



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

KARNATAKA
ANNUAL PLAN
1979-80

VOLUME II
SECTORWISE PROGRAMMES
OF
DEVELOPMENT

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PLANNING DEPARTMENT

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL PLAN, 1979-80

The Annual Plan of Karnataka for 1979-80 is submitted in four volumes, as shown below, for the consideration of the Planning Commission:

Volume	I	...	Review of Planning and Proposals for Annual Plan 1979-80
Volume	II	...	Sectorwise Programmes of Development
Volume	III	...	Tribal Sub-Plan
Volume	IV	...	Supplementary Plan

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K A R N A T A K A

ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80

VOLUME I

REVIEW OF PLANNING MAIN PROPOSALS FOR ANNUAL PLAN
1979-80

- I Approach to the Five Year Plan for 1978-83
- II Review of the Annual Plan 1978-79:
 - (a) State Sector Schemes
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 - (a) Objectives and Priorities
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VOLUME II

SECTORWISE PROGRAMMES OF DEVELOPMENT

I Agriculture and Allied Services:

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- (b) Agriculture
- (c) Agricultural Education & Research
- (d) Horticulture
- (e) Agricultural Statistics
- (f) Storage and Warehousing
- (g) Agricultural Marketing
- (h) Rural Development - SFDA/MEAL
- (i) Drought Prone Area Programme
- (j) Integrated Rural Development

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- (b) Department of Public Works

Soil and Water Conservation -

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contd.

- (l) Employment Affirmation Scheme
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VOLUME III

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SUPPLEMENTARY PLAN

Centrally Sponsored and Central
Sector Schemes
(Sectorwise Programmes of Development)

ANNUAL PLAN FOR THE YEAR 1979-80

I STATE PLAN

LAND REFORMS

Salient features and progress.

1. The amendments brought into effect in 1974 to the Karnataka Land Reforms Act 1961 introduced many far reaching reforms like abolition of tenancy, reduction of ceiling limit from 216 to 54 acres in terms of dry land; constitution of popular tribunals and conferment of occupancy rights of all tenanted lands in favour of tenants and distribution of surplus lands by the tribunals. Since then the determination of surplus lands has also been entrusted in 1976 to the tribunals. By amendment effected to the Act in May 1977 the tenants have been enabled to pay the premium in instalments or lumpsum, instead of only in lumpsum, as is the amount payable to landlords. Under the Karnataka Land Reforms Act Amendment Bill 1978 pending assent of the President, it is proposed to confer ownership rights on Agricultural Labourers in respect of homesteads occupied by them. This work is also to be entrusted to Tribunals.

2. For speedy and efficient implementation of Land Reforms Programme, the Government have constituted 9 additional tribunals bringing the total to 184 tribunals in the State. Creation of 10 more additional tribunals is under constitution. 56 Special Assistant Commissioners and 133 Special tahsildars with supporting staff have so far been appointed exclusively for land reforms work, in those places where the work for the normal revenue machinery is heavy. The implementation of the Land Reform Programmes has started in right earnest from the middle of 1975.

3. Upto the end of September 1978, 7,48,595 applications involving an extent of 40,91,853 acres have been filed by the tenants for the grant of occupancy rights under Section 48-A. 3,76,807 such applications have been disposed of. Out of these, in 2,34,334 cases, occupancy rights have been granted in favour of tenants, involving an extent of 9,80,601 acres. Similarly, upto the end of September 1978, 1,45,470 declarations under Sections 66, 69, 79A and 79B involving an extent of 73,48,131 acres have been filed by land-owners. Out of these 70,170 declarations involving an extent of

any part of the expenditure as committed under consolidation of holdings. A sum of Rs.20 lakhs may be provided under Plan for 1979-80 for consolidation of holdings.

12. A sum of Rs.150 lakhs was proposed under "498 Capital outlay on Co-operation" for debenture support to the Karnataka State Co-operative Land Development Bank for 1979-80. The Karnataka State Co-operative Land Development Bank is not likely to utilise the amount of Rs.150 lakhs provided in 1978-79 as its requirements of debenture support will be met from the funds of the Rural Development and Co-operation Department. Hence, a reduced provision of Rs.50 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80 under the head.

13. The requirements of funds under other items will be as estimated in the Plan for 1978-83. The following are the estimates of requirements under Plan excluding the Rs.195.35 lakhs shown as committed expenditure, in the tentative allocation by Planning Department.

Estimate for 1979-80
Rs. in lakhs

1. "298 Co-operation" Subsidy on staff employed by KSLD Bank.	5.00
2. "304 OGES"	
(1) Salary, TA and Con- tingencies in res- pect of additional staff to be appointed for implementation of Land Reforms.	62.65
(2) Purchase of new jeeps.	25.00
(3) T.A. to Members of Tribunals.	60.00
(4) (i) Annuity to widows	10.00
(ii) Annuity to religious institutions.	30.00
(iii) Annual payment to religious insti- tutions.	50.00

(5) Legal aid to poor tenants.	10.00
(6) Consolidation of Holdings Expenditure on special staff.	20.00
3. "4983" Capital outlay on Co-operation" Debenture support to Karnataka State Co-operative Land Develop- ment Bank.	50.00

	322.65

The question of treating the expenditure on the existing staff viz Rs.184.35 lakhs for Land reforms and Rs.11.000 lakhs for consolidation of holdings as Plan Expenditure during the currentt plan period instead of committed expenditure needs to be considered afresh in the circumstances stated in paras 9 and 11 supra.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE (CROP HUSBANDRY)

REVIEW OF PROGRAMMES DURING FIFTH PLAN (1974-78)

During the fifth plan period efforts were concentrated on increasing the production of food grains and commercial crops. The state is deficit in Pulses and Oilseeds. Therefore special attention was paid to increase the production of these commodities. The state has achieved a fair degree of success in this direction.

The food production which was about 66 lakh tonnes during 1973-74 (at the end of IV Plan) increased to about 71 lakh tonnes by 1977-78. The following table shows the area and production of food grains in the State during the V Plan period.

End of IV Plan											
1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78			
Area	Pro-duc-tion	Area	Pro-duc-tion	Area	Pro-duc-tion	Area	Pro-duc-tion	Area	Pro-duc-tion	Area	Pro-duc-tion
Cereals											
59.07	60.56	58.79	54.73	58.07	64.01	43.22	43.96	56.97	65.49		
Pulses											
14.76	5.85	14.81	6.27	13.43	6.00	9.56	2.86	12.78	5.61		
Total food grains											
73.83	66.41	73.60	61.00	71.50	70.01	57.78	46.82	69.75	71.10		

NOTE: 1. Area in Lakh Hectares.
2. Production in Lakh tonnes.

As could be seen from the above table the production of food grains has increased by the end of V Plan (1977-78) even though the area had slightly gone down. There was a steep fall in area as well as production during 1976-77 when there was a severe drought in the State. The over all increase in production has been mainly due to increased yield per hectare which was brought about by adoption of improved technology on a wide scale such as greater coverage of area under high yielding varieties, increased usage and consumption of fertilisers etc. The following tables indicate the progress under these two items which mainly contributed to increased production.

Contd.....2.

Area covered under High Yielding Varieties Programme		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
i.	Rice (in Lakh Hect)	3.84	5.775	4.66	6.33
ii.	Jowar -do-	4.02	5.117	3.32	5.85
iii.	Bajra -do-	0.86	1.991	1.37	1.54
iv.	Maize -do-	1.51	1.384	1.63	2.03
v.	Wheat -do-	1.12	1.229	1.20	1.33
vi.	Ragi -do-	-	4.75	5.33	6.91
Total:		11.35	20.771	17.51	23.99
2. Consumption of Fertilisers					
i.	Nitrogen (Lakh Tons.)	1.30	1.331	1.33	1.61
ii.	Phosphate -do-	0.54	0.338	0.44	0.57
iii.	Potash -do-	0.48	0.334	0.33	0.51
Total:		2.32	2.003	2.10	2.69

As the above tables indicate the area under high yielding varieties have increased during the V Plan period except during 1976-77 when the area declined as compared to the previous year due to drought. By the end of V Plan more than 50% of the area under rice had been covered under high yielding varieties. In case of Maize almost the entire area was under high yielding varieties. The area under high yielding varieties under other important crops has also increased considerably. There has been a gradual increase in consumption of fertilisers and this has also contributed towards increased production.

The following table indicates the production of the important commercial crops.

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1. Cotton (in lakh Bales)	8.72	5.837	4.60	8.01
2. Oil Seeds (in lakh tonnes)	8.44	7.994	4.34	8.23
3. Sugarcane -do-	95.37	99.635	88.02	109.51
4. Tobacco -do-	0.19	0.220	0.27	0.32

The production of cotton and oilseeds have not shown much improvement while sugarcane has recorded increase and also tobacco to some extent.

On the whole it may be stated that the progress made in the Agricultural sector during the V Plan period (1974-78) has been satisfactory.

Progress during 1978-79:

During the current year the progress so far has been satisfactory. The weather conditions during Kharif season have been satisfactory. Rabi which is now in progress is also good. Coverage under high yielding varieties programme has been satisfactory. The kharif targets under HYVP have been fully achieved. In view of the fair seasonal conditions in the state it is expected that the HYVP targets for the year 1978-79 would be fully achieved. As against the target of 25 lakh acres under HYVP, by the end of second quarter the area covered had exceeded 19 lakh hectares. Similarly in case of fertiliser consumption also the progress has been satisfactory. As against a consumption target of 4 Lakh tonnes of Nutrients (N.P.K. put together) the actuals upto the end of first two quarters was 2.2 lakh tonnes. The targets are likely to be fully achieved. The performance of commercial crops has so far been satisfactory and the targets are expected to be fully achieved.

The performance of the Agricultural sector during 1978-79 has been so far satisfactory and it is expected that the production targets could be fully achieved if the seasonal conditions remain good during Rabi and Summer seasons. The following table indicates the production targets for 1978-79 and the likely achievements.

Crops	Targets for 1978-79	Likely Production
1. Food grains (Lakh Tonnes)	75.00	75.00
2. Cotton (Lakh Bales)	12.00	11.00
3. Oil Seeds (Lakh tonnes)	10.60	10.60
4. Sugarcane (Cane - Lakh tonnes)	112.00	112.00

Programmes for 1979-80.

The main objective of the Agricultural Development programme for 1979-80 will be accelerated growth of crop production with particular emphasis on Pulses and Oilseeds. The following production levels are being aimed at during 1979-80.

Crops/Commodities	Production level to be achieved during 1979-80.
1. Cereals (Lakh tonnes)	71.00
2. Pulses -do-	7.00
3. Total food grains (Lakh tonnes)	78.00
3. Oil Seeds (Lakh tonnes)	11.45
4. Cotton (Lakh Bales)	12.60
5. Sugarcane (Cane - Lakh tonnes).	118.00
6. Tobacco (Lakh tonnes)	0.37.

The increased production is aimed at by covering larger area under high yielding varieties, increased consumption of fertilisers and by wider spread of improved technology. Most of the on going schemes will be continued during 1979-80. The important programmes which are proposed to be included are explained briefly below:

I. Agricultural Extension and Administration:

Spread of new technology on a wide scale to cover as large a section of the farming population focussing the attention on the small and marginal farmers is being aimed at by re-organising the entire extension set up in the state. A comprehensive project has been drawn up for the purpose and the same has been negotiated for world Bank assistance. The project aims at re-organisation of the extension set up at all levels in the state. In the new system an agricultural assistant will be made responsible to serve a definite number of farmers instead of the geographical area as at present.

II. Multiplication and distribution of Seeds:

The Department of Agriculture has 62 seed farms under its control. Some of these farms do not have necessary facilities to make them fully viable. These farms are proposed to be provided with additional irrigational facilities land development, buildings etc., to make them fully viable.

III. Fertilisers and Manures:

Usage of fertilisers and manures contributes mainly to increase production. Therefore all out efforts will be made to increase the consumption of fertilisers by adopting extension and promotional activities. It is proposed to reach the following levels of consumption during 1979-80

1. Nitrogen (N)	--	2.530	Lakh Tonnes.
2. Phosphate (P2O5)	--	1.035	do
3. Potash (K2O)	--	0.856	do
Total:		4.421	

It is also proposed to increase the production of Organic manures like Urban and Rural compost, green manuring etc.

Plant Protection:

Plant Protection Programmes like intensive Plant Protection measures, rodent control, weed control, control of pests in endemic areas etc, will be continued. It is proposed to cover 44 lakh hectares under plant protection measures during 1979-80.

Crop oriented Programmes:

a. High Yielding Varieties Programme: This programme contributes substantially towards increased food production. It is proposed to bring about 26.75 lakh ~~hect.~~ ha., under this programme as indicated below:

1. High Yielding Rice varieties	6.50
2. Hybrid Jowar	7.50
3. Hybrid Maize	2.20
4. Hybrid Bajra	1.75
5. High Yielding Wheat	1.55
6. High Yielding Ragi	7.25
Total:	26.75

b. Pulses: The state is deficit in Pulses to the extent of about 50%. Therefore efforts are being intensified to increase the production of pulses by popularising improved production techniques. It is aimed to attain a production level of 7.00 lakh tonnes.

c. Commercial Crops: Cotton, Oilseeds, Sugarcane and Tobacco are the important commercial crops. The existing developmental programmes will be continued to increase the production of these crops. Particular attention will be paid to increase the production of Oilseeds.

Extension and Farmers Training:

The existing schemes under this group will be continued. Agricultural Information activities are proposed to be strengthened. It is proposed to start two new agricultural schools in two districts where Agricultural Schools at present. The existing schools wherever they need strengthening by way of facilities such as buildings, equipments, will be provided with such facilities.

Tribal Sub-Plan:

The tribal sub-plan of the Department envisages supply of inputs free of cost to Tribal and also providing special agriculture staff to the tribal blocks. An outlay of Rs.25 lakhs is envisaged for the year 1979-80.

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Financial Out-lay:

The financial outlay envisaged for 1979-80 is Rs.359 Lakhs as under:

I. Crop Husbandry

1. Direction and Administration including state share for the Agricultural Extension Project	Rs. 120.00	Lakhs
2. Multiplication and distribution of seeds including state share for State Seed Corporation	Rs. 62.00	"
3. Agricultural Farms	15.50	"
4. Fertilisers & Manures	19.50	"
5. High Yielding Varieties Programme	21.50	"
6. Plant Protection Programme	35.00	"
7. Commercial Crops	21.00	"
8. Extension & Farms Training	18.50	"
9. Agriculture Education (Agri.Schools)	13.00	"
10. Agricultural Economics & Statistics	3.00	"
11. Agricultural Marketing & Quality Control	4.00	"
12. Tribal Sub-Plan	25.00	"

Total: 359-00

II. Investment in Agricultural Finance Institutions.

Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

Karnataka being a predominantly dry farming state, soil and water conservation measures are of great importance to the State. It is estimated that about 50.50 lakh hectares of cultivated area require soil conservation measures, in the State upto 1977-78 an area of about 24.64 lakh hectares has been covered under soil conservation measures of which 16.26 lakh hectares have been completed.

Progress during V Plan (1974-78)

The progress during four years of the V Plan has been as under:

	Area contour banded	Completion of incomplete work
1974-75	42,500 hecets.	2,13,800 hecets.
1975-76	39,700 "	2,16,700 "
1976-77	3,20,500 "	2,44,700 "
1977-78	2,46,400 "	3,32,800 "

Due to drought during 1976-77 a large area was covered under contour bunding as a scarcity relief measure. As a result the incomplete work has increased. At present more attention is being paid for completion of incomplete work.

Progress during 1978-79

During the current year a target to cover an area of 44,800 hectares under new bunding works and 1.93 lakh hectares under completion of incomplete works has been fixed. The targets are likely to be achieved fully.

Programme for 1979-80

During 1979-80, it is tentatively proposed to cover 44,800 hecets. under new bunding works and 1.93 lakh hectares under completion of incomplete works. The existing land utilisation survey, training schemes etc. will be continued.

It is proposed to take up a new scheme for reclamation of lands affected by salinity, alkalinity or water logging.

An outlay of Rs.77.45 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme for 1979-80 with the object of reclaiming about 5000 hectares.

It is proposed to strengthen soil survey section of the Department by adding 12 more field parties to the existing 11 field parties. A provision of Rs.8 lakhs is proposed under tribal sub plan.

Financial outlay:

The proposed outlay 1979-80 for soil conservation programmes is Rs.455.45 lakhs as under:

1. Soil Survey	-	Rs.4.00 lakhs
2. Research & Training	-	Rs.12.00 lakhs
3. Soil Conservation Scheme		Rs.354.00 lakhs
4. Land Reclamation		Rs.77.45 lakhs
5. Tribal sub plan		Rs.8.00 lakhs
Total		Rs.455.45 lakhs

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UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES, BANGALORE

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1979-80.

I. I N T R O D U C T I O N:

The University of Agricultural Sciences has prepared a plan document involving several new projects as well as strengthening of existing units in Teaching, Research and Extension Education during the 6th Five Year Plan period 1978-83 which are considered essential for developing itself into a full fledged University in order to fulfil the mandate, as envisaged in the Act and Statutes in a better and more meaningful way. In formulating the plan proposals for 1978-83, therefore, the above principles have determined the priorities. The priorities are as follows:-

- a) Creating better facilities for the existing under-graduate and post graduate education programmes, particularly for the programmes which were started during the Fifth Plan period. These would include (i) Provision of class rooms and laboratories (ii) equipments for the laboratories (iii) provision of better hostel facilities for all the enrolled students who would like to live on the campus (iv) amenities for students and staff, such as, medical facilities, Cafeteria, Recreational facilities (v) staff quarters (vi) Equipments, laboratories and land development and irrigation facilities for research stations (vii) strengthening and streamlining extension education activities..

Continued.2)

- b) Implementing new educational, research and extension education activities as recommended by Expert Committees so that the University may cover new areas in the field of Agricultural Sciences to serve the needs of the Community on a wider scale.

For the first year of the plan (Annual Plan) viz., 1978-79, the University, taking out of its total plan proposal of Rs. 28.38 crores, had proposed items involving an outlay of Rs. 324.00 lakhs. However during this year the University is likely to get Rs. 120.00 lakhs, from the State Government including the share of the All India Co-Ordinated Research Project and about Rs. 60.65 lakhs from I.C.A.R. towards development grants, with the result only certain items could be taken up for implementation and that this partially, while others could not be taken up at all either for want of resources or for want of clearance from I.C.A.R. and State Government. Necessarily all such items have to be carried forward for the Annual plan of 1979-80. To this extent items or amounts which had originally been earmarked for 1979-80 from out of the total plan proposed get post-poned. It may also be classified that what is proposed in the University Annual Plan is for both State and Central Assistance.

The total outlay for 1979-80 is estimated at Rs. 250.00 lakhs under Agricultural Education and Rs. 150.00 lakhs under Agricultural Research. The provision for each programme is indicated in the following paragraphs.

Continued.3)

II. DEVELOPMENT OF CAMPUS:

1. COLLEGE OF BASIC SCIENCES & HUMANITIES:

The Teaching staff and class rooms and laboratory facilities of the College of Basic Sciences and Humanities need to be strengthened to provide better supporting services to Agricultural and Animal Science faculties both at the under graduate and post graduate level in all the Campuses. Since some of the Departments have been moved from Hebbal Campus to G.K.V.K. class rooms and laboratories facilities at the College of Basic Sciences and Humanities have to be improved. Similarly staff positions have to be strengthened to take the added responsibilities resulting from addition of new Teaching programmes in the University which need support from Basic Sciences and Humanities disciplines.

The requirements for this purpose during the annual plan 1979-80 is estimated at Rs.14.00 lakhs as follows:-

1. Buildings.	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
2. Equipments.	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
3. Staff.	<u>Rs. 2.00 lakhs</u>
	<u>Rs. 14.00 lakhs</u>

The requirement during this plan period is Rs.74.46 lakhs and the balance programmes will be taken up during the remaining plan period, subject to availability of funds.

2. COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, HEBBAL:

The master plan of the University calls for the ultimate shifting of the Agricultural College to Gandhi Krishi Vignana Kendra(G.K.V.K.), so that new programmes in Animal Sciences could be accommodated at Hebbal Campus. This involves the construction of Buildings to house the Agricultural faculty as well as the Classes connected with the degree in Agricultural Marketing & Co-operation. There is also need for providing additional hostel facilities. This is proposed to be done in a

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phased manner. However, for the year 1979-80 the estimated requirement is Rs.20.00 lakhs as follows:-

1. Buildings.	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
2. Equipments.	Rs. 6.00 lakhs
3. Staff.	<u>Rs. 4.00 lakhs</u>
	Rs. 20.00 lakhs

The total requirements during 6th plan period for strengthening the existing staff and equipments at Hebbal campus and for future development at G.K.V.K. is Rs.418.03 lakhs and the balance works will be taken up as and when the funds become available.

3. COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, DHARWAD.

There is similarly a need to strengthen the staff, Library and Laboratory facilities at the College of Agriculture, Dharwad, where under-graduate and post-graduate teaching of agriculture, as well as a new degree programmes in Agricultural Marketing Co-Operation are to be expanded. There is need for augmenting hostel facilities. The outlay involved for the plan period is Rs.312.25 lakhs and a sum of Rs.19.00 lakhs as proposed to be spent during the next year i.e., 1979-80 as follows:-

1. Buildings.	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
2. Equipments.	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
3. Staff.	<u>Rs. 4.00 lakhs</u>
	Rs. 19.00 lakhs

4. COLLEGE OF HOME SCIENCE, DHARWAD:

The buildings to house the class rooms and laboratories are likely to be completed by next year. Some more hostel, equipments and staff facilities need to be strengthened. The outlay is of the order of Rs.27.08 lakhs during the plan period. A sum of Rs.9.00 lakhs is proposed during the year 1979-80, are as follows:-

Continued.5)

1. Buildings.	Rs. 7.00 lakhs
2. Equipments.	Rs. 1.00 lakh
3. Staff.	<u>Rs. 1.00 lakh</u>
	<u>Rs. 9.00 lakhs</u>

5. COLLEGE OF FISHERIES, MANGALORE.

Ph.D. Degree programmes in Fisheries at Mangalore have been proposed to be started. Consequently, there is need to strengthen the staff for teaching and research at the Under Graduate as well as post graduate levels besides adding physical facilities like Library and laboratory. A sum of Rs. 165.15 lakhs will be required during the plan period. A sum of Rs. 9.50 lakhs is provided during the year 1979-80 in this behalf as follows:-

1. Buildings.	Rs. 3.00 lakhs
2. Equipments.	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
3. Staff.	<u>Rs. 1.50 lakhs</u>
	<u>Rs. 9.50 lakhs</u>

6. COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SCIENCES, BANGALORE.

There is a need to increase the intake of students both at the under-graduate and post-graduate levels, since a study by the planning departments of the State Government has indicated an acute shortage of qualified personnel, to meet the requirements of animal health and animal husbandry activities in the State. New Ph.D., programmes have been proposed to be started from 1979-80. Hence, the Teaching staff needs to be strengthened and there is also need to start departments in Meat Technology and Poultry Science etc., The estimated outlay is Rs. 126.65 lakhs during the current plan period and a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1979-80. as follows.

1. Buildings.	Rs. 3.00 lakhs
2. Equipments	Rs. 3.00 lakhs
3. Staff.	<u>Rs. 4.00 lakhs</u>
	<u>Rs. 10.00 lakhs</u>

Continued.6)

7. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, RAICHUR.

The facilities at the institute at Raichur, need to be improved to cater to the existing diploma programme more effectively. The requirements are estimated at Rs.69.18 lakhs during the Vth plan period. However, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the year 1979-80.

Buildings	Rs. 3.00 lakhs
Equipments.	Rs. 11.00 lakh
Staff.	Rs. 11.00 lakh
	<u>Rs. 55.00 lakhs</u>

8. STRENGTHENING THE DEPARTMENT OF KANNADA STUDIES:

The Department of Kannada Studies was being operated under revolving fund account with Central assistance, Scientific for the production of literature in regional languages. With the completion of the Central assistance after the prescribed period the university has taken over the project. Its activities need to be expanded and during the Vth plan period, an outlay of Rs.14.76 lakhs is visualised for this purpose. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1979-80.

III. STUDENT AND STAFF AMENITIES:

A large number of staff and students are residing on teaching campuses of the University. Yet, adequate health, recreational and community life amenities have not been provided on these campuses. The estimated requirements is of the order of Rs.159.00 lakhs during the plan period. However, only a sum of Rs.22.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent in this behalf during 1979-80.

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IV . NEW ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES:

1. UNDER GRADUATE DEGREE COURSE IN FORESTRY:

An Under Graduate Degree programme in Forestry is proposed to be started as recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture. While formalities on the academic side have already been fulfilled, the University is awaiting clearance, from the State Government and the I.C.A.R. As soon as the clearance is received the University proposes to start the programme atleast from 1979-80. The outlay proposed for this purpose during the plan period 1978-83 is Rs.99.45 lakhs, and a sum of Rs.9.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the year 1979-80 as follows:--

Buildings	Rs.	5.00 lakhs
Equipments.	Rs.	2.00 lakhs
Staff.	Rs.	2.00 lakhs
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>9.00 lakhs</u>

2. COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING, RAICHUR:

The proposal to upgrade the Agricultural Engineering Institute, Raichur into a degree offering college is awaiting the clearance from the State Government and the I.C.A.R. If this clearance is received, the University proposes to start the programme from 1979-80. This would involve strengthening staff and other physical facilities like class room, laboratories and Hostel as also equipments. An outlay of Rs.266.45 lakhs is proposed, during the plan period and for 79-80 the requirement will be Rs.14.00 lakhs.

Buildings.	Rs.	5.00 lakhs
Equipments.	Rs.	3.00 lakhs
Staff.	Rs.	6.00 lakhs
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>14.00 lakhs</u>

3. COLLEGE OF DAIRY SCIENCE, BANGALORE:

A college of Dairy Science is proposed to be established during the with plan at Hebbal Campus since the need for trained personnel in this field is expanding in view of the expanding dairy development programmes with the assistance

of World Bank. A sum of Rs. 126.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent for this purpose during the plan period as per report of the Expert Committee out of this a sum of Rs.17.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the year 1979-80 as follows:

Buildings	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
Equipments	Rs. 8.00 lakhs
Staff.	Rs. 4.00 lakhs
	<u>Rs. 17.00 lakhs</u>

4. POST GRADUATE RESEARCH FACILITIES AT RESH.STATIONS :

Certain additional facilities are proposed to be provided at Research Stations for post-graduate students to be located for doing their research part of the degree programme. A sum of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed during the plan period for this purpose. Out of this a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1979-80.

5. EARN WHILE YOU LEARN PROJECTS:

To encourage students to develop both reliance even while learning "Earn while you learn Projects" are proposed, involving an outlay of Rs.6.00lakhs during the plan period. An amount of Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed to be spent for the year 1979-80 in this behalf.

VI. R E S E A R C H:

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGIONAL RESEARCH STATION IN THE COSTAL AREAS:

A research station in the coastal part of Karnataka, which has distinctive agro climatic characteristics of its own, is to be established during the plan period. An outlay of Rs.66.53 lakhs is proposed for this purpose during the plan period and a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to be spent during the year 1979-80 in this behalf.

2. IMPROVING THE FACILITIES FOR RESEARCH IN DRY FARMING AT THE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION, BIJAPUR.

The Research capabilities of the Agricultural Research Station, Bijapur are to be strengthened with the assistance of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (I.B.R.D) to assist the station to perform a lead function in water and soil conservation as well as rabi sorghum and safflower cultivation in the area. A sum of Rs.27.25 lakhs will be the share of the University in the outlay during the current plan period and a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1979-80.

3. ESTABLISHING CLASS "A" PATTERN METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORIES AT EACH OF THE REGIONAL RESEARCH STATION:

Agro-Meteorological centres are to be established at Hebbal and Dharwar Campuses and a teaching and research programme in Agricultural Meteorology is proposed to be strengthened. Sub-Centres will be set up at Mandya, Mudigere, Raichur, Bijapur as well as the coastal belt. The requirement of amount for this purpose is estimated at Rs.8.75 lakhs and during the plan period. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to be spent for this purpose.

4. STRENGTHENING SUGARCANE RESEARCH AT THE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION, GANGAVATHI:

An amount of Rs.3.20 lakhs is envisaged to strengthen the staff and facilities in the agricultural research station, Gangavathi with a view to accelerate research on sugarcane. A sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed to be spent in this behalf during 1979-80.

.....10)

5. PROVISION OF COLD STORAGE FACILITIES FOR NUCLEUS AND FOUNDATION SEED AT HEBBAL, DHARWAR AND RAICHUR.

Cold storage facilities are required at Hebbal, Dharwar and Raichur, to preserve germ-plasm in agricultural and horticultural crops and to assist in the production of nucleus and foundation seeds. The outlay involved will be Rs.13.50 lakhs, during the plan period. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the year 1979-80 in this behalf.

6. SEED PROCESSING UNITS.

Seed processing units are essential in the nucleus and foundation seed production programme. Such units are proposed to be set up at Raichur, Hebbal, Siruguppa, Mandya, Kathalgere and Mangalore. The proposed outlay is Rs.15.00 lakhs during plan period. To begin with a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1979-80 in this behalf.

7. STRENGTHENING CASHEW RESEARCH STATION, ULLAL.

Cashew is an important commercial crop requiring greater attention for development. Staff and other facilities will be provided at the Cashew Research Station, Ullal, to preserve germ-plasm and conduct research. An outlay of Rs.2.05 lakhs is proposed for this purpose during the plan period. A sum of Rs.50,000-00 is proposed to be spent during 1979-80 in this behalf.

8. CREATION OF POSTS OF FARM SUPERINTENDENTS FOR THE MINOR RESEARCH STATION.

At present the minor research stations are being managed by Research Assistants. This is found to be not effective. Therefore the stations are proposed to be managed by the Farm Superintendents in order to improve efficiency. The outlay involved is of the order of Rs.9.75 lakhs, during the plan period. A sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1979-80 in this behalf and cover these stations in a phased manner.

Continued.11)

9. PROVIDING IRRIGATION FACILITIES IN THE RESEARCH STATIONS.

It is necessary to augment irrigation facilities in the research stations. An outlay of Rs.19.70 lakhs is proposed for this purpose, during the plan period. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1979-80 in this behalf.

10. DEVELOPMENT OF FIELD LABORATORIES:

Field laboratories need to be set up at teaching and research stations to facilitate staff and students research. The requirements are estimated at Rs.18.00 lakhs, during the plan period. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the year 1979-80 in this behalf.

11. RESEARCH ON MEAT SCIENCE:

Research to improve meat technology is necessary, especially in view of the setting up of the Animal Food Corporation in the State. Facilities have to be created at the Veterinary College, Hebbal for this purpose. The requirements will be of the order of Rs.10.00 lakhs during the plan period. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to be spent during the year 1979-80 in this behalf.

12. RESEARCH ON CATTLE BREEDING:

Research on cattle breeding has to be taken up more intensively since the development of dairying will very much dependent on it. Cattle breeding facilities are to be provided at Dharwar Campus to begin with and the outlay will be Rs.8.20 lakhs during the plan period. A sum of Rs.0.75 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the year 1979-80 in this behalf.

13. FISHERIES RESEARCH FACILITIES AT RESEARCH STATIONS:

It is proposed to provide research facilities for inland fisheries in the research stations of the University, initially at Hebbal, Dharwar, Raichur, Mandya, Mudigere and Gangavathi. A sum of Rs.22.46 lakhs is proposed for the plan period. However only a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1979-80 in this behalf.

Continued.12)

14. DEVELOPING RESEARCH ON PIG BREEDING AND HUSBANDRY:

The Swine Research Unit at Hebbal requires to be strengthened in order to improve the breed and husbandry practices. Similarly, units will also be established at Dharwar and Mangalore. The outlay involved will be Rs.13.35 lakhs during the plan period. A sum of Rs.1.000 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1979-80 in this behalf.

15. STARTING A RESEARCH UNIT ON MILCH GOATS:

Research units are proposed to be set up at Bidar, Belgaum, Tumkur and Dharwar to improve the quality of milch goats in the State. An outlay of Rs.7.44 lakhs is proposed during the plan period. A sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1979-80 in this behalf.

16. ESTABLISHING LARGER SCALE SHEEP UNITS FOR RESEARCH ON BANNU SHEEP IN MANDYA DISTRICT AND DUAL PURPOSE SHEEP IN RANEBENNUR, DHARWAR DISTRICT..

It is necessary to start breeding of sheep to improve meat and wool quality, especially of the Bannur variety. These units will be located at Mandya and Dharwar and the outlay involved will be Rs.67.67 lakhs, during the plan period. A sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1979-80.

17. MEETING PART OF THE COST OF CO-ORDINATED RESEARCH PROJECT:

The University has to meet twenty five percent of the cost of All India Co-ordinated Research Projects. It is expected that an outlay of Rs.125.00 lakhs will be involved in the plan period towards the University share and it will be revised to Rs.200.00 lakhs as more and more research projects are being assigned to University. A sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs is required to be spent during 1979-80 in this behalf.

18. ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR RESEARCH AND TEACHING:

The acquisition of land for teaching campus and research stations which is in progress, will involve an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs during the plan period. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the year 1979-80 in this behalf.

19. STAFF QUARTERS AT CAMPUS AND RESEARCH STATIONS:

It is necessary to provide housing facilities for research staff on research stations. An outlay of Rs.39.00 lakhs is proposed for the plan period and a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the year 1979-80, in this behalf.

VII. E X T E N S I O N

1. RE-ORGANISATION AND STRENGTHENING OF THE FIELD EXTN. EDUCATION UNITS OF THE UNIVERSITY:

It is proposed to start two more extension, education units, as well as to improve the existing ones. A decision has already been taken in this regard. A provision of Rs.134.00 lakhs has been made during the plan period for strengthening and expanding. A sum of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the year 1979-80 in this behalf.

2. CONSTRUCTION OF TRAINING HOSTELS AT DHARWAR AND HEBBAL

It is proposed to provide hostels to accommodate trainees of programmes undertaken by the University to train staff of State Government Departments, as recommended by the High Power Committee of the State Government. These Hostels will be located at Hebbal and Dharwar Campuses. The outlay involved will be Rs.10.00 lakhs during the plan period. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the year 1979-80..

3. STRENGTHENING OF BAKERY UNIT AT DHARWAR:

The nucleus bakery unit at Dharwar which was started for offering short term courses for housewives is to be strengthened to expand its training activities on the lines of the one at Hebbal. An outlay of Rs.35.23 lakhs, is proposed for the plan period for this purpose. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the year 1979-80 in this behalf.

4. CORRESPONDENCE COURSES FOR FARMERS:

A correspondence course for farmers is to be started, as approved by the Norms and Accreditation committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. An outlay of Rs.4.55 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the plan period. A sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the year 1979-80, in this behalf.

5. COMMUNICATION CENTRE:

The communication centre set up in 1972 needs to be strengthened and expanded to facilitate preparation of agricultural encyclopaedia in Kamada and Publication of farmer's series, books for supply to Village Panchayats, high Schools and other institutions. An outlay of Rs.23.47 lakhs is proposed for this purpose during the plan period. A sum of 2.00lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1979-80 in this behalf.

VIII. STRENGTHENING TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF:

It is necessary to strengthen the staff and establishment of the Estate Officer to improve supervision of construction work and maintenance of buildings and to provide additional staff for accounts branch, Registrar's branch and Administrative Officer's Office, in view of the expanded activities during the last four years. A sum of Rs.25.00lakhs has been proposed for this purpose, during the plan period. A sum of Rs.5.00lakhs is proposed to be spent for strengthening Technical, Administrative and supporting staff during the year 1979-80 in this behalf.

IX. A sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs is provided for Library Building at Dharwar and Hebbal Campus and a sum of Rs.8.00 lakhs towards the purchase of Library books, equipments and journals etc.,

X. In addition to the above programmes, there are certain items of development activities which have to be continued under development expenditure. The total amount involved in respect of these items is Rs.47.60 lakhs. The items included are listed below:-

	(Rs.in lakhs)
1. Instructional Farm Facilities at Hebbal, Dharwar and GKVK Campuses.	Rs. 10.00
2. Providing Irrigation facilities in research stations.	Rs. 5.00
3. Livestock Farm facilities.	Rs. 2.00
4. Equipments for P.G.Studies.	Rs. 2.00
5. Development works at GKVK including Student Teacher's complex.	Rs. 3.00
6. Livestock farm facilities.	Rs. 2.00
7. Hospital, Ambulatory, AI Centre.	Rs. 1.00
8. Workshop, Glass House and Gas Plant etc.,	Rs. 1.00
9. Students Hostel at GKVK, Hebbal and Dharwar Campuses.	Rs. 15.00
10. U.G.C. Pay Scales.	Rs. 0.50
11. Transport Travel facilities to staff in connection with Extension Education Programmes.	Rs. 1.00
12. Exchange of Teachers and Refresher courses.	Rs. 1.00
13. Guest House-Staff club and community centre.	Rs. 1.00
14. Courses for cultivators and Non students at R.R.Stations.	Rs. 1.00
15. Tobacco Research Station, Shimoga.	Rs. 1.00
16. Inland fisheries at Mangalore.	Rs. 1.00
17. Student Aid Funds.	Rs. 0.50 0.10
Total	Rs. 47.60

UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES, BANGALORE-65.

