Plan of the Department is Rs.40.00 lakhs.

MODERNISATION OF ADMINISTRATION:

The programme of modernisation in Government Offices taken up by the State Government for 1984-85 was brought under plan scheme during the last two years of VII Plan period. For 1988-89 and 1989-90, a sum of Rs.1.00 crore

was provided. The amounts of Rs.50.00 lakhs for 1988-89 and Rs.50.00 lakhs for 1989-90 provided were allotted to various departments/offices for implementation of the programme.

2. Out of this Rs.50.00 lakhs for 1989-90, a sum of Rs.41,78,696.60 has been spent and Rs.2,21,303.40 has been surrendered or lapsed.

Achievements and Short Comings of the Programme
During VII Plan

3. Before the programme of modernisation of Government Offices was brought under plan, certain amounts was sanctioned for construction works under modernisation of offices but later on, it was decided not to sanction any amount for construction purposes since the main objectives of the programme are better public service by improving efficiency and to provide better working conditions to office staff.

4. Accordingly during 1988-89, main emphasis was on providing inter-office communication facilities, providing reception counters and token system for redressal of public grievances and to improve the record rooms in the selected offices for modernisation at random. However, some amounts were also sanctioned for completion of certain works on hand in some offices. Earlier, this programme was mainly intended for offices in Revenue Department which have got more public contact. Later on, it has considered to extend the programme to other departments also so that as many offices as possible could be brought under this programme in a phased manner. As such this is an on-going scheme.

5. In the VIII Five Year Plan, the main emphasis is on (a) Regulation of clerk-public contact; (b) De-mystification of office procedure; (c) Easy accessibility of documents both to the staff and the public; and (d) providing better working conditions and creation of better amenities of work for staff.

6. Therefore, keeping in view the main emphasis on the points mentioned above, it is proposed to cover (a) Secretariat Department(s) (b) Secretariat Training Institute and (c) Other Departments/offices limiting the allotment to the extent of Rs.38.00 lakhs or to the extent of increase in the allocation.

7. Accordingly, the proposed outlay for the VIII Plan for this scheme is indicated as Rs.3.00 crores.

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STATIONERY AND PRINTING

The Printing activities and supply 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 which not only cater to the demands of the Government and its departments but also undertakes printing & Publishing of several Government publications. Further, it also undertakes all printing works of the Government which are very confidential and also works of security nature of high priority basis.

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE DURING THE VII FIVE YEAR PLAN

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 out-dated, 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 be also help to plan the expansion of existing branches of 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 Eighth Five Year Plan Period. During 7th plan, machinery and equipment were purchased on deferred payment basis from 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 had been filled up by 30.9.89. This staff component is treated as committed expenditure and is being transferred to non-plan with effect from 1.4.91.

In order to carry out all the about tasks, during the seventh year plan the expenditure incurred under this head of development was estimated to be the order of 195.77 lakhs as against an approved and budgetted outlay of Rs.190.00 lakhs.

BROAD THRUST AND SHIFT IN EMPHASIS DURING THE
VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN

Towards meeting a few important inevitable commitments like recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee, recommendations of the Expert Committee and review conducted by the Legislature Secretariat the Shift in emphasis during the 8th Plan period is as follows:

(a) 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.

(b) 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

(c) 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.

(d) Further, the employees will also be placed to introduce one more shift in the Branch Presses at Gulbarga and Dharwad to get the optimum production with the existing facilities.

(e) In addition to the above new activities, the on-going programmes of deferred payments to be made to Project Equipment Corporation Limited for machinery and equipments already purchased will be continued.

PROGRAMMES PROPOSED FOR THE VIII FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Keeping the shift in emphasis already envisaged elsewhere above, the following activities are proposed to be taken up during the Eighth Five Year Plan under the head of development, viz., Stationery and Printing with a proposed outlay of Rs.400 lakhs.

A. ON-GOING ACTIVITY: The deferred payment to be made to the Project Equipment Corporation Limited (P.E.C.) for the machinery and equipment already purchased will be continued as an on-going activity. The outlay proposed is Rs.60 lakhs. However, the annual expenditure of establishment charges of Rs.42 lakhs on account of staff filledup to operate these machinery and equipment upto 30.9.1989 is a committed expenditure and is being transferred to Non-Plan from 1.4.1991.