ABSTRACT OF DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1979-80

I STRENGTHENING OF THE EXISTING PROGRAMME

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. College of Basic Sciences & Humanities.	Rs.	14.00
2. College of Agriculture, Hebbal.	Rs.	20.00
3. College of Agriculture, Dharwar.	Rs.	19.00
4. College of Home Science, Dharwar.	Rs.	9.00
5. College of Fisheries, Mangalore.	Rs.	9.50
6. College of Veterinary Science, Bangalore.	Rs.	10.00
7. Agricultural Engineering Institute, Raichur.	Rs.	5.00
8. Strengthening the Dept. of Kannada Studies.	Rs.	1.00

PART. II STUDENT AND STAFF AMENITIES.

1. Student & Staff Amenities.	Rs.	2.00
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PART. III. NEW EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES:

1. U.G. Degree Course in Forestry.	Rs.	9.00
2. College of Agriculture, Engineering, Raichur.	Rs.	14.00
3. College of Dairy Science, Bangalore.	Rs.	17.00
4. P.G. Research facilities at Resh. Stations.	Rs.	1.00
5. Earn While You learn Project.	Rs.	0.50

PART. IV. NEW RESEARCH PROGRAMMES:

1. Establishment of a RRS, Coastal areas.	Rs.	1.00
2. Improving the facilities for research in Dry Farming at Agricultural Resh. Station, Bijapur.	Rs.	2.00
3. Establishment Class 'A' Meteorological observatories at each of Regional Resh. Stations.	Rs.	1.00
4. Strengthening sugarcane Resh. at the Agricultural Research Station, Gangavathi.	Rs.	0.50
5. Provision of Cold Storage facilities for Nucleus and foundation seed at Hebbal, Dharwar & Raichur.	Rs.	2.00
6. Seed Processing Unit.	Rs.	2.00
7. Strengthening Cashewnut Research Station, Ullal.	Rs.	0.50
8. Creation of posts of Farm Superintendent for M.R.S.	Rs.	0.50
9. Providing irrigation facilities in the Research Stations.	Rs.	5.00
10. Development of Field Laboratories.	Rs.	2.00
11. Research on Meat Sciences.	Rs.	1.00
12. Research on Cattle Breeding.	Rs.	0.75
13. Fisheries Research facilities.	Rs.	1.00

Rs. 150.95 Contd. 2)

	B/f	Rs. 150.25
14. Developing Research on Pig Breeding & Husbandry.		Rs. 1.00
15. Starting of Research Unit on Milch Goats.		Rs. 0.50
16. Establishment of Large Scale sheep Units at Rambennur.		Rs. 3.00
17. Meeting part of the cost of Co-Ordinated Research Project.		Rs. 30.00

PART V:

1. Acquisition of lands for Research	Rs. 2.00
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PART.VI:

1. Staff Quarters at Campus.	Rs. 10.00
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PART.VII: EXTENSION

1. Re-Organisation and Strengthening of Field Extension Education Units.	Rs. 6.00
2. Construction of Training Hostels at Dharwar and Hebbal Campus.	Rs. 2.00
3. Strengthening of Bakery Unit at Dharwar.	Rs. 2.00
4. Correspondence course for Farmers.	Rs. 0.50
5. Communication Centre.	Rs. 2.00

PART.VIII: STRENGTHENING OF STAFF FOR GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

1. Strengthening Technical Administrative & supporting staff.	Rs. 5.00
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PART IX

1. Library, Building, Books, Equipment Journals.	Rs. 28.00
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PART X:

1. On Going Development Schemes.	Rs. 47.60
Total	Rs. 289.85
Less Anticipated Savings.	Rs. 9.85
<i>ICAR Co-ordinated Project</i>	Rs. 280.00
<u>ABSTRACT</u>	Rs. 9.85

	STATE	I.C.A.R.	TOTAL
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.	61.80	188.20	250.00
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.	30.00	90.00	120.00
	91.80	278.20	370.00

REGISTRAR.

UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES
GKVK BANGALORE.65

KARNATAKA ANNUAL PLAN (1979-80) PLAN PROPOSALS OF
HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Horticulture Department is engaged in promoting the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices and plantation crops and also in the maintenance and development of Parks, Gardens and two Hill Stations. Karnataka is blessed with agro-climatic conditions which are conducive for the cultivation of perhaps the largest number of horticultural crops in this country. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, promotion of horticulture was undertaken with 44 Plan Schemes, 24 Non-Plan, 13 Centrally Sponsored Schemes, 15 Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation and 9 Special Schemes.

Horticultural produces are known for their diversified use. Fruits and Vegetables are considered to be protective foods as they provide much needed vitamins and minerals. Some of the horticultural crops like Cashew, Cardamom, Pepper etc., contribute substantially to the country's economy by way of foreign exchange earnings.

It is estimated that both in production and net income per hectare, horticultural crops score over cereals. Horticultural crops also produce more calorific value than agricultural crops. Horticulture is also a labour intensive activity and per unit of investment horticultural sector generates more employment than most of the other sectors.

Even though this sector contributes substantially to State income, production of energy, earns foreign exchange, generates rural employment and has a tremendous potential for contributing to over-all rural development, especially in increasing the income and welfare of small farmers and agricultural labourers, sufficient amount of public investment was not made for promotion of horticulture during the past plans.

It is now proposed to give a big boost to the Horticultural Sector during the medium term plan 1978-83. The draft annual plan for 1979-80 envisages a total investment of Rs. 31.83 crores in this sector.

Sectorwise programmes proposed to be implemented and the amount proposed to be spent are narrated in the following paras:

(1) DEVELOPMENT OF FRUITS:

Fruits are considered essential food which gives energy and strength. They are to be consumed daily in our regular diet and the average requirement of fruits and vegetables is 335 grams per day. But we are hardly consuming 80 grams per day. This is mainly due to insufficient production and high cost which is beyond the reach of common man.

In order to solve this problem, the State has launched schemes for the development of fruits during earlier plan periods, which has resulted in the increased area and production.

National Commission on Agriculture has stressed the importance of fruit production with special emphasis on mango, citrus, guava, papaya and minor fruits. By 2,000 A.D. to achieve the target of 4 million hectares they have also suggested to take up rejuvenation of old orchards by under planting with new grafts. The Department has set a target of 3,000 hectares to be brought under new fruit orchard by raising and supplying 10.00 lakh fruit plants during 1979-80. Increased area and yield per acre will also be obtained by taking up demonstration and extension of improved package of practices. A sum of Rs.6.50 lakhs is proposed to be spent for the purpose.

(2) DEVELOPMENT OF PINEAPPLE:

Pineapple is one of the delicious and quick growing fruits and best suited for processing. There is very good foreign market for the pineapple products. The internal consumption is also increasing. As a result, many growers are coming forward to take up cultivation of pineapple. In order to meet the demand for pineapple suckers, 3 progeny orchards for sucker multiplication have been started. During the year 1979-80, it is proposed to maintain the same number of orchards but to increase the extent. A sum of Rs.1.50 lakh is proposed to be invested during the year on these Progeny Orchards.

(3) DEVELOPMENT OF BANANA:

Because of high production per unit area resulting in good net income per hectare, people are attracted to this crop and the area is increasing. At the end of V Plan the area under Banana is 35,820 hectares with an estimated production of 895500 tonnes. Due to increase in demand for the planting material and to avoid import of material from Tamilnadu and Andhra areas where severe "Bunchy top disease" is existing, five progeny orchards for sucker multiplication programmes have been started during V Plan. Further investment has to be made on these progeny orchards for maintaining the existing area and also for increasing the area so that number of suckers multiplied can be increased. A sum of Rs.1.50 lakh is proposed to be spent for the purpose.

(4) DEVELOPMENT OF COCONUT:

Coconut is one of the important plantation crops of the State. Due to the development programmes taken up during earlier plan periods for the development of coconut, the area and production has considerably increased in the State. At the end of V Plan, the total area under the crop was 2,29,400 hectares with an estimated production of 172 million nuts. Though the area and production has increased considerably the State has not become self-sufficient with regard to coconut production. The consumption of coconut is also increasing in the form of copra, oil etc. Further the development of coconut gives rise to many cottage industries like coir industry, oil industry etc., thereby generating additional employment. Coconut is a perennial crop and comes to production only after 5 years. In order to meet the demands of the State, short term approach through stepping up the production of the existing gardens by adopting improved package of practices, and long range programme of (i) under-planting with high-yielding varieties/hybrids which in course of time will replace old low-yielding trees, (ii) increasing the area under coconut will have to be undertaken.

It is programmed to bring additional 5,000 hectares under the crop by raising and supplying 8.00 lakh quality seedlings and taking up demonstration. Increased yield from existing coconut

plantations will be obtained by demonstrating improved package of practices, inter-planting with other crops, etc. A sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent for the purpose.

(5) DEVELOPMENT OF CARDAMOM:

Cardamom is considered as 'Queen of Spices' and is an important foreign exchange earner. During 1977-78 the country earned foreign exchange worth Rs.45.00 crores by exporting 2,400 M.T. of cardamom out of 3,500 M.T. produced during the year. There is good demand for cardamom from the Middle East countries and also from Europe. Karnataka stands second in the production of cardamom in the country and has much potentiality for further development particularly in the Western Ghats region. At the end of V Plan, estimated area and production of cardamom in the State was 24,511 hectares and 800 M.Tonnes respectively.

During 1979-80 it is proposed to bring 325.00 hectares additional area under the crop by raising and supplying 3.25 lakhs quality seedlings. Apart from that demonstration of improved package of practices will also be taken up to increase productivity. One of the main reasons why Karnataka Cardamom does not get the premium price in the market as is being received by Kerala Cardamom is our primitive system of drying. It is considered necessary to popularise Electric Driers and also to make available this facility to small growers who cannot afford to buy Electric Driers. It is proposed to instal 5 Electric Driers departmentally so that small and marginal farmers will be able to use this facility and also other growers, when convinced of the benefits from Electric Driers will go in for this on their own. This will help the growers in getting better price for their product. A sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed to be spent for the purpose.

(6) DEVELOPMENT OF PEPPER:

Pepper is the 'King of Spices' and accounts for approximately Rs.50.00 crores foreign exchange earnings of the country. At the end of V Plan the State had 7,600 hectares under the crop with an estimated production of 3,800 tonnes. With the recent introduction of high yielding varieties like Hybrid Pepper Panniyur-I there is possibility

of stepping up of production considerably in the State. The demand for this hybrid pepper is increasing considerably. The strategy of Pepper Development in the State during 1979-80 is to bring more area under the crop by raising and supplying 2.75 lakh rooted cuttings. A sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent for the purpose.

(7) DEVELOPMENT OF CASHEW:

Cashew is one of the important foreign exchange earning crops of the country. In earlier years the international market was virtually the monopoly of this country. But the trend is declining year by year due to the fact that the processing industry heavily suffered for want of rawnuts from African countries.

Nearly 75% of the rawnut was being imported. But now the import has completely declined due to the fact that African countries have established their own processing factories and have stopped exporting. Total of 3,60,000 tonnes of raw cashewnut is handled by various processing units set up in the country and it is estimated by 2,000 A.D. the quantity required would be 7,00,000 tonnes while the production in the country is only 1,40,000 tonnes. Considering this the National Commission on Agriculture has recommended that the present area of 2,20,000 hectares in the country is to be increased by another 1,30,000 hectares. At the end of V Plan this State is estimated to have 23,900 hectares under the crop. Keeping the recommendations in view it is programmed to bring an additional area of 2,000 hectares under this crop during 1979-80 by distribution of quality seedlings taking up demonstration of fertiliser application, plant protection, etc. A sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent for the purpose.

(8) DEVELOPMENT OF ARECA:

Karnataka has already attained self-sufficiency in arecanut production and in fact Central Arecanut Committee have recommended not to increase the area under the crop. However as per the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture, it is programmed to popularise improved package of practices and to adopt rejuvenation programmes with 'Mangala' variety. Further in view of the decline in the prices of areca, to

make the existing areca gardens viable, based on the recommendation of Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, inter-cropping of Pepper, Cocoa and other Alocasia varieties in the arecanut gardens is proposed to be popularised. To popularise these programmes among the arecanut growers, it is necessary to layout certain demonstration plots in the cultivators fields. A sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1979-80 for raising Mangala seedlings and also for taking up demonstration plots.

(9) COMMITMENT FOR CONTINUANCE OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:

Government of India have sanctioned 13 Centrally Sponsored Schemes during V Plan for development of crops like Banana, Mango, Citrus, Coconut, Tree spices, Hybrid Pepper and Cashew. It is likely that the central assistance to these schemes would be discontinued during VI Plan. It is necessary to continue these schemes during VI Plan also as they envisage development of the above crops by demonstrating packages of practices, taking up plant protection measures, propagation activities, etc. On the lines suggested by Planning Department, the staff component of the said schemes will be brought under non-plan and a sum of Rs.8.750 lakhs will be required under plan allocation to continue the actual operation of the programmes during 79-80 to achieve stated objectives.

(10) DEVELOPMENT OF VEGETABLES INCLUDING POTATO:

Vegetable crops are rich in vitamins and minerals and are essentially required in our daily diet. According to the nutritional experts nearly 200 grams of vegetables are required to be consumed in our daily diet. However, present level of production and consumption falls far short of this figure. The progress achieved so far in development of vegetable production has been to a large extent due to the provision of knowledge and technical know-how by the Department and also supply of seeds and seedlings at reasonable prices for commercial cultivation and some times free of cost to the limited extent genuinely required for kitchen garden purpose.

It is proposed to have these schemes continued during 1979-80 also. Greater emphasis is proposed during the annual plan for 1979-80 on production and supply of seeds and seedlings and for taking up kitchen-garden drives in cities and towns and also in important rural areas through supply of seeds and seedlings free of cost to genuine growers for meeting their own needs.

Potato is another crop gaining more popularity in the State. For want of good seed potato, potato growers of the State are facing much hardship. At present they are getting seed from Himalayan areas at very high cost. Hence it is proposed to organise a systematic potato seed production programme by involving Potato Growers Co-operative Societies (proposed to be formed) and individuals. In the initial years the Department could give some subsidy to the Co-operative Societies to meet managerial costs, plant protection costs and to cover the risk of Potato Seed Production away from the Hills (which, however, is technically feasible). A sum of Rs.6.75 lakhs will be provided for this programme during 1979-80.

(11) SCHEME FOR CULTIVATION OF MUSHROOMS:

Mushrooms are delicious foods, providing good amount of vitamin B2, C and D and Proteins. They are entirely devoid of starch and are such useful for diabetic patients. They are also good for "growing children". Though mushroom is used as a food since long still many people do not use it in their daily diet, due to non-availability in large quantity and high price. There is an increased demand for this delicious vegetable in urban areas and with increased production and reduction in price, the demand will go up in rural areas also. With a view to launch a programme to popularise mushroom cultivation and to promote large scale multiplication in the urban areas a separate scheme is proposed to be started during VI Plan. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is required for the purpose during 1979-80. National Commission on Agriculture have also suggested to popularise this crop.

(12) ESTABLISHMENT OF PLANT PROTECTION SQUADS:

Like all other agricultural crops, horticultural crops are also subjected to various

pests and diseases. Attack of pest and disease will mean reduction in yield and deterioration in the quality. As many of the horticultural crops are export oriented, maintenance of quality is an important factor. Besides, many cyclic pests and diseases are quite common on horticultural crops which are found to affect the yield and quality to a great extent. Blight on Potato, Hairy caterpillar on Cardamom, *Nephantis Serinoppa* on Coconut, *Kolcroga* on Arca, Hoppers on Mango, Leaf-curl on Chillies, etc., are few to mention. Hence it is necessary that timely plant protection operations are arranged. The Department at present has 6 plant protection squads, 5 sanctioned under Centrally Sponsored Schemes and one under regular plan scheme.

It is proposed to strengthen the existing squads with sufficient equipments etc., and to create new squads so that a fully equipped plant protection squad is located at each and every district headquarters. In recent years *Nephantis serinopa* (Black Headed Caterpillar) has become a serious pest on coconut. Biological method of controlling this pest through release of parasites has been found effective. Hence it is also programmed to take up rearing and release of these parasites in the important coconut growing areas of the State. For all these purposes a sum of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 79-80.

(13) DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION - EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT - STRENGTHENING OF THE STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT:

The Department was reorganised during 1970 with the existing staff only by redesignating some of the posts as District Horticultural Officers and Deputy Directors of Horticulture etc. Since then the activities of the Department have increased manifold. Many plan and non-plan schemes and special schemes like CADA, DEPA and SFDA etc., are under operation in various districts. The existing staff which were sanctioned during earlier plan periods are absolutely inadequate to cope with the work load. The Indian Horticultural Development Council has suggested creation of posts of subject matter specialists in Horticulture at Sub-Division Level. National Commission on Agriculture is also of the same view. These posts have

have to be created at the sub-division level. The Deputy Directors at the Divisional level are at present without any technical staff support. That gap has to be filled. The Department has created Divisional, District (some) Sub-Division level and taluk level offices without adequate support of accounts and ministerial staff. That support has to be provided during this plan period as without such staff support no office can function. The Department also does not have sufficient field level staff to conduct demonstration-cum-propagation work in the Departmental Farms/Nurseries or to do extension work. Sufficient field posts for these purposes will also have to be provided. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for strengthening of the staff of the Department during 1979-80.

(14) DEPUTATION OF OFFICERS FOR HIGHER STUDIES:

One of the recommendations made by the National Commission on Agriculture is to have subject matter specialists at least in a sub-division level. Planning Department have also suggested to keep this in view while preparing the VI Plan document. This would require building up a team of specialists in various fields. It is proposed to depute about a dozen in-service candidates every year for taking up higher studies (in different fields) leading to M.Sc.,/Ph.D., Degree. Depending on the need it is also proposed to depute a few officers for higher practical training within the country or abroad particularly, in the fields of maintenance of Botanical Gardens, Plant Propagation including tissue culture, plant protection, plant nutrition analysis, preservation and processing of fruits and vegetables,, marketing etc. A sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs is programmed to be spent for the purpose during 1979-80.

(15) PRACTICAL TRAINING IN HORTICULTURE AND STARTING REFRESHER COURSES FOR IN-SERVICE PERSONNEL:

Horticulture is both an art and a science which requires practical training for its successful implementation. With a view to make the sons of the horticulturists self-employed in their field one year training courses has been organised in different parts of the State. Upto the end of V Plan, 1,844 candidates have been trained.

Response to this training programme is quite encouraging. Hence it is proposed to continue this training programme during VII Plan also with a target to train 250 candidates each year. Under this programme it is also proposed to train inservice personnels who have not received such training so far.

With the advancement of science and technology in the field of horticulture, it is necessary to give refresher courses for the field officers of the Department. Such short duration training is also required for the farmers growing the crop.

For the said two programmes a sum of Rs.3.25 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1979-80.

(16) STARTING OF HORTICULTURAL FARMS AND NURSERIES
STRENGTHENING OF EXISTING FARMS/NURSERIES:

The Department is now maintaining 110 nurseries (purely propagation work) and 247 Farms which act as demonstration centres, progeny orchards, experimental stations, and also propagation centres. However, there are still some Talukas which do not have either a nursery or a farm. The Department would like to spread the techniques of cultivation of Horticultural crops to all the Talukas of the State. For that purpose, it is absolutely necessary that every Taluka has atleast one farm and a nursery. Therefore during the current plan period Farms and Nurseries will be established in Talukas which have none. Without the existence of such a farm in the Taluka, the ryots of the taluka would not know how to take care of the horticultural crops, what package of practices have to be followed etc., and without a nursery the Department will face extreme difficulty in supplying genuine planting materials to the growers.

Strengthening the physical infrastructure and technical staff attached to the Departmental Farms and Nurseries and investment in scientific package of practices (including application of fertilisers and pesticides) are absolutely necessary for production of large scale genuine planting materials in the Departmental Farms and Nurseries. A sum of Rs.80.00 lakhs is provided for investment on these items during the period 1979-80. Concomitantly,

specific propagation targets will also be given to each nursery and each farm which has reached the propagation stage. Targets will also be given farmwise for realisation of revenue both from the yield of the trees as well as from sale of planting materials. It is the endeavour of the Department to make all farms viable after providing necessary staff and infrastructure facilities. Due to the normal gestation-lag such viability can be achieved only over a period of time. However, the Department will take steps to see that no investment is made on farms which are, even potentially, not likely to be economically viable or which do not serve as strongly felt need as a demonstration or propagation centre.

(17) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGENY ORCHARDS FOR FRUITS:

It is necessary to have a good progeny orchard atleast one for major fruits namely mango, sapota, guava, and minor fruits like annona and ber. Though at present there are a number of departmental farms, these progeny orchards are essential to introduce only varieties which are best suited commercially and whose parentage is identified with all desirable characters.

In this line already action has been taken to start a progeny orchard for each of the crops, mango, annona, jack and ber. It is proposed to have a progeny orchard for guava, banana and sapota and one for all other minor fruits. A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent on the development of the progeny orchards during the annual plan period of 1979-80.

(18) DRY ORCHARDING PROGRAMME:

Due to varied climatic conditions, horticultural crops best suited for varied conditions are to be advocated to growers and their method of cultivation is actually to be demonstrated. In Northern parts of the State where rainfall is scanty, successful cultivation of all the horticultural crops may not be possible. But certain crops can be successfully grown by adopting dry orcharding techniques. The Department has already started one such unit in Bijapur District and the orchard is coming up well.

The idea of dry orcharding practices is catching up with the growers of the area. In order to popularise the idea of dry orcharding practices and to make use of available barren lands, it is proposed to establish dry orchards in Bidar, Gulbarga and Bellary Districts. This will also remove the regional imbalance in horticultural development. During the year 1979-80, a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to be spent for the purpose.

(19) ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETABLE SEED FARMS:

Genuine quality seed material is the basic need for increasing the yield of any crop. Based upon research findings many of the new varieties of vegetables are being released from time to time both by Research Institutions and private breeders. They have to be tried for their suitability and adaptability to different zones and then bulk seed multiplication on scientific lines is to be taken up with proper isolation distance to maintain the purity rate. At present the growers are not often aware of these new high yielding seeds and very often they are duped by unscrupulous seed-merchants selling spurious seeds. The Department was not in a position to meet the demand (effective or potential) for improved varieties of seeds for lack of finance and planned effort in this direction. It is proposed to have three vegetable seed production centres during VI Plan. A sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs is earmarked for this purpose during 79-80.

(20) AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION SCHEMES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HORTICULTURE:

Most of the Horticultural crops are perennial in nature with long gestation period and comes to bearing usually after 4 - 5 years of planting, and the economic yield starts after 8 - 10 years. This had hindered the development of horticulture in earlier years, since growers, particularly, small and marginal farmers, did not have the economic resources to invest continuously for 5 - 6 years and then wait for the economic yield. In order to overcome this problem and to bring the horticultural industry within the reach of the common man, long term agricultural refinance and development corporation refinance credit facilities have been provided through land development banks, for crops like Coconut, Cardamom, Areca, Citrus, Grape, Mixed Orchard etc., during IV and V Plan periods. Many

of them are very popular and there is very good response from the cultivators for taking advantage of these credit schemes.

During VI Plan it is proposed to introduce similar schemes for betelvine, pepper, cashew and cocoa and continue and extend the operation of the schemes now under implementation. The Department has to provide the staff who have to select the land, identify the beneficiaries, help in building up the loan papers, visit the plots, supervise the utilisation of loan and give technical guidance to the growers.

For this purpose Rs. 1.50 lakhs have been earmarked for meeting the staff commitment for implementing new Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation Schemes during 1979-80.

(21) ORGANISING MARKET:

Organised marketing is one of the important missing links in the development of horticulture. The trade is almost completely in the hands of some middlemen, wholesale merchants, commission agents, etc. There are various trade practices which are patently exploitative in nature. In the absence of alternative marketing channel and also any control over the activities of the private traders, the growers are completely at the mercy of the traders. This acts as a great deterrent to the development of horticultural production.

The National Commission on Agriculture, All India Seminar on Marketing of Fruits and Vegetables and also the Planning Department of the State Government have suggested to take note of the present lacunae in the marketing practices and organise scientific marketing facilities for fruits and vegetables. Keeping this in view it is programmed to organise District Fruit and Vegetable Growers Marketing Societies in all the Districts in the State for handling, transport and marketing of fruits and vegetables. Out of the Departmental programmes it is envisaged to provide such societies with Seed capital, transport, rent for the building, subsidy on managerial cost, membership fee to small and marginal farmer who are economically and socially backward, etc. It is these small and marginal

farmers who are mostly depending on vegetable cultivation and will form the large percentage of membership of the society.

In every District it is proposed to appoint skeleton staff for collection of information concerning marketing of fruits and vegetables and to pass on the information to the Extension Staff and also growers. This will help in taking up production programmes geared to the needs of the market. This staff will also help in organising the activities of the Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Co-operative Marketing Societies. The Co-operative Societies can only handle a small percentage of total production of fruits and vegetables. But this is expected to have a salutary effect on the private marketing practices and ensure a fair return to the grower and reasonable price for the consumer. The marketing staff at the district level will also be able to suggest ways and means of improving the marketing infrastructural facilities available at local level and also the trading practices. This will also help the growers and the consumer alike.

A sum of Rs.9.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the purpose of developing marketing of fruits and vegetables during the year 1979-80.

(22) STARTING OF COLD STORAGEES:

Most of the horticultural crops especially crops like Potato, Onion, some fruit varieties etc., are season-bound and perishable in nature.

Hence it is necessary that these products are properly stored in order to avoid glut in the market during the harvesting seasons and to minimise the loss due to perishability. Cold storages play an important role in storing these perishable commodities. All India Seminars on Preservation and Marketing of Fruits and Vegetables, Potato Development, etc., have suggested establishment of a network of cold storage facilities. The Department has already established cold storage plants in important potato growing areas of Hassan, Chickballapur and Bangalore. During 1979-80 it is programmed to establish cold storage plants in other cities like Kolar, Mysore, Hubli-Dharwar, Shimoga, Bhadravati, etc., in addition to improving and maintaining the existing ones. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent.

(23) ESTABLISHMENT OF BANANA RIPENING UNITS:

At present Banana is being ripened by traditional methods which are wasteful and inefficient. It is proposed to arrange for establishment of Banana Ripening Units on scientific lines in important banana marketing centres such as Bangalore, Mysore etc. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is indicated during annual plan for 1979-80.

(24) SCHEME FOR FRUITS AND VEGETABLE PRESERVATION, PROCESSING AND UTILISATION:

Fruits and vegetables are considered as essential foods supplying energy and vitamins required for the human body. Their consumption in our daily diet is a must. But compared to other developed countries, in India consumption of these essential commodities is negligible. As a result malnutrition is very common in our country. This is mostly due to non-availability of the commodities in required quantity. Further most of the vegetables and fruits are season bound and will not be available always. In order to have them regularly in our daily diet it is essential that these are preserved by adopting home scale preservation and processing methods. Central food and Technological Research Institute has developed all the techniques needed for it. The Department is aiming at organising one unit in every district for demonstrating and training the house wives regarding preservation and processing of fruits and vegetables. Even these units, besides demonstration and training, will take up actual processing on small scale in order to help the house wives to have fruits and vegetables processed at a reasonable cost. This aim may be achieved by the end of 1983. During 1979-80 atleast 4/5 districts will be covered under this programme.

For this programme Rs.2.50 lakhs is provided during annual plan period of 1979-80.

(25) ESTABLISHMENT OF SOIL TESTING LABORATORY INCLUDING LEAF ANALYSIS EQUIPMENT:

For successful cultivation of any horticultural crops and for efficient management of an orchard, studying the nutrient status of the soil and the contents of irrigational water is

the basic need. With the available resources the Department has established a small soil testing laboratory which is not in a position to cater to the needs of orchardists of the State for want of required equipments etc.

It is proposed to standardise the fertiliser requirement of various horticultural crops of different zones. Horticultural crops mostly being perennial in nature needs the study of soil to a depth of 2 - 3 feet and also needs correlation with leaf analysis for knowing the correct status of nutrient requirement. Hence it is proposed to take up both soil and leaf analysis and standardise the nutrient requirement.

During 1979-80 it is programmed to develop the laboratory with all equipments Rs.4.00 lakhs are proposed to be spent for the purpose.

(26) INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA UNIT:

For proper communication of the research findings and the programmes of various schemes of the Department to the cultivators, the Department has organised an Information and Propaganda Unit during 1977-78. It is proposed to continue this unit during 1979-80, also. Attached to this unit, it is also proposed to establish and maintain a museum in the Directorate depicting the developments so far made including further scope and plan.

It is also programmed to have some documentary films regarding the horticultural developmental activities with a view to screening them through a mobile unit in the villages.

A sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent for the purpose during Plan period of 1979-80.

(27) SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT - DEVELOPMENT OF PARKS AND GARDENS:

Aesthetically developed Parks and Gardens contribute considerably to the general environmental improvement. It is now recognised every where that the aim of planned development is not only increase in Gross National Product but also maintaining and improving the environment in which human beings live. Investment in parks and gardens is treated as investment in 'Public good' as the benefit accrues to all

irrespective of a man's social or economic status. Investment in parks and gardens therefore contributes considerably to the 'Net Economic Welfare' of the citizens of the State, even if the satisfaction derived from such public parks and gardens does not enter into the Gross National Product calculations.

At present the Department is maintaining the famous Lalbagh and Cubbon Parks in Bangalore, Curzon Park in Mysore and a few other parks in different parts of the State. The Department has also developed gardens in the hospital premises at Bangalore and Mysore. During the sixth plan (1978-83) it is proposed to develop new parks in the district head-quarter towns where good parks are not in existence now and also to cover all District Hospital premises with gardens. It is also proposed to take up improvements in Lalbagh and Cubbon Park by developing sunken garden, lilly pond etc.. It is proposed to spend Rs.8.00 lakhs on these programmes during 1979-80.

(28) DEVELOPMENT OF KADRI PARK AT MANGALORE AND IMPROVEMENT OF JAPANESE TYPE GARDEN AT MUNIRABAD.

Mangalore is one of the fast developing cities in the State. After the development of new harbour, Mangalore Chemicals and Fertiliser Factory and other industries, the city is facing problems of environmental deterioration. Further the people of the city are urging for the development of a nice park, as there is no big park existing in the city. The Department has already acquired land to an extent of 25 acres for developing a park at Kadri. This work was proposed to be implemented during the current plan.

At Munirabad a Japanese Type garden below the dam has been partly developed during the V Plan period. It is proposed to complete the garden development and take up illumination similar to Brindavan Gardens at Krishnaraja Sagar.

A sum of Rs.8.000 lakhs is proposed to be spent for the said two purposes during the annual plan period of 1979-80.

(29) SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF FLORICULTURE INCLUDING TISSUE CULTURE AND MIST CHAMBERS:

Karnataka is known for its floral wealth.

Varieties of flowers like jasmine, chrysanthemum, crosandra, tuberose are being grown commercially round about Bangalore and Mysore.

Besides this, many varieties of Bougainvillea, Hibiscus, Crotons etc., have been evolved from time to time in the Floriculture Division of Lalbagh and introduced. The State also has the privilege of introducing many exotic varieties from within and outside the country through the Floriculture Division at Lalbagh.

Awareness about gardening is increasing day by day and naturally the demand for various ornamental plants is also increasing. Many of the ornamental plants cannot be easily multiplied on large scale by the usual methods of propagation by air layering etc.

So in order to meet the increased demand for the plants it is proposed to introduce 'Tissue culture' in which method it is possible to have large scale multiplication in a shorter period.

It is also proposed to take up breeding works and evolving of new varieties of ornamental plants.

For the above purpose Rs. 3.75 lakhs is proposed during 1979-80 plan period.

(30) CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS IN NORTH KARNATAKA AREA:

Cultivation of flowers on commercial scale is limited to old Mysore area only. Commercial flowers such as Jasmine, Chrysanthemum, Crosandra, Tuberose and Kakada are in great demand in most of the cities. The demand for the flowers is also increasing in the North Karnataka area where virtually there is no cultivation of these flowers. These flowers are being sent from Bangalore and Kolar areas. Cultivation of commercial flowers is also economical if it is taken up round about cities and towns.

Due to major projects like Malaprabha, Ghataprabha, Upper Krishna etc., the introduction of commercial flowers will definitely help the small and marginal farmers in improving their economical status. So it is proposed to take up layout of demonstrations with these commercial flowers in the growers field to make them familiar about the flower cultivation. For this purpose Rs. 1.25 lakhs have been provided.

(31) DEVELOPMENT OF HILL STATIONS:

The Department is maintaining two Hill Stations (i) Krishnarajendra Hill Station at Kemmangundi in Chickmagalur District (ii) Nandi Hill Station in Kolar District. These two hill stations are considered as "poor man's hill stations", as they are within the reach of common man. However, accommodation and other amenities at these two places are not adequate to cope with increased number of visitors. With large scale industrialisation in Bangalore during the last decade and in Mysore during the last few years, there have been climatic change at these places and with this has increased and the earning to go to nearby hill resorts where people can enjoy cool climate and quiet beauty of nature. The proximity of these two places from Bangalore and Mysore has made them ideal retreat for both executives, industrial workers and others who need to relax their body and mind from time to time. Accommodation at these places will be within the reach of rural workers also. Some more investment on these two hill stations will go a long way in making the lives of rural and industrial workers more cheerful and in increasing their productivity and improving their quality of life.

It is programmed to provide additional rooms at each of the places besides improving the existing cottages by providing some more amenities in order to make them more attractive. Further certain facilities like Vegetarian and Non-Vegetarian kitchen blocks, sports - Centres, garages, shops etc., have to be provided at each of the Hill Stations. A restaurant has to be built in Krishnarajendra Hill Station which does not have any restaurant at present

It is proposed to spend Rs.5.00 lakhs on these programmes during 1979-80.

(32) STARTING OF STATISTICAL CELL:

For any purposeful and realistic planning, availability of scientifically collected techno-economic data is absolutely a must. Unfortunately, today, planning for rural development is done without sufficient natural resource data and socio-economic data. Specially in the case of horticultural sector; formulation of any meaningful plan is greatly handicapped by the absence of reliable data on such basic matters like area under crop, total production of a

particular crops, variety-wise, yield/productivity data, employment generation per acre of one crop, etc. Prof. Raj Krishna, Member Planning Commission has recently observed (Seminar, August 1978) "In short, rural planning should receive an adequate input of technical and economic knowledge. When large scale industrial schemes are formulated, considerable investment is made to get feasibility reports prepared by competent consultants. But when rural planning is undertaken, Junior Government servants or non-official amateurs are expected to draft schemes in a hurry. These schemes put together without any professional input of techno-economic knowledge, causes enormous physical damage and economic waste".

It is therefore necessary that each Department engaged in Rural Development should have a cell for collection and analysis of data which are absolutely necessary for formulation of plans and projects. Only then the physical damage and economic waste caused by faulty planning in rural sector be eliminated. The National Commission on Agriculture has also lamented the lack of scientific data about horticultural crops and suggested the creation of a statistical cell and conducting base-line surveys for estimating the area and production of important horticultural crops like fruits, vegetables, potato, onion, etc.

Therefore a proposal has been already sent to Government to create statistical cell in the Department of Horticulture during 1978-79. It is proposed to spend Rs.2.50 lakhs during 1979-80.

(33) PURCHASE OF JEEPS AND TRACTORS:

After the re-organisation of the Department during 1970, its activities have increased manifold. In addition to establishing divisional and district office sub-divisional offices have also been started at some places. Further, officers incharge of special schemes have been posted in some of the places for the development of crops like potato, grapes and coconut etc. Many of these officers have not been provided with jeeps for paucity of funds. Hence it is necessary to provide them a jeep for effective implementation of the programmes. Some of the departmental farms which are located on large extent of uneven land are also in need of tractors for effective management and cultivation. Further, the Department has to replace some old lorries which have become unserviceable and also buy

additional lorries for transportation of planting materials, etc.

A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent for the purpose of purchasing vehicles including jeeps, trucks and tractors.

(34) GENERAL SUB-PLAN AND TRIBAL AREA SUB-PLAN:

As per the guidelines of the Central Government and State Planning Department the Department has taken up general and tribal area programmes.

Under general sub-plan the programme is to train the youths of weaker sections in the field of Horticulture to make them self-employed and to supply fruit plants and coconut seedlings free of cost and also the inputs required for their establishment. A sum of Rs.4.20 lakh is proposed to be spent for the purpose during 1979-80.

Under tribal area sub-plan, selected youths from the tribal colonies of the State are being selected and training imparted in horticulture. Further, fruit orchards are also being established in each of these colonies and handed over to the people of these colonies so that they become self-employed and make use of the produce of the orchard to improve their diet. A sum of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent for the purpose during 1979-80.

(35) HORTICULTURAL OFFICE BUILDINGS:

The Department of Horticulture being one of the major departments has got offices at all Taluk and District levels for catering to the needs of growers of the area. Out of 175 taluks in the State 68 Taluks do not have own office buildings and they are located in rented buildings. It is proposed to take up construction of office building in the said taluks during VI Plan. Further, some of the farms need farm house, store room etc., It is proposed to provide such amenities to the farm.

A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is programmed to be spent on the construction of office buildings, during 1979-80.

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(36) 505-CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURE, S. HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS:

The Department has developed a few training centres to impart practical training in the field of horticulture and it is programmed to train 250 candidates each year during VI Plan also. Hence it is necessary to have dormitories, kitchen, classrooms, constructed in the training centres. Further, the department has farms located in interior places like Biligiri Rangana Hills, Madapura, Bellara and Doddasaggers etc., where there are no accommodations for the staff working as a result of which they are experiencing much hardship. It is necessary to provide dwelling accommodation at such places. It is also necessary to construct a new office building for the Directorate. The existing accommodation is not sufficient even for the present staff strength. During 1978-79 nine new Divisions have been created at the Head Office and necessary staff provided. Hence it is necessary to provide them the office accommodation. As these works are likely to cost more than a lakh rupees, they are proposed to be taken up under this head of account. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent for the purpose during 1979-80.

(37) SETTING UP OF AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX:

Karnataka State, due to its congenial climate for growing of many vegetables and fruits throughout the year, has been selected by the Government of India for implementing the project of setting up of Rural Agro-Industrial Complex with the assistance of Government of Bulgaria. Seven taluks of Bangalore and Kolar districts have been identified for the purpose. Already an I.C.A.R. pilot scheme on the operational research is under implementation in this area.

The project envisages co-ordinating production, processing and marketing. Planting material of high yielding variety, specially tomato, both indigenous and Bulgarian, best suited for processing will be multiplied and supplied to the growers of the project area.

For this purpose it is proposed to establish a separate seed production farm in the project area. The growers of the project area will be assisted through farmers service societies by advancing credit facility, cultivation equipment, and the department will provide technical knowhow.

A corporation with the participation of Government of India and State Government will be formed on registered company basis for processing and marketing of vegetables and fruits. A modern processing plant attached with bottling unit will be put up in the project area. An annual production of 3,460 tonnes of tomato paste is targeted out of which nearly 3,000 tonnes will be exported to Bulgaria and the remaining marketed internally.

The total cost of the project is estimated to be of the order of Rs.3.00 crores.

A sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been provided during 1979-80 to take care of the needs of seed production farm including staff and State Government's contribution to the Share Capital of the proposed Corporation which will be running the processing unit.

(38) WORLD BANK PROJECT:

For an overall development of horticulture in Karnataka a project is under preparation which will be implemented with the assistance of World Bank. This will be an integrated project covering area development under selected crops setting up nurseries to meet the planting material need of this area development programme, providing extension staff, establishing a marketing net-work covering the entire state, setting up of processing unit/units, research and development etc.

In order to provide all the relevant detailed information required by the appraisal mission which is supposed to visit during 1979-80, a survey of the project area is to be conducted to identify the persons to be involved under the project, to find out the suitability of the soil etc. For this purpose field staff are essential to take up survey and complete as early as possible. Further ledgers and other registers required is also proposed to be got printed. Further, as desired by the World Bank, an Export Body has to give a market survey report which should also include detailed planning for the marketing strategy. Similarly, feasibility reports for the processing industries have to be prepared. If the Cashew Development Project posed by the State Government under the World Bank assistance is approved then there will be some initial expenditure

like establishment of nursery etc., which will be met out of this amount.

It is proposed to spend Rs.24.90 lakhs during the year 1979-80 on this item.

KARNATAKA STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATION: BANGALORE

BRIEF WRITE UP OF 1979-80 PLAN PROPOSALS OF THE
KARNATAKA STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATION -


The Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation was established in November 1957 under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act 1956 and started functioning in 1958. Consequent on passing of the Warehousing Corporations Act 1962, the Corporation is deemed to have been established under that Act.

At present, the Corporation has 41 Centres with a total Capacity of 1,33,500 MTs. Out of which the constructed capacity is 93,500 MTs. and the hired capacity is 40,000 MTs. The percentage of occupancy as on 31-10-78 is 65%.

The total Outlay towards the Storage & Warehousing for the VI Plan period from 1978-79 to 1982-83 is Rs.150 lakhs. The Corporation proposes to construct a total capacity of 66,550 MTs. at an estimated cost of Rs.150 lakhs, during the Sixth Plan Period.

The Corporation has proposals to construct 16,000 MTs. capacity at an estimated cost of Rs.35.60 Lakhs during 1979-80 (being the II Year of VI Five Year Plan) at the following places:

<u>1979-80</u>	<u>Name of the Centre</u>	<u>Capacity in MTs.</u>	<u>Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakhs)</u>
	Bellary	3000	6,00,000
	Harihar	2000	4,00,000
	Bhadravathi	2000	4,00,000
	Bidar	2000	4,80,000
	Chitradurga	3000	7,20,000
	Hubli	2000	4,80,000
	Shahabad	2000	4,80,000
	TOTAL :	16000	35,60,000


MANAGING DIRECTOR I/C.

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
DEPARTMENT OF MARKETING

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1979-80

Schemewise details under Agricultural Marketing

Head of Development.	Name of the Scheme:	Proposed Budget estimated for 1979-80 (Rs. in lakhs).
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I STATE PLAN

MAJOR HEAD:

I. Agriculture and Allied Services.	1) Chief Marketing Officer (Scheme for strengthening the Administrative setup of Marketing Department).	3.00
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MINOR HEAD:

C(i) Marketing.	2) Scheme for grading of Ghee, Butter, Edible oils Agricultural Commodities and Betelnuts.	1.00
	3) Training of Marketing personnel.	0.88
	4) Scheme of Market Committees for creation of Market Intelligence Cells.	0.50
	5) Evaluation work of Market Committees by Mysore University.	1.00
	6) Scheme for providing expertise on marketing in IADP and IAAP Districts and other intensive production programmes.	0.50
	7) Scheme for grant of loans to the Agricultural Produce Market Committees for undertaking Developmental works.	10.00

TOTAL.....

16.88

BRIEF WRITEUP OF PLAN SCHEMES CONC' AGRICULTURAL MARKETING FOR THE YEAR 1979-80.

I. STATE PLAN SCHEMES

1) CHIEF MARKETING OFFICER (STRENGTHENING THE ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP OF THE MARKETING DEPARTMENT).

* * * * *

Consequent ^{on} the implementation of the World Bank Project for development of Agricultural Markets in Karnataka, increased volume of work due to implementation of various plan schemes and strict enforcement of Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966, it was felt necessary to strengthen the administrative machinery at Districts, Division and State level to cope up with the work effectively. The posts of Deputy Chief Marketing Officers of Divisions have been upgraded to that of Joint Chief Marketing Officers, Vide G.O.No.RDC 75 CMD 75 dated: 27th December, 1975. But no additional supporting staff had been sanctioned to the Divisional Joint Chief Marketing Officers. The work of Divisional Joint Chief Marketing Officers has considerably increased consequent upon the enforcement of the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966 and implementation of the World Bank Project. The Joint Chief Marketing Officers are expected to supervise the working of each market and sub-market in their Division. Besides they have also to supervise the work of the District Marketing Officers, Government Grading Laboratories, Primary Grading Units and Supervisory grading Centres in their Division. The Joint Chief Marketing Officers have to undertake intensive touring in their Divisions. They have also to undertake survey and Research work in addition to exploring the possibilities of Regulation of new markets and sub-markets and notifying additional commodities in their Division. They have been delegated with the power of countersignature of T.A. and D.C. Bills of the subordinate officers of their Division. Consequent upon the creation of an Engineering Cell the Joint Chief Marketing Officers have to be in touch with the Executive Engineers and Asst. Executive Engineers working in their respective Division. Besides they have to keep in touch with the day-to-day progress of developmental works undertaken by the

several market committees in their Division both under World Bank Project and from out of their own funds. The Joint Chief Marketing Officers are also expected to attend to the work relating to the command Area Development of Projects in their respective Divisions. According to the pattern of staff sanctioned to the Divisional Officers at present down below the Joint Chief Marketing Officer, there is an Head Clerk in grade 500-1120. During the absence of the Joint Chief Marketing Officer from Headquarters there will be no officer at Headquarters to attend to urgent matters. In all other Departments the Divisional officers are provided with Gazetted Assistant for carrying out of the day-to-day administration. The Joint Chief Marketing Officers of the divisions are mainly Executive Officers and as such it becomes difficult for them to look in to the Administration and Financial matters in detail. The Divisional Commissioner, Mysore also has during his inspection of Joint Chief Marketing Officers ^{office} recommended for providing a Gazetted Assistant and augmenting the non-gazetted staff to the Joint Chief Marketing Officer, Mysore.

Considering the increased work load of Divisional Officers and the powers and responsibilities to be discharged by them it is proposed to provide additional staff i.e., One Headquarters Gazetted Assistant in Grade 750-1525, Two First Division Clerks, One Second Division Clerk and One Clerk-cum-Typist to each of the Divisional Joint Chief Marketing Officer.

Further it is proposed to create the vigilance enquiry and inspection Cell with necessary staff to the Department to attend to the following items of work:-

- 1) To attend all the complaints relating to mismanagement, Misappropriation of funds and non-adherence to the provisions of the Act, Rules and Bye-laws.
- 2) To pay surprise visits to the markets to checkup the implementation of the provisions of Act, Rules and Bye-laws and to report on the evasion of Market fees etc.

- 3) To attend to the Departmental enquiry cases.
- 4) To take follow-up action on inspection reports.

Proposals have already been sent to Government requesting to accord sanction for the implementation of the above two schemes with necessary staff and they are before Government. Hence provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed.

2) SCHEME FOR GRADING OF GHEEX, BUTTER, EDIBLE OILS, AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AND BETELNUTS:-

Under this scheme it is proposed to establish ~~one~~ One Supervisory Grading Centre at Gulbarga and two Primary Grading Units at Bangarpet and Sankeshwar during the year 1978-79, in addition to the existing Primary Grading Units and Supervisory Grading Centres. Proposals in this behalf have been sent to Government and the same is before Government. Hence a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is proposed.

3) TRAINING OF MARKETING PERSONNEL:-

This scheme envisages imparting training to Departmental personnel as well as Market Committees Personnel in different fields of Agricultural Marketing. A provision of Rs.0.88 lakhs is proposed to meet the expenditure on T.A. of staff deputed for training.

4) SCHEME FOR MARKET COMMITTEES FOR CREATION OF MARKET INTELLIGENCE CELL:-

This scheme envisages giving of subsidy to some of the Market Committees in the State for Creation of Market Intelligence Cell for displaying the data relating to Market Intelligence such as Area, Production, Marketable surplus, Arrivals, sales, stocks and prices of all Commodities in the form of Charts, graphs, pictographs etc., for the last 10 years prepared by qualified Artists. Hence provision of Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed.

5) EVALUATION WORK OF MARKET COMMITTEES BY MYSORE UNIVERSITY:-

The evaluation work of the Karnataka Agriculture Wholesale Markets Project undertaken with the assistance of the International Development Association was entrusted to the Institute of Development Studies, University of Mysore by the Government of Karnataka.

The Institute of Development studies proposed a scheme for the evaluation work of 8 Agricultural Produce Market Committees viz., Mysore, Kollegal, Chintamani, Shimoga, Bellary, Gulbarga, Gadag and Gokak at the rate of 2 markets in each Revenue Division was selected after taking all factors into consideration.

The evaluation project work was started on 1st October, 1974. The cost of evaluation was estimated to be Rs.3,80,958/- which includes the expenditure towards pay and allowances of the staff appointed and Miscellaneous and the entire cost is being met out by the Government of Karnataka by way of assistance. The present period of evaluation work had to be completed by June, 1978. The evaluation could not be completed within the time since reappraisals had to be done at the instance of I.D.A., non-sanction of certain appraisal reports by A.R.D.C. and change of agreement relating to shop-cum-godowns by the World Bank. Consequently the period of evaluation had to be extended by 1½ years at an additional outlay of Rs. 1,62,856. Proposals in this behalf have been sent to Government requesting for the continuance of the scheme and also for the release of funds and the same is before Government. Hence a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed.

6) SCHEME FOR PROVIDING EXPERTISE ON MARKETING IN IADP AND IAP Districts and OTHER INTENSIVE PRODUCTION PROGRAMMES:-

This scheme envisages to co-ordinate the agricultural development programme such as intensive agricultural development programme, High Yielding variety programme with agricultural marketing to meet the needs of the increased production by way of requisite marketing facilities.

It was proposed to appoint three Market Extension Officers in three districts coming under the command areas namely, Raichur, Belgaum and Mysore during the year 1977-78.

Sanction was accorded by the Government for the appointment of One Market Extension Officer at Raichur. Proposals are before Government for Creation of two more posts of Market Extension Officers at Mysore and Belgaum and the orders are awaited. Hence a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is provided.

7) SCHEME FOR GRANT OF LOANS TO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKET-
COMMITTEES FOR UNDERTAKING DEVELOPMENTAL WORKS:-

The Central Government is coming forward to give grants to selected Agricultural Produce Market Committees and at the rate of Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs per market depending upon the regulation of the particular Commodity in that market area for providing infrastructural amenities in the market yard. For an allround development of Market yards other works are to be taken up out of the Market Committee funds and by obtaining loans from other sources. Loans will be provided to 5 to 10 market committees who are in receipt of Central Assistance and are in need of more funds to complete the projects which they have drawn up after considering their need and repaying capacity. Hence a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed.


CHIEF MARKETING OFFICER.

JRP/-

DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME

Draft Annual Plan for 1979-80

During the Fifth Plan Period, the Drought Prone Areas Programme was continued and the emphasis was on an integrated rural development in all the sectors of the economy. There has been a change in the approach as well as funding of the programme. The objectives of this programme are to mitigate the severity of scarcity conditions more or less on a permanent basis, to promote agricultural development and to generate employment opportunities in this region for all classes of people, particularly for small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. In the State, the programme is in operation in 46 taluks covering 10 revenue districts as indicated below::

<u>District</u>	<u>Project Area</u>	<u>Taluk</u>
Belgaum	Belgaum	1. Athani 2. Gokak 3. Raibagh 4. Ramdurg 5. Soundatti
Chitradurga	Chitradurga	1. Chitradurga 2. Chalukere 3. Molakaluru 4. Hosadurga 5. Jagalur
Chikmagalur Tumkur	Chitradurga Chitradurga	6. Kadur 7. Koratagere 8. Madhugiri 9. Pavagada 10. Sirsi
Dharwad	Dharwad	1. Haveri 2. Kundgol 3. Mundargi 4. Ranabennur 5. Ron 6. Harapanahalli 7. Hadagalli
Kolar	Kolar	1. Bangarpet 2. Bagepalli 3. Chintamani 4. Gudibanda 5. Kolar 6. Mulbagal 7. Sidlaghatta 8. Srinivasaपुरa

<u>District</u>	<u>Project Area</u>	<u>Taluk</u>
Gulbarga	Gulbarga	1. Shahapur 2. Shorapur 3. Yadgir
Raichur	Gulbarga	4. Kushtagi 5. Lingasugur
Bijapur (World Bank Project)	Bijapur	1. Badami 2. Bagalkot 3. Bagewadi 4. Bijapur 5. Bilgi 6. Hungund 7. Muddebihal 8. Indi 9. Jamkhandi 10. Mudhol 11. Sindgi

The total outlay during the Fifth Plan was Rs.3,883.50 lakhs of which Rs.1,363.50 lakhs was for World Bank Assisted Bijapur Project and the remaining amount of Rs.2,520.00 lakhs was for other areas. As against this, the expenditure incurred was Rs.2,094.90 lakhs upto the end of 1977-78.

The outlay for the year 1978-79 is Rs.1,050.00 lakhs of which Rs.305.00 lakhs is for Bijapur World Bank Assisted Project. The entire amount is expected to be utilised by the end of the current financial year.

Review of the Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-78

The details of the physical achievements under different major sectors are given below:

Under the agriculture sector, soil survey has been completed in an extent of 3.92 lakh hectares. Soil conservation was done in 3.47 lakh hectares. The total area covered under irrigation was 0.21 lakh hectares. An extent of 1,084 hectares has been covered under well irrigation. Under afforestation, social forestry and pasture development were taken up. 0.24 lakh hectares of area was afforested. Seedlings were distributed under social

forestry and the total number was 35.15 lakhs. About 1,700 hectares were covered under pasture development. Under animal husbandry, the programmes relating to dairy and sheep development were taken up. Under dairy development programme, 7,381 milch animals were distributed to the farmers. 0.26 lakh animals were artificially inseminated. 165 milk societies were established. The ram multiplication farm has distributed 1,666 rams. In all, 14 sheep co-operative societies were established. 77 poultry and 57 piggery units were established. Under horticulture sector, 18.92 lakh fruit plants were distributed. The area developed under fisheries was 8.11 lakh hectares. Fish seeds to the extent of 28.44 lakhs were distributed. Under sericulture, 3,631 hectares were covered under mulberry cultivation.

Ranch Mark Survey:-

The survey has been taken up in all the DPAP project areas and the work is under progress.

Progress during 1978-79 (upto 30.9.78)

The details of the physical achievements under different major sectors are given below:

Under the agriculture sector, soil survey has been completed in an extent of 717 hectares. Soil conservation was done in 8.44 lakh hectares. The total area covered under irrigation was 1.02 lakh hectares. An area of 23 hectares is covered by irrigation wells. 20 irrigation wells have been completed. Under afforestation, social forestry and pasture development works were taken up. An area of 2,872 hectares was afforested. 20.26 lakh seedlings were distributed under social forestry. Under animal husbandry, the programmes relating to cattle and dairy development were taken

up and 194 milch animals were distributed to the farmers and 3,312 animals were artificially inseminated and 3 milk societies were established. Under horticulture sector, 3.41 lakhs of fruit plants were distributed. The area developed under fisheries was 685 hectares. Under sericulture, 278 hectares were covered under mulberry cultivation.

Further, during the year 1978-79, 25 blocks under DPAP were selected for Integrated Rural Development Programme with an additional outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs each (Rs.1.00 lakh for each of the block as State Government's share) and separate Integrated Rural Development Block Plans were prepared for implementation during the year. This is an additionality.

Proposals for the Annual Plan 1979-80

All the programmes under following different sectors which were being implemented under Drought Prone Areas Programme since 1974-75 are proposed to be continued during the year 1979-80 also.

1. Minor Irrigation
 - a) Surface Irrigation
 - b) Ground Water development
2. Soil Conservation and dryland farming
3. Afforestation
4. Animal Husbandry
5. Horticulture
6. Fisheries
7. Sericulture
8. Apiary
9. Credit Planning

The Annual Plan for 1979-80 has an outlay of Rs.1,204.00 lakhs. Out of this, Rs.855.95 lakhs is for the five project areas where the programmes are in operation. An amount of Rs.267.25 lakhs is proposed for World Bank Assisted Bijapur project. It is also proposed to extend the area to few more taluks (about 15 taluks) for which an amount of Rs.75.00 lakhs is earmarked. For administration at the State Level Directorate, an amount of Rs.5.80 lakhs is proposed. The total Annual Plan (1979-80) for Rs.1,204.00 lakhs excludes the amount to be provided for intensive integrated rural development programme. This outlay will be shared equally by the Central and the State Governments.

The financial details and statements viz., GN1, GN2 and GN5 are enclosed.

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DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80 - D.P.A.P. IN KARNATAKA

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	Belgaum	Dharwad	Chitradurga	Kolar	Galbarga	Total	Bijapur (W.B.A.)	Grand Total
1. Minor Irrigation:									
a)	Surface Irrigation	45.00	45.00	55.00	45.00	30.00	220.00	80.00	300.00
b)	Ground Water Development	3.00	7.00	7.00	15.00	8.00	40.00	-	40.00
2.	Soil Conservation & Dry-land farming	20.00	28.00	70.00	32.00	19.00	169.00	74.00	243.00
3.	Afforestation	15.00	35.00	35.00	20.00	20.00	125.00	30.00	155.00
4.	Animal Husbandry	12.00	15.00	27.50	40.00	15.00	109.50	30.00	139.50
5.	Horticulture	4.00	10.00	12.00	9.00	12.00	47.00	4.00	51.00
6.	Fisheries	8.00	12.00	15.00	12.00	10.00	57.00	25.00	82.00
7.	Sericulture	10.00	10.00	9.00	8.70	-	37.70	5.00	42.70
8.	Apiary	-	-	1.50	2.30	-	3.80	-	3.80
9.	Credit Planning	3.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	6.00	31.00	16.00	47.00
10.	Administration	2.75	4.00	3.50	3.20	2.50	15.95	3.25	19.20
11.	State Level Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.80
12.	Provision for expansion of DPAP for other taluks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.00
TOTAL:		122.75	172.00	243.50	195.20	122.50	855.95	267.25	1204.00

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN SFDA BLOCKS

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1979-80

The Government of India selected 3,000 blocks for the Integrated Rural Development. Out of these during the current year 2,000 blocks have been selected for this programme. The State has been allotted 85 blocks of which 20 have been located in C.A.D. area, 25 blocks in D.P.A.P. area and 40 blocks in SFDA area. During the subsequent years the remaining blocks will be covered in a phased manner.

The main objective of the Integrated Rural Development Programme is to provide full employment and to raise the standard of living of the people who are below the poverty line through productive programmes within a definite time frame. The efforts under Integrated Rural Development would be to have programmes in specified areas and to utilise the local endowments for "Growth with Social Justice" and full employment. This calls for establishing appropriate linkage for optimal utilisation of local endowment consistent with plan objective, local needs and environmental balance. This approach will aim at integrating field programmes reflecting the economic activity of the rural family whose employment and development is the basic objective. This programme focuses on the target groups comprising of small and marginal farmers, share croppers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Government of India have allotted for the year 1978-79, 40 I.R.D.Blocks in SFDA areas and an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is allocated for each block with 100% central assistance. The list of selected blocks is indicated below:

S.F.D.A.

Mysore District:

1. ChamaraJanagar
2. Heggadalevanakote
3. Kollegal
4. Nanjandur
5. T. Narasipura
6. Kelandur
7. Mysore
8. Guddlupet
9. Periyapatna
10. K.R. Nagar
11. Hunsur

Shimoga District:

12. Channarayana
13. Shikaripura
14. Honnali
15. Bhadravathi
16. Shimoga

Bellary District:

17. H.P. Halli
18. Bellary
19. Hospet
20. Siruguppa
21. Kudligi
22. Sandur

Hassan District:

23. Alur
24. Belur
25. Sakaleshpur
26. U. R. Patana
27. Hassan
28. Arasikere

Bidar District:

29. Bidar
30. Saktapur
31. Hasavakalyana
32. Bilki

Gulbarga District:

33. Chinnarayana
34. Alhalpur
35. Chikmagalur
36. Gulbarga
37. Sulem
38. Jewargi
39. Aland

Uttar-Kannada District:

40. Murigod

ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1978-79

The Annual Plan for the year 1978-79 has been prepared for all the 40 blocks indicated above. Each blocks will have an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs and the following programmes have been taken up for implementation.

1. Individual minor irrigation works (dug wells, tube wells, boring and deepening of wells, renovation of old wells, installation of I.P.sets etc.);

2. Community Irrigation Works including drainages;
3. Subsidy for failed wells;
4. Input subsidy on potassic and phosphatic fertilisers;
5. Agricultural demonstrations;
6. Improved Agricultural implements;
7. Storage bins;
8. Land development and soil conservation;
9. Soil reclamation and improvement;
10. Milch animal distributions;
11. Special schemes for cross-bred heifers and other livestock production programmes;
12. Distribution of animals like sheep, goat, pigs, poultry etc.;
13. Plough bullocks;
14. Bullock carts;
15. Assistance for horticulture - cost of seedlings, inputs, land levelling, pitting, garden tools etc.
16. Custom service;
17. Fisheries;
18. Sericulture;
19. Farm Forestry;
20. Bee-keeping;
21. Soil conservation on Government land;
22. Forest nurseries;
23. Chilling centres;
24. Transport vehicles for co-operative milk Societies;
25. Training;

26. Interest free share-capital loans; and
27. Managerial subsidy for Farmers' Service Societies and LAMPS in tribal areas.

The programmes are under implementation in all the blocks. It is anticipated that the entire amount will be spent by the end of March 1979. It is proposed to make at least 300 families economically viable in each of the blocks.

PROGRAMME FOR 1979-80

The Integrated Rural Development Programmes taken up during 1978-79 in SPDA Blocks will be continued and the area will be expanded by covering some more taluks. A provision of Rs. 320.00 lakhs is made for the year 1979-80. The entire amount will be made available by the Government of India.

The exact number of blocks to be in operation and the amount allocated for each block is yet to be decided.

The statements GN-1, GN-2 and GN-5 are enclosed.

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INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN DPAP BLOCKS

Draft Annual Plan for 1979-80

The Government of India have selected 2,000 Blocks in the country to intensify the rural development work. Karnataka has been allotted 85 blocks of which 25 blocks have been covered amongst the Drought Prone Area Programme taluks. The main objective of the Integrated Rural Development Programme is to provide full employment and to raise the standard of living of the people who are below the poverty line through productive programme within a definite time frame. The efforts under Integrated Rural Development would be to have programmes in specified areas and to utilise the local endowments for "Growth with Social Justice" and full employment. This calls for establishing appropriate linkage for optimal utilization of local endowment consistent with plan objective, local needs and environmental balance. This approach will aim at integrating all programmes reflecting their economic activity of the rural family whose employment and development is the basic objective. This programme focuses on the target groups comprising of small and marginal farmers, share croppers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.

Government of India have allotted, for the year 1978-79, 25 I.R.D. Blocks in Drought Prone Area Programme areas and an amount of Rs. 5.00 Lakhs is allocated for each block, of which the State Government has to contribute Rs.1.00 lakh per block. The list of selected blocks is indicated below:

TUMKUR DISTRICT

1. Koratagere
2. Madhugiri
3. Pavagada

CHITRADURGA DISTRICT

4. Chitradurga
5. Challakere
6. Jagalur

KOLAR DISTRICT

7. Bangarpet
8. Bagepalli
9. Chintamani
10. Gudibanda
11. Kolar
12. Mulbagal
13. Siddaghatta
14. Srinivasaपुर

BELGAUM DISTRICT

15. Soundatti
16. Ramdurga
17. Gokak

DRABHAD DISTRICT

18. Ram
19. Ranabennur
20. Kundagol
21. Havari

BELLARY DISTRICT

22. Madegalli

RAICHUR DISTRICT

23. Kushtaji
24. Lingasapur

CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT

25. Kadur

ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1978-79

The Annual Plan for the year 1978-79 has been prepared for all the 25 blocks indicated above. Each block will have an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs and the following programmes are proposed to be implemented.

1. Individual minor irrigation works (dug wells, shallow tube wells, boring and deepening of wells, renovation of old wells, installation of I.P. sets etc);
2. Community irrigation works including drainages;
3. Subsidy for failed wells;
4. Input subsidy on potassic and phosphatic fertilisers;
5. Agricultural demonstrations;
6. Improved agricultural implements;
7. Storage bins;
8. Land development and soil conservation;
9. Soil reclamation and improvement;
10. Milch animals, distribution;
11. Special schemes for cross-bred heifers and other livestock production programmes;
12. Distribution of animals like sheep, goat, pigs, poultry etc;
13. Plough bullocks;

14. Bullock carts;
15. Assistance for horticulture - cost of seedlings, inputs, land levelling, pitting, garden tools etc;
16. Custom service;
17. Fisheries ;
18. Sericulture;
19. Farm forestry;
20. Bee-keeping
21. Soil conservation on Government land;
22. Forest nurseries;
23. Chilling centres;
24. Transport vehicles for co-operative milk societies;
25. Training;
26. Interest free share-capital loan; and
27. Managerial subsidy for Farmers' Service Societies and LAMPS in tribal areas

The programme are under implementation in all the blocks. It is anticipated that the entire amount will be spent by the end of March 1979. It is proposed to make at least 300 families viable in each of the blocks.

PROGRAMME FOR 1979-80

The I.R.D. Programme in Drought Prone Area Programme Blocks would be continued and some more additional blocks would be taken up during the year. A provision of Rs.277.50 lakhs is made for the year out of which the share of the State Government is Rs.55.50 lakhs.

The exact number of blocks to be in operation and the amount allocated for each block is yet to be decided.

The statements GN-1, GN-2, and GN-5 are enclosed.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND GEOLOGY
KARNATAKA STATE GROUNDWATER CELL

A REVIEW OF
INVESTIGATIONS FOR GROUNDWATER
RESOURCES IN KARNATAKA

ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1979-80

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES & GEOLOGY
BANGALORE

A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE INVESTIGATIONS FOR GROUNDWATER
RESOURCES IN KARNATAKA DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1974-75
TO 1977-78 AND PROJECTED PROGRAMME FOR 1978-79 & 79-80

PROGRESS ACHIEVED DURING THE YEAR 1974-75

1. SURVEY:

- 1.1. During the year groundwater survey has been carried out in 25 taluks. During the course of survey an area of 25,756 sq km has been covered. 27,357 wells were inventoried and 527 pumping and recovery tests were conducted.
- 1.2. Observation wells: Measuring and recording of groundwater levels in respect of 1970 wells were conducted. In all, 22,750 observations were made.
- 1.3. Model village survey: Model village survey of Chigateri village in Bellary district was completed.
- 1.4. Feasibility report to KEB: Feasibility reports in respect of 22 cases under REC and AFC schemes have been issued to KEB.
- 1.5. Geophysical survey: During the year 1340 depth probes were carried out, traversing 1,20,650 ft and 604 bore well sites selected.
- 1.6. Chemical analysis: During the year, 1408 water samples were analysed in the department laboratories at Bangalore, Bellary and Belgaum.
- 1.7. Technical advice: Technical advice in selection of favourable sites for sinking bore well/open wells was rendered in 11,857 cases.

2. WATER BALANCE STUDIES:

The instrumentation and data gathering programmes on the six selected river basins were continued. Installation of staff-gauges and raingauges, water level recorders were completed in five basins.

3. PUBLICATION OF REPORTS:

During the year, 45 groundwater survey reports were published as groundwater studies.

II. DRILLING UNIT:

- 1.1. During the year, 233 surface and 570 dug cum borewells were drilled covering total footage of 49,229 ft with the help of 55 slow speed drills.
- 1.2. Logging of borewells: During the year 847 borewells were logged.

III. MISCELLANEOUS:

(a) Workshop: The Central Workshop at Ingaldhal continued to fabricate the materials required for drilling unit.

(b) Budget:

1. Revenue: A sum of Rs 10.25 lakhs were collected as revenue towards drilling, yield testing and other service charges rendered during the year.
2. Expenditure: A sum of Rs 19.72 lakhs was spent during the year as against a budget allotment of Rs 19.50 lakhs.

PROGRESS ACHIEVED DURING THE YEAR 1975-76**I. SURVEY:**

- 1.1. During the year, groundwater survey has been carried out in respect of 12 taluks. 18,154 sq km was covered and 9048 wells were inventoried. 710 pumping and recovery tests were conducted.
- 1.2. Observation wells: Recording of water levels in 2008 observation wells once every month was continued and 21,600 observations were made.
- 1.3. Site selection: Selection of sites for borewells and open wells in 6482 cases have been attended.
- 1.4. Geophysical survey: During the year, 1635 vertical soundings were carried out and 972 sites for borewells/open wells were selected.
- 1.5. Chemical analysis: During the year 1935 water samples were analysed.
- 1.6. Feasibility reports to KEB: During the year, 29 reports were furnished to KEB under ARC and AFC schemes.
2. Water balance studies: Data gathering programme in six selected river basins continued. Data collected so far is under evaluation and report on the first approximation in respect of Chikkahagari has been issued and report in respect of Satnal basin is being drafted.
3. Publication of reports: 18 groundwater survey reports were published as groundwater studies.
4. Re-evaluation of groundwater potential in over-developed taluks: A re-evaluation of groundwater potential in taluks which were declared as over-developed, based on the first approximation, was taken up during the year. Re-evaluation of the groundwater potential based on cropping pattern, water consumed etc. was attempted in respect of 38 over-developed taluks and clearance or otherwise has been indicated for additional wells.

II. DRILLING:

During the year, 559 borewells, of which 250 surface bore wells and 309 are dug cum borewells were drilled. Total footage drilled during the above period is 46,681 ft. Progress in drilling was very much hampered due to unprecedented rains and paucity of funds.

III. BUDGET:

1. Revenue: A sum of Rs 7.78 lakhs was collected as revenue towards drilling. Yield testing and other service charges rendered during the year.
2. Expenditure: A sum of Rs 30.12 lakh was spent during the year.

PROGRESS ACHIEVED DURING THE YEAR 1976-77

1. SURVEY:

- 1.1. Groundwater surveys: Groundwater survey in respect of Khanapur taluk of Belgaum district and Ankola, Yellapur and Supa taluks of North Kanara were continued. In addition to the above taluks, model village surveys have been carried at Bhujanaganagar in Sandur taluk, Yeklasapur in Raichur district, Nandkikoor village in Gulbarga, Chowdadevanahalli in Kolar district, Honnavalli in Hassan district and also in Mysore and Chickmagalur districts.
In the course of survey, 6775 sq km area was covered, 6320 irrigation wells were inventoried; 793 pumping and recovery tests were conducted.
 - 1.2. Observation of groundwater levels: Measuring and recording of groundwater levels once a month which has been taken up on a permanent basis in respect of observation wells are being recorded and totally 25,973 observation were made and recorded during the period.
 - 1.3. Site selection by geological method: Selection of sites for sinking of borewells and open wells in 19,437 cases have been attended for PLDB, PHE and for others. Besides, technical advices for deepening of existing wells were also rendered.
 - 1.4. Bore well logging: 972 bore wells drilled by the State Groundwater Cell, Public Health Engineering department and private agencies were logged during the period.
 - 1.5. Geophysical survey: During the period, 846 depth probes were carried out and 1039 borewell sites selected by resistivity method.
 - 1.6. Chemical laboratories: During the period, 3678 water samples were analysed in Bangalore, Bellary and Belgaum laboratories.
 - 1.7. Feasibility reports to KEB: During the period, seventeen feasibility reports were furnished to KEB under REC scheme.
 - 1.8. Publication of reports: During the period, 23 groundwater studies were published as taluk survey report and special studies.
2. WATER BALANCE STUDIES: The instrumentation and data gathering programme on the six selected river basins were continued. Water levels recorded in Satnal basin have been analysed in respect of rainfall and report has been published. The first approximation report of groundwater potential in Satnal basin has been finalised and issued as groundwater studies.

3. DRILLING UNIT: The groundwater drilling unit has continued to operate 68 slow speed rigs. With the help of these rigs, 50,774 ft of drilling was done and 610 surface bore wells and dug cum borewells was done and 610 surface bore wells and dug cum borewells was completed.
4. BUDGET-REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE: A sum of Rs 8.81 lakhs was collected as revenue towards drilling yield testing and other service charges rendered during the year.
5. EXPENDITURE: A sum of Rs 36.24 lakhs was spent during the year.

WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1977-78

1. SURVEY: (GENERAL)

An area of 760 sq km was surveyed by hydrogeological survey in connection with model village and urban water supplies. 1708 sq km was surveyed in the command area projects for groundwater studies and assessments. 5185 wells were inventoried and 1062 pumping and recovery tests were conducted.

2. WATER LEVEL MEASUREMENTS:

During the year 50,117 water level observations were made on daily, fortnightly and monthly basis in the observation wells in the State. These observations were correlated with rainfall for evaluation studies.

3. TECHNICAL ADVICE:

A total number of 10,353 technical advices were rendered in connection with rural water supply schemes, irrigation schemes by lending institutions etc. Miscellaneous advices were rendered for deepening wells, revitalisation by bore wells and, for general public also. Feasibility studies were taken up and reports issued for rural electrification schemes also.

4. LOGGING OF BORE WELLS:

559 bore wells drilled by the departmental drills and other agencies were logged for evaluation and understanding of geohydrologic condition at depths.

5. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY:

Geophysical survey was conducted in different parts of the State to select well sites for various programme of rural water supply and urban water supply schemes, irrigated as well as for industry. During the year, 463 well sites were selected by conducting profiling over a length of 80,900 mtrs with 2117 number of vertical electrical soundings. Detailed resistivity investigation was carried out for finding out the bed rock for Upper Krishna Project, Narayanapura and test bore well points located for ascertaining hydrological characteristics.

6. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION SCHEMES OF KARNATAKA ELEC. BOARD:

The Karnataka Electricity Board proposed 9 schemes for furnishing feasibility reports for rural electrification and,

energisation of wells within the financial assistance from the REC. All the 9 schemes were cleared from this office.

7. WATER QUALITY STUDIES:

Four chemical laboratories engaged in analysing of water samples continued to function at Bangalore, Bellary, Belgaum and Mangalore. Separate chemical laboratories for Tungabhadra, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha irrigation projects functioned analysing water samples for groundwater studies in the command area.

Name of the laboratory	No. of samples analysed	districts
Bangalore	947	Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore.
Bellary	833	Bellary, Raichur, Chitradurga.
Belgaum	1768	North Kanara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, Bidar, Gulbarga.
Mangalore	281	South Kanara, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Hassan.
	3829	

8. WATER BALANCE STUDIES:

Detailed water balance studies were continued in five representative river basins during the year. This is a prolonged study and being continued. First approximation study of groundwater potential of Karanja basin completed and report issued.