B. NEW ACTIVITIES:

(i) Introduction of Photo Composing/Desktop Publication System in the Government Central Press and Government Suburban Press, Bangalore.

This new activity costs Rs.300 lakhs to be commissioned during the 8th Five Year Plan. However, as a First Phase, an outlay of Rs.60 lakhs is proposed to meet only the establishment charges during the 8th Plan for operationalisation of the machinery and equipment already erected and commissioned. It is aimed at increasing the output of Composing/Pre-press by 200%.

(ii) Introduction of one more shift in the Suburban Press, Bangalore.

This new activity costs Rs.200 lakhs to be commissioned fully during the 8th Plan period. However, as a first phase, Rs.100 lakhs is proposed to meet the establishment charges to operationalise the machinery and equipment already existing in the Suburban Press. It is aimed at optimising the production.

(iii) Introduction of modern Offset Press Units at Government Branch Presses at Dharwad and Gulbarga.

This new activity costs Rs.360 lakhs to be commissioned fully during the 8th Five Year Plan. However, as a first phase, an outlay of Rs.190 lakhs is proposed towards purchase of machinery and equipment. It is aimed at modernising the branch presses for stepping up production.

(iv) Introduction of one more shift in the Government Branch Presses at Dharwad and Gulbarga:

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This is a new activity costs Rs.300 lakhs to be commissioned during the 8th Plan period. However, as a first phase, an outlay of Rs.90 lakhs is proposed to meet the establishment charges to operationalise the existing machinery and equipment. With this, it is expected that the production will be stepped up considerably.

Thus the outlay proposed activitywise is summarised as under:

Sl. No.	Activity	Outlay proposed during the VIII Five Year Plan (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	On-going scheme of the Govt. Suburban Press, Bangalore.	60.00
2.	Introduction of Desttop Publication/ Photo Comosing System..(New activity).	60.00
3.	Introduction of one more shift in the Government Suburban Press Bangalore (New activity).	100.00
4.	Introduction of Modern Offset Printing Press Unit in the Government Branch Presses at Dharwad and Gulbarga (New activity).	90.00
5.	Introduction of one more Shift in the Government Branch Presses at Dharwad and Gulbarga. (New activity).	90.00
Total:		Rs. 400.00 lakhs

It is pertinent to mention here that in order to complete the ongoing and the new activities mentioned above, in full, during the 8th plan period itself, the actual requirement of plan funds would be of the order of Rs.1220 lakhs. Since the outlay tentatively provided is Rs.400 lakhs, the new activities are proposed to be taken up as a first phase during the 8th plan period.

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 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

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN:

An outlay of Rs.90.00 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 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.

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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.

The department-wise breakup of the outlay on administrative buildings is as under:

Sl.No.	Department	Proposed Outlay (Rs. Crores)
1.	Secretariat and General Services	8.00
2.	Administrative of Justice.	21.00
3.	Jails.	5.00
4.	Police.	5.00
5.	Public Works Department.	6.00
6.	Stationery and Printing.	1.00
7.	Sales Tax	4.00
8.	Fire Protection and Control.	3.00
9.	Agriculture	1.00
10.	District Administration	15.90
11.	Motor Vehicles.	2.00
12.	Education.	6.00
13.	Indian Medicine.	0.50
14.	Other Departments.	5.00
15.	Treasuries.	2.00
16.	Forest	0.25
17.	Technical Education	0.75
18.	Medical.	1.00
19.	Fisheries.	0.10
20.	Legislature.	2.00
21.	Administrative Institute.	0.50
	Total;	90.00

Rs.4.00 Crores is earmarked out of the Eighth Plan allocation under Education Buildings to take up construction of Vidya Bhavan Building at Bangalore.

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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 squad 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 Head Quarters 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 to Rs.4 crores is proposed during Eighth Plan for this purpose.

XIX.A. SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

The special component plan is a comprehensive, integrated planned development effort directed towards eradicating poverty among the SCs and providing to their habitations the much needed basic infrastructure in the nature of potable water supply, Elec'y., approach roads, housing, sanitation, irrigation, education, watershed development etc.