9. DRILLING UNIT:

The drilling unit of the State Groundwater Cell continued to operate 72 slow speed rigs, in the State. In all, 617 bore wells and dug cum borewells were drilled. The total footage drilled during the year was 56,170 ft. In addition to the above, the drilling unit carried out yield tests and reconditioning of bore wells. The data was made use of for the groundwater studies at depth.

The Central Workshop at Ingaldhal, Chitradurga, continued to function for supply of indigenous fabrications required for the departmental drills.

10. TECHNICAL REPORTS:

Twenty eight geohydrological reports were finalised and issued. These includes some research and development studies also.

11. EXPENDITURE:

Out of the total budget allotment of Rs 40.00 lakhs for the year 1977-78, a sum of Rs 41.3 lakhs has been spent during the year.

12. REVENUE: A sum of Rs 9.61 lakhs was collected as revenue towards drilling, yield testing and other service charges rendered during the year.

PROGRESS ACHIEVED DURING THE YEAR 1978-79 UPTO THE END OF OCTOBER, 1978:

1. SURVEY:

An area of 6283 sq km was surveyed by hydrological survey in connection with basin studies and updating taluk surveys, 4729 wells were inventoried during the survey and 647 pumping and recovery tests were conducted.

2. WATER LEVEL MEASUREMENTS:

During the year, 6350 water levels were made on daily, fortnightly and monthly basis in the observation wells in the State. These observations were correlated with rainfall for evaluation studies.

3. TECHNICAL ADVICE:

Rendering of technical advice for sinking of well, dug cum borewells, borewells in 5556 cases have been attended for PLDB, PHE and for others. Besides, technical advices for deepening of existing wells were also rendered.

4. BORE WELL LOGGING:

348 wells drilled by the State Groundwater Cell, Public Health Engineering department and private agencies were logged during the period.

5. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY:

During the period, depth probes were carried out and sites were selected by resistivity method.

6. CHEMICAL LABORATORY:

During the period, 1598 water samples were analysed in Bangalore, Bellary, Mangalore and Belgaum laboratories.

7. FEASIBILITY REPORTS TO KEB:

During the period, 14 feasibility reports were furnished to KEB under REC scheme.

8. PUBLICATION OF REPORTS:

During the period, groundwater studies were published as taluk survey reports as special studies.

9. WATER BALANCE STUDIES:

The data gathering programme in 27 selected river basins and recording of rainfall gauging of flow is continued in five basins. Recording of water levels in all the basins was also continued. The first approximation of groundwater potential of Karanja basin has been finalised and published.

Attempt has been made to calculate the groundwater resources on the fluctuation of water levels recorded for the last five years.

10. DRILLING UNIT:

The groundwater drilling has continued to operate 72 slow-speed rigs. With the help of these rigs upto the end of Oct, 1978, 204 surface bore wells and 163 dug cum borewells have been drilled and also yield testing and other services were also rendered.

11. BUDGET: Revenue and expenditure:

Revenue: From April 1978 to October 1978, a revenue of Rs 9.61 lakhs has been realised towards drilling, yield testing and other service charges.

Expenditure: Out of the total budget of Rs 50.00 lakhs for the year 1978-79, a sum of Rs 10.58 lakhs has been spent upto 30-9-1978.

PROJECTED PROGRAMME OF SURVEYS AND GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT: 1978-79 and 1979-80

1. WATER BALANCE STUDIES:

As a part of the routine work, it is proposed to increase the water balance studies in the 19 sub-basins of the State. It is proposed to convert suitable dug wells into observation borewells. Instrumentation would be increased in all the basins and it is proposed to install additional raingauges and 95 automatic water level recorders in all the basins during the year 1979-80.

It is also proposed to conduct hydrogeological survey in an area of 1700 sq km.

2. DATA GATHERING PROGRAMME IN 10 DRAINAGE BASINS:

Survey of the existing 10 basins will be continued. 75 borewells will be drilled in these basins and 100 raingauges will be installed to facilitate the evaluation in a more scientific way. This programme is the core programme of the future groundwater investigations of the department to cover all the basins in the State. The investigation envisages intensive field measurements of field elements by water balance and ultimately quantify recharge to groundwater storage by balancing the element of input and output in water budget.

Monitoring of groundwater levels will be continued in all the dug wells. It is also proposed for observing daily, fortnightly and weekly and monthly fluctuations. About 4000 observations will be recorded.

3. PUMP TESTS:

To elaborate pumping tests and methodology (from dug wells, dug cum borewells and bore wells), in order to facilitate data gathering programme for well construction, well spacing and well field design problem evaluation, about 400 pumping and recovery tests will be conducted during the year.

4. TECHNICAL ADVICE:

Rendering of technical advice for sinking of wells, dug cum borewells and bore wells would be continued as and when references are received under rural water supply scheme, primary land development banks' well schemes, commercial banks' schemes and other private parties for augmenting the minor irrigation through wells. This includes selection of wells in the area that may be affected by drought. Over 10,000 sites are expected to be selected during the year.

5. WATER SAMPLES:

Determination of quality of groundwater for irrigation and domestic purposes will be taken up in all the basin surveys and investigations. During the year, 7000 water samples are expected to be analysed for various constituents. The data will be processed for preparing water quality maps.

6. DRILLING PROGRAMME:

The drilling section with adequate rigs will take up drilling of 775 bore wells in different parts of the State. It is also proposed to strengthen drilling unit for drilling observation wells for recording water levels in the selected river basins.

7. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT:

It is proposed to establish a regular section as a part of research and development programme for data gathering and evaluation. Feed back of the research results for supplemented assessment of groundwater programme is contemplated. Study of salt intrusion into groundwater in the coastal areas of the State will be taken up.

8. SPACING OF WELLS:

Detailed study will be taken in different formations in the State to evaluate the criteria for well spacing.

9. GEOPHYSICAL SECTION:

The existing geophysical section will be strengthened adding more resistivity meters. This is an important item of work of the survey for gathering data on the sub-surface structures, especially at deeper levels, for better understanding of geohydrological conditions.

10. PHOTO-INTERPRETATION AS APPLIED TO GROUNDWATER EVALUATION IN ONE OF THE BASINS TO BE SELECTED:

This programme considers application of panchromatic aerial photo-interpretation techniques and use of infra-red black-white aerial photographs for groundwater resources on the basis of comparatively advanced methodology.

11. APPLICATION OF REMOTE SENSING METHOD:

To study the possibilities of application of remote sensing methods for locating fracture zones and lineaments as favourable zone for exploration and, exploitation of groundwater resources is also proposed.

REQUIREMENT OF BUDGET UNDER 306 MINOR IRRIGATION
FOR THE YEAR 1979-80:

Sl No.	Head of account	Proposed outlay Rs in lakhs
1. Minor irrigation-Groundwater survey and investigations:		
A Salary:		
	Officers	1.00
	Staff	3.60
	Other allowances.. ..	0.40
	total A ..	<u>5.00</u>
B Wages		
	Travelling expenses	0.60
	Office expenses	0.40
	Equipments(including vehicles)	11.00
	total B ..	<u>16.00</u>
C <u>Drilling Unit:</u>		
	Materials and supplies	5.00
	Machinery and equipments(including vehicles)	12.00
	Maintenance	1.20
	Other charges	0.80
	total C ..	<u>19.00</u>
	Total: A B & C	<u>40.00</u>

aba*

ANNEXURE-E

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80 - OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

Head of Development - State/U.T. _____

STATEMENT GN-1

Rs. in lakhs

Head of Development	V Plan outlay finalized in Oct 75	1974-78 Actuals	1977-78 Actuals	1978-83		1978-79				Proposed outlay (1979-80)			
				Five year plan outlay proposed		Approved outlay		Anticipated expenditure		Total	Of which	Foreign exchange content	Capital content of total outlay
				Total	Of which MNP	Total	Of which MNP	Total	Of which MNP				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

AGRICULTURE

Minor Irrigation Investigation & development of groundwater resources	161.00	126.71	41.30	600.00	-	50.00	-	50.00	-	40.00	-	-	22.00
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DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN - 1979-80

Minor Heads of Development -

State/U.T. _____

OBTAINED

(Rs. lakhs)

Statement GN-2

OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

Head of Development	Minor head of Development	5th plan outlay as finalised in Oct. 1976	1974-78 Actuals	1977-78 Actuals	Five year plan outlay proposed		Approved Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		Proposed out-lay			
					To tal	Of which MNP	To tal	Of which MNP	To tal	Of which MNP	To tal	Of which MNP	Fore-ign tal	Capital tal	out-lay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Minor Irrigation.	161.00	126.71	41.30	600.00	-	600.00	-	600.00	-	40.00	-	-	-	22.00
Investigation and development of ground water resources (Dept. of Mines & Geology)														

DIRECTOR.

Draft Annual Plan - 1979-80 Selected - Targets and Achievements
(Please indicate cumulative totals for each year)

State/U.T.
Statement GN-3

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	5th plan target (74-79)	74-78 achievement	77-78 achievement	1978-83 Proposed target	1978-79 Target	Anticipated achievement	1979-80 proposed target
1.	Survey of taluks	No.	41	41	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Well inventories	No.	59915	59915	5185	-	-	-	-
3.	Pump tests	No.	400	4613	1062	3300	400	400	650
4.	Logging of bore wells	No.	3000	3836	559	1800	600	600	950
5.	Analysis of water samples	No.	3350	13911	3829	31000	1900	1900	7000
6.	Selection of sites:								
	a) Geohydrological	No.	30000	46290	10353	35000	8000	8000	9000
	b) Geophysical	No.	6000	3258	643	25000	1200	1200	4300
7.	Observation wells and bore wells	No.	2000	2142	2142	2892	1675	1000	1575
8.	Measurement recorded	No.	44000	137779	32174*	205800	3000	3000	4000
9.	Drilling of wells	No.	3000	2380	617	3700	700	700	775
10.	Total footage of drilling		250000	202854	50117	37000	70000	70000	7750

* Excluding Command Area Units.

Director of Mines & Geology.

Office of the Chief Engineer
M.I.& PHE (North)
DHARWAD
ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80
WRITE - UP

Office of the Chief Engineer,
M.I. and P.H.E., (N) Dharwad.

WRITE-UP FOR DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1979 - 1980.

The geographical area of the State is 1,91,773 Sq. Kms. with a density of population of 153 persons per Sq.Km. As per 1971 census the total population of the State is 2,92,99,014.

Scope of Minor Irrigation:- Minor Irrigation works comprise of (i) Construction of new tanks including percolation tanks, (ii) Pick-ups or Bandharas across small streams or rivers, (iii) Repairs and Improvements to existing tanks, (iv) Desilting of tanks (v) Maintenance of tanks and Canal systems, (vi) Lift Irrigation Schemes.

Unlike major and medium projects which serve only a concentrated geographical area, the Minor Irrigation works embrace the length and breadth of the State and have a tremendous impact on the development of rural economy of almost every village and help in removal of poverty. Further, being small in magnitude, they take less time to construct and therefore bring in immediate results. The Government having kept this fact in view has laid great emphasis on the execution of Minor Irrigation Works.

The gross water potential of the state is assumed at 3900 TMC out of which it is expected that the State can utilise about 1800 TMC. The potential utilised at present is of the order of 600 TMC which means that there is a vast scope for further utilisation.

Present Economic Criteria for Minor Irrigation:-

The investment cost per acre for construction of new tanks in area having 24" and below average annual rain fall is Rs.8,125 per hectare and for areas with more than 24" rain fall is Rs.6,875 per hectare. The investment for restoration of tanks in both the areas is Rs.5,000 per hectare. For lift irrigation Schemes, the investment cost per hectare is Rs.3,750.

Development of Minor Irrigation:- Minor Irrigation Projects are taken up under the (i) State Plan, (ii) Drought Prone areas programme (50% Assistance from Centre) and (iii) Integrated Development of Western Ghat Region (100% Assistance from Centre).

Considerable progress has been achieved in the development of Minor Irrigation in the successive plans as noted below:-

Sl. No.	Plan.	Amount Spent (Rs. in lakhs).	Works completed.	Area benefitted in Hectares.	
				Old.	New
1.	First Plan (1951-56)	415.30	1896	1,03,951	6,
2.	Second Plan (1956-61)	489.72	4337	44,576	16,
3.	Third Plan (1961-66)	1455.58	6683	80,320	54,
4.	Three yearly Plans (1966-69)	1252.31	3167	58,731	78,
5.	Fourth Plan (1969-1974)	2094.34	1912	51,485	84,
Total.		5706.95	17995	3,39,563	240,

At the beginning of the Fifth Plan, as on 1-4-1974 there were 24,225 Minor Irrigation works in Karnataka under the control of Public Works Department benefitting an area of 6,66,5,060 Hectares, apart from 15,713 Minor Irrigation Works with an area of less than 4 Hectares under the control of Taluka Development Boards.

The Physical and Financial achievements under Minor Irrigation during the Four years of the Fifth Plan are indicated below:-

Sl. No.	Year.	Scheme.	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of works completed.	Potential created in Hectares.	
					Old.	New
1.	2.	3.33.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	1974-75	P.P.Plan.	618.04	229	8672	32048
		DDP/PAP	48.87	270	16102	864
		W.G.I.G.R.D.	0.10	-	-	-
		Total.	667.01	499	24774	32912
2.	1975-76	P.P.Plan.	515.01	385	8554	29474
		DDP/PAP	209.14	198	6193	2278
		W.G.I.G.R.D.	3.97	-	-	-
		Total.	728.12	583	14747	31752

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
3.	1976-7777	Plan.	1126.24	192		4572	26273
		DPAP	208.12	54		4595	1550
		WGRD	9.15	3		-	110
		Total.	1343.51	249		9167	27933
4.	1977-7788	Plan.	970.30	21		13613	16575
		DPAP.	175.56	77		4545	2790
		WGED.	7.88	19		-	458
		Total.	1153.74	27		18158	19823
Total for the Fifth Plan..			3892.38	168		66846	112420

Thus as on 1-4-78 there are 25,651 Minor Irrigation Works creating a total Potential of 7,77,504 hectares. This includes 236 Lift Irrigation Schemes also. For the present only about 18% of the total cultivated land is irrigated under Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects, which is very low when compared to the national average of 28%. The contribution of Minor Irrigation works comes to 7.51% only (excluding well Irrigation).

Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-83):- An amount of Rs.10,72000 lacs has been indicated as the tentative allocation for Minor Irrigation for the Sixth Plan (1978-83) for the entire state. Out of this, Rs.13000 lacs has been allocated for the current year. With the above outlay, it has been programmed to complete 347 Minor Irrigation works creating a new irrigation potential of 34,583 hectares and to stabilise 22,042 hectares of existing catchment.

The balance Rs.9420 lacs has been programmed to be spent over the remaining four years (i.e. 1979-83) to create an additional irrigation potential of 2,45,255 hectares. However, detailed yearwise programme will be get up depending upon the funds made available.

Medium Irrigation Projects:- As per the recent orders of Government classifying Irrigation Projects benefitting up to 2000 hectares as Minor Irrigation projects, many medium irrigation projects have now been

Development of Minor Irrigation:- Minor Irrigation Projects are taken up under the (i) State Plan, (ii) Drought Prone areas programme (50% Assistance from Centre) and (iii) Integrated Development of Western Ghat Region (100% Assistance from Centre).

Considerable progress has been achieved in the development of Minor Irrigation in the successive plans as noted below:-

Sl. No.	Plan.	Amount Spent (Rs. in lakhs).	Works completed.	Area benefitted in Hectares.	
				Old.	New.
1.	First Plan (1951-56)	415.00	1896	1,03,951	6,750
2.	Second Plan (1956-61)	489.72	4337	44,576	16,785
3.	Third Plan (1961-66)	1455.58	6683	80,320	54,554
4.	Three yearly Plans (1966-69)	1252.31	3167	58,731	78,305
5.	Fourth Plan (1969-1974)	2094.34	1912	51,485	84,031
Total.		5706.95	17995	3,39,563	240,425

At the beginning of the Fifth Plan, as on 1-4-1974 there were 24,259 Minor Irrigation works in Karnataka under the control of Public Works Department benefitting an area of 6,66,060 Hectares, apart from 15,713 Minor Irrigation Works with an area of less than 4 Hectares under the control of Taluka Development Boards.

The Physical and Financial achievements under Minor Irrigation during the Four years of the Fifth Plan are indicated below.

Sl. No.	Year.	Scheme.	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of works completed.	Potential created in Hectares.	
					Old.	New
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	1974-75	Plan.	618.04	229	8672	32048
		DPAP	48.87	270	16102	864
		WGRD	0.10	-	-	-
		Total.	667.01	499	24774	32912
2.	1975-76	Plan.	515.01	385	8554	29474
		DPAP.	209.14	198	6193	2278
		WGRD.	3.97	-	-	-
		Total.	728.12	583	14747	31752

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
3.	1976-77	Plan.	111226.24	192	4572	26273
		DPAP	22208.12	54	4595	1550
		WGRD	9.15	3	-	110
		Total.	113343.51	249	9167	27933
4.	1977-78	Plan.	997970.30	201	13613	16575
		DPAP.	117175.56	77	4545	2790
		WGRD.	7.88	19	-	458
		Total.	1111153.74	297	18158	19823
Total for the Fifth Plan.			3383892.38	1628	66846	112420

Thus as on 1-4-78 there are 25,651 Minor Irrigation Works creating a total Potential of 7,77,604 hectares. This includes 236 Lift Irrigation Schemes also. For the present only about 18% of the total cultivated land is irrigated under Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects, which is very low when compared to the national average of 28%. The contribution of Minor Irrigation works comes to 7.51% only (excluding well Irrigation).

Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-83):- An amount of Rs.10,720 lacs has been indicated as the tentative allocation for Minor Irrigation for the Sixth Plan (1978-83) for the entire state. Out of this, Rs.1300 lacs has been allocated for the concurrent year. With the above outlay, it has been programmed to complete 347 Minor Irrigation works creating a new irrigation potential of 34,583 hectares and to stabilise 22,042 hectares of existing.

The balance Rs.9420 lacs has been programmed to be spent over the remaining four years (i.e. 1979-83) to create an additional irrigation potential of 2,45,255 hectares. However, detailed yearwise programme will be got up depend upon the funds made available.

Medium Irrigation Projects:- As per the recent orders of Government classifying Irrigation Projects benefitting up to 2000 hectares as Minor Irrigation projects, many medium irrigation projects have now been

classified as Minor Irrigation Projects. Most of these projects have to be investigated. As such no irrigation potential is anticipated during the VI Five Year Plan from these projects. However it is proposed to take up these project works during the VI Plan itself.

Drought Prone Areas Programme :- An amount of Rs.1,025-00 Lakhs has been proposed as outlay during 1978-83. The detailed programme is awaited from the Director, Drought Prone Areas Programme.

Back-ward Areas Sub-Plan :- (Programmes benefitting Scheduled Castes and Disposed Tribals.

In the Sub-Plan for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under General Sector in the V Plan in Karnataka approved by Government vide G.O.No.SWD 48 SLP 73 dated 4.3.75 an amount of Rs.300.00 Lakhs was earmarked out of the tentative V Plan outlay of Rs.4500.00 Lakhs, under Minor Irrigation. However, as separate plans exclusively for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes could not be got up for Minor Irrigation, as there are no such areas, it is decided to include such works under the Sub-Plan which would benefit 50% more Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

During the year 1977-78 against Rs.25.00 Lakhs earmarked by the Social Welfare Department for the State under Minor Irrigation an amount of Rs.64.00 Lakhs have been spent, to benefit 700 hectares of new atchakat and 156 hectares of existing atchakat.

During this year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.15.00 Lakhs has been earmarked for the State. The total amount earmarked during the Sixth Plan is not yet communicated.

Tribal Sub-Plan :- Tribal Sub-Plan was introduced in 1976-77. Against Rs.3.00 Lakhs made available Rs.1.53 Lakhs has been spent and one work to benefit the existing catchment of 20 hectares has been completed. During 1977-78, against Rs.6.00 Lakhs Rs.0.62 Lakhs has been spent and 2 Minor - Irrigation works benefiting 13 hectares of new catchment and 14 hectares of existing catchment have been physically completed. During this year 1978-79 there is a separate provision of Rs.15.00 Lakhs under 306 Minor Irrigation Plan and it is programmed to utilise the full allotment and complete 10 works to benefit an area of 273 hectares of new catchment and 30 hectares of existing catchment. The outlay for the entire Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs.10.00 Lakhs.

Integrated Development of Western Ghats Region.

An outlay of Rs.382.46 Lakhs has been proposed for VI Five Year Plan under the above programme. For the year 1978-79, an outlay of Rs.30.00 Lakhs has been approved.

Progress during 1978-79:- (North Zone)

During the year 1978-79 it is proposed to spend Rs.487.00 Lakhs under 506 C.C. and Rs.42.00 Lakhs under 306 M.I. Plan.

Under 506 C.C., 91 works are proposed to be completed creating a new area of 2321 Hectares besides stabilising 778889 Hectares of old area. The expenditure programme to be incurred is Rs.210.00 Lakhs. In addition 84 works are proposed to be kept on-going with an outlay of 2177.78 Lakhs.

306 M.I. Plan :- During 1978-79, it is proposed to complete 114 works with an outlay of 34.43 Lakhs by creating a new catchment of 1231 Hectares and 8884 of old catchment besides keeping 3 works under progress with an outlay of 1.18 Lakhs.

The expenditure incurred upto 9/78 under different heads of account are as detailed below :

506 C.O.	...	176.14 Lakhs.
306 M.I. Plan	...	2.49 "
305 D.P.A.P.	...	34.54 "
308 I.D.W.G.	...	-

Programme during 1979-80.:- As per the allocation made the outlay earmarked for North Zone is Rs.750.13 Lakhs for works under 506 C.O. and 306 M.I. Plan.

Under 506 C.O., 58 works are proposed to be completed by incurring an expenditure of Rs. ~~325.87~~ Lakhs and creating a new atchkat of 20,341 Hectares. ^{184.29}

306 M.I. Plan for 1978-80.:- During 1979-80 it is proposed to complete 235 works with an outlay of Rs. ~~24.32~~ Lakhs creating a new irrigation potential of 599 Hectares, besides stabilising old atchkat of 8918 Hectares.

D.P.A.P. Works During 1979-80 :- An amount of Rs.135.00 Lakhs has been made towards works under D.P.A.P. for the year 1979-80. The details are awaited from the Director, Draught Prone Approved Programme.

308, I.D.W.G.:- The Outlay earmarked for the year 1979-80, is Rs.45.00 Lakhs for this Zone. It is programmed to create an atchkat of 28 Hectares in addition to keep ^{ing} the works in progress during the year.

S. S. ...
for Chief Engineer,
M.I.&P.H.E.(N)Dharwad.

29/11

NOTE TO ACCOMPANY DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80 - MINOR
IRRIGATION

At the beginning of the Fifth Plan as on 1.4.74, there were 24,239 Minor Irrigation works in Karnataka under the control of P.W.D. benefitting an atchkat of 6,66,060 Hectares, apart from 15,713 Minor Irrigation works with an atchkat of less than 4 Hectares under the control of Taluk Development Boards.

Review of programmes during the 4 years of the Fifth Plan

The physical and Financial achievements under Minor irrigation during the Four years of the Fifth Plan are indicated below

Sl. No.	Year	Scheme	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of works completed	Potential created in Hectares	
					Old	New
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1974-75	Plan	618.04	229	8672	32048
		DPAP	48.87	270	16102	864
		W.G.R.D.	0.10	-	-	-
		Total	667.01	499	24774	32912
2.	1975-76	Plan	515.01	385	8554	29474
		DPAP	209.14	198	6193	2278
		W.G.R.D.	3.97	-	-	-
		Total	728.12	583	14747	31752
3.	1976-77	Plan	1126.24	192	4572	26273
		DPAP	208.12	54	4595	1550
		W.G.R.D.	9.15	3	-	110
		Total	1343.51	249	9167	27933
4.	1977-78	Plan	970.30	201	13613	16575
		D.F.A.P.	175.56	77	4543	2790
		W.G.R.D.	7.88	19	-	458
		Total	1153.74	297	18158	19823
Total		Plan	3229.59	1007	35411	104370
		DPAP	641.69	599	31435	7482
		W.G.R.D.	21.10	22	-	568
Total for the Fifth Plan			3892.38	1628	66846	112420

Thus as on 1.4.78, there are 25,651 Minor Irrigation works creating a total potential of 7,77,604 Hectares. This includes

(iii) Central Sector Scheme:
Integrated Development of Western Ghats Region.

An outlay of Rs. 283.42 lakhs has been tentatively allocated for the Sixth plan (1978-83) for this programme for the entire State. Out of Rs. 63.00 lakhs allocated for 1979-80, Rs. 31.00 lakhs has been considered as the outlay for the South zone, and it is programmed to create a potential of 500 Hectares.

(iv) Tribal Sub-plan:

An amount of Rs. 110.00 lakhs has been approved for the Sixth plan to create a potential of 1400 hectares. Out of this Rs. 110.00 lakhs, the allocation for the annual plan 1979-80 is Rs. 20.00 lakhs, to create a potential of 300 hectares.

C. V. Desai
Chief Engineer, MI&PH.

KRS.23.11

SPECIAL LOAN ACCOUNT:

8. Among other things, the main reasons for the lag in land development are the apathy of the land holders and also the constraints in raising institutional finance in considerable number of cases. The lands held by these persons account for 20% of the command area. A scheme has been drawn up for financing the development of lands of these persons who are either unwilling borrow and develop the lands with institutional finance which however is denied to them, due to several factors like defect in title to lands, defaults of earlier loans etc. This category of persons is now styled as ineligible persons. Under the scheme, a Special Loan Account has been created at the level of the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation with the participation of Government of India, State Government and the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, each contributing at the rate of 50%, 25% and 25% respectively. It is proposed to finance an area of 41,200 ha. held by ineligible farmers during the Sixth Plan period with an outlay of Rs.733.00 lakhs, comprising Central share of Rs.366.50 lakhs, State Share of Rs.188.50 lakhs and Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation share of Rs.188.50 lakhs. Out of this an area of 6,160 ha. would be covered with an outlay of Rs.111 lakhs, including Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation share of Rs.27.75 lakhs.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES:

9. Command Area Development Programmes cover all fields of Rural Development connected with the utilisation of irrigation potential created. But the provision of funds under the programme is only a nucleus provision and the Development Departments have to supplement these programmes/schemes from out of the provisions made in their budgets. The provision made under command area budget has been quite limited. The outlay proposed is to the extent of Rs.2,501.00 lakhs during the VI Plan of which Rs.560.92 lakhs will be in 1979-80 as shown below:

Name of the Project.	(Rupees in lakhs)					
	Provisions under VI Plan			Proposed for 1979-80		
	State Share	Central Share	Total	State Share	Central Share	Total
Tungabhadra.	231.20	355.80	587.00	45.00	76.00	121.00
Malaprabha & Ghataprabha	365.20	582.80	948.00	78.00	132.00	210.00
Cauvery Basin.	274.70	397.30	672.00	60.00	102.92	162.92
Upper Krishna	110.40	113.60	224.00	19.00	31.00	50.00
Bhadra	53.00	-	53.00	15.00	-	15.00
CAD Wing of Planning Secretariat.	8.00	8.00	16.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
New Extension Service.	0.25	0.75	1.00	-	-	-
TOTAL:	1042.75	1458.25	2501.00	218.00	342.92	560.92

11. The provision made under some important items like construction of Ayacut Roads, Drainage, Construction of Field Channels and Construction of Markets is only of a token nature, so that the departments concerned may supplement the programmes to a greater extent.

12. Besides the above provision, the Upper Krishna command area development programme is to get an additional amount of Rs.169.03 lakhs for 1979-80 under the Karnataka Irrigation Project in respect of the programmes indicated here below:

(Rupees in lakhs)	
1. Command Area Development Authority Headquarters & Housing.	15.00
2. Equipment & Vehicles.	6.70
3. Land Development Training Centre.	9.83
4. Aerial Photography and Mapping for Land Development.	17.50
5. Construction of Field Irrigation Channels.	110.00
6. Field Drainage Channels.	10.00
TOTAL:	169.03

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE:

A. Long Term:

(1) Land Development:

13. The flow of Institutional Finance for land development has not been adequate. The land development banks which have been the main institutional agencies for long term finance have been handicapped for want of adequate repayments of the previous advances. During the 4 years of the 5th Plan period from 1974-75 to 1977-78, the loans advanced for land development were hardly Rs.154.39 lakhs. These banks are expected to be activated and the Commercial banks whose contribution has been negligible are proposed to be actively involved. Under the Karnataka Irrigation Project, a banking plan earmarking definite area to Cooperative and Commercial banks with definite responsibility in financing the area allotted is drawn up. This policy is also expected to attract the commercial banks in other command areas also. Keeping this in view, a massive programme of financing land development has been drawn up with an outlay of Rs.37.08 crores covering an area of 2.06 lakh ha.

42,000
outlay

(ii) Minor Irrigation:

14. As in the case of other Long Term Loans, even in the field of financing sinking of irrigation wells and installation of pumpsets, the Land Development Banks have continued to play a major role. In view of the importance of the conjunctive use of surface and ground water, a survey of ground water has been taken up in the area of the 4 Command Area Development Authorities and according to the preliminary survey, it has been found that there is a potential for sinking 15,500 wells. The like number of irrigation pumpsets would thus be needed. However, the institutional finance is expected to be available for 50% of these Units. In case of Upper Krishna Project, however, there will not be that much of demand. The program project-wise is as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Project.	Potential on rough estimate.	Programme for financing (No. of wells and IP sets) in Vith Plan	(Rupees in lakhs)			
				Loan to be advanced (Rs. in lakhs) in Vith Plan.	Programme for 78-79	Prog for	No. Amount No.
1.	Tungabhadra.	2000	1000	112.00	100	8	200
2.	Malaprabha & Ghataprabha.	3500	1750	200.00	400	32	600
3.	Cauvery Basin	5000	2500	284.00	500	40	1000
4.	Upper Krishna	5000	500	56.00	-	-	100
TOTAL:		15500	5750	652.00	1000	80	1900

Contd...

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26. Non-Command Area Development Authority Administration.

3.00

b) Short Term Credit:

15. As at the end of this plan, an area of 8.19 lakhs Hectares coming under the purview of the Command Area Development Authorities is expected to be benefitted by irrigation. Provision of short term credit for raising of crops is a basic requirement. The Co-operative Societies are the main Institutional Financial Agencies providing credit. However, in view of the need to meet the growing demand for credit in these areas and also to fill in the credit gap due to weak financial position of certain D.C.C. Banks, the State Government have continued the Multi-Agency approach in providing credit to the agriculturists. Accordingly, as many as 205 Societies have been allotted to Commercial Banks. Further, 89 Farmers' Service/Sericulture Farmers' Service Societies have also been organised to broad-base the activities followed by the Service Co-operative Societies and to provide technical guidance and other infrastructure facilities at the village level. Besides this, 4 Rural Banks have been established one each in Tungabhadra Project, Malaprabha & Ghataprabha Projects, Cauvery Basin Projects and Upper Krishna Project. The Co-operative structure in the Tungabhadra and Upper Krishna Project area is weak; the Rural Banks have therefore to play a greater role. It is programmed to increase the short-term credit dispensed by Co-operative Societies to the level of Rs.3065.00 lakhs as at the end of the Plan period and to disburse credit of the order of Rs.2400 lakhs as detailed below:-

Name of the Project.	Short-term loans advanced by Co-operative Societies as at the beginning of VIth Plan.	Programme as at the end of Plan period, i.e., 1982-83.	(Rupees in lakhs)	
			Programme for 1978-79.	Programme for 1979-80.
Tungabhadra Project.	303.98	750.00	350.00	430.00
Malaprabha & Ghataprabha Projects.	436.82	830.60	485.00	550.00
Cauvery Basin Projects.	1260.75	1425.00	1300.00	1350.00
Upper Krishna Project.	-	60.00	65.00	70.00
Total:	2001.55	3065.60	2200.00	2400.00

contd..

REGULATED MARKETS:

16. There are 38 Market Committees and 67 Sub-Markets in the Command Area. It is expected that 4 more independent Markets and 3 Sub-Markets would be set up in the Plan period. A nominal provision of Rs.20 lakhs has been made for construction of markets which would be a nucleus. The Marketing Department is expected to supplement this scheme. During the year 1979-80 it is proposed to extend financial assistance of Rs.4.25 lakhs to six Regulated markets for construction of buildings, yards, etc.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS:

17. Provision of roads in the Command Area is very essential for handling the increased agricultural production as a result of the Command Area Development Programmes. The resource constraint has come in the way of taking up road construction works in the Command Areas. The State Government have been urging the Planning Commission to treat the expenditure on ayacut roads as legitimate cost to be included in the total irrigation project cost. This has been approved for the Upper Krishna Project assisted by the World Bank. Since as matters stand at present the major portion of funds for this purpose have to come from the communication Head of the State Plan, only a nucleus provision of Rs.75.00 lakhs has been made under the Command Area Development Programme to focus the attention of all concerned on this important programme. The provision for 1979-80 has therefore been hardly Rs.25 lakhs.

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF WESTERN GHATS REGION IN KARNATAKA

ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80

The Western Ghats Development was taken up during the Fifth Plan period and considering the area and population, the Planning Commission had allocated Rs. 20.00 Crores to different State Governments and Karnataka could get Rs. 4.06 Crores. As against this outlay, the amount released during the first four years of the programme period was Rs. 268.00 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 258.57 lakhs. The Planning Commission has approved the plan for Rs. 138.00 lakhs for the year 1978-79. The entire amount is expected to be utilised during the current financial year.

Physical achievements:

The physical achievements during the programme period are discussed below:

Under the animal husbandry sector, 17 artificial insemination units have been established. Pasture development has been taken up in private holdings as also forest lands. In all, 80 Crossbred bulls were supplied and 408 farmers were given subsidy. Seven progeny orchards have been established under horticulture sector. Financial assistance has been extended by the KSCLD Bank for taking up 2,080 hectares of coconut, 360 hectares of cardamom and 1,248 hectares of coffee plantation. Under agricultural sector, soil conservation, IADP and Pilot projects were taken up. In regard to soil conservation, 2,575 hectares of area was covered. Under IADP, 3,200 hectares has been covered. A Pilot project has been established in Thirthahalli taluk to study the agronomic practices. Construction of minor irrigation wells and foot bridges were taken up under M.I. Sector and so far 21 works have been completed. Under Forestry, bamboo, matchwood and plywood plantations were taken up and 13,624 hectares have been covered. Financial assistance was extended to Karnataka State Forest Industries Corporation for setting up dehydration plant. Under Industries Programme, 16 Bee-keeping Centres were established. Assistance

was given to Handicrafts Corporation, and Coir Co-operatives. Under Tourism Sector, a Mini bus has been purchased to ply between Sagar and Jag Falls. In addition, construction of tourist rest houses have been taken up at Nagarkhole, Mercara, Udipi and Gokarna. The Western Ghat Cell which deals with the deliberations of the High Level Committee meeting and other studies was continued.

All these programmes which are in the nature of continuation have been continued during the current plan period also, and the Planning Commission has approved the plan for Rs. 138.00 lakhs for the year 1978-79.

The outlay proposed is of the order of Rs. 514.50 lakhs for the year 1979-80. The details of the programme is indicated below:

1. Animal Husbandry:

The schemes proposed under the animal husbandry sector relate to rearing of crossbred female calves, pasture development in private hold, establishment of artificial insemination units and rural veterinary dispensaries, health coverage and establishment of poultry and sheep units etc. The total outlay proposed for this sector is Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

2. Horticulture:

The outlay for horticultural programmes is Rs. 80.00 lakhs. The Departmental schemes relate to the maintenance of progeny orchards already started, establishment of demonstration plots, plant protection measure and organisation of marketing units. The Karnataka State Co-operative Land Development Bank will advance loans for taking up coconut, cardamom coffee, mango, cashew, cocoa and pepper plantations.

3. Agriculture:

Agriculture sector has an allocation of Rs. 55.00 lakhs. The items covered are soil conservation, intensive agricultural development programme and continuation of the pilot project. The different elements under soil conservation are contour bunding, graded bunding, bench terracing, and

construction of farm ponds for protective irrigation. Under Intensive Agriculture Development Programme, a popularisation of high yielding and short duration crops is the main objective. Adoption of suitable commercial crops with double and multiple cropping with intensive soil testing and improvement of productivity of soils are contemplated.

Minor Irrigation:

Under Minor irrigation sector, the allocation is Rs. 63.00 lakhs. The components covered are minor irrigation works like construction of new canals, vented dams, salt water exclusion dams, kharland schemes, L.I. schemes and foot bridges.

Forestry:

Under forestry, the allocation is Rs. 85.00 lakhs. Items covered under the programme are bamboo plantations, matchwood and plywood plantations, cashew plantations, medicinal plants and spices cultivation.

Industries:

Under the small scale industries sector, the allocation is Rs. 46.00 lakhs. The programmes included relate to industrial estates, coir industry, handicrafts, apiculture, development of essential oil bearing plants and sandal wood oil.

Tourism:

The outlay for the tourism sector is Rs. 38.00 lakhs, and the schemes will be implemented by the Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation.

Sericulture:

The schemes have been proposed for an outlay of Rs. 94.40 lakhs, which include establishment of farms, extension centres, grainages, training schools and items with a subsidy content viz., (1) construction of rearing houses; (2) supply of rearing equipments; (3) supply of mulberry cuttings; and (4) growing of tapioca and castor. Under development of "Tasser" silk,

establishment of basic seed farms with reeling units and extension centres are contemplated.

9. Western Ghat Cell:

Continuance of the Western Ghat Cell and strengthening of the same at the State Level as already approved by the Planning Commission is contemplated. The total expenditure provided for the year 1979-80 is Rs. 3.50 lakhs for the Western Ghat Cell.

Statement of Sector-wise financial outlay for 1979-80 -
 Integrated Development of Western Ghats Region

(Rs.in lakhs)

SI. No.	Sector	Outlay proposed for 1979-80
1.	Animal Husbandry	50.00
2.	Horticulture	80.00
3.	Agriculture	55.00
4.	Irrigation	63.00
5.	Forestry	85.00
6.	Small Scale Industries	46.00
7.	Tourism	38.00
8.	Sericulture	94.40
9.	Western Ghats Cell	3.50
Total		514.90

Department of Animal Husbandry & Vety. Services in Karnataka,
Bangalore:

Brief Write up of Annual Plan 1979-80:

1. The Progress Achieved during the Fifth Five Year Plan Period under various Schemes is as detailed below:-

ANIMAL HEALTH:

During the V Plan Period 150 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries have been established and 225 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries have been upgraded to Dispensaries. With the establishment of these Institutions the targatted level of one Veterinary Institution for 10,000 heads of bovines is almost achieved.

CATTLE DEVELOPMENT:

The emphasis in Cattle Development has been on extending the breeding facilities to larger number of Institutions so as to step up the pace of Cross Breeding Programme in the State. The extension of Cross Breeding Programme to larger number of Institutions entails the strengthening of bull stations in order to supply the superior germ plasum from the pedigreed sires.

Due importance has been paid by the Department for the preservation, multiplication and propagation of the indogenous breeds like Amrithmahal, Khillar, Hallikar and Deoni.

Modern Technique in Cattle Breeding through the useage of Frozen Semen has also been taken up by the Department under the programme " Intensive Cross Breeding with Imported Frozen Semen " under DANIDA Assistance. The following are the programmes that have been implemented under Cattle Development.

1. Three Key Village Blocks have been established one each at Hudgi, Harapanahalli and Sindhanur.
2. Two Centralised Semen Collection Centres one each at Belgaum and Mysore have been established.
3. Deoni Cattle Breeding Station has been established at Bidar.
4. A cross bred bull calf rearing centres has been established at Birur.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT:

Poultry Extension was given top priority during the plan period. The Farmers have been given guidance in forming Poultry Cooperatives and Assistance to the Farmers in obtaining loans from Nationalised Banks.

Three Intensive Poultry Development Blocks were established at Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME AND CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME:

ERADICATION OF RINDERPEST IN BORDER AREAS:

Spread of Rinderpest from one State to another through movement of susceptible animals was posing a danger to the livestock population in the State. In order to effectively control the disease, vaccination of all animals moving through the border Check Posts of Inter-State Borders and Vaccination of all animals in the Villages along the Inter-

SHEEP AND WOOL DEVELOPMENT:

The Large Scale Sheep Breeding Farm at Challakere was strengthened by addition of more breeding stock and improving all infrastructures required for cross-bred ram multiplication.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT:

2 Chilling Centres one each at Bhatkal and Siddapur was established in order to step up the handling capacity of Dharwar Dairy and to provide market for milk in Bhatkal and Siddapur Areas.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION PROGRAMME:

A massive Livestock Production Programme under Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Scheme was implemented from the year 1976. This Scheme covers 14 Districts. The main object of the programme is to produce foods of animal origin and provide gainful employment to Small/Marginal Farmers throughout the year.

The Programme Components of the Scheme are (1) Cross Bred Calves Rearing (2) Poultry Production (3) Sheep Production and Pig Production.

Year-wise No. of beneficiaries benefited under the programme is as follows:-

	<u>No. of Beneficiaries:</u>
1976 - 77 ..	2272
1977 - 78 ..	4256
1978 - 79 ..	822

PROGRAMME FOR 1979 - 80

Direction and Administration:

Due to the increase work-load and introduction of Schemes like Drought Prone Area Programme, Integrated Development of Western Ghat, Integrated Rural Development, Command Area Development Programme and Small Farmer's Development Authority Marginal Farmer's & Agricultural Labourers, it has been found that the present Administrative set-up is not adequate to effectively implement the above programmes. It has therefore been proposed to re-organise the Administrative Machinery at various levels in Taluk, District, Division and Directorate level in a phased programme.

It is also proposed to continue Training Programme to impart Training in advance Techniques in different fields of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services Activities, both within the Country and Abroad.

It is also proposed to open Training Centre for Training the Livestock Inspectors. A sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the above purpose.

VETERINARY SERVICES AND ANIMAL HEALTH:

A sum of Rs.44.85 lakhs has been earmarked under the provision has been made for improving the Major Veterinary Stations with Modern

This would result in adoption of Modern Techniques of Diagnosis and Treatment of animals.

Disease Control Measures are proposed to be strengthened particularly against Foot & Mouth and Rinderpest.

25 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries are proposed to be opened during the ensuing the year in order to achieve the target of one Institution for every 10,000 heads of Cattle as recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture.

In order to meet the increasing demand for improved Technology in treatment of Livestock at the Village level, 25 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries are proposed to be upgraded to Taluk Dispensaries and provide a fully qualified Veterinary Graduate at Village Level. In addition to the Establishment of New Rural Veterinary Dispensaries and Upgrading of Vety. Dispensaries it is proposed to provide Mobile Veterinary Clinics to all the Taluk in a Phased Programme to provide on the spot Veterinary Aid and Breeding Facilities to the Livestock.

It is also proposed to Strengthen the Artificial Insemination Programme and extend the Health Coverage to a larger number of Villages by converting the Artificial Insemination Units under various schemes like Intensive Cattle Development Scheme, Key Village Scheme, in to Rural Veterinary Dispensaries in a phased programme.

CATTLE DEVELOPMENT:

It is proposed to establish one Intensive Cattle Development Project at Gulbarga to Strengthen the Gulbarga Dairy. It is proposed to strengthen the Central Semen Bank by addition of more bulls and providing buildings. This would result in extending the Frozen Semen Technology to larger number of villages.

It is proposed to strengthen Livestock Farms by strengthening the infrastructures. Whereas there is a Cattle Breeding Station, for Amrith Mahal Breed and Deonic Breed, there is at present no organised Farm for the preservation, Multiplication and propagation of Hallikar Breed. It is therefore, proposed to establish a Hallikar Cattle Breeding Station in the State. A sum of Rs.45.70 lakhs which includes sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs for the Red-Dane Project has been proposed for the above Schemes.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT:

It is proposed to establish a Broiler Breeding Farm in the State, as there is heavy demand for Broilers in the Major Cities of the State. It is proposed to establish Poultry Extension Centre and Strengthen the State and Regional Poultry Farms in order to meet the increased demand for chicks in the State.

In order to strengthen the Poultry Extension Service, it is proposed to establish Intensive Poultry Development Blocks. Provision has also been made for the strengthening of Existing quality Control of Poultry Feeds and Registration of Hatcheries.

SHEEP & WOOL DEVELOPMENT:

Due to the implementation of various Schemes such as Livestock Production Programme, Sheep & Wool Development Schemes, it has been found that the present availability of Quality Stud Rams for breeding is inadequate to meet the demands. It has therefore been proposed to establish a Sheep breeding Farm to serve as Ram Multiplication Centre.

The infrastructure in the existing Sheep Farm is also required to be strengthened.

A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the above proposed Schemes under Sheep Development. This includes also a sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs to be provided as grant-in-aid to Karnataka Sheep and Sheep Products Development Board.

PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT:

Under this Developmental Programme, Strengthening of existing Pig Breeding Farms and Establishment of Pig Breeding Station has been proposed. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the above programme.

ASSISTANCE TO WEAKER SECTION SC & ST:

Under this programme, a sum of Rs.6.20 lakhs has been earmarked for assistance weaker sections of the community, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes to establish Sheep Units, Poultry Units, Piggery Units & Dairy Units.

FODDER & FEED DEVELOPMENT:

The extension of Artificial Insemination Programmes has resulted in increase the production of Cross Bred Cattle. The Cross Bred Cattle required nutritious green fodder in order to produce more milk. The Demand for Fodder Seeds and Root Slips has been gradually increasing. It has therefore, been proposed to intensify Fodder Development in all the Livestock Farms in the State. It is also proposed to bring large areas in Amrith Mahal Kaval under Pature Development and conserve th Fodder in Fodder Bank. A sum of Rs.10.50 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80.

INVESTIGATION AND STATISTICS:

It is proposed to strengthen the Statistical Cell of the Department to under take sample surveys on major livestock products. An outlay of Rs.4.50 lakhs is proposed for the ensuing year.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED AND CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME:

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION PROGRAMME:

The Livestock Production Programme which is being implem since 1976 is proposed to be continued during the VI Plan Per also, as the number of beneficiaries targetted to be benefite have not been fully covered, due to the fact that the impleme tation of the scheme commenced from the IIIrd year of the V . The important factures of programme are:-

1. It aims at increasing the Livestock Production.
2. Provides gainful employment throughout the year to the farmers which in turn improve their economy.
3. The main programme component of the Scheme are:

..... Cross Bred

- (b) In setting up Sheep Units of 20 Ewes and one Ram.
- (c) In setting up Poultry Units of 50 birds each and establishment of Poultry Cooperatives and
- (d) Assisting the Farmers to establish Piggery Units of 3 sows.

An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs is proposed under Central Sector & Rs.25.00 lakhs under Central Sector Scheme for the ensuing year 1979-80.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GOAT BREEDING FARM:

The National Commission on Agriculture as recommended the popularisation of Goat Breeding in Certain Areas. The Goat Breeding is becoming popular in several Districts of the State. It is necessary to popularise any one breed i.e., suited to the Agro Climetic condition of the State. It is therefore, proposed to establish a Goat Breeding Station in the State. A sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the above Scheme.

LARGE SCALE SHEEP BREEDING FARM, CHALLAKERE:

In order to provide additional infrastructures such as Sheep Pens, Shelter and buildings etc., a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been earmarked towards the strengthening of Large Scale Sheep Breeding Farm, Challakere.

INTRODUCTION OF FROZEN SEMEN:

Karnataka State is a pioneer in Cross Breeding of Cattle with Exotic Bulls' Semen. The Artificial Insemination Programme has been extended to nearly 1,300 Institutions. The advantageous of Frozen Semen Technology will have to be fully exploited by extending the Techniques in a phased manner to all the Institutions. This will not only sustain the progress in cross breeding programme but, also improves the efficiency of the Artificial Insemination Programme. It has therefore been proposed to establish Frozen Semen Banks in all the Districts in a phased programme. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT:

An outlay of Rs.47.16 lakhs has been earmarked for Dairy Development in the State.

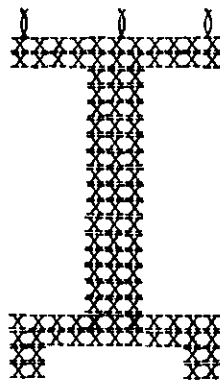
Under this programme, it is proposed to Establish 2 Rural Dairy Centres during the ensuing year and for which Rs.7.00 lakhs has been earmarked.

It is proposed to expand Government Dairies to enhance the handling capacity from 10,000 litres to 60,000 litres per day in a phased programme.

It is also proposed to establish new Dairy during the ensuing year.

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN:

The economy of the Tribal People is very poor, most of the Tribal Population is below the Poverty line. Schemes have been drawn up to improve economy of this Weaker Section. The Schemes envisages the supply of Milch Animals, establishment of Piggery Units and Poultry Units. It is proposed to cover 420 beneficiaries during the year 1979-80 under the scheme. An outlay of Rs.16.00 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80 including Central Additive Assistance of Rs.4.00 lakhs.



Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services in
Karnataka, Bangalore.

Brief Write up of Annual Plan 1979-80:

1. The Progress Achieved during the Fifth Five Year Plan period under Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes

ERADICATION OF RINDERPEST IN BORDER AREAS:

Spread of Rinderpest from one State to another through movement of susceptible animals was posing a danger to the livestock population in the State. In order to effectively control the disease, vaccination of all animals moving through the border check Posts of Inter-State Borders and Vaccination of all animals in the Villages along the Inter-State borders was implemented. 6 Rinderpest Vigilance units and one check post were set up in the State during the plan period.

SHEEP AND WOOL DEVELOPMENT:

The Large Scale Sheep Breeding Farm at Challakere was strengthened by addition of more breeding stock and improving all infrastructures required for cross-bred ram multiplication.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION PROGRAMME:

A massive Livestock Production Programme under Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Scheme was implemented from the year 1976. This Scheme covers 14 Districts. The main object of the programme is to produce foods of animal origin and provide gainful employment to Small/Marginal Farmers throughout the year.

The Programme Components of the Scheme are (1) Cross Bred Calves Rearing (2) Poultry Production (3) Sheep Production and Pig Production.

Year-wise No. of beneficiaries benefited under the programme is as follows:-

No. of Beneficiaries:

• 1976-77	..	2,272
• 1977-78	..	4,256
1978-79	..	822

Contd..2.

PROGRAMME FOR 1979-80

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION PROGRAMME:

The Livestock Production Programme which is being implemented since 1976 is proposed to be continued during the VI Plan period also, as the number of beneficiaries targetted to be benefited have not been fully covered, due to the fact that the implementation of the scheme commenced from the IIIrd year of the V Plan. The important features of programme are:-

1. It aims at increasing the Livestock Production.
2. Provides gainful employment throughout the year to the farmers which in turn improve their economy.
3. The main programme component of the Scheme are:
 - (a) Assistance to the Farmers in Rearing Cross Bred Heifers to the age of calving by providing by subsidising the cost of feeding.
 - (b) In setting up Sheep Units of 20 Ewes and one Ram.
 - (c) In setting up Poultry Units of 50 birds each and establishment of Poultry Cooperatives and
 - (d) Assisting the Farmers to establish Piggery Units of 3 sows.

An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs is proposed under Central Sector and Rs.25.00 lakhs under Central Sector Scheme for the ensuing year 1979-80.

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KARNATAKA DAIRY
DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT

ANNUAL PLAN - 1979-80

The Karnataka Dairy D

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KARNATAKA DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

P R E A M B L E :-

The proposed Project is to Develop Dairying in Karnataka over a period of 5 to 7 years by providing Milk collection, Processing, Marketing facilities and input services like AI, Animal Health care etc. The Project will organise Milk Co-operative Societies which are grouped into 4 Unions. Unions would own their own Dairy Plants and would provide various inputs like Technical, Extension, Milk collection, Marketing etc., to members of Co-operative Societies. About 4,50,000 farm families are expected to be involved in the Project. Most of them own less than One Hectare or are even landless.

The Project is governed by the Development Credit Agreement with Credit No. 492 IN, entered into between the Government of India and the IDA. The total outlay of the Project is Rs.51/- crores which is shared by the IDA, GOI, GOK, ARDC and Participating Banks and Farmers.

ACHIEVEMENTS:

(Since 1974-75 to 1978-79) i.e., upto October 1978)

The Project is in a 'take off' position towards white Revolution. On one hand, the milk procurement and sales have been progressively increasing and simultaneously, construction activities of Dairy Plants, Product Plant and Cattle Feed Mills are going with equal force. The details of the Project activities are furnished below in brief:

1. UNIONS:

As per the Project Schedule 4 MPC Unions have been established. Managing Directors, Presidents and Board of Directors are in position. Spear-head Teams which were under the control of the KDDC have been transferred to the respective Unions.

2. FORMATION OF DCS:

By the end of September 1978, 737 DCS were registered showing an increase of 40% when compared to previous year of the same month. Out of 737 DCS, 672 DCS were functioning 500 DCS have been covered under Animal Health Programme and 523 DCS covered under AI facility. From the inception 1,56,089 animals were attended and 4,966 animals were treated in emergency cases. The total number of AI done was 53,110. All the DCS have been provided with Milk testing equipments, AI Crates, furniture, forms and registers, as grant. Further, the Societies are also provided with a revolving fund of Rs. 2,500/- each to enable them to pay their farmer members for the Milk supplied by them pending payment of the Societies Milk bills by the Dairies.

3. PLANT CONSTRUCTION:

3.1 Bangalore Union:

3.1.1 Mother Dairy, Bangalore

An extent of 50-00 acres of land has already been acquired. Civil works could not be commenced due to the resistance of the Land owners for the compensation of their Land. Now, the land owners have been convinced about the payment of compensation as early as possible.

The funds will be deposited with the Land Acquisition Officer by KDDC soon after the award is passed by the Special Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore.

Further, NDDB has already awarded contract for the construction of the Dairy to M/s. Ramsons Engineering. The contractor has been requested to start the construction work by the Director (SR), NDDB.

3.1.2 Expansion of Bangalore Dairy:

Expansion of Bangalore Dairy has been taken up as per the Project Programme. Works relating to Deep freeze, foundation of Silos have been completed. The site for the construction of Weigh Bridge is finalised and the work is under progress.

3.1.3 Bulk Vending Booths:

Out of 8 sites approved, work has been started in Wilson Garden, NR Colony, Nehru Nagar and in 17th Cross of Malleshwaram. In all the above 4 sites, brick masonry work has been completed upto 2.25 m level. Further, 13 more sites have been approved by Government of Karnataka and Bangalore City Corporation. The earth excavation work at Rajajinagar site has already been completed.

3.1.4 Cattle Feed Mill, Bangalore:

Out of 30-00 acres proposed, an extent of 20-04 acres of land has been acquired at Addiganahally Village in Bangalore North Taluk. Acquisition Proceedings have been finalised and contour survey has been completed. The site has already been handed over to NDDB. Contract for the construction of the Dairy has been awarded. At the first stage, work of construction of Temporary Godown has been completed.

3.2 Mysore Union:

3.2.1 Mysore Dairy Expansion:

Mysore Dairy is being expanded as per the Project Schedule. The following is the Progress achieved.

- i. Godown Block:- Plastering, Flooring and Water Proofing works have been completed. Further, fixing of rolling shutter has been completed. Regarding AC Sheet fixing work - the same is nearing completion. Fixing of ventilation is in progress.
- ii. Production Block:- Concreting the CPI room slab have been completed. Whereas, concreting of Milk Reception Bay Blab and Butter Deep Freeze Slab, shuttering and centering for Milk Processing Base are in progress.
- iii. Further, Electrical works for Godown Block has been completed. Approximate total value of work done is rupees six lakhs.

3.2.2 Product Plant, Mandya:

Site has been selected at Gejjalagere Village in Maddur Taluk and the Acquisition Proceedings have been initiated. Efforts are being made to take over possession by getting the consent of the land owners.

Contd.....5

3.3 Tumkur Union:

3.3.1 New Dairy, Tumkur:

- i. Necessary land for the establishment of New Dairy, Tumkur has been Acquired. Contract awarded and the following work are in Progress. The dairy is expected to commission by 1981.
- ii. Godown: Raising of columns, raising of foundation masonry, concreting of slab and canopy and earth filling work in floors have been completed. Further, fabrication of steel trusses are in progress.
- iii. Production Block:- Earth work and lean concreting for column pits have been completed. Columns have been raised above ground level. Earth work for foundation walls are in progress.
- iv. Compound Wall:- Plastering and fencing is in progress. Total approximate value of work done is Rs.2.25 lakhs.

3.3.2 Cattle Feed Mill, Tumkur:

Land Acquisition Proceedings have been finalised and possession of the land has been taken on 27-10-78. Preliminary action is being initiated by NDDB.

3.4 Hassan Union:

3.4.1 Hassan Dairy, Hassan:

Required Notification under the Land Acquisition Act has already been published. Action is being taken to take the possession of the land. Contract has already been awarded to M/s. Ajjappa & Sons.

3.5 Chilling Centres and Farm Coolers:

3.5.1 Chilling Centres:

There are three Chilling Centres with capacity of 10,000 litres per day in Doddaballapur, Byrapatna and Anekal directly working under Bangalore Dairy. Further, two centres viz., Hassan and Tumkur have been provided with Chilling Equipments with capacity of 20,000 litres per day each. These Chilling Equipments will be shifted to Kolar and Kudige Centres, as soon as the Dairies are commissioned in Hassan and Tumkur. Final decisions are yet to be taken in this regard.

3.5.2 Farm Coolers:

The following Farm Coolers have been functioning as on date:

1. Bangalore Union:

- a. Chittamani : (4,000 LPD)
- b. Bethmangala : (1,800 LPD)

2. Tumkur Union:

- a. Sira : (4,900 LPD)

3. Mysore Union:

- a. Hunsur : (2,000 LPD)
- b. Chamarajanagar : (3,800 LPD)
- c. Mandya : (1,800 LPD)

3.5.3 The Farm Coolers will be provided shortly at the following Centres:

- 1. Hassan Union : Birur
- 2. Mysore Unit : K R Pet

There is also proposal to shift Farm Coolers with 4,000 and 2,000 LPD capacity from Hassan to Chamarajanagar and to Mandya respectively.

4 INVESTMENT REPORTS:

- 4.1 Investment Report on Bull Breeding Farm and Central Frozen Semen Bank was submitted to ARDC and their clearance is still awaited. Meanwhile the implementing of the scheme is postponed as per the discussions of World Bank Review Mission.
- 4.2 'Investment Report on Technical Service' for all the four Unions have been approved and the same is under implementation.
- 4.3 Investment Report on Dairy Plants, Feed Mills and Product Plant have been prepared as per mutually agreed schedule.
- 4.4 Importation of Exotic Pure Bred Cattle and Semen and related equipment has been postponed for the present.
- 4.5 A Report on "On Farm Investment" with an outlay of Rs. 10/- crores was submitted and it has been cleared by ARDC. The aim of the scheme is to provide credit facilities to Farmer Member to purchase Cross Bred Cows through Co-operative Institutions or Commercial Bank.

In the first phase, 641 Co-operative Societies will be covered under this Programme. In each society 6 members will get the credit facility to purchase **Cross Bred Cows**. It is expected by the end of the Project i.e. in 7th Year all the 1800 Co-operative Societies will be covered.

Preliminary actions such as loan applications, scrutiny etc., are under Progress.

5. MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT:

Project Analyst, 4 Project Engineers are in position Cost Analyst post is re-advertised and the same will be filled up shortly. Also, Technical Post such as Veterinary Officers, etc. have been sanctioned and the action for recruitment is being initiated.

6. FODDER DEVELOPMENT:

In the early part of the Project period, we were concentrating on the establishment of Improved High Yielding Perennial Fodder crops such as Lucerne, High Breed Napier, Rhodes, Para, Blue/Green Panic etc. As the irrigation potential in the Project area is limited, seasonal crops such as Maize, Cowpea, Avare, Jowar etc. have been suggested as relay crops by making use of the residual moisture after taking the catch crop. By this system, the farmer will be in a better position to feed his animal even in summer.

So far 4,255 Fodder Plots have been raised with an area of 706-35 Acres. Further, 672 kgs. of legume seeds and 64,49,000 Root Slips of Non-legume have been distributed to the farmer members.

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PROGRAMME FOR 1979-80

1. Training & Extension:

A Training-cum-Visit Programme to the Members of DCS on Fodder Cultivation and Management of Bovines has been introduced. Training of DCS Staff in Artificial Insemination and Cooperation methods, Farmers AMUL visit, Film Shows, Cattle Shows etc. activities will be continued during 1979-80.

Further, sanction has already been accorded to establish a Full Pledged Training Centre at Bangalore at a cost of Rs. 70/- lakhs for five years. This will be started during 1979-80. A Training Centre at Mysore is already functioning.

2. Calf Rearing Subsidy:

A total sum of Rs. 40/- lakhs has been proposed under this scheme and it has been cleared by Govt. of India with slight modifications. To implement the scheme, the Govt. of India has expressed that Govt. of Karnataka and KDDC should not operate the scheme in the same area. Hence, the matter is under discussion with GOK Authorities and final decision will be taken very shortly. The scheme will be initiated during 1979-80.

Fodder Development:

It has been decided to go ahead with propagation of Top Feed Trees (Kho Babool) on a large scale in addi-

tion to the improved high yielding perrineal crops. University of Agri. Sciences has been requested to grow one lakh seedlings. This programme will be initiated during 1979-80.

4. Project Support Activities:

4.1. UAS/KDDC Fodder Project:-

As per the Report submitted to GOK, Rs. 6.6 lakhs has to be spent for fodder development and research work by the UAS during 1979-80.

The research activities will be continued and the following technical programmes will be initiated during 1979-80:-

- i) Comparative Economics of Grain Crops Forage Crops;
- ii) Effect of Dairy Cattle maintenance on whole Farm Income; and
- iii) Pasture improved methods.

4.2. Diagnostic Laboratories:

Establishment of Diagnostic Laboratory at Tumkur is being considered in addition to the Laboratories functioning in Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan.

The detail Project Report of establishing Diagnostic Laboratories and other Research work by UAS has been submitted and GOI has agreed in principle for the said scheme. A sum of Rs. 30/- lakhs has proposed under the scheme.

4.3. Institute of Animal Health and Vety. Biologicals,
Bangalore.

The construction of a permanent building for the Institute will be completed during 1979-80.

Proposal for importation of the Laboratory equipments worth Rs. 27/- lakhs is being processed and will be finalised early.

5. Dairy Cooperative Societies:

250 Milk Cooperative Societies are expected to be formed during 1979-80 and provided with Input facilities such as Artificial Insemination, Veterinary Aid, Supply of Fodder Seeds and Cattle Feeds etc. As usual, equipment grant of Rs. 2,500/- to each DCS will be paid during 1979-80 also.

About six more Mobile Veterinary Routes and four Emergency Units are expected to take position during 1979-80. Animals treatment in weekly visits, emergency cases, AIs etc. will be continued.

6. Unions:

Unions activities will be continued as before.

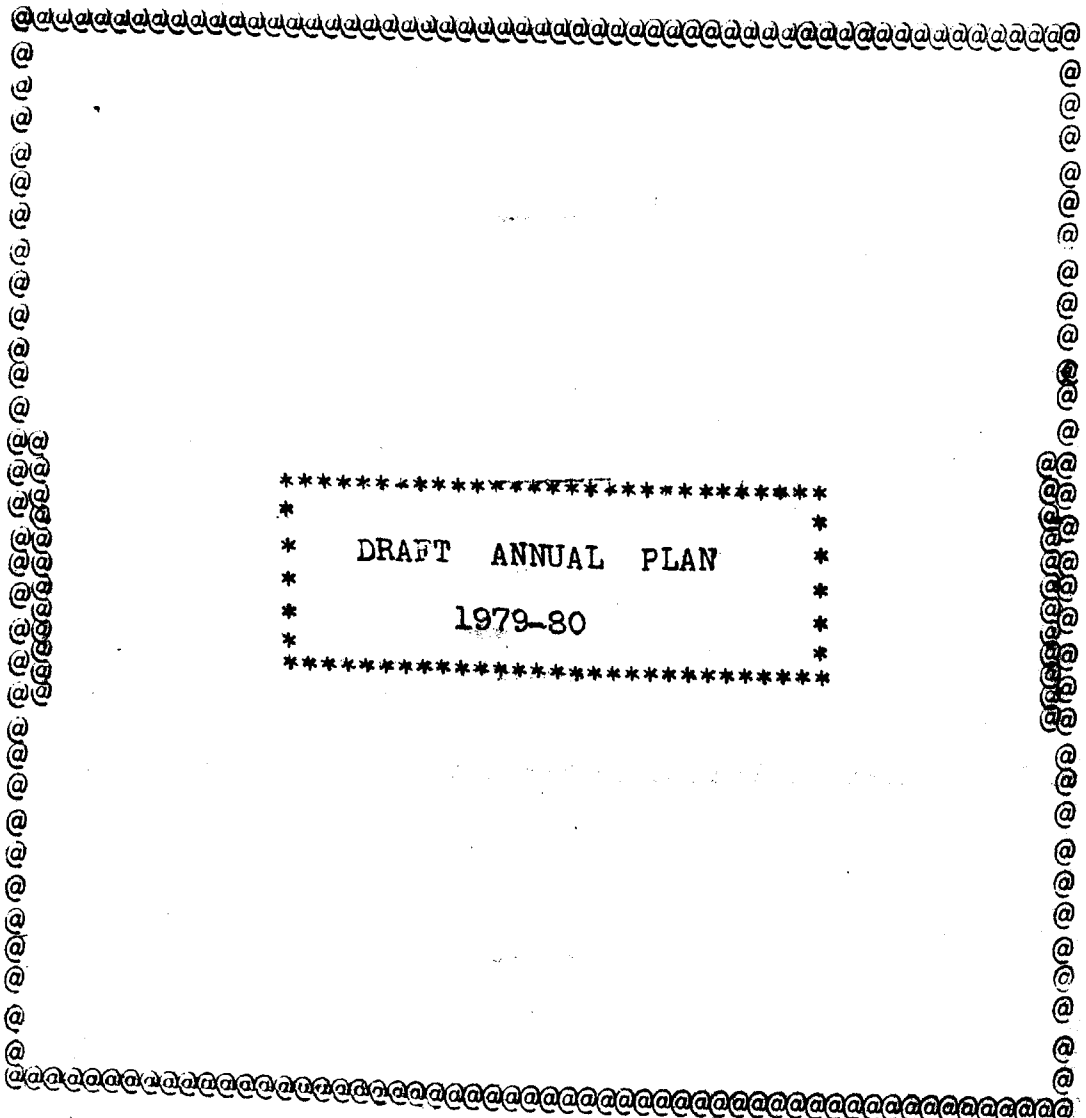
7. Plant Construction Activities:

7.1. Land Acquisition:- The Land Acquisition is almost over for all the Dairy Plants and Feed Mills, excepting for Product Plant for which Acquisition Proceedings have already been initiated and will be completed shortly.

7.2. Plant Construction:- The major activities under expansion of Bangalore and Mysore Dairies will be over during the ensuing year. The New Dairy in Tumkur which is already under construction, will be completing much ahead of its original targetted completion year 1981. Regarding Mother Dairy Bangalore, the construction work has been handed over to contractors and the work is expected to commence shortly and the Dairy is expected to be commissioned by December 1980. Regarding New Dairy Hassan, contract has already been awarded and the construction work is expected to start during the year itself. Work on Cattle Feed Mill at Bangalore has already commenced in Bangalore and in Tumkur preliminary work has been initiated by NDDB. The major position of Civil Works of both the Feed Mills is expected to be completed during the next year.

7.3. Chilling Centres:- The work at Birur and K R Pet is in progress and will be completed in the coming year. Further, two more Chilling Centres at Mandya and Chamarajanager will be established by shifting two Farm Coolers.

7.4. Vending Booths:- There are at present 5 Vending Booths under construction and work on 16 more will be taken up and all are expected to be completed in the next year.



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* DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN *
* 1979-80 *
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ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80

Introduction

Achievements of V Plan (1974-75 to 1977-1978)

The revised allocation for Fisheries for V. Five Year Plan was Rs. 455.00 lakhs. But the Vth Five Year Plan abruptly ended in 1977-78 instead of in 1978-79. Thereby the total actual allocation for Fisheries for the period 1974-78 ~~was~~ ^{was} Rs. 281.00 lakhs as against of which the expenditure was Rs. 321.13 (reconciled figures). The excess expenditure was due to grant of Distress Relief loan and interest free loan to federation by the Government.

Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 321.13 lakhs Rs. 86.26 was spend for Inland Fisheries and Rs. 92.13 lakhs for Marine Fisheries and Rs. 142.74 was spent towards other schemes including direction and administration.

INLAND FISHERIES

The progress under Inland Fisheries are as follows: -

At the beginning of the V. Five Year Plan, there were only 26 fish farms with 20 hectares of pond area. By the end of V Five Year Plan there were 40 fish farms with 30 hectares of pond area. The fish seed production capacity of the seed production farms which was 5 crores at the beginning of the V Five Year Plan had reached over 9 crores by the end of V Five Year Plan. In order to boost the fish seed production which is very much needed for Inland Fisheries Development, a new scheme "Establishment of Industrial Estate for Fish Seed Production" was taken up during 1977-78. It provides infrastructure facilities to fishery graduates who should produce seed and supply to the Department. One such estate is under progress at Kabini and likely to complete during 1978-79.

Under the Reservoir Fisheries though more number of Reservoirs were envisaged to be brought under Fisheries Development only Kabini Reservoir could be taken up for Development. Due to some technical reasons the Linganamakki Reservoir though sanctioned by Government could not be brought under fish culture.

The Riverine Survey Unit has completed its survey of rivers in Shimoga, Chickmagalur and Chitradurga districts covering 1212 KM length of 20 rivers and its tributaries (Tugga, Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Varada, Sharavathi, Nedavathi etc.)

The innumerable small water areas of the State are most suitable for fish culture. Local Bodies were encouraged to take up fish culture in the 174 small water areas by giving financial assistance to them, to the extent of 1.72 lakhs for making the water suitable for fish culture.

About 2216 fishermen were given loan of Rs. 5.23 lakhs for the purchase of fishery requisites through the Fisherman Co-operative Societies which is eligible for 33 1/2% subsidy if the loan is repaid.

The ultimate result of the above scheme was that the level of production was brought to 40,000 M.T. ^{of fish} per year ~~of fish~~ from various Inland Waters at the end of 1977-78.

MARINE FISHERIES

Mostly the schemes are of the nature of giving subsidy to fishermen to encourage them to equip themselves with costly craft, tackle required for fishing in the sea. This enabled to add about 403 mechanised boats raising the No. of fishing fleet of Marine boats from 1187 during 1973-74 to 1590 during 1977-78. These boats are engaged in Trawl fishing which is known to catch prawns. Which farms 25% of the total catch of the State. Our coast is known for pelagic fishes which farms 60% of the ^{total} catch. They are caught by traditional fishermen by gault net called the Rampani. Thus 60% of the total catch is from Rampani. But these fishermen are periodically subjected to fish famine due to failure of appearance of shoals of pelagic fishes near the coast. In order to overcome this hardship during 1976-77 new type of fishing the purse-seine fishing was introduced to enable the fishermen to go in sea in search of ^{the shoals of} these pelagic fishes and catch them, instead of waiting for their appearance at the shore. Though there were only two demonstration purse-seine in 1975-76, its number rose to 20 in 1976-77 and short up to 52 in 1977-78 because of its high success in catching pelagic fishes. Each purse seine can catch about 800 M.T. of Mackerels and sardines earning an income of Rs. 40.00 to 50.00 lakhs. Before the introduction of purse-seine fishing, the contribution from mechanised and non-mechanised boats to the total marine fish landing was of the order of 25% and 75%. This ratio has now changed to 51% and 49%.

The traditional fishermen of the marine area are also given assistance (Loan and subsidies) for purchase of fishery requisites. About 1795 fishermen were given loan of Rs. 4.44 lakhs through 23 Fisherman Co-operative Society.

Mariculture was a new scheme sanctioned in the V. Five Year Plan during 1974-75 for Karwar District. This has taken up culture of prawns in temporary ponds (Paddy fields). In addition other economically important fishes like Tilapia, Silliago, Mulletts etc., are also cultured. Survey of the grounds of seeds of prawn and other fishes also had been taken up.

Department is giving assistance to the Karnataka State Fisheries Development Corporation to enable it to carry on various developmental activities in form of Government share capital. Total share capital given was Rs.31.45 lakhs during the V Plan.

The level of Marine fish production was ¹²⁶ 126 lakh M.T. per annum as against 100 lakhs M.T. at the end of IV Five Year Plan. The foreign exchange earned by export of fish is Rs. 11.00 crores during 1977-78.

General Scheme

Giving Training to Fishermen, departmental candidates and private persons is an important General Scheme. There were 4 Marine Fisheries Training Centres (Karwar, Mangalore, Honnavar and Gangolli) and two Inland Training Centres (K.R. Sagar and Bethamangala) in the State. As there were enough trained persons in the coastal districts, two of the four Training Centres were converted into Deep Sea Fishing Survey Units in 1974. The No. of fishermen trained in the two Training Centres were about 120 during V Plan.

As there was demand for Inland Fisheries Training, one more centre was opened at Hagarabommanahalli during 75-76. The total No. of candidates trained at these 3 centres were about 548 during V Plan.

With the introduction of larger deep sea fishing vessels, it became necessary to have fisherman trained in Fishing second hands skippers, ^{Cum} ~~Boats~~ ^{Boats}, Radio Telephone operators, Shore mechanics, Gear technics etc., at the Central Institute of Fisheries and Nautical Engineering Technology at Cochin and Madras for a period of 15 months. Apart from these the Departmental Officials are also deputed for training. Officers are deputed for Post graduate training at Central Institute of Fisheries Education Bombay in Fisheries Education, Development and technology for a period of two years. Graduate Officials are deputed for Inland Fisheries management training at the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore (West Bengal) for a period of 1 year. Under graduates officials are deputed ^{to} Government of India, Regional Training Centre at Agra for training in Inland Fisheries development for a period of 9 months. During V Plan period about 26 private candidates have been trained at Cochin and 30 Departmental candidates in various courses mentioned above at Bombay, Agra and Hyderabad.