Strategy and Approach to VIII Five Year Plan:-

According to the 1981 census, the SC population of Karnataka is 55.95 lakhs. Taking the population growth rate at 2% the SC population of the State at the end of 1995 would be 71.70 lakhs. (Considering that each family consists of five members, there would be 14.34 lakhs SC families at the end of 1995. During the VI (1980-85) and VII Five Year Plan (1985-90) 10.90 lakh SC families have been actually assisted under anti-poverty programmes. The balance of 3.44 lakh families is left uncovered. Among these 3.44 lakh families, 0.57 lakhs are employed in Govt. Service and Public undertakings. Thus, the real number of SC families needing benefit would be 2.87 lakh families. But not all the 10.90 lakhs families assisted have overcome poverty. A detailed evaluation is yet to be carried-out. However, on the basis of observations of Officers who visited the field, about 30% of these already covered i.e. 3.25 lakh families have relapsed into poverty and may need second dose of assistance. Thus, about 6.92 lakh families will be needing assistance of which 2.87 lakh families will be covered for the first time. In respect of second dose of assistance to be given every care will be exercised to see that a proper supplementary assistance is provided to the family by carrying out a case by case study. For example, if it is a loom or some craft in which the first assistance was given, a diagnosis of the sickness of the enterprise will be made to find-out whether it is working capital or raw material or market which has rendered the unit sick. If it is an irrigation well which is given and if he is not able to manage the land himself for want of draught power, then supply of bullocks will be necessary. Based on such an analysis, the second assistance will be extended. Large sects of SC population have somehow been left out of earlier

development efforts for the welfare of SC. A case under reference is the case of Devadasis. Large number of forced prostitutes/Devadasis need assistance and efforts during the plan period would be made to bring them in the main stream of Society by providing them and their offsprings good education, health, publicity and then economic development activities including training in skills etc.

Approach:-

In Karnataka for effective implementation of Special Component Plan, cluster approach was being followed during the previous plan periods. Five villages in a reserved constituency and two villages in a general constituency were selected and programmes of all development departments were concentrated in these cluster villages. Since the left over SC families in the entire State are to be covered during the VIII Plan period, it is proposed to discontinue the cluster approach and opt for a project approach. The project approach is one in which definite number of villages are selected for extending benefits for each year. A preliminary survey will be conducted in these villages to find out the requirements of SC families and the facilities available among them. After the survey, the selected families will be tagged on to the different development departments, for extending benefits as per their requirements.

In addition, it is known that the funds in the State Sector were being considered as spent in a national manner. For example in major-medium irrigation sector expenditure was computed by using the proportion which SC beneficiaries bore to total number of beneficiaries in the command area. But, in the VIII plan, strategy now would be to pool the funds allocated to different programmes in the State sector and to ask departments to propose projects which will really benefit the SC families. The projects so proposed by the departments will be examined on their merits by the Secretary, Social Welfare and Labour and sanctioned. Only then and to the extent of approval given by Social Welfare Dept. the sectoral departments will be entitled to utilise these funds. The balance amount available will be allocated to other schemes/departments to implement schemes which directly benefit SCs. This concept will put an end to national allocations/utilisations. In the district sector however the programmes which directly benefit SCs are taken

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up, so the concept of pooling is not adopted.

The VIII Five Year Plan allocations are given in the following table:

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLANPROPOSED STATE OUTLAY FOR VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN
1990 - 95