Under Marketing, processing and storage scheme loan cum subsidy at 50:50 basis is given for construction of Fish Markets limited to Rs. 50,000 per market, loan of Rs. 5.23 lakhs was granted to 36 markets.

Subsidy towards processing and Preservation facilities were given to 16 parties amounting to Rs. 2.40 lakhs.

Over Rs. 5.00 lakhs was spent in rehabilitating over 150 fishermen families. Rs. 25.00 lakhs was granted as "Relief Loan" to fishermen during fish famine in the year 1977-78.

Distress Relief fund was created in 1974 to give relief to those fishermen subjected to Natural calamity like storms, cash grants in case of death of the active fishermen and compensative grants in case of loss or damage to fishing rafts and nets.

About 143 persons have been granted relief, the total cost of which comes to Rs. 52,320.00.

K. S. Srinivasan

VI PLAN

1978-1979 ANNUAL PLAN

1978-79 is the 1st year of VI Five Year Plan as per Government communication. For "Fisheries Sector an allocation of Rs.110-00 lakhs has been made. All the schemes of V Plan are continued. The break up of Rs.110-00 lakhs is as follows:

Inland	-	Rs. 39.50 Lakhs	
Marine	-	Rs. 40.00	"
Construction of Fish Market-		Rs. 1.00	"
Research Education & Train- ing & Extension.		Rs. 12.00	"
Fishery Administration.		Rs. 10.50	"
Tribal Sub-plan		Rs. 2.00	"
Assistance to Co-operative Society.		Rs. 2.00	"
Infrastructure facilities to coastal villages.		Rs. 3.00	" (State share 25%)
		<u>Rs.110.00</u>	

Progress achieved upto September 1978 under various scheme is as follows.

INLAND FISHERIES:

Construction of Fish Farms:

It was proposed to add 4 hectares of ponds are the works are under various stages of progress, the expenditure is about Rs.3.00 lakhs as against an allocation of Rs.18.00 lakhs. Though more work has been done the expenditure is not yet booked.

2) Under Fish Seed Production rearing and Distribution scheme":-

Establishment of "Industrial Estate for ^{fish} Seed Production" was taken up during 1977-78 and an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is allocated to complete the infrastructure facilities.

The work is going on briskly and the estate will be ready by the end of this year for allocating to the B.F.Sc. unemployed graduate to take up production of fish seed.

A target of producing 15 crore spawn and 3.75 crores fish fry and fish fingerlings has been fixed. So far about 5 crore seed has been produced upto September 78.

3. Reservoir Fisheries Development.

Kabini Reservoir which has been taken up for development during V Plan period has been continued. 28.5 lakhs of fish fingerlings has been stocked in the Reservoir. About 4937 Kgs. of fish has been caught from the Reservoir.

During 78-79 it is proposed to extend the Reservoir development to take up production of fish seed. Development to 3 more reservoirs i.e., Bhadra, Rakaskoppa and Shonnur. Proposal have been submitted to Government. Sanction is not yet received.

Riverine Fisheries:

The Riverine Fisheries survey unit with headquarters at Shimoga has now been shifted to Mysore to take up survey of rivers of Mysore and Mandya District. 28.5 lakhs of fish seed has been produced.

5. Development of Small Water areas:

A modified proposal for development of small water areas has been submitted to Government as per the decision taken in the plan meeting. As per the original terms and conditions it was difficult to implement the scheme to the extent of provision made for the scheme, as the local bodies were not

in a position to contribute equity share. Since it is a very good scheme to bring the most suited small tanks, ponds under fish culture and produce more protein rich fish, ^{it was} decided to modify the scheme and Government order is awaited for the proposal already submitted.

6. Assistance to Fishermen for ^{procuring} processing fishing gear:-

This year it is proposed to give subsidy for fishing units consisting of boat or coracle and fishing nets who procure it either taking loan from bank or from his savings. This is in addition to the loan sub subsidy that ^{is} being given for purchase of fishery requisites.

Government sanction is awaited for the proposal submitted. If this is sanctioned a large number of fishermen will be benefitted as it enables them to go into deeper waters to catch fish with help of the fishing unit purchased under the scheme. The cost of the proposal is Rs.2.00 lakhs and the total allocation for the scheme is Rs.3.00 lakhs.

II. Marine Fisheries:

1) Assistance to improvement of traditional fishing:-

About 200 fishermen will be given loan cum subsidy for the purchase of fishery requisite, 10 outboard engines which were imported from Japan will be allotted to traditional fishermen, subsidy will be given to 20 mini purse-seine net. Applications are being received for consideration of assistance.

A budget provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been made.

2. Mechanisation of Fishing Craft:-

Subsidy will be given to 45 purse seine units and 10 gill nets units. Subsidy to Gill net units has been proposed this year at Rs.12,500-00 per unit, Government sanction is awaited. No expenditure is booked as against the allocation of Rs.20-00 lakhs for the scheme. The expenditure is mostly incurred during the 3rd and 4th quarter of the year.

3. State Fisheries Corporation:

A provision of Rs.12.00 lakhs has been made to contribute towards Government share capital to the Corporation. The same is not yet released.

4. Mariculture:

There is a provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs. Construction of Brackish Water fish farm of an area of 4 hectare is under progress. 16 hectares of Government land has been acquired in this connection.

Other Schemes:

1. Construction of Fish Markets:

Cut of the allocation of Rs.1.00 lakhs for the release of loan instalment for the construction of Fish Markets expenditure is not yet booked.

2. Research, Education, Training and Extension:

The two Survey Units at Karwar and Mangalore have been continued 60 candidates are undergoing training at the 3 Inland Training Centres at K.R.Nagar, Bethamangala and Hagaribommanahalli 25 candidates are undergoing training at Honnavar and Gangolli Training Centre. Two Asst.Superintendent of Fisheries, have been deputed for Training to Bombay, One Asst.Superintendent of Fisheries to Agra and 1 Asst.Superintendent of Fisheries to Hyderabad.

The Aquarium building at Cubbon Part is almost completed.

Department has participated in District level and State Level Exhibitions.

3) Tribal Sub Plan:-

Rs.2.00 Lakhs has been allocated 6 candidates are under going Training.

4) Assistance to Co-operative Society:

Rs.2.00 Lakhs has been provided. Government sanction for the scheme is awaited.

CENTRALLY SPONCERED

5) Infrastructure facilities to coastal villages.

It is a centrally sponsored scheme. State has to contribute 25% of the cost to meet the cost of staff and recurring expenditure. The total allocation for the scheme for 1978-79 is Rs.12.00 lakhs and state ^{Share} ~~scheme~~ is Rs.3.00 lakhs. Expenditure incurred upto September 78 is Rs.1.13 lakhs. 2 lathes, one tractor, and two trailors have been purchased and handed over to the Karnataka State Fisheries Development Corporation for building insulated body. The other works like construction of fishery roads, ice plants etc. are in various stages of construction.

2. Harbour facilities:

The work of Honnavar and Malpe ~~has been~~ are in various stages of construction. An expenditure of Rs.42.00 lakhs has been incurred upto September 78 as against the allocation of Rs.290.50 lakhs.

J. Suvama Karlam
+ Director of Fisheries.

ANNUAL PLAN - 1979-80

The Government has asked the Department to prepare Annual plan for 1979-80 for Rs.121.28 lakhs, even though Rs.146.50 lakhs was the allocation proposed for 1979-80 in the draft VI Five Year Plan. This is because, committed expenditure of Rs.26.22 lakhs which was not allowed in the draft VI Plan has been deducted from the Rs.146.50 lakhs of 1979-80 allocation. The allocation of Rs.121.28 lakhs has been distributed to various schemes as follows:-

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Rs. lakhs</u>
1. Inland Fisheries. ..	50.00
2. Marine fisheries. ..	40.00
<u>Others:</u>	
3. Construction of fish markets. ..	2.00
4. Research, Education, Training and Extension. ..	10.00
5. Fishery roads. ..	4.00
6. Fisheries Administration. ..	2.00
7. Tribal sub plan. ..	2.00 6.00
8. Assistance to Fisheries Cooperatives. ..	3.00
9. Infrastructure facilities to coastal villages. ..	3.28 1.00
10. Indo-Danish project. ..	6.00
	----- 121.28

Inland Fisheries -

1) Construction of Fish Farms:- It is proposed to add 3 hectares of pond area by expanding the existing farms and adding new farms.

Budget provision - Rs.18.00 lakhs.

3) Fish seed production, rearing and distribution:

It is proposed to produce 18 crores of spawn, 9 crores fry and 4.5 crores fingerlings. One Industrial Estate for fish seed production will be taken up at Bhadra.

It is proposed to sell fish seed to private parties to whom tanks will be leased for development purpose at subsidised rates.

Free supply of seed, at 100 seed per irrigation well, will be given to private parties for development of irrigation wells to popularise fish culture.

Budget provision Rs.20.00 lakhs.

3) Development of Small Water Area:

About 200 small water area will be brought under fish culture by granting Rs.1000-00 to local bodies as out right grant, to develop the tank, pond etc., belonging to them.

4) Reservoir Fisheries Development:

Development of Reservoirs which has been proposed for 1978-79 will be continued. One more reservoir will be taken up for development.

Budget provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been made.

5) Riverine Fisheries -

It is proposed to open one more Riverine Survey Unit at Dharwar to take up survey of rivers of Dharwar and Belgaum District.

Budget provision - Rs.1.00 lakh.

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6) Sport Fishing:

Since no particular attention was given to this aspect, sport fishes are dwindling. Now it is high time that this fishery should not only be preserved but also developed. This attracts large number of foreigners. Hence it is proposed to take up development of sport fishing in a phased manner. During 1979-80 it is proposed to construct a nursery at Kemmanagundi for the development of seeds of sport fishes.

Budget provision - Rs.2.00 lakhs.

7. Assistance to Fishermen for procuring fishing gear (Inland).

It is proposed to give loan-cum-subsidy to 300 fishermen for fishery requisites and subsidy to 75 boats 300 coracles and 375 units of fishing gear.

Budget provisions - Rs.4.00 lakhs.

8. Inland Fish Seed Corporation:

It is proposed to establish one fish seed corporation.

Budget provision - 1.00 lakh.

Marine Fisheries -

1. Assistance to traditional fishing:

Loan-cum-subsidy will be given to 400 fishermen for purchase of improved fishing gear and tackle,. Subsidy will be given for 20 units of mini-purse-seine.

2. Mechanisation fishing craft:

Subsidy will be given to 30 Marine Diesel Engines, 20 purse-seine units and 40 gill net units.

Budget provision - Rs.16.00 lakhs.

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4) Deep sea fishing:

Very little progress is made towards deep sea fishing. In order to encourage private people to go in for deep sea fishing it is proposed to give subsidy to 3 vessels of above 20 meters.

Budget provision - Rs.5.00 lakhs.

4) State Fisheries Corporation:

Government share capital contribution of Rs.3.00 lakhs will be given to the Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation.

5) Mariculture:

Development of mariculture will be continued and extended to Dakshina Kannada also. Brackishwater farms will be expanded to 4 more hectares.

Budget provision - Rs.7.00 lakhs.

6) Landing and berthing facilities:

In view of increased number of fishing fleet, it is proposed to improve the landing and berthing facilities in the State.

Budget provision - Rs.5.00 lakhs.

Other Schemes -

III. Construction of Fish Markets:

It is proposed to give loan for the construction of fish markets. After releasing 2nd and 3rd instalments of loan, fresh loan to at least 3 more new markets will be released.

Budget provision - 2.00 lakhs.

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IV. Research, Education, Training and Extension.

The two survey units will be continued. About 10 departmental candidates will be deputed for training to Bombay, Hyderabad, Agra etc. 12 private candidates will be deputed to Cochin. Extension units will be established if Government of India sanction is received. Department will participate in State and District level Exhibitions. Establishment of more number of Aquarium will be taken up.

Budget provision - Rs.10.00 lakhs.

V. Fishery Roads -

Fishery approach roads are very badly required for quick transport of fish caught and landed from the landing place to marketing and preservation centres. Hence it is proposed to take up fishery roads.

Budget provision - Rs.4.00 lakhs.

VI. Fishery Administration -

It is proposed to establish a planning cell in the Head Office in view of the fact that a large number of new projects are coming up under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, World Bank assistance etc.

In some places office buildings are badly required. Hence this is proposed to be taken up this in a phased manner. During 1979-80 it is proposed to take up office building at Mangalore.

VII. Tribal Sub-plan.

Scheme for Rs. ^{6.0}~~2.00~~ lakhs has been submitted to Government. Main feature of the plan is giving training to the tribal

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people and supply of fishery requisites after the training is over. To the tribal cooperatives assistance will be given for development of tank fisheries.

VIII. Assistance to Fisheries Cooperatives.

Since the Fisheries Cooperative Societies are in a very poor condition, Government share capital loan and managerial subsidy will be given.

Budget provision - Rs.3.00 lakhs.

IX. Infrastructure facilities to coastal villages:-

It is Centrally Sponsored Scheme for which 25% of the State Share of Rs.3.28 lakhs has been provided to continue the scheme during 1979-80.

X - Indo - Donor Project: - G.O. Sanctioned under
A letter providing Rs. 1.00 lakhs provided.

K. S. Wadgaonkar
Director of Fisheries.

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KARNATAKA FOREST DEPARTMENT.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 194-50.

G E N E R A L

I. In Karnataka out of the total geographical area of 1,90,45,574 hectares, the forest area is 28,94,798 hectares which is 15.2% of the land area as against 2% of All India average and 33 1/3% as envisaged in the National Forest Policy.

The following table gives the break-up of land utilisation pattern in the State.

		PERCENTAGE TO THE TOTAL AREA.
1. Agriculture	1,02,48,154	54.1
2. Forest.	28,94,798	15.2
3. Land not available for agriculture.	18,29,478	9.4
4. Land not fit for agriculture.	26,10,202	13.5
5. Waste lands	14,62,582	7.8

The State is having some of the finest forest in the country. The following are the principal forest types and areas under each and estimated growing stock.

Type	Percen- age to total forest.	Forest area under each type (in '000 hectare)	Estimated growing stock per Hect.in M3.	Estimated grow- ing stock in each type in million M3.
1. Evergreen	15	435	200	87
2. Semi-ever- green.	5	145	150	21.70
3. Moist deciduous	20	578	100	58
4. Dry deciduous	25	727	50	36.50
5. Scrub and Thorny forest.	15	435	25	10.87
6. Unforested	20	575	-	-
	100	2895	--	21407

-:2:-

The following are the main forest products in the State extracted from various types of forest:-

<u>TYPE OF FOREST</u>	<u>PRODUCE</u>
1. Tropical evergreen and semi-evergreen.	Softwood, timber for plywood packing cases, sleepers, for matches, poles etc.
2. Tropical moist deciduous and tropical dry deciduous.	Hardwood timbers, bamboos, matchwood, eucalyptus etc.
3. Dry and Scrub forests.	Sandalwood, Minor forest produce, like Tamarind, and firewood etc.

At present 3.197 million M3 of growing stock is being exploited as indicated below:-

<u>ITEM</u>	
Timber for constructional use	.. 0.165
Timber for peeling Industries.	.. 0.132
Pulpwood including bamboos-	.. 1.00
Fuel-wood	.. 1.9

Total:	3.197

The Revenue realised by the Department is about Rs.30 crores annually. There has been phenomenal increase in the Revenue during the last 2 decades and their increase is mainly due to increase in the value of timber and other forest produce.

In Karnataka so far the plan investment has been very poor, and the percentage of investment in forestry is compared to the total plan investment in the State has been just about 1% as shown below:-

<u>PLAN PERIOD</u>	<u>INVESTMENT IN FORESTRY (Rs. IN LAKHS)</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF INVEST- MENT IN FORESTRY AS COMPARED TO TOTAL INVESTMENT.</u>
I plan.	0.80	0.10
II Plan.	11.60	0.80
III Plan	26.70	1.00
1966-69	22.00	1.00
IV Plan	400.00	0.90
V Plan.	631.81	0.49

From the above analysis it is very clear that the quantum of past investment made in forestry sector has not met even the fringe of the problem. Even during the Vth plan, the annual investment on Forestry Sector including the assistance from all sources is not likely to exceed 700 lakhs. Even with this meagre allotment in Forestry Sector, the Department has been able to raise the following extent of plantations:-

<u>Category</u>	<u>Extents (in Hect.)</u>
1. Teak	1,05,433
2. Cashew	26,422
3. Match-wood	33,711
4. Eucalyptus	82,676
5. Fuel Plantation	2,00,109
6. Bursera	1,054
7. Cocoa	1,043
8. Rubber	5,527
9. Coffee	314
10. Red oil Palm.	9
11. Spices.	74
	4,56,372

The total extent of man made forests forms 13.15% of the total forest area in the State.

The increased investment in forestry is required not only to obtain a much higher income from the Forest, but also to augment the forest resources in the State which have dwindled on account of over exploitation in the past. Over 50% area of the forest in the State is degraded. This is on account of not putting the required inputs annually so as to increase and improve the growing stock; unless a much higher investment is made in forestry sector it will not be possible to increase the productive capacity and to supply the increased demand on forest produce for the future. The demand projected for the future is very alarming. The projected demand for timber for constructional use at 2000 A.D. will be 0.420 million M³ against the present out-put of 0.165 million M³. The projected demand at 2000 A.D., for timber for peeling Industries will be 0.47 Million M³ as against the present output of 0.132 million M³. and the projected demand at 2000 A.D., for pulp-wood will be 5.6 million M³. as against out put of 1.0 million M³. and the projected demand at 2000 A.D. for fuel-wood will be 3.7 million M³. as against the present output of 1.9 million M³.

To meet the above projected demand it has been estimated that an investment of Rs.18 crores per annum will be necessary for a period of 20 years. As per the perspective Plan for Forest Development which is finalised, the following extent of plantations are required to be raised annually to provide various forest produces to meet the demand at the turn of the century.

<u>Item.</u>	<u>Extent per annum (in Hect.)</u>	<u>Amount (Rs. in lakhs) per annum.</u>
1. Plantations of Economically important species.	40,000	600-00
2. Village Wood lots and Pasture.	25,000	525-00
3. Industrial Plantations.	30,000	675-00
		Total: 1800-00

Efforts were made in the past to maintain tree cover in lands outside the State Forests, but they were not successful. Social Forestry has assumed considerable importance in recent years as an effort to provide the farmer his requirement of small timber, firewood, fodder, green manure etc. Out of the 30 million population in the State, nearly 22 Million live in Rural parts and catering to the needs of this population and the cattle in respect of the above requirements is a problem, the Department has to face. The community lands being bereft of trees in the villages has made the villager to indiscriminately cut the tree growth existing in their lands and also to encroach upon the forest lands for their requirements. The National Commission on Agriculture which has examined this question at great length has recommended that concentrated efforts should be made to raise quick-growing species in community lands to supply the requirements of the local population and the villagers should be induced to grow trees in their own lands, and to protect the existing ones. Unless the villager is self-sufficient in respect of his requirements of forest produce, the state Forests cannot be saved. It is therefore necessary to have a massive programme of Social Forestry to achieve the above objectives.

Forestry operations are labour intensive. It is estimated that about 70% of the expenditure is disbursed by way of wages. Such a high labour component of the operation make them eminently suitable for a Country like India where there is considerable un-employment and under-employment, particularly so in the remote areas where the forest are located. In this context it may be stated that one of the national OBJECTIVES of planning is to reduce un-employment and underemployment. Forestry operations therefore, qualifies being eminently suitable for contributing to this National Objectives. It is therefore necessary to have projects which are not only intended to build up assets quickly but also provide employment specially to the weaker sections and achieve a more balanced forest growth spatially. The provisions proposed for operations in the 6th plan takes into account the need to increase forestry programme to develop hitherto undeveloped area to remove the regional imbalances in the State and highly employment oriented. The plan is inter-related with the development of forest products based industries, protection of catchment of irrigation projects, Soil Conservation and meeting the local needs of the people to make them as contended as possible and to meet the needs of rural housing, electrification, amelioration of living conditions, improvement in climatic conditions and above all creation of employment opportunities to the un-employed.

II. Brief Account of the Departmental Strategy during
----- the Vth FIVE YEAR PLAN -----

The Strategy of the Department during the Vth Five Year Plan is as follows:-

- 1) Increase in timber and pulpwood availability for meeting the present and future demands.
- 2) Planning for future production of raw materials as per market preferences and reduction in wasteful growth.
- 3) To increase the quality and quantity of growing stock as well as mean annual increment per hectare of the Forest areas.
- 4) To provide avenues for skilled as well as unskilled employment so as to relieve problems of unemployment and under employment directly as well as in accordary and for training Sectors.
- 5) Conservation and Development of Wild Life.
- 6) To conserve Soil and prevent Soil Erosion in the catchment of our principal rivers and to afforest such sites.
- 7) To improve communication in the Forest Area for better exploitation of Forest.
- 8) To provide housing facility to the executive staff in the interior of the Forest for better forest management.
- 9) To ameliorate the living conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Selected blocks.
- 10) To consolidate the existing forest areas as well as the areas transferred from Revenue Department to Forest Department.
- 11) To increase the area under Cashew in the coastal Districts to earn more foreign exchange.
- 12) To raise and to maintain Cocoa and Spices, Red Oil palm to meet the demand in the local market.
- 13) To conduct research in various aspects of Forestry for better Forest management.
- 14) Development of Forest in Western Ghats region which is vital to maintain the ecological balance and to protect the environment.
- 15) To take up large scale afforestation in the Chronically drought prone areas in the State to improve the climatic conditions and to cater to the needs of the rural population in respect of their requirements of small timber fuel, fodder, and agricultural implements and to provide employment to the rural people.
- 16) Reforestation of the degraded forest under the Social Forestry Scheme.

III. Details of the Extent to which the strategy will be further continued in the VI plan:

(1) The tempo of planting of teak and matchwood will be the physical targets have been kept at the level of the Vth Plan. In respect of matchwood about 100% increase is proposed in the physical target.

(2) To take up plantation of pulpwood the State has already a corporation and the activities of the corporation will continue in the VI Plan also with increase vigour.

(3) The Scheme for Rehabilitation of Degraded Forest is much larger allotment covering the evergreen, moist deciduous and dry zones, as compared to the V Plan Schemes which was mostly confined to the dry zone.

(4) The Strategy to provide employment in forestry Sector is proposed to be continued with greater emphasis on rural employment.

(5) The Scheme under preservation and development of Wild Life is proposed to be continued with better protection and improvement to the habitat.

(6) The Scheme for taking up Soil Conservation afforestation works in the catchment areas of selected River Valley Projects and in Selected watersheds in the drier districts are proposed to be continued. Under the Soil Conservation Scheme in the State Plan it is proposed to cover 15,000 Hectares during the VI Plan as against 12,000 hect. indicated in the Vth plan in the Centrally Sponsored, Soil Conservation in the River valley project it is proposed to afforest 10,000 Hects. in the VI Plan.

(7) It is proposed to lay out 80 Kms. roads in the interior Forests in the VI Plan. The Physical target during the V Plan was also 30 Kms.

(8) It is proposed to construct 800 New Quartersst to the Executive staff in the interior forest as against 300 Nos. proposed in the V Plan.

(9) The tribal Sub-plan scheme which was introduced during 1976-77 will be continued with larger allotment. Supply of bee-hive boxes and raising of fruit yielding trees around the colonies of Schedule Castes/Schedule Tribes are the Schemes proposed.

(10) Forest Consolidation which was included in the V Plan could not be implemented for want of allotment and therefore this important scheme is proposed to be implemented during VI Plan covering the existing forest and the areas transferred from Revenue to Forest.

(11) Various Cashew Schemes both under State Sector and Centrally sponsored are proposed to be continued. Under State Sector scheme it is proposed to raise new plantations over 7000 Hects., as against 5000 Hectares in the V Plan under the Centrally Sponsored 4 Schemes for maintenance and for improving the progeny are proposed to be continued.

(12) The Scheme for raising Cocoa and Spices have since been transferred to Corporation and hence it is not proposed to continue them in the VI plan Scheme.

(13) Research programmes envisaged during the V Plan are proposed to be continued during the VI Plan also. In addition to this new Schemes is approved by the Steering Committee appointed by the Government are also proposed to be included in the VI Plan.

(14) Development of Western Ghats:- During the V Plan the following schemes are under implementations:

- (1) Bamboo plantations.
- (2) Plywood and Matchwood.
- (3) Cashew.
- (4) Medicinal plants.
- (5) Spices.

Out of which first 3 Schemes are proposed to be continued.

(15) Under the Drought Prone Areas Programme it is proposed to cover 1 lakh hectares in the dry Zone as against 45,000 hectares in the V Plan.

(16) Karnataka has taken up in a big way the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of afforestation of degraded forests launched during 1976-77. It is proposed to continue this important scheme covering a physical target of 50,000 hectares in dry Zones.

(17) Besides the above, the following schemes are also proposed to be continued.

- (1) Development of Zoological Garden, Mysore.
- (2) Statistics.
- (3) Tea Plantations.

There are vast extent of vacant lands outside the State Forest. The percentage of Forest in the State is only 15.2% which is much below the optimum percentage of 33 1/3% as envisaged in the National Forest Policy. In view of the fact that large percentage of vacant land in the State has been put to one use or the other it may not be possible to achieve the optimum percentage of 33 1/3% by way of increased area under Forest. The only other alternative is to plant up all vacant places available even though the land is put to other use in general. Moreover, in view of the increasing demand in

respect of firewood and other requirements of the villagers and in view of reckless cutting of trees existing in their lands and in Government lands for obtaining their requirements it is necessary that the department in a big way takes up the programme of special Forestry in order to replenish the tree growth so that the requirement of farmer is met on sustained basis.

proposals this is a main strategy in addition to the strategy which is proposed

Farm Forestry and extension forestry have gained importance of lots, in this context. In addition to this, there are areas belonging to the public Institutions and other waste lands belonging to Government which could be planted up. The programme of Social Forestry proposed for the VI plan includes planting up all the vacant areas outside the State Forest and free supply of seedlings to the public. Unless the public is made tree conscious all efforts to plant the vacant area will not be a success and therefore under the above programme it is proposed to have a well organised extension organisation to disseminate the idea of grow more trees. In the VI Plan proposed to be continued. In addition to this, it is also proposed to raise compensatory plantations in areas where large scale clearing of Forest areas has taken place for various irrigation, power, and mining projects in order to maintain the ecological balance.

IV. Review of progress under the Annual Plans 1974-75.

The Department had proposed an out-lay of Rs.4.00 crores for the annual plan 1974-75. But the working group recommended out-lay of Rs.1.50 crores and the State Government further pruned it to Rs.1.25 Crores.

As a result of pruning the following Schemes could not implemented during 1974-75.

- 1) Consolidation including Survey and Demarcation;
- 2) Environmental Forestry.
- 3) Working Plan Organisation.
- 4) Intensification of management;
- 5) Public relation unit;
- 6) Economic and Evaluation Unit.
- 7) Development of Pasture and Grazing.
- 8) Amenities to staff and labour.

Eventhough the working group recommended that the Karnataka State Forest Industries Corporation, Limited is outside the purview of Forestry Sector, the State Government has allocated Rs.8.00 lakhs out of Rs.1.25 crores to it.

During 1974-75, 3011 Hectares of economic Plantations, 2 Hectares of Cashew Plantations; 5420 Hectares of Quick growing Species, 1200 Hectares of Farm Forestry Plantations have been raised.

Apart from the above about 3320 hectares have been planted under the programme of Soil Conservation (Afforestation) and another 2740 Hectares under the D.P.A.P. Programme.

The Financial Out-lay for 1974-75 in respect of Forestry (Rs. 125 lakhs), Soil Conservation-cum-Afforestation (Rs. 30 lakhs) Cashew Development (Rs. 5 lakhs) and D.P.A.P. (Rs. 63.01 lakhs) has been fully spent and the expenditure is on the higher side.

Among the Centrally Sponsored Scheme inspite of prompt submission of proposals by this State Government to the Government of India, the Schemes in respect of (a) Mixed wood Plantations (b) Reforestation of Degraded Forests and (c) Creation of Shelter belts did not come through in 1974-75. Even though the Government of India promised assistance in respect of the Bannerghatta National Park Project it did not offer any assistance and much head-way could not be made on account of it. The State Government made an allocation of Rs. 7.50 lakhs for its development which is very marginal.

An allocation of Rs.4.00 lakhs was made for the 'Project Tiger' and the expenditure is Rs.3.81 lakhs. The Schemes concerning Development of Cashew Under the Central Sector has been implemented and as against the allocation of 5.163 lakhs Rs. 4.89 lakhs has been spent. 800 hectares under the special package programme and 500 hectares under the maintenance of old cashew plantations have been achieved.

The promised assistance from the Government of India in respect of share capital contribution, equivalent to the State's contribution has not been made in respect of both the Karnataka Forest Plantations Corporation and the proposed cashew development Corporation. In respect of the rubber plantations under the Government of India rehabilitation programme as against the allocation of Rs. 90 lakhs, Rs. 83.25 lakhs has been spent.

V. 1975-76.

The State Government have allocated Rs. 101 lakhs for Forestry Sector as against the minimum requirement of Rs.150 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs under Soil Conservation as against Rs.50 lakhs. However within the allocation of Rs.101 lakhs, the following programmes were implemented.

1. 1855 hectares of Teak and 1443 hectares of Matchwood under economic Plantations was raised at a total cost of Rs.9.99 and 8.37 respectively.

2. Canopy lifting, gap regeneration in the evergreen and moist deciduous forests was done over 1000 hectares and degraded

forests were reboised to an equal extent by raising plantations at a cost of Rs.30.05 lakhs.

3. 2448 hectares of Eucalyptus plantations were raised by Karnataka Forest Plantation Corporation Ltd., by obtaining institutional finances and the State Government have contributed and advanced Rs.15 lakhs as loan.

4. To establish more Industrial Units like Grass Dehydration and pelletisation Unit, Veneering Plant Unit etc., and allocation of Rs.15 lakhs was made from the Karnataka State Forest Industries Corporation and was subsequently revised to Rs. 24.60 lakhs.

5. Forest research Wing was strengthened by creating 2 more Silviculture Units at a cost of Rs. 8.23 lakhs.

6. 25.00 hectares of Cocoa was planted besides maintaining the existing plantations at a total cost of Rs.4.93 lakhs.

7. Spices and Red-Oil Palm Plantations were maintained at a cost of Rs.0.72 lakhs.

8. 1012 hectares of cashew Plantations were raised at a cost of Rs.5.07 lakhs.

9. With a view of giving basic amenities in the form of buildings for offices and residential quarters 24 buildings were constructed besides 2 Kms. of fair weather road.

10. Under the programme of Soil Conservation 2686 hectares were planted with fuel and miscellaneous species.

11. In respect of Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes the following targets were achieved.

- (i) Rubber Plantations were raised over 478 hectares besides maintenance of 5966 hectares of existing plantations at a cost of Rs.96.20 lakhs.
- (ii) 500 Hectares of cashew plantations raised in the Vith Plan were maintained at a cost of Rs.1.18 lakhs.
- (iii) Veneer Grafting and Pitch Budding of Cashew was done at a cost of Rs. 0.14 lakhs.
- (iv) Cashew, Bamboo and Softwood Plantations were raised under Western Ghats Development at a cost of Rs.7.99 lakhs.
- (v) The Schemes of Project Tiger, is being continued on an expenditure of Rs.6.78 lakhs.
- (vi) Under River-Valley Projects an area of 800 Hectares of Catchment Areas in the water-sheds of Thungabhadra, Nizamsagar and Nigahunasagar were treated at a cost of Rs. 9.33 lakhs.

-11-

1976-77 The State Government allotted 105 lakhs under Forestry and 20 lakhs under Soil Conservation:

- (1) Under Economic Plantations 2058 hectares of Teak and 2030 hectares of Matchwood raised at a cost of 9.93 lakhs and 10.10 lakhs respectively.
- (2) Canopy lifting and gap regeneration in the evergreen and Semi-evergreen and moist deciduous forests was done over 1000 hectares and degraded forests were reboised over 1400 hectares and advance work over 5000 hectares is done at a cost of Rs.65.42 lakhs.
- (3) 2747 hectares of Eucalyptus and other Pulp-wood plantations were raised by the Karnataka Forest Plantations Corporation, Limited, by attracting institutional finance. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs was made for the share capital contribution to the Corporation which has fully been drawn.
- (4) Forest research were continued at a cost of Rs.7.87 lakhs.
- (5) Cocoa Plantations were maintained at a cost of Rs. 4.08 lakhs.
- (6) Spices and Oil Palm Plantations were maintained at a cost of Rs. 1.58 lakhs.
- (7) 863 hectares of Cashew were raised at a cost of Rs. 4.97 lakhs.
- (8) Under M.F.P. 20 hectares of Bursera were raised at a cost of Rs. 2.79 lakhs.
- (9) Under Development of Communications 1 Kms. of road will be formed at a cost of Rs. 0.40 lakhs and under Development of Buildings 20 New Buildings will be constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 5.84 lakhs.
- (10) Over 2210 hectares of eroded lands and catchment areas were planted under Soil Conservation Scheme at a cost of Rs. 37.71 lakhs besides carrying advance works over 1400 hectares.
- (11) A Statistical Cell has been created in the Department at a cost of Rs. 0.24 lakhs.
- (12) In the Development of National Parks, Mysore Zoo and District Zoos a provision of Rs. 37.75 lakhs made for the purpose was fully utilised during the year.

In respect of Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes, the achievements are as under:-

- (i) Catchment areas of River Valley Projects of Tungabhadra, Raizamasagar and Nagarjunasagar were treated over 511 hecets. during the year at a cost of Rs. 10.98 lakhs.

- (ii) Rubber plantations maintenance continued and tapping and processing of Rubber at a cost of Rs. 58.91 lakhs.
- (iii) 5000 Hectares of Advance trenched area were planted and another 5000 hectares were advance trenched under D.P.A.P. at a cost of Rs. 118.56 lakhs.
- (iv) The entire provisions of Rs.21.75 lakhs made under Western Ghats Development was on raising 796 hectares cashew, 36 Hectares Bamboo and 513 hectares Matchwood Plantations in 28 taluks of the State.
- (v) The Project Tiger Scheme in the Bandipur Wild Life Sanctuary was implemented at a cost of Rs. 4.90 lakhs.
- (vi) 500 Hectares of Cashew Plantations raised during IV Plan were maintained at a cost of Rs. 0.54 lakhs.
- (vii) Preliminary works in connection with Veneer Grafting and Patch budding and sanction of 600 Saion trees were done at a cost of Rs. 0.42 lakhs.
- (viii) One unit of progeny orchard for Cashew was established at a cost of Rs.0.29 lakhs.
- (ix) Under Social Forestry reforestation of degraded forests seedlings were raised were at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs.
- (x) A new Scheme for tribal Development introduced during the year was implemented by Utilising 1.24 lakhs for taking up preliminary works for raising cashew plantation in the Ad-hoc Blocks of tribal predominant areas and supply of beehive boxes to Scheduled Tribes.

VII. 1977-78: The State Government allotted Rs.135 lakhs under Forests and Rs.20 lakhs under Soil Conservation.

- (1) Under Economic plantations 708 hectares of Teak and 1137 hectares of Matchwood Plantations were raised at a cost of Rs.16.90 lakhs and 1.76 lakhs respectively.
- (2) Degraded Forest were reboised over 1158 hectares at a cost of Rs.20.00 lakhs.
- (3) 3000 Hectares of Eucalypta and other pulpwood plantations were raised by the Karnataka Forest Plantations Corporation Ltd., by attracting Institutional Finances. A provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is made for the share capital contribution to the Corporation.
- (4) Forest research was continued at a cost of Rs.8.60 lakhs.
- (5) 337 Hectares of Cashew were raised at a cost of Rs.8.00 lakhs.

(6) Under Development of buildings 10 tenements were put up at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs.

(7) Over 900 Hectares of degraded lands and catchment areas were planted under Soil Conservation Scheme at a cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

(8) A statistical cell created in the Department was continued at a cost of Rs. 0.5 lakhs.

(9) As the Development of National Parks, Mysore Zoo and other Districts Zoos were taken up at a cost of Rs. 29.50 lakhs.

In respect of Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes the expected achievement will be as under:-

1. Catchment areas of River Valley Project of Tungabhadra, Nizamagar and Nagarjunasagar were treated over 602 hectares at a cost of Rs. 12.22 lakhs.

2. Rubber Plantations of nearly 3000 hectares were maintained at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs.

3. Under D.P.A.P. 3581 Hectares of advance trenched area were planted during the year besides carrying out advance works at a cost of Rs. 96 lakhs during the year.

4. The entire provision of 2000 lakhs made for western Ghats Development were utilised during the year.

5. The Project Tiger Scheme in the Bandipur Wild Life Sanctuary were continued at a cost of Rs. 8.14 lakhs.

6. 500 Hectares of Cashew Plantations raised in IV Plan were maintained at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakhs.