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Department/ Sector	Special Component Plan Proposed outlay for 1990-95.		
		State sector	Zilla Parishad sector	Total
1.	Agriculture	-	1215	1215
2.	Soil Conservation (Agriculture)	-	953	953
3.	Horticulture	-	415	415
4.	Animal Husbandry	-	414	414
5.	Dairy Development (KMF)	125	-	125
6.	Fisheries	70	100	170
7.	Forest	200	620	820
8.	Karnataka State Co- Operative Agriculture Rural Development Bank (KSCARDB)	333	-	333
9.	Co-operation	474	126	600
10.	<u>Rural Development</u>			
	a) I.R.D.P.	-	5032	5032
	b) D.P.A.P.	-	370	370
	c) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	-	2410	2410
	d) Land Reforms	-	-	-
	e) Negilu Bhagya	-	-	-
	f) Anthyodaya	-	118	118
	g) Small & Marginal Farmers (SMF)	-	283	283
	h) Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers			
11.	Major & Medium Irrgn.	5504	-	5504
12.	Minor Irrigation	1015	1190	2205
13.	CADA	1608	-	1608
14.	Power (KEB)	9300	-	9300
15.	<u>Industries & Commerce</u>			
	a) Small & Village Industries	400	700	1100
	b) Major & Medium Industries (Other than SSI)	400	-	400
16.	Sericulture	400	600	1000
17.	Roads & Bridges (PWD)	-	3617	3617

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(Rs.lakhs)

Sl. No.	Department/ Sector	Special Component Plan proposed outlay for 1990-95		
		State sector	Zilla parishad sector	Total
18.	Primary & Secondary Education	-	372	372
19.	Adult Education	-	330	330
20.	Collegiate Education	12	-	12
21.	Technical Education	50	-	50
22.	Sports and Youth services	60	-	60
23.	Health & Family Welfare	-	2310	2310
24.	Rural Water Supply (PHE)	-	1680	1680
25.	Urban Water supply	2300	-	2300
26.	Housing (People Housing scheme)	300	3346	3646
27.	Karnataka Housing Board	97	-	97
28.	Slum Clearance Board	2800	-	2800
29.	Nehru Rozgar Yojana	263	-	263
30.	Information & Publicity	180	-	180
31.	Social Welfare Dept.	2997	3887	6884
32.	Employment & Training	110	-	110
33.	Nutrition	-	522	522
TOTAL: SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN		28998	30610	59608

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XIX-B.1

XIX.B. TRIBAL SUB PLAN

The Tribal sub-plan is a comprehensive frame work for the Socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes and for their protection from exploitation by other groups of society. The population of Scheduled Tribes is 18 lakhs, and they are dispersed through out the State. However, they are concentrated in five pockets of Mysore, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Chikmagalur Dists. which are coming under Integrated Tribal Development Projects (I.T.D.P.) wherein lies the major thrust of the Tribal Sub-plan. However, for the dispersed tribals also, some efforts are being made within the Tribal Sub-plan frame work.

The T.S.P. has been formulated with a view to integrate the tribals with the rest of community within reasonable period of time. The Tribal Sub-plan has been implemented in Karnataka since 1976-77 and some work of poverty removal etc., has been done, but systematic efforts to alleviate 50% of the target group above the poverty line were mounted from 1980-81.

According to 1981 census, the Scheduled Tribe population in Tribal Sub-plan area of five I.T.D.Ps is 3.07 lakhs. Taking the population growth at 2%, S.T. population of the tribal area at the end of 1995 would be 4.07 lakhs. Considering that each family consists of 5 members, there would be 81,325 ST families at the end of 1995. During the VI & VII Plan 66,970 ST families have been actually assisted under anti-poverty programmes. Thus by 1994-95, we will be left with 14,355 families uncovered under anti-poverty programmes. Even among those covered under anti-poverty programmes considerable number have fallen again into poverty due to various reasons. These families may also need to be assisted.

In the next five years, 47,840 families will be assisted, of which 14,355 families with first dose of assistance and 33,485 families will be assisted with second dose of assistance by the end of VIII Plan (1994-95). The second dose of assistance will be given after really studying the actual requirement of the

families on a case by case basis. In addition, the much needed infrastructure for tribal development in the nature of rural drinking water supply, rural roads, electrification etc., will be provided for their integrated development.

STRATEGY FOR VIII FIVE YEAR PLAN

The strategy to I.T.D.P. will be to identify the gaps which are required to be bridged to put the programme on an even keel. In addition to this, families existing outside I.T.D.P. which will have to be provided with educational benefit and economic assistance to a limited extent.

By 1995, by following the approach of case by case study of every ST family in the T.S.P. area and delivering such assistance as the study might bring out as necessary, it is proposed to assist the tribals.

Decentralised planning in Karnataka has given a chance for people's representative to assist the State in diagnosing the real requirements of the tribals, thereby helping the case by case study.

The policies directed towards protecting tribal culture & way of living; and protecting their assets and rights on minor forest produce will be pursued.

PRIMITIVE TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

There are two primitive Tribal group identified in Karnataka, who are called the Koragas and Jenu Kurubas. These tribals are more backward compared to rest of the tribals. Special programmes for their **upliftment** will also be formulated.

Sectoral Outlays

The sectoral outlays of the Eighth Five Year Plan is given in the following table.

XIX - B.3

Sl No.	Department/ Sector	(Rs. in lakhs)		
		State Plan		Total
		State Sector	Zilla parishad sector	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agriculture	-	363	363
2.	Soil Conservation(Agri)	-	40	40
3.	Horticulture	-	133	133
4.	Animal Husbandry	-	130	130
5.	Dairy Development(KMF)	22	-	22
6.	Fisheries	33	20	53
7.	Forest	220	20	240
8.	Karnataka State Co-op. Agriculture Rural Development Bank(KSCARDB)	-	-	-
9.	Co-Operation	39	40	79
10.	<u>Rural Development</u>			
a)	I.R.D.P.	-	343	343
b)	D.P.A.P.	-	-	-
c)	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	-	1117	1117
d)	Land Reforms	-	-	-
e)	Negilu Bhagya	-	-	-
f)	Anthyodaya	-	-	-
g)	Small & Marginal Farmers (SMF)	-	-	-
h)	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers	-	-	-
11.	Major & Medium Irrigation	-	-	-
12.	Minor Irrigation	900	100	1000
13.	C.A.D.A.	15	-	15
14.	Power (K.E.B.)	2636	-	2636
15.	<u>Industries & Commerce</u>			
a)	Small & Village Industries	-	253	253
b)	Major & Medium Industries(Other than SSI)	-	-	-

XIX - B.4

(Rs. lakhs)				
Sl No.	Department/ sector	State Plan		
		State Sector	Zilla Parishad Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5
16.	Sericulture	-	40	40
17.	Roads & Bridges (PWD)	-	337	337
18.	Primary & Secondary Edn.	-	48	48
19.	Adult Education	-	40	40
20.	Collegiate Education	-	-	-
21.	Technical Education	-	-	-
22.	Sports & Youth Services	-	-	-
23.	Health & Family Welfare	-	535	535
24.	Rural Water Supply (PHE)	-	150	150
25.	Urban Water Supply	-	-	-
26.	Housing (People's Housing Scheme)	-	786	786
27.	Karnataka Housing Board	-	-	-
28.	Slum Clearance Board	-	-	-
29.	Nehru Rozgar Yojana	-	-	-
30.	Information & Publicity	9	-	-
31.	Social welfare Dept.	-	416	416
32.	Employment & Training	41	-	41
33.	a) Special Nutrition Programme (Women & Child Welfare)	-	30	30
	b) Mid-day meals	-	15	15
Total:		3915	4956	8871

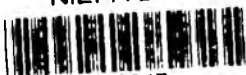
XIX-C. THE TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

The Twenty Point Programme forms the core of the plan of the State. It includes programmes of crucial importance to the weaker and vulnerable sections and neglected areas e.g. rural poverty and rainfed agriculture and energisation of villages, etc. At the same time it lays emphasis on higher productivity and production in the shape of better use of irrigation water, bigger harvests, etc. It also has programmes of social justice by enforcement of land reforms, special programme for rural labour, justice for SC/ST and equality for women. The much needed infrastructure for growth in sectors like health, housing for the poor, improvement of slums, clean drinking water is also provided for. Human resource development is also programmed through programmes of expansion of education, and adoption of two child norm. concern for the environment is also expressed through the programme of new strategy for forestry and protection of the environment. Further, concern for the consumer is also included as part of the programme. Above all it has been recognised that responsive administration is also an essential factor for the effective implementation of the programme.

The State is giving top most priority for the implementation of this programme in the frame of State's development programmes. The effective implementation is ensured by adopting a continuous multi level process of monitoring and review.

The salient features of the programme are given in the respective statistical statements.

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