7. The work of Veneer Grafting and patch budding was continued at a total cost of Rs. 1.02 lakhs.

8. One Unit of Progeny Orchard for cashew were established at a cost of Rs. 0.15 lakhs.

9. Under Social Forestry Scheme reforestation of degraded forest planting was taken up over 5000 hectares and advance works will be carried out over 1000 hectares at a total cost of Rs. 79.00 lakhs.

10. The Scheme of sub-plan for the Welfare of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes was continued during 1977-78 at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs for raising cashew, *Diospyros melanoxylon* plantation in the Ashok-Blocks of tribal predominant areas and supply of bee-hive boxes to Scheduled Tribes.

11. Under the Scheme for sub-subsidised cashew plantations 1000 hectares of fresh plantations was raised and 800 hectares was be maintained at a total cost of Rs.11.50 lakhs.

VIII. Expectation in 1978-79

(1) Under Economic Plantations 745 hectares of Cashew, 320 hectares of Teak and 400 hectares of Matchwood will be raised at a cost of Rs.5 lakhs each.

(2) Under rehabilitation of degraded forests degraded forests will be reboised over 500 hectares at a cost of Rs.30 lakhs.

(3) 3000 hectares of Eucalyptus and other Pulpwood would be raised by the Karnataka Forest Plantation Corporation Ltd., by obtaining institutional finances. A provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs is made for the share capital contribution to the Corporation.

(4) Forest research will be carried out at a cost of Rs.8.50 lakhs.

(5) Under Development of buildings it is proposed to put up 22 tenements at a cost of Rs.22 lakhs.

(6) Under development of roads it is proposed to open up 4 Kms. of road at a cost of Rs.1.00 lakhs.

(7) A Statistical Cell created in the Department will be continued at a cost of Rs.1.25 lakhs.

(8) As the Development of National Parks, Sanctuaries and other Zoes at District Head Quarters and Towns are to be taken up a provision of Rs.32.00 will be fully utilised.

1/2 La-
khs

(9) Under training of Guards VII batch with 50 Guards have been completed and the VIIIth batch with 50 candidates is taken up and the provision of Rs.1.25 lakhs will be utilised.

(10) Under Tea Plantations an area of 4 hectares will be planted.

(11) Under Tribal Sub-Plan and General Sub-Plan 950 hectares of fruit yielding plantations will be taken up besides supplying 6000 Nos. of Beehive Boxes.

(12) Under Soil Conservation Scheme an extent of 1500 hectares of plantations will be raised at a cost of Rs.25 lakh

(13) Mysore Zoo will be developed at a cost of Rs.7.50 lakhs

In respect of Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Scheme the expected achievement will be as under:-

- (1) Catchment areas of River Valley Project of Tungabhadra, Nagarjunsagar and Nizamsagar will be treated over 1350 hect. at a cost of Rs.26.44 lakhs.
- (2) Rubber Plantations of nearly 3000 hectares will be maintained at a cost of Rs.34.00 lakhs.
- (3) Under D.P.A.P. 4500 hectares of advance trenching will be planted during the year besides carrying out advance works at a total cost of Rs.107 lakhs during the year.
- (4) The entire provision of Rs.20 lakhs made for Western Ghats Development will be utilised during the year.
- (5) The Project Tiger Scheme in the Bandipur Wild Life Sanctuary will be continued at a cost of Rs.10 lakhs.
- (6) One unit of 40 hectares of Progeny Orchard for Cashew will maintained at a cost of Rs.0.12 lakhs.
- (7) 1000 hectares of Cashew Plantations will be raised under area expansion programme besides maintaining the cashew raised during 76-77 and 77-78 at a cost of Rs.20 lakhs.
- (8) Under Social Forestry Scheme-Reforestation of Degraded Forests Planting will be taken up over 10,000 hectares and advance work will be carried out over 14,000 hectares at a total cost of Rs.1.55 lakhs.

IX. SCHEME AND PROGRAMME OF FOREST DEVELOPMENT DURING ANNUAL PLAN YEAR 1979-80.

I. Soil and Water Conservation:-

Soil Conservation (Afforestation), (continuing scheme).

This is a continuing and important Scheme. The Scheme is being operated mostly in the drier tracts of the State where there is fear of soil erosion on account of barrenness of the land. The Afforestation works proposed involved digging of contour trenches; formation of mounds, and raising of fuel, fodder and other economically useful species. The Scheme helps not only to conserve soil and moisture but also increases the grass complex in the area with the consequent increase in the fodder resources.

Year.	Physical Target (in hect.)	Financial Outlay (Rs.in lakhs.)
1979-80	5800	92-70

II FORESTS.

I. Direction and Administration:-

1. Strengthening of staff in Head Office (New Scheme).

At present the staff in the Head Quarters is not sufficient to cope with the increased activities of the Department. The management of the Forests has become

more and more intensive in view of the ever increasing demand for Forest produce. There is a vast scope for farm Forestry in the State. A beginning has been made to plant up areas outside the State Forest and free distribution of seedlings to the Farmers. In addition to this there are a number of Special schemes under implementation like Western Ghats Development, D.F.A.P., Command area Development, Project Tiger, Cashew Development Scheme and for the effective implementation of the various Schemes, it is necessary that the proper guidance and directions are required to be given from the head quarters. The State Government have also created a forest development Fund by levying a tax on all forest revenue and the amount so collected is provided for raising plantations. The State Annual Plan allocation will be get enhanced from about Rs.2.00 crores to Rs.8 crores during the next four years.

It is therefore necessary to strengthen the staff at the head quarters both technical and Ministerial in order to effectively guide and monitor the implementation of the various Schemes.

Year.

Financial Outlay.

1979-80

Rs.1.00 lakhs.

2. PROJECT FORMULATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION
UNITS (NEW SCHEMES).

A number of schemes both in the State Sector and Central Sector are under implementation involving annual expenditure to the tune of Rs.5.00 to 6.00 crores. During the next 4 years it will be of the order of Rs.10 to 12 Crores. It is necessary that these schemes are formulated properly as per the guide lines and strategy accepted so that maximum benefits as envisaged are derived. It is also necessary that upto date monitoring of the scheme under implementation is done at all level at regular intervals in order to see that the desired progress is being achieved and the schemes are being implemented as sanctioned.

It is also necessary that the schemes under implementation are properly evaluated at regular intervals in order to assess the success or otherwise.

At present there is no independent organisation to deal with the above aspect in the Department. It is therefore proposed to create the above unit with the trained personnel to be stationed at Bangalore.

Year.

Financial Outlay

Rs.in lakhs.

1979-80.

1.50

3. FOREST PUBLICITY UNIT (NEW SCHEMES).

The present publicity about Forestry programmes in the State is poor as there is no separate publicity wing in the Department. Since Social Forestry Programmes are to be implemented in a big way in the State, it is necessary that the people are educated about the usefulness of the forest so as to enlist their co-operation. Unless the public is made tree-conscious all our efforts to implement the Social Forestry programmes in the State will not be a success. It is proposed to take advantage of the mass media to disseminate the idea of "Grow more trees". It is therefore proposed to create a publicity wing in the Department, with the trained staff to be in charge of the Department.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Financial Outlay (Rs. in lakhs.)</u>
1979-80.	1.00

II FOREST RESEARCH, (CONTINUING SCHEME).

3. FOREST RESEARCH.

During the Vth Five Year Plan, the Forest Research Organisation in the State has been reorganised with the creation of 2 more posts of Silviculturists and other supporting staff. For the purpose of during suitable research programme and for reviewing the work the Government have appointed a steering committee and a Technical Committee.

The following are the main objectives of the research programme during the VIth Plan.

- (1) Increasing the Output of quality timber both for constructional and industrial (Veneering and Peeling purpose needs).
- (2) Increasing the out-put of Industrial wood (for paper pulp and rayon Grade Pulp) at as low as possible.
- (3) Maximum utilisation of Industrial Wood and other Forest products.
- (4) Rational Utilisation of Timber and other Forest Produce.

ANCILLARY OBJECTIVES.

1. Ecological studies in Western Ghats, and elsewhere, on the effect of man made forests.
2. Studies on the effects of man made forests quick growing species on rural Economy.
3. Building up of Museum and Photo Library.
4. Raising of Seed Orchards, Collection of Herbarium Specimen, etc.

5. Compiling statistical data on Forest Resources.
6. Dissemination of information about Forest products.
7. Sandal Propagation.
8. Social Forestry.
9. Liason with the Forest Research Institutes at the Regional and National level.
10. Standardisation of planting Technique.

Financial
(Rs. in lakhs). 1979-80 15.00.

III. EDUCATION AND TRAINING: (CONTINUING SCHEME).

(4). Training of Man power:

A large number of trained personnel are required to implement the various schemes envisaged in the plan. It is estimated that the annual requirement of trained personnel during the next 4 years will be 4 to 5 times the present in ke. At present the range Forest Officers and the Officers are trained at the central training Institutes run by the Government of India. The Foresters and Guards are trained at the training Institutes run by the State Government. It will be necessary to strengthen the existing training institutes in the State and to open new Schools to meet the demand of trained personnel. The Government of India have also indicated that in view of great demand for trained personnel they will not be able to cater to the needs of all the States and in this context they have suggested that State may themselves start training of range Forest Officers and the Government of India would afford necessary facilities. It is therefore proposed to reorganise Forestry Training Schools in the State to train the personnel upto the level of Range Forest Officers by creating a separate organisation under the control of Chief Conservator of Forests.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Financial Outlay</u> <u>(Rs. in lakhs.)</u>
1979-80.	12.50.

IV. FOREST CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT (CONTINUING SCHEME)

5. Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests:-

The above scheme included in the Vth Plan envisaged rehabilitation of Forests mostly in the dry zone. However, in the proposals of the VIth Plan it is found expedient to cover the evergreen and moist deciduous forest also in view of the fact that in the evergreen forest tending operations are to be taken up after the working. There are good number of gaps in the evergreen and moist deciduous forest which are to be immediately filled by gap planting in order to maintain the structure of the forest and to make full use of the land. In the deciduous zone, there are vast areas which are blank and such areas could be tackled under Mechanised plantations with pulp wood species. In this zone over 1 lakh hectares have been raised under teak, and under planting of bamboo could be taken up in the older plantations. The regeneration of bamboo is deficient in the

Bamboo zone, and this has to be supplemented by artificial regeneration in gaps. The above efforts are to augment the supply of bamboos which is in short supply and to make the best use of the land. Therefore, the Scheme for Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests has been improved to include the following important activities.

- (1) Tending and gap planting in ever green Semievergreen and moist deciduous forest.
- (2) Raising of bamboo plantation:
 - (a) Under Planting in Teak.
 - (b) Enrichment plantations.
- (3) Mechanised plantations of Eucalyptus.
- (4) Raising of fuel plantations in Dry Zone.

Provisions has also been made for the creation of staff for implementation.

Year.	(Rs. in lakhs)
1979-80.	185.00

5(i) TENDING AND GAP PLANTING IN THE EVERGREEN AND SEMI-VERGREEN MOIST DECIDUCOUS FORESTS.

The heavily worked evergreen have to be tended and planted in gaps with useful species and regeneration aided if continuous increased supply of softwoods has to be maintained. This work is in arrears for want of adequate funds unless this work is carried out, in the worked evergreen forests the regeneration of the desired species is bound to remain suppressed with the result that the future supplies of softwoods from the tropical evergreen forests like matchwood, plywoods and packing cases etc. will be seriously affected resulting in the shortage of such timbers in the years to come. It is proposed to reafforest depleted as well as Forest lands where at the same time artificial regeneration by clear felling system is inadvisable by resorting to gap regeneration. Advantage will be taken of the existing gaps to plant up suitable species which have accepted utility and can come up comparatively fast under the prevailing conditions.

Year.	Physical Target. (in Hects.)	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs.)
1979-80.	4400	50.00

(ii) RAISING OF BAMBOO PLANTATIONS:

(iii) (a) UNDER PLANTING IN TEAK PLANTATIONS:

The Bamboo resources in the natural forest is dwindling and we are not in a position to meet the increased demand from pulp and paper industries. On account of gregarious flowering of bamboos sustained supply to the industries and to meet the demand of local consumption has become difficult unless concentrated regeneration of bamboo is taken up on a large scale the Department will not be able to meet the demands of the future. Over 1 lakh hectares have been raised under teak in the predominantly bamboo zone. It is proposed to under-plant Bamboo in the Older Teak Plantations over 8800 hectares, during the VIII Plan. This will also ensure better utilisation of the land in older plantations.

SU/--*	Year	Physical target (in Hects.)	Financial Out-lay (Rs. in lakhs.)
	1979	2200	30.00

(ii) (b) ENRICHMENT OF PLANTATIONS IN BAMBOO ZONE:

The regeneration of bamboo is deficient in the bamboo Zone, on account of heavy grazing and fire. There are vast Blanks which are to be supplemented by artificial regeneration of bamboo in gaps. It is proposed to take up gap planting over 8800 Hects. in the Bamboo Zone and to protect the area from fire and grazing for a period of 3 years to enable the regeneration both natural and artificial to establish.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Physical Target</u>	<u>Financial Outlay</u>
1979-80	2200	30.00

5(iii) RAISING OF MECHANISED PLANTATIONS OF EUCALYPTUS:-

The Scheme contemplated to raise 9200 Hect. of Mechanised Plantations of Eucalyptus which is a major source of pulp. It is proposed to raise the plantations with intensive Soil Working by using Mechanised Equipment like Digo Tractors and rippers. Some of the equipments are available in the Country itself. The remaining equipments will have to be imported. The area chosen for raising eucalyptus lie in the rainfall range 750 mm and 1600 mm. There are vast stretches of degraded Forests in the State with good rainfall which can support a much better crops than the existing one. In addition to this in the Districts of Hassan, Chickmagalur, Vast barren areas which are covered with phoenix species which can be utilised for raising eucalyptus plantations successfully.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Physical Target (in Hects).</u>	<u>Financial Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1979-80	2300	50.00

5 (iv) RAISING OF MIXED PLANTATIONS IN DRY ZONES:

It is a continuing scheme extensive tracts of Forests areas in the Dry Zone have become degraded on account of excessive grazing and human interference. These areas call for immediate rehabilitation to increase the yield per acre and to improve the resources of green manure leaf yielding trees. Minor Forest Produce Yielding trees and trees yielding small timber for agricultural purposes and for improvement of grazing facilities.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Physical Target (in Hects).</u>	<u>Financial Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1978-79	1500	20.00

V. SURVEY OF FOREST RESOURCES:

6. Working Plan, Forest Survey and Forest Consolidation:-

At present there are 5 Working Plans Divisions in the State and these Divisions look after the work of revising the lapsed working plans and preparation of new plans from areas for which plans do not exist. In addition to this, the Working Plans Divisions are also in charge of Forests Consolidation and Forest Resources Survey work. The existing Working Plans Organisation is not able to cope with the multifarious works entrusted to it. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the existing Working Plans Organisation and to have one Division in each of the territorial Circles.

It is also proposed to entrust the work connected with the preinvestment survey of Forest Resources to this Wing.

About 10 lakhs acres of Revenue land have been transferred to the Department for being constituted as Reserved Forest. However, the progress of transfer of the areas ordered has been very slow and it is necessary to consolidate the areas transferred without further delay or otherwise there will be innumerable encroachments in the areas which will pose a serious problem, thereby, defeating the very purpose of transfer of these areas. It is, therefore, proposed to survey, demarcate and initiate settlement proceedings immediately with the help of special staff and complete the work in the next 3 years. In addition to this, the boundaries of the existing Reserved Forests are to be renewed and cleared in majority of the forest on account of non-clearance of boundaries for many years and it is necessary to survey and redemarcate some boundaries to avoid legal and other complications and for better forest management. It is, therefore, proposed to take up this work on top priority by creating special staff.

Year	Financial Out-lay (Rs. in Lakhs)
1979-80	50.00

VI. PLANTATIONS SCHEMES:-

7. CASHEW DEVELOPMENT (Continuing Scheme) :-

The work of raising cashew Plantations in the Coastal Districts of the State will be continued during the VI Plan. There are extensive areas which are devoid of tree growth and subjected to soil & erosion with lateritic out crops in the above Districts which are, suitable for raising cashew. It is proposed to cover 4175 Hectares under Cashew with improved agricultural practices as per the guidance of Central Cashew-nut Development Council. The Scheme apart from providing employment to the Sub-marginal farmers of these coastal districts aims at bridging the gap between supply and demand in respect of cashewnut to keep the existing cashew factories in the country particularly in this State fully engaged. At present more than 50% of the cashewnut required by the processing Industries is being obtained from outside the country. Cashew being a Dollar earner and the processing Industry being highly labour oriented, gets the required impetus by the production of the cashewnut needed by the Industry indigenously.

Year	Physical Target in (in Hectares)	Financial Target. (in lakhs of ruppees)
1979-80	980	10.00

8. TEAK PLANTATIONS (Continuing Scheme):-

Raising of Teak plantations in suitable localities will be continued during the VIth Plan. The demand for Teak will be there in the years to come and in order to have a sustained supply of teak for various constructional industrial and defence purposes, it is necessary to continue planting of teak in the State. So far we have already raised 1,01,725 Hectares in the State and some of the older plantations have already come for harvesting. The plantations of teak is proposed to be raised

in the areas clearfelled after removal of the existing tree growth.

Year	Physical Target (in Hectares)	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1979-80	1500	15.00

9. MATCHWOOD PLANTATIONS:

This is a continuing scheme and it is proposed to cover over 8350 hectares during the VI Plans as against 7500 hectares targetted during the Vth Plan. The demand for softwoods particularly the wood required for Match Industry is increasing year by year. In addition to this, several new Industries like packing case Industries have been established of late, and at present, the requirement of the existing industries are being met by harvesting the softwoods from the natural forests. It is estimated that the natural forests will not be able to supply the growing demand in the years to come. Therefore, in order to supplement the softwood resources in the State, it is proposed to raise plantations of softwood in the areas suitable.

Year	Physical Target (in Hectares)	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1979-80	4400	50.00

10. RAISING OF TEA PLANTATIONS:-

There are large extents of lands particularly in the Districts of Kodagu which are suited for raising of tea plantations. The Tea plantation scheme being highly labour oriented is ideally suited in areas where unemployment is a problem. In addition to this, in view of the fact that the overwood existing in the area will be retained as shade trees, there is no danger of any adverse effects in the areas when the Forest cover is to be retained for shade purposes. A beginning has already been made to plant Tea in the District of Kodagu during 1976-77 and it is proposed for continue this scheme during the VIth Plan.

Year	Physical Target (in Hectares)	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1979-80	10.00	10.00

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road margin. A beginning has been made to plant up

VII. FORE FORESTRY:

1. FARM AND EXTENSION FORESTRY (New Scheme)

Farm and extension Forestry has not gained the required momentum during the IVth and Vth Plans in the State. During 1971 an extension wing was created to take up road side planting and to plant up the Foreshore areas of medium and small irrigation projects. However, except for planting of roadside, planting in few of the Districts of the State much progress could not be achieved. The special organisation was wound up consequent to transfer of Roadside avenues back to public works Department.

During the VI Plan it is proposed to plant up all vacant lands in phased manner irrespective of the fact whether they belong to Government or not under the programme of Social Forestry. The Government have permitted the Department to take up planting of all Gomal lands with fodder yielding species and also permitted to plant up vacant lands in charge of Universities and public Institutions and many more Institutions are coming forward with request to plant up the vacant lands. The response from the public for the Departmental programme of free supply of seedlings for being planted in their holdings is very encouraging during the current year and the Department has raised 174 lakhs of seedlings for the purpose. Apart from this, consequent on the catchment of the Karnataka Preservation of Trees Act which among other things provides for compulsory planting, the demand for supply of seedlings is going to be tremendous during the VIth plan period. The Department is also trying its best to make the people tree conscious so that they may preserve the existing ones and also plant fresh ones. Unless the farmer is self sufficient in respect of his requirement of firewood, small timber, fodder, green-manure and miscellaneous Minor Forest Produce like bamboos and thatching materials, the Reserve Forest and other community forest cannot be saved. The idea of Social Forestry and Extension Forestry is in this context.

It is, therefore, proposed to have a massive programme of social and Extension Forestry in the State to include planting of road-margins, river-margins, foreshore areas and vacant areas belonging to public Sector undertakings, Public Institutions raising of fodder species in the Gomal lands and Amrit Mahal Kaval lands and planting of areas outside the State Forests and also free supply of seedlings to the farmers.

To achieve the above objective it is also proposed to create a full fledged extension organisation under the charge of Additional Chief Conservator of Forests to attend to all the functions of this comparatively new field in Forestry.

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Year	Physical target	Financial Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
	Raising Palanta- Seedlings. tions outside the State Forests.	
1979-80	250 Lakhs 5000 Hect.	125.00

IX. COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS: (Continuing Scheme)

1. COMMUNICATIONS:

The Scheme provides for improving the existing roads in forest areas and to open up new roads to tap the inaccessible areas for exploitation and for better forest managements.

Year	Physical Target	Financial Outlay
1979-80	25	12.00

2. BUILDINGS (Continuing Scheme)

It is proposed to construct 1800 residential buildings for the subordinate staff working in remote forest areas in orders to station them in the strategic places for better supervision of forestworks and for effectively protecting the forest wealth from pilferage. The Scheme also provides for construction of quarters, for the staff in cities and Town where there is acute shortage of buildings for residential purposes:

Year	Financial Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1979-80	52.77

X. PRESERVATION OF WILD LIFE: (Continuing Scheme)

1. NATURE CONSERVATION:

The Scheme envisages improvements to the existing Wild-life Sanctuaries particularly improvement in the habitate by eliminating adverse factors like fire and grazing. The Scheme also includes formation of New Sanctuaries. It is also proposed to strengthen the existing staff of Wild Life Management and to create an independent organisation under the control of a Additional Chief Conservator of Forests. The strengthening of the Wild Life Wing includes, creation of special Wild Life Mobile Squads, to patrol the vulnerable areas for the prevention of offences under the Wild Life Act, and to book the Offenders. Research on Wild Life Management is also proposed to be taken up in the VI the plan.

Year	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1979-80	50.00

XI. DEVELOPMENT OF ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, MYSORE (MYSORE ZOO)

(Continuing Scheme)

15 . The Zoological Garden Mysore was transferred from the Horticultural Department to Forest Department. It is proposed to develop the Zoo on modern lines by not only restructuring it but also by adding many more rare species. It is also proposed to reorganise the staff for better management of the Zoo on a permanent footing.

Year	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1979-80	12.50

XII. OTHER EXPENDITURE

16. TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (CONTINUING SCHEME):

The percentage of population the Tribals few of the pockets of forests in the State and also their poor living conditions warrant welfare measures as most of them are either directly or indirectly depend on the forest for their livelihood. It is therefore proposed to take up supply of bee hive boxes to the tribal people in selected blocks and also to raise fruit yielding plants near the colonies of the tribals in order to augment their meagre earnings.

Year	Financial Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1979-80	15.00

17. SUB-PLAN FOR SCHEDULE CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES UNDER THE GENERAL SECTOR

(NEW SCHEME)

Apart from the tribal population in selected blocks there are a good number of colonies of the Tribals which are distributed outside the selected blocks but still within or on the periphery of the forest. It is necessary to take up welfare measures in respect of these people also. It is therefore proposed to supply bee hive boxes and to raise plantations of fruit yielding trees in order to supplement the meagre income.

Year	Financial Outlay (in lakhs)
1979-80	6.00

18. FOREST STATISTICS (CONTINUING SCHEME):

At present there is a statistical Unit attached to the Office of the Chief Conservator of Forests (General). In view of the implementation of various schemes, lot of statistics has to be collected for review and future planning, and therefore, it is found necessary to strengthen the statistical branch by appointing Statistical Assistants at the Circle and Divisional level in order to collect proper statistics speedily.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Financial Out-lay.</u> (Rs. in lakhs)
1979-80.	2.50

19. SHARE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION TO KARNATAKA FOREST PLANTATION CORPORATION.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Financial Out-lay.</u> (Rs. in lakhs)
1979-80.	15.00

20. CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS MATCHING GRANTS FOR CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:

There are a few Centrally sponsored Schemes where the State Government has to contribute towards the matching grants. The main scheme where-in the matching grant is called for is the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for area expansion in Cashew. It is, therefore, necessary to make sufficient provision for this matching grant in order to implement the Scheme fully.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Financial Out-lay.</u> (Rs. in lakhs)
1979-80.	25.00

21. DEVELOPMENT OF FORESTS Co-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (NEW SCHEMES).

Much emphasis is given to the formation of the Forest Labour Co-operatives in all the areas where there are good number of local labourers who are unemployed. The Main aim is to employ these unemployed people and Sub-marginal farmers in the exploitation works and plantations works. Formation of Labour Societies will help to avoid contractors exploiting labourers so that the benefits directly go to the local labourers.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Financial Out-lay.</u> (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81.	5.00

22. INTENSIFICATION OF FOREST MANAGEMENT.

The Scheme provides for proper re-organisation of Beats, Rounds, as the existing jurisdiction of the Guard, Foresters, in some Divisions are very large and un-manageable, from the point of view of efficient management and protection. It is also proposed to provide additional vehicles in vulnerable pockets for quick movement for protecting the valuable forest wealth. It is also envisaged to have facility of telephone to Unit Officers and Forest Checking Gates which are strategically situated.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Financial Out-lay.</u> (Rs. in lakhs)
1979-80	36.00

ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1979-80 ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
AND PANCHAYAT RAJ

Prior to 1.4.1969 Community Development Blocks were existing in the State. From 1.4.1969 the C.D.Blocks were abolished and the Blocks were made co-terminus with the Revenue Taluk. Consequently for all practical purposes the taluk has been made the unit for Planning and Development in the State. There are 175 taluks in the State.

Consequent on the abolition of the C.D. Blocks from 1.4.1969 the Government of India stopped giving assistance to the State either in the form of Grant or subsidy. Instructions were issued that the entire expenditure on such blocks would have to be met within the State Plan as central assistance will be on the basis of block loans and block grants and not schematic. The State Government was permitted to utilise the funds under C.D. Programme according to its choice.

According to G.O.No.DPC 77 JAD 69 dated 3.9.69 execution of all schemes involving payment of subsidies as showed in schematic pattern have been discontinued. All the Block Development officers entrusted with the responsibility of implementing the C.D.Programme were permitted to continue to exercise the powers delegated to them in respect of all other items excluding those of subsidy schemes. Orders were also issued as to how the grants under the C.D.Programme are to be utilised. Accordingly the grants under the C.D. programme have been permitted to be utilised as indicated

...2/-

permitted to be utilised as indicated below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Head	Percentage of expenditure suggested in relation to the total annual releases made for development activities
1.	Agricultural Production including animal husbandry, fisheries and afforestation.	30%
2.	Minor Irrigation including community works	15%
3.	Construction and maintenance of buildings and drinking water wells	15%
4.	Education (construction, maintenance of school Buildings supply of equipments etc).	20%
5.	Rural Roads (constructions and maintenance of Rural communications)	20%

During the 4th Five Year Plan allocations were made in different sectors for the completion of incomplete works that were pending as on 1.4.1969 and also for taking up some fresh works.

During the 5th Five Year Plan a plan provision of Rs.79 lakhs was made for Community Development Programme. The total expenditure incurred from 1974-75 to the end of 1978 works out to about Rs.39 lakhs.

During the year 1978-79 a budget provision of Rs.18 lakhs has been made for this programme as indicated below:-

1. Education	..	1.00
2. Agriculture	..	1.00
3. Health & Sanitation	..	3.62
4. Roads		0.10
5. Training of Block Accountants		2.10
6. Publication of Karnataka Vikas Journal		2.18
7. Loans to Village Panchayats for creation of remunerative assets		8.00
8. Loans to cultivators		0.10

TOTAL ...		18.00
		=====

6th Plan proposals:-

A tentative provision of Rs 362 lakhs has been made for this programme, the Planning Department has proposed a provision of Rs 75.00 lakhs for the year 1979-80. This amount will be allocated as follows:-

1) Education:- A provision of 14 lakhs is made for 79-80.

This amount will be spent on equipments to Schools and repairs to School Buildings. It is proposed to repair 500 school buildings by incurring a total of Rs 10.00 lakhs at the rate of Rs 2000/- per building (500 x 2000). It is also proposed to utilise the balance amount of Rs 4.00 lakhs for purchase of equipments to 8000 primary schools located in Rural areas at the rate of Rs 500/- per school (800x500). The funds will be distributed among all the 19 Districts on prorata basis.

2) Agriculture including minor irrigation and community irrigation wells:-

Under this programme out of the plan outlay of Rs 22 lakhs, it is proposed to sink about 20 community irrigation wells costing about Rs 15 lakhs at an average rate of Rs 75,000 per irrigation wells and Rs 7.00 lakhs for effecting repairs to about 140 minor irrigation tanks and pickups whose catchment is less than 10 acres at the rate of Rs 5000 per work. The amount will be distributed on prorata basis among all the 19 districts during the year 1979-80.

3) Health and Sanitation:- A Plan provision of 8.00 lakhs has been made under this programme for the year 1979-80. It is proposed to take up 50 drainage works at a cost of ^{Rs} 5.00 lakhs at Rs 10000 each and to take up construction of 300 latrines in schools, in the Rural areas at a cost of Rs 3.00 lakhs at Rs 1000 per latrine, to inculcate the hygienic principles in the minds of rural children.

Amount of 8.00 lakhs to be allotted to 19 Districts

to execute the above works on prorata basis.

....4.

4. Roads:- A plan provision of Rs 15.00 lakhs has been made under this programme for the year 1979-80. It is proposed to take up 200 approach roads costing of Rs 10.00 lakhs at Rs 5000 per road for the formation of the approach roads to Harijan colonies, Tandas and newly formed colonies under Janatha Housing Programme. This is a common problem to all the Taluk Development Boards. It is proposed to distribute Rural works among all the 175 Taluks Devt. Boards on pro-rata basis. The balance amount of Rs 5.00 lakhs will be utilised for the maintenance of Taluk Devt. Board Roads to a length of 250 kms. at the rate of Rs 2000 per k.m. This is a common problem, to all the 175 Taluk Devt. Boards in the State and it is proposed to utilise the amount by distribution among all the 175 Taluk Development Boards.

Training of Block Accountants:-

A plan provision of Rs 3.00 lakhs has been made under this programme for training the Block Accountants and Village Panchayat Secretaries in the State for the year 1979-80.

Publication of Karnataka Vikas Journal:-

A provision of Rs 3.00 lakhs has been made for the year 1979-80 for publication of the Karnataka Vikas Journal.

Loans to Village Panchayat for creation of Remunerative Assets:

A Plan provision of Rs 10.00 lakhs has been made for this programme for the year 1979-80 for sanctioning loans to the TDBs and Panchayats for creation of remunerative assets like construction of shop buildings, afforestation, orchards pisciculture etc. The funds will be allocated on prorata basis for all the 19 districts.

Thus, the allotment of plan provision of Rs 75.00 lakhs on C.D for the year 1979-80 will be as follows:

1. Education.	12.00	
2. Agriculture.	22.00	
3. Health & Sanitation	8.00	
4. Roads	15.00	
5. Training of Block Accountants	3.00	...5.

6. Publication of Karnataka Vikas Journal	3.00
7. Loans to Village Panchayat creation of remunerative assets.	10.00
	<u>75.00</u> lakhs

The particulars in GN1, GN2, GN3 & GN5 are also

urnished herewith.

APPROACH TO THE SECOND YEAR OF THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN - 1979-80.

The approach to the Second Year Plan 1979-80 in the Co-operative Sector is towards consolidating and rejuvenating the reorganised Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operatives, reorganising Cooperatives in other sectors filling up the credit gap, Co-ordinating the activities in the field of agricultural production with special reference to the effective supply of inputs, the linking of credit with marketing, the expansion of processing activities, increasing storage facilities, the effective distribution of essential commodities particularly in rural areas and pockets of slum-dwellers and areas where weaker sections of the community are living, the provision of consumption loans to weaker sections of the community, organisation of Tribal Cooperatives in Tribal blocks, and providing assistance for enrolment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and in the process of these activities, the absorption of labour to the extent possible.

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

During 1974-75 no posts under the Plan were created and in 1975-76, 50 posts were created and the expenditure incurred was only 0.67 lakhs and the majority of the posts were not immediately filled up. During 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 4.45 lakhs was spent on the staff and Rs. 5.69 lakhs during 1977-78 as against the provision of Rs. 8.00 and 14.75 lakhs respectively. For the effective implementation and evaluation of Plan schemes it is proposed to re-organise the present staffing pattern at the Taluks level and to strengthen the staff at this level, besides staff for C.O.D. to help and assist misappropriation cases. The cost of the staff to be so created would be about Rs. 100.00 lakhs per year and this is provided for during 1979-80 under Direction and Administration which includes Rs. 4.60 lakhs to meet the cost of expenditure for the purchase of vehicles for the Department in view of the increased strength of the staff for the Executive work of the Department.

2. CREDIT COOPERATIVES:

The total expenditure under this head for 1974-75 was Rs. 67.31 lakhs. During 1975-76 it was of the order of Rs. 251.64 lakhs. Out of this amount Rs. 123.72 lakhs was for granting Share capital out of L.T.O. funds and Rs. 2.90 lakhs for sanction of subsidy for establishment of Technical staff and for Farmers Service Coop. Societies etc., The other items of expenditure were in respect of continuing schemes such as subsidies, outright grants etc.,

Further, for the year 1976-77, expenditure was Rs. 297.72 lakhs. The expenditure during 77-78 was Rs. 222.81 lakhs.

The outlay for 1979-80 under this head is Rs. 339.50 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 210.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent under L.T.O. and Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been set apart for sanctioning subsidy towards Establishment cost of Farmers Service Coop: Societies and Agriculture cum Farmers Service Coop: Societies, the organization target being 300 inclusive of those already established. The rehabilitation work of Dist. Coop: Central Bank will continue both in the form of loan and subsidy and a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for this. In addition, due to the increasing importance of Urban Banks, a scheme for the rehabilitation of Weak Urban Banks has also been proposed and this is to get an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

During the last year of the Fifth Plan, attempt has been made to encourage Co-op: Institutions especially the Urban Coop: Banks to provide Credit for the weaker sections of the community. To ensure them against any possible loss arising from such advances, provision has been made for subsidising the risk funds of these institutions to the extent of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. It is also desired that D.C.C. Banks like Commercial Banks should attach importance to increasing their deposit position and Govt. will continue to provide incentives for this purpose, for which a token provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been made.

A common cadre of P.L.D. Bank officials and pool Officials will become a reality and a provision has therefore been made for subsidising this cadre to the extent of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during plan period. To avoid proliferation of Cooperatives at the village level, and to supply essential consumer articles even in the remotest areas, it is programmed to convert Primary Credit Cooperatives into Multipurpose Cooperatives supplying consumer articles required for every-day purposes. Hence, it is proposed to assist the primary Credit Cooperatives to acquire staff for undertaking multifarious activities. Hence, a provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been made under this Head.

FARMING COOPERATIVES:

During 1974-75, the expenditure by way of Subsidy Share/Loans was Rs. 2.83 lakhs and in 1975-76 it was Rs. 2.53 lakhs. For the year 1976-77, a sum of Rs. 1.06 lakhs was spent. The Outlay for 1977-78 was Rs. 9.35 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 0.71 lakhs has been spent during 1977-78.

Due to the uncertainty regarding the future of Farming Societies, only a token provision of Rs. 2.97 lakhs has been provided under this head for 1979-80.

WAREHOUSING AND MARKETING COOPERATIVES:

For 1974-75, the expenditure under this Head was Rs. 32.88 lakhs and for the year 1975-76 Rs. 143.62 lakhs which was incurred to sanction Share capital assistance to various types of Marketing Cooperatives including State Coop. Marketing Federation, Central Arecanut Cooperative Marketing Federation and contribution towards Price fluctuation fund and subsidy towards the Managerial Cost of Marketing Societies. The expenditure was Rs. 111.48 lakhs in 1976-77. For the year 1977-78 the outlay was Rs. 46.02 lakhs of which Rs. 33.03 lakhs has been spent.

As regards Marketing Cooperatives, certain schemes which were operated during the fifth plan have been continued of which the more important are a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs towards margin money for the K.S.C. Marketing Federation, Rs. 10 lakhs for purchase of IFFCO shares by the Marketing Federation, and Rs. 25 lakhs as share capital assistance to CAMPCO. In addition, a new schemes of assistance in the form of subsidy for a technical Cell in CAMPCO has been formulated to the extent of Rs. 1.00 lakh. In view of the report for the development of CAMPCO prepared by the I.I.M. Bangalore. Assistance for the technical Cell of the Marketing Federation will continue and also schemes already in existence like contribution towards the Price Fluctuation Fund (Rs. 4.00 lakhs), Loan for the purchase of lorries and trucks (Rs. 5.00 lakhs) and financial assistance for the purchase of agricultural produce and the distribution of grains by Marketing Societies (Rs. 25.00 lakhs and Rs. 20.00) lakhs. A scheme introduced is contribution in the form of Share capital to Primary Marketing Societies for the use as working capital to the extent of Rs. 10.00 lakhs and others are on-going schemes.

COOPERATIVE STORAGE:

During the year 1974-75 Rs. 14.27 lakhs was spent and Rs. 10.75 lakhs in the next year. In 76-77, Rs.23.17 lakhs was spent and in 1977-78 the expenditure came to Rs. 14.20 lakhs. Provision of Rs. 31.03 lakhs would be spent during the year 1978-79. During the plan period, the existing schemes have been continued with the accent mainly on the completion of incomplete godowns and hence a provision of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been made.

PROCESSING COOPERATIVES:

For 1974-75, the total expenditure was Rs. 28.01 lakhs. During 1975-76 the total expenditure was Rs. 35.73 lakhs. In respect of 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 26.81 lakhs was spent for 1977-78, the provision made was Rs. 18.00 lakhs and expenditure was Rs. 65.26 lakhs. Provision made during 1978-79 is Rs. 46.00 lakhs would be spent fully.

Processing societies are to be assisted in the form of Share capital contribution. A major new scheme is assistance to power oil ghans to be set up for the production of un-refined oil cheaply at the local level under auspicious of F.S.C.S. Under this scheme, a provision has been made for Rs. 30.00 lakhs. Total outlay proposed under this head is Rs. 121.00 lakhs for 1979-80.

COOPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS:

During 1974-75 the expenditure was Rs. 51.22 lakhs and in 1975-76, it was of the order of Rs. 78.06 lakhs. The revised estimate for 1976-77 was Rs. 43.00 lakhs. The outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for 1977-78 of which a sum of Rs. 12.47 has been spent.

Of the six spinning Mills, in the state, two are yet to start operation, and three require to be expanded. Hence a provision of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been made for assistance of spinning mills for 1979-80.

COOPERATIVE SUGAR MILLS:

The expenditure under this Head during 1974-75 was Rs. 105.20 lakhs. For 1975-76 it was of the order of Rs. 361.32 lakhs, which was incurred for sanctioning Share capital to existing and new Cooperative Sugar Mills. For 76-77 the expenditure was Rs. 150.00 lakhs. For 1977-78 the outlay is Rs. 130.00 lakhs and Rs. 84.50 lakhs has been spent.

Co-operative Sugar Factories have been provided with only Rs. 150.00 lakhs for 1979-80 towards Share capital as a decision has already been taken that no new Sugar factories need be established for the time being.

CONSUMER COOPERATIVES:

The expenditure for 1974-75 was Rs. 7.30 lakhs in respect of Share capital and loan to Primary Consumers Cooperative Societies, wholesale and Departmental Stores. For 1975-76, the expenditure was Rs. 9.62 lakhs in respect of above items. During 1976-77 the expenditure was Rs. 13.88 lakhs in sanctioning subsidy, Share capital, Loan to various Coop: Consumers Institutions. The provision for 1977-78 was Rs. 14.00 lakhs and the amount spent was Rs. 10.95 lakhs. For 1978-79 the outlay was Rs. 16.40 lakhs and would be spent fully during the year.

The entire consumers sector assistance has been overhauled for the sixth plan period. The emphasis is now on decentralising the Consumer movement and carrying it to interior villages. The Primary Consumer Stores, Central Coop: Wholesale Stores and Coop: Consumers Federations are to be assisted in the form of Share capital and Subsidy to a considerable extent. Assistance is to be provided in the same manner for opening Janatha Bazzars in the slum areas for the benefit of weaker sections.

Consumer industries, and Weak consumers Stores are to be revived with loan and Subsidy assistance of Rs. 20.00 lakhs. Hence a provision of Rs. 72.97 lakhs has been proposed.

OTHER COOPERATIVES:

The expenditure under this head for 1974-75 was Rs. 1.59 lakhs in respect of Miscellaneous schemes. For 1975-76 the expenditure was Rs. 0.86 lakhs in respect of Miscellaneous schemes. For the year 1976-77, the expenditure was Rs. 2.99 lakhs and for 1977-78 the outlay was Rs. 6.60 and spent Rs. 5.14 lakhs.

Dairy Cooperatives continue to receive a maximum assistance under this head specially outside the K.D.D.C. area. Women's Cooperatives Employees Cooperatives, Cooperative Hospitals, Washermans Cooperatives, Education Cooperatives, Cooperative Printing and Garibi Hatao Coop: Societies and other institutions to be given assistance. Hence the outlay for 1979-80 is placed at Rs. 41.64 lakhs.

HOUSING COOPERATIVES:

During 1974-75, a sum of Rs. 7.58 lakhs was spent under this head. For 1975-76 the expenditure was nil, and Rs. 6.25 lakhs was spent during 1976-77. As against the provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh a sum of Rs. 0.62 lakhs has been spent during 1977-78.

Housing Cooperatives will continue to get loans and Share capital assistance to the extent of Rs. 5.50 lakhs.

LABOUR COOPERATIVES:

No expenditure was booked under this Head during 74.5. A sum of Rs. 1.23 lakhs was spent during 75-76 in sanctioning subsidy/Share capital and working capital loan to P.ri. Labour C.S., For 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 2.89 lakhs was spent. During 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 2.35 lakhs was spent as against the outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

With the liberation of bonded labourers, their rehabilitation has become a matter of Prime importance and hence provision has been made towards Share capital assistance managerial Subsidy and working capital loan to Pri. Labour CS to the extent of Rs. 22.50 lakhs for 1979-80.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION:

A sum of Rs. 11.12 lakhs was sanctioned to the State Coop: Union dur. 1974-75, towards Training Programme and approved activities and for prizes and seminars. Similarly during 75-76 an amount of Rs. 11.50 lakhs was spent on the above items. The expenditure for 76-77 is Rs. 16.80 lakhs and as against the outlay of Rs. 17.30 lakhs for 77-78 a sum of Rs. 10.11 lakhs has been spent.

Provision has been made for the existing schemes under Coop: Education and Training to the extent of Rs. 17.50 lakhs during 1979-80.

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN FOR AD-HOC BLOCKS:

Government have already identified Tribal Blocks as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. H.D. Kote | Mysore District |
| 2. Nagarhole (Kallahalla) | Coorg District |
| 3. Somwarpet | -do- |
| 4. Belthangadi | South Kanara District |
| 5. Udupi | -do- |
| 6. Karkala | -do- |
| 7. Mudigere | Chickmagalur District |

It is envisaged that one large Sized Primary Agriculture Credit Coop. Society exclusively for the benefit of tribal people should be organised for each of these tribal blocks.

4 LAMPS were organised during 1976-77 in HD Kote, Kallahalla (Nagarhole), Udupi and Puttur, two of them were by conversion of the existing forest Labour Coop. Societies and the remaining by fresh registration. Financial assistance of Rs. 1 lakhs each was provided to two societies viz., Kallahalla and HD Kote during 1976-77. During the year 1977-78 one society was registered afresh at Karkala. The Expenditure during 76-77 was thus Rs. 2 lakhs and during 77-8 it is Rs. 2.72 lakhs.

According to the phased-put scheme of I.T.D.P. assistance of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided under the tribal sub-plan for 1979-80.

The main objects with which these societies are organised are as follows:-

1. To provide employment by subsidiary occupations to Tribal R Craftsmen and Agricultural Labourers by agricultural and forest labours, poultry farming, apiculture etc.,
2. Marketing of agricultural produce and non-agricultural produce and providing produce loans.
3. Providing credit for subsidiary occupations and consumption
4. Providing loans for such objects as would result in continuous earnings.
5. Securing a fair price for the produce produced by subsidiary occupations.
6. Arranging for the purchase and sale of forest produce.
7. Storage and distribution of consumer articles and essential commodities.
8. Providing warehousing facilities.
9. Supplying the requirements of tribal hostels and welfare centres.
10. Providing ST, MT and LI loans both for agricultural and subsidiary occupations.
11. Processing of forest produce like Fule, Charcoal, Wood Pisciculture, Apiculture etc.,
12. Supply of implements and machinery on hire.
13. Opening modern dairies and maintaining breeding bulls, artificial inseminations etc.,
14. Construction of godowns, purchase of land, and other fixed assets and hiring them to the members.
15. Taking up labour contracts for the benefit of Tribal members.

The authorised share capital of each society is Rs.5.00 lakhs divided into 25,000 'A' Class shares of Rs.10 each to be subscribed by members and 2,500 'B' class shares of Rs.100 each to be contributed by Government and financing banks.

Besides assisting these societies by way of Govt. share capital contribution, it is considered necessary considering the poor economic condition of the tribals and the Government should assist tribal for the initial share capital, share fee and admission fee. Each society would initially be assisted with one godown of 200 tonnes capacity. The pattern of assistance contemplated for each society is as follows:-

a. Government share capital contribution	Rs.2,50,000	
b. Grant-in-aid for the first shares admission fees, share fees etc., tribals		28,125
c. Managerial subsidy	Rs.25,000/- I year	50,000
	15,000 II year	
	10,000 III year	
d. Godown loan and subsidy		59,000

In due course it is proposed to provide bad debt reserve both at Primary and Financing Bank level for Trucks and Lorries. etc

SC AND ST SUB-PLAN:

As the societies organised on area-wise basis embrace all classes of people including SC & STs people. The actual expenditure incurred for the amelioration or upliftment of SC & ST exclusively is not available. However, assistance for the enrolment of SC & ST members is being provided from other sources like the Social Welfare Department etc. During 1975-76 an effort was made to earmark funds out of State Plan funds for being spent for the welfare of SC & STs but no expenditure could be made. During 1978-9 a sum of Rs.10.50 lakhs has been exclusively provided for the benefit of SC & STs and would be spent fully.

For 1979-80 Rs.15.75 lakhs has been provided as additional assistance exclusively, to the SCs and STs for enrolment in Cooperatives, for bad debt reserves on loans advanced to them at various levels, risk subsidy for consumption loans and other loans issued to them, training cost of SC & ST candidates etc. In addition to the subsidy share capital and managerial cost assistance have been separately provided for societies meant exclusively for SC & STs under five schemes approved by the Social Welfare Department for the welfare of the SC & STs schemes.

AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED SERVICES:

COOPERATION:

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80:

A brief write up on the schemes coming under the head Agricultural and Allied Services (Pertaining to the Department of Cooperation):-

During the year 1974-75 a sum of Rs.162.96 lakhs was spent in respect of various schemes coming under this head i.e., contribution to ordinary and special debentures floated by the Karnataka State Cooperative Land Development Bank Ltd., the payment of subsidy to the Land Development Bank representing the difference between the economic lending rate and the concessional rate of interest, managerial subsidy additional staff under special schemes aided by the ARC etc.

Similarly, during the year 1975-76, the total expenditure was Rs.282.53 lakhs which was incurred towards contributions to the ordinary and special development debentures floated by the K.S.C.D. Bank Ltd., subsidy to the Land Development Bank representing the difference between the economic lending rate and concessional rate of interest and subsidy to the land development bank towards staff appointed in connection with the land reforms Act etc.

For the year 1976-77 the provision was Rs.307.47 lakhs on account of all the continuing schemes, referred to above. Rs.307.47 lakhs was spent on contributions towards ordinary and special development debentures payment of subsidy to the State Land Dev. Bank regarding the economic and the concessional rate of interest, managerial subsidy etc.

For the year 1977-78, the total outlay under this head was Rs.330 lakhs. Rs.232.65 was spent on the ongoing schemes. For 78-9 an outlay of Rs.313.00 lakhs has been made. This amount is anticipated to be spent in full in this on-going schemes.

For the year 1979-80 the total outlay of Rs.473.00 lakhs was been proposed.

In respect of physical targets and achievements under this head they are as follows:-

As against a plan target of 1,25,000 wells, the achievement was 13256, 6076, 17297 and 15489 in respect of 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 respectively. The anticipated achievement for 1978-79 is 63,371.

In respect of IP Sets, the V Plan target is 50,000. As against this, the achievement is 6917, 4748, 4928 & 4385 respectively, for 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78. The anticipated achievement for 1978-9 is 6,000. The target for 1979-80 is 6,000.


Similarly, in respect of tractors the total target (V Plan) is 1250. As against this the achievement is 2083,

151, 214 and 50 for 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 respectively. The anticipated achievement for 1978-79 is 112. The target for 1979-80 is 140.

In respect of power tillers, the achievement is 132, 46, and 102 for 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 respectively. The anticipated achievement for 1977-78 is 125. The target for 1978-9 is 45.

As regards sprinklers, the V Plan target is 8000. Against this the achievement is 143 and 1 for 1974-75 and 1975-76 respectively. The anticipated achievement for 77-8 is 200. The target for 78-9 is 156.

For reclamation schemes the V plan target is 4,00,000 acres, the achievement is 10,057, 3777, 22416 and 11,134 acres for 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 respectively. The anticipated achievement for 1978-9 is 40,000 acres. The target for 1979-80 is 40,000 acres. Finally the V plan target for Horticultural Schemes is 64,500 acres. Against this achievement is 10,699, 9935, 10607 and 18,107 acres for 74-75, 75-76, 76-77 and 1977-78 respectively. The anticipated achievement for 78-9 is 12,800 acres. The target for 1979-80 is 20,459.


Joint Registrar of CS (LDM & EST)

bh/41278

CENTRALLY SPONSORED & CENTRAL SECTOR
SCHEME.

A BRIEF WRITE UP FOR DRAFT PLAN - 1979-80

Centrally sponsored Scheme:

Agril. Credit Stabilisation fund:

During 1974-75, a sum of Rs. 0.20 lakhs was spent, and during 1976-77 Rs. 0.40 lakhs was expended. For 76-77, the expenditure was Rs. 1.00 lakhs. The Expenditure incurred for 1974-78 is Rs. 1.60 lakhs. For 1977-78, the outlay proposed was Rs. 0.55 lakhs and no amount spent, as no sanctions were received. For 1978-79 the outlay proposed is Rs. 1.00 lakhs. Central Government communication for allotment of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been received and the entire amount will be spent during the year.

For 1979-80 a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided, for this ongoing scheme.

Margin money to Marketing Co-operatives:

For 1974-75, the expenditure was Rs. 20.00 lakhs and 75-76 Rs. 10.00 lakhs. During 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was sanctioned to the Marketing Federation. In respect of margin money requirement for the Marketing, Procurement, Stocking and distribution of fertilisers and other Agricultural inputs, total expenditure incurred for 1974-78 is of Rs. 80/- lakhs. For 1977-78 the provision was Rs. 20.00 lakhs and the same could not be utilised consequent of sanction of Soft loan. For 1979-80 the provision proposed is Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

Consumers Co-operatives:

The expenditure in respect of Managerial Subsidy/ Share capital and loans for Establishment of Departmental Stores etc., was Rs. 3.45 lakhs and 43.00 lakhs for 74-75 and 75-76 respectively. The expenditure for 1976-77 was nil as no amounts were released. As against the outlay for 1977-78 Rs. 4.35 lakhs a sum of Rs. 11.43 lakhs has been spent. For 1978-79 the outlay is Rs. 26.20 and anticipated to spent full amount during the year.

For 1979-80-for the development of consumers Co-operatives, an outlay of Rs. 27.00 lakhs has been proposed, taking into consideration financial assistance required for Departmental Stores, common kitchen Centres and Large Sized retail outlets and the intention of revitalising the entire Consumers Sector and taking full advantage of all Schemes available.

Central Sector Scheme:-

Sugar Factories:-

During 1974-75 a sum of Rs. 36.00 lakhs in 1975-76 Rs. 52.14 lakhs and in 1976-77 Rs. 63.56 lakhs were sanctioned to Coop: Sugar Factories. As against the provision of Rs. 70.00 lakhs for 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 132.56 has been spent. Total amount spent for 1974-78 is of the order of Rs. 284.86. For 1979-80 the outlay proposed is Rs. 80.00 lakhs for this on going scheme.

Spinning Mills:-

No amounts were sanctioned during 1974-75. During 1975-76 and 1976-77 Rs. 21.54 lakhs and 13.43 lakhs respectively were sanctioned for Coop: Spinning Mills in the State. Expenditure incurred for 74-78 is Rs. 34.97 lakhs. No amount were sanctioned during 1977-78 ag against the outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs. For 1978-79 the outlay proposed is Rs. 40.00 lakhs and anticipated to spent full amount during the year. For 1979-80, the outlay proposed is Rs. 40.00 lakhs as the proposals for expansion of Mills are under active consideration of Government.

Godowns:

In respect of Marketing godowns the expenditure during 1974-75 was nil and for 1975-76 and 1976-77 it was Rs. 0.67 lakhs and 2.19 lakhs respectively. As against the provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 4.64 lakh has been spent. During the year 1978-79 a provision of Rs. 18.00 lakhs has been made and expected to spent full amount during the year. For 1979-80 the outlay proposed is Rs. 5.00 lakhs taking into account the scope in this behalf.

As regards rural godowns a sum of Rs. 0.83 lakhs was spent in 1974-75 and Rs. 26.48 lakhs and 55.21 lakhs respectively, during 1975-76 and 1976-77, For 1977-78 and the outlay is Rs. 10.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 45.08 lakhs has been spent during 1977-78. The provision for 1978-79 is Rs. 18.00 lakhs and anticipated to spend full amount during the year.

The provision proposed for 1979-80 is Rs. 28.00 lakhs, the intention being to complete all incomplete godowns expeditiously.

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

A brief description of the progress on the Major Irrigation projects is given below:-

Tungabhadra Project: The Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal needs strengthening and raising of the embankment to enable it to discharge the water required for irrigating the entire ayacut. This work is taken up in a phased programme. After carrying out the strengthening in certain reaches during 1974-78 an additional area of 63,475 hectares was brought under irrigation. During 78-79 a further potential of 13,500 hectares will be created. Strengthening of the inner side of the canal banks is still to be carried out, which has not been possible due to very short closure period. Under the Tungabhadra Right Bank High Level Canal, about 5,600 hectares lying to east of Hagari which had been deleted from the command, is now proposed to be irrigated by extending the Distributary No.16 A by crossing the Hagari river by an aqueduct. The work on the aqueduct has been taken up. During 79-80 it is proposed to create a fresh potential of 3,000 hectares under this canal.

Bhadra Project:- Bhadra Reservoir near Lakkavalli and the Irrigation system under it has been completed. Devarabilikere dam is completed in June 1978 and the canal system under it is proposed to be completed by December 1979. During 78-79 it is anticipated to create a potential of 400 hectares. During 1979-80 it is proposed to add 6,680 hectares.

Ghataprabha Project:- Construction of Hidkal Dam across the Ghataprabha river to store 49 TMC is completed. The Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal taking off ~~kk~~ from Dhupdal weir across the Ghataprabha river near Gokak is almost completed. The entire potential of 1,33,380 hectares under this canal has

been created. The lining of the Left Bank Canal has been taken up. On completion, this will bring under irrigation an additional area of 20,402 hectares.

Construction of the Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal taking off from Vidkal Dam has been taken up and is in progress. It is proposed to create a potential of 16,160 hectares by January 1979 out of the ultimate potential of 1,78,000 hectares under this canal.

Malaprabha project:- Construction of Malaprabha Dam near Manoli was completed in all respects during 1975-76. It has a gross storage of about 37.7 MCft. The construction of Malaprabha Right Bank Canal including the Naragund Branch and also the construction of Left Bank Canal is in progress. A potential of 89,150 hectares has been created upto end of 77-78. During 1978-79 it is proposed to create a further potential of 20,000 hectares and during 79-80 an additional potential of 20,000 hectares will be added.

Upper Krishna Project:- Construction of the Almatti Dam, immediately below the confluence of Ghataprabha river with Krishna and the construction of the Narayanpur Dam below the confluence of Malaprabha with Krishna are in progress. It is programmed to complete the Narayanpur Dam by June 1980 for a stage of 37 MC. Almatti Dam in the first stage will be completed upto RL 1,030.00 for a storage of 42 MC. In the present first stage of the project which is under execution the construction of the Narayanpur Left Bank Canal irrigating 4.08 lakh hectares is proposed. The construction of two dams and the Narayanpur Left Bank Canal. The World Bank have agreed to provide financial assistance for the completion of the project.

Left Bank and the Shalapur Branch Canal for irrigating 1,27,000 hectares. This has to be completed in the five year period from 1973-79 to 1982-83. It is programmed to create a potential of about 6,300 hectares by June 1979 and add a further potential of 27,500 hectares during 1979-80.

Karanja Project:- The earthen embankment of Karanja Dam near Pidar has been completed upto a height of about 2.3 metres below the top level. The work of excavation of the spillway and the construction of masonry flanks of the spillway is in progress. During 1979-80 it is proposed to complete the Earthen Dam and construct the spillway abutments and wings. Excavation of canals will also be tackled.

Kabini project:- The Kabini Dam is completed and water has been stored upto full Reservoir Level during November 1975. The gross storage created is 19 TMC. Left Bank Canal is completed and water was allowed for irrigation in July 1974. The construction of the Right Bank Canal is in progress. Water from Kabini Reservoir storage has been allowed for raising second crop on 3,080 hectares under the existing anicut channels. It is programmed to complete the Right Bank Canal upto KM 95 in all respects and create potential of 3,920 Hectares by June 1979. During 79-80 a potential of 10,080 hectares will be created and the canal will be completed upto KM 118.

Harangi Project:- The construction of Harangi Dam near Hulgunda in Coorg District is in progress. The dam is completed upto spillway crest and a storage of about 3 TMC created. During 78-79 the Dam will be completed for the full storage of ~~6.40~~ 6.40 TMC. The construction of the Kanive

Aqueduct across Cauvery River is in progress. It is proposed to complete the Right Bank Canal upto 76 Km by June 79. During 79-80 a potential of 9,200 hectares will be created.

Hemavathy Project:- The construction of Hemavathy Dam near Gorur in Hassan District is nearing completion. A storage of 15 TMC upto the spillway crest has been achieved during 1977. It is programmed to complete the erection of crest gates by June 1979 and create the full storage of 37 TMC. The work on the construction of the Right Bank Low Level Canal is in progress. Work on the Right Bank High Level Canal has been taken up. During 1977-78 the work on the canals is ~~expedited~~ expedited and a potential of 2,800 hectares is created. During 1978-79, it is proposed to complete the right bank canal and bring under irrigation the entire area of 6,000 hectares. The Left Bank Canal will be completed upto K.M. 71 and 8,000 hectares brought under irrigation. During 1979-80, a further potential of 12,000 hectares will be added.

GENERAL:

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During 78-79 an outlay of Rs. ~~9,142.50~~ lakhs is proposed to be incurred on all major and medium schemes. A fresh potential of 53,240 hectares will be created. During 79-80 an outlay of Rs. 13,461 lakhs is proposed and a fresh potential of 1,15,120 hectares will be created

A Brief write up on the Annual Plan 1979-80 of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects of Tungabhadra Project Zone.

The following are the Major and Medium Irrigation Projects coming under the control of Tungabhadra Project zone.

A) Major Projects.

B) On-going Projects:-

- 1) Tungabhadra Project,
- 2) Karanja Project,
- 3) Bennithora Project.

B) Medium Projects.

a) Completed Projects:-

- 4) Hagaribommanahalli Project,
- 5) Kakanala Project,
- 6) Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme,
- 7) Hathikoni Project,
- 8) Chandrampalli Project.

b) On-going Projects.

- 9) Lower Mullamari Project,
- 10) Upper Mullamari Project,
- 11) Soudagar Tank Project,
- 12) Amarja Project,
- 13) Chulkinala Project,
- 14) Maskinala Project,
- 15) Narihalla Project,
- 16) Hirehalla Project.

Projects to be taken up:

- 17) Gondorinala Project,
- 18) Bhima Lift,
- 19) Bhima Flow

Modernisation:

- 20) Modernisation of Tungabhadra Project Canals.

1) Tungabhadra Project. a) T.B.P. Left Bank Canal.

The entire length of 141 miles of Left Bank Canal runs in Raichur District only and is intended to irrigate 2,34,714 Hectares. The field channels to cover an area of 2,40,165 Hectares were constructed but water could be made available only to 1,72,520 Hectares. The remaining ayacut could not be irrigated, as the canal was not in a position

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to take the full discharge due to weaker banks. Two estimates amounting to Rs. 43.21 lakhs and Rs. 166.33 lakhs were sanctioned in 1963 and 1972 respectively. Again an estimate for Rs. 808 lakhs was approved by the Government in 1975 to take up strengthening and raising of Left Bank Canal.

During 1978-79, the spillover works of raising and external strengthening started during 1977-78 and top capping of the canal were taken up. The expenditure incurred upto end of October 1978 is Rs. 205.42 lakhs and increase in the canal capacity from 3500 cusecs to 3800 cusecs to irrigate an additional area of 1000 Hectares. An additional grant required during 1978-79 is Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

During 1979-80 there is a proposal of spending Rs. Rs. 300.00 lakhs over the internal strengthening work of Left Bank Canal. The work of internal strengthening can be taken up if the irrigation Consultative Committee agrees to close the canal for 3 months every year.

b) Right Bank Low Level Canal.

Main Canal upto Karnataka boundary is under the control of Tungabhadra Board and the distributaries system in Karnataka is under the control of State Government. To end of 1974-75, the full potential of 37,503 Hectares was created. There is a budget provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs during 1978-79. The expenditure incurred upto end of October 1978 is Rs. 8.23 lakhs for construction of ayacut roads and improvements to the Distributaries. Additional Grant required during 1978-79 is Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

During 1979-80 there is a proposal of spending Rs. 100.00 lakhs for further improvements to distributaries and construction of ayacut roads.

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c) Right Bank High Level Canal.

The Main Canal is under the control of Tungabhadra Board and the distribution system in Karnataka is under the control of State Government. The potential of 64,804 Hectares has been created prior to 1977-78, against the revised potential of 80,908 Hectares. The construction of Hagari Aqueduct on Distry. 16-A was started in 1978-79 and is in progress. The expenditure incurred is Rs.26.20 lakhs to the end of October, 1978 as against the budget provision of Rs.70.00 lakhs during 1978-79 on construction of Hagari aqueduct, improvements of distributaries and construction of ayacut roads.

During 1979-80, there is a proposal to spend Rs.123.20 lakhs for construction of Hagari aqueduct and construction of ayacut roads.

2) Karanja Project.

The revised estimated cost of this Project is Rs.3758 lakhs as per 1976-77 rates. Part I of this Project forms construction of Dam across Karanja river at Byalhalli site and Part II of the Project comprises construction of a barrage across Manjra river at Islampur site. In view of the latest agreement reached between the Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh on sharing of Godavari waters, the Project is under modification. The scope of the Part I has to be increased and the barrage under Part II has to be constructed over Karanja river itself as against the present proposal of Islampur site across Manjra river. During 1978-79 there is a budget provision of Rs.250.00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred to end of October, 1978 is Rs.35.57 lakhs. The earth dam is almost completed upto T.B.L. and the excavation of spillway is completed. The excavation of Right Bank and Left Bank Canal is over upto 10 Km and progress of spillway work was hampered due to untimely

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floods in the river.

During 1979-80 there is a proposal of spending Rs.250.00 lakhs for construction of spillway and excavation of Right Bank and Left Bank canal and settlement of land acquisition.

3) Bennithora Project.

The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 1277.00 lakhs. There is a budget provision of Rs.60.00 lakhs during 1978-79. Expenditure incurred upto end of October 1978 is Rs.57.45 lakhs on earth dam. Additional grant required during 1978-79 is Rs.40.00 lakhs.

During 1979-80 there is a proposal of spending Rs.60 lakhs on earth dam excavation of spillway and excavation of Right Bank and Left Bank canal.

MEDIUM PROJECTS - COMPLETED PROJECTS.

4) Hagaribommanahalli Project.

The estimated cost of this Project is Rs. 368.00 lakhs and the potential of 2965 Hectares has already been created. The expenditure incurred is Rs.10.94 lakhs to end of October 1978 on protection works to chute channel as against the budget provision of Rs.30.00 lakhs during 1978-79. An additional grant required during 1978-79 is Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

During 1979-80 there is a proposal of spending Rs.30.30 lakhs for further improvements to the chute spillway.

5) Kanakanala Project.

The estimated cost of this Project is Rs. 97.00 lakhs. The total potential of 2064 Hectares has been created prior to 1976-77.

6) Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme.

The estimated cost of this Project is Rs.244.00 lakhs and full potential of 2379 Hectares has been created prior to 1976.

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7) Hathikoni Project.

The estimated cost of this project is Rs.93.88 lakhs and full potential of 2145 Hectares has been created prior to 1976-77.

8) Chandrampalli Project.

The revised estimated cost of this project is Rs.204.74 lakhs and potential of 5018 Hectares has been created prior to 1976. It is proposed to take up the work of aqueduct cum bridge across the tail channel during 1979-80 in order to protect existing canal syphon. There is a proposal of spending Rs.29.19 lakhs during 1979-80 on the syphon.

ON-GOING PROJECTS.

9) Lower Mullamari Project.

The estimated cost of this project is Rs.570.00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during 1978-79 to end of October 1978 is Rs. 15.94 lakhs on raising of earth dam as against the budget provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs.

During 1979-80 there is a proposal to spend Rs.100.00 lakhs on further raising of earthen dam and excavation of canals and settlement of land acquisition.

10) Upper Mullamari Project.

The estimated cost of this Project is Rs.300.00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred is Rs.14.88 lakhs to end of October 1978 during the current year, on filling of key trench 2 to 18 and raising of embankment to partial height in ch: 2 to 4 and 5 to 8 as against the budget provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

During 1979-80 there is a proposal of spending Rs.100.00 lakhs on further raising of earthen dam and excavation of canals and settlement of land compensation.

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11) Soudagar Tank Project.

The estimated cost of this Project is Rs.149.00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred is Rs.29.84 lakhs during the current year to end of October 1978, on raising of earthen dam and excavation of right bank canal, as against the budget provision of Rs.64.00 lakhs. The additional grant required during 1978-79 is Rs.26.00 lakhs to fill up the gorge portion and excavation of right bank canal and C.D.works. During 1979-80 there is a proposal of spending Rs.25.00 lakhs to take up allied works such as Distributaries, field channels and cross drainage works etc.

12) Amarja Project.

The estimated cost of this Project is Rs.570.00 lakhs and an expenditure incurred during the current year is Rs.18.81 lakhs to end of October 1978 on further raising of earthen dam in ch: 13 to 21 as against the budget provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs. An additional grant required during 1978-79 is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

During 1979-80 there is a proposal of spending Rs.100 lakhs on raising of embankment in ch: 13 to 21 and excavation of canals.

13) Chulkinala Project.

The estimated cost of this Project is Rs.379.76 lakhs. The expenditure incurred is Rs.9.35 lakhs to end of October 1978 on key trench filling, rock toe etc., as against the budget provision of Rs.60.00 lakhs during 1978-79.

During 1979-80 there is a proposal of spending Rs.80.00 lakhs on further raising of embankment throughout the length of Dam and excavation of canals.

14) Maskinala Project.

The estimated cost of this project is Rs.314.00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during the current year upto October 1978

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is Rs.15.65 lakhs on raising of embankment in ch: 120.00 to 270.00 and 450.00 to 540.00 and construction of sluices as against the budget provision of Rs.55.00 lakhs. Additional grant required during 1978-79 is Rs.3.00 lakhs.

During 1979- 80 there is a proposal of spending Rs.70.00 lakhs on construction of sluices, further raising of embankment and excavation of canals.

15) Narihalla Project.

The estimated cost of this project is Rs.350.00 lakhs. This project is contemplated to provide 10 cusecs of water to the National Mineral Development Corporation for Pelletisation Plant and also to irrigate an extent of 1416 Hectares. The expenditure incurred is Rs.22.37 lakhs during 1978-79 for payment of spillway gates and erection of gates and excavation of canal as against the previbudget provision of Rs.60.00 lakhs.

There is a proposal of spending Rs.69.19 lakhs during 1979-80 to complete allied works such as construction of distributaries and field channels.

16) Hirehalla Project.

The estimated cost of this project is Rs.635.00 lakhs. It is started at the end of 1977-78 and is in the initial stages. There is a budget provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs while the expenditure incurred is Rs.2.65 lakhs during 1978-79 on filling of key trench and formation of approach road. Additional grant required during 1978-79 is Rs.2.00 lakhs.

During 1979-80 there is a proposal to spend Rs.5.00 lakhs for excavation of key trench and grouting to foundation and construction of staff quarters.

PROJECTS TO BE TAKEN UP.

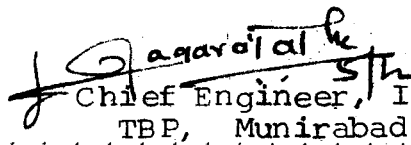
- 17) Gondori Nala Project
- 18) Bhima Lift,
- 19) Bhima Flow.

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The above three projects are to be started during 1979-80.

20) Modernisation of Tungabhadra Project Canals.

In order to have optimum use of available water and efficient water management, a scheme of modernising the existing canal system is contemplated. To start with proposals for 14 of Tungabhadra Project Left Bank Canal for Rs.1236.8 lakhs, High Level Canal for Rs.472.71 lakhs and Low Level Canal for Rs.177.56 lakhs have been submitted to the Government for sanction. Under this scheme, the canals over and above 10 cusecs capacity are proposed to be lined. The additional area that can be brought under irrigation is of the order of 21,286 Hectares, 6,009 Hectares and 4,532 Hectares respectively. This scheme will be taken up after the estimated is sanctioned.


Chief Engineer, I.D.,
TBP, Munirabad.

G.Rao.

BRIEF WRITE-UP ON PLAN PROPOSALS FOR 1979-80 IN RESPECT OF
BALANCE CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKS OF THE PLAN SCHEME - SHARAVATHY
VALLEY HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT.

The Plan scheme Sharavathy Valley Hydro Electric Project Civil Engineering works has been completed in all respects and the Project handed over to the control of the Mysore Power Corporation Ltd., with effect from March 1971.

The balance Civil Engineering works viz. Land acquisition, Land compensation, Ex-gratia payments and settlement of claims of contractors and supplies of Ex-H.E.C.P. Department has been undertaken by this Zone.

The outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs proposed for the annual plan 1979-80 is in respect of attending to the above works. The residuary acquisition works, land compensation works of the above project is attended by the Asst.Commissioner, Sagar in Liaison with this office. A portion of the above outlay is placed at the disposal of the Assistant Commissioner, Sagar for meeting the expenditure on the above works.

The settlement of claims of contractors and suppliers of ex-H.E.C.P. Department is attended by this Office. Payments in respect of cases settled is being made by this Office. A number of court cases and Arbitration cases in respect of supplies and contractors are pending at different stages in several courts for settlement.

An outlay of Rs.9.95 lakhs under voted grant and Rs.0.05 lakhs under charged grant has been provided in the outlay for 1978-79.

K. R. Narayana
29.11.78
for Chief Engineer,
W.R.D.C., Bangalore

ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80

Notes for discussions to accompany the annual plan for 1979-80 for the generation schemes under the Power Sector.

Mysore Power Corporation is looking after the power generation in the State of Karnataka. As desired by the Planning Commission, the Corporation has already worked out a plan for the construction of the on-going projects and also new projects for the period 1978-83 and has submitted a detailed note on the requirements of the Power Sector (generation) for the period 1978-83. As already indicated in this note keeping in view the future power needs and consequent programme of construction of new projects, the total requirement of the power generation projects for the period 1978-83, would be Rs.575.83 crores, as against the total provision of Rs.416.93 crores for the generation schemes in the Power Sector of the State Plan prepared by the Planning Department of the Government of Karnataka, for the period 1978-83.

The detailed Annual Plans for the year 1978-79 and the year 1979-80, have been drawn up to suit the larger plan of Rs.575.83 crores for the period 1978-83.

The Corporation is at present engaged in the construction of the following power projects:

1. Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project stage I
2. Linganamakki Dam Power House
3. Sharavathi stage I & II (Capital repair works)
4. Varahi Hydro Electric Project
5. Raichur thermal power plant.

As per the discussions for the annual plan 1978-79, advance action has also been taken on the implementation of the infrastructure works of the following new projects:

1. Gangavali Hydro Electric Project stage I
2. Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project stage II
3. Kabini Dam Power House and
4. Ghataprabha Dam Power House.

During the discussions for the annual plan 1978-79, it was indicated that the allocation for the various on-going and new schemes on power generation for the year 1978-79 would be Rs.60.15 crores. It is now anticipated that the expenditure on these projects during the year 1978-79 would be Rs.55.06 crores. The expenditure during the year upto the end of September 1978 is Rs.18.24 crores.

The total requirement for the year 1978-79 would be Rs.53.76 crores as indicated in the statement PR-I, and is inclusive of the requirements of Rs.3.7 crores for the Gas Turbine Project which is being considered separately by the Government of India.

Based on the detailed programme of works for the various on-going and new projects, indicated above, it is estimated that the requirement of power generation schemes for the year 1979-80 will be Rs.93.29 crores. If the balance requirement of the Gas Turbine project has also to be met in the year 1979-80, the total requirements for the year would be Rs.113.03 crores.

It is to be pointed out here that as per the financial resources of the State, and the needs of the various other sectors assessed by the State Planning Department, the entire funds required by the Power Sector, as per the plan drawn up by the Corporation, may not be available. In such a case it is necessary that the entire requirements of the on-going projects totalling to about Rs.67.24 crores for the year 1979-80 has to be first fully met.

As per the State Government, which has indicated only a provision of Rs.71.93 crores for new projects for the period 1978-83 in a total provision of Rs.416.93 crores for the power generation schemes for the same period, the allocation for the power generation projects for the year 1979-80 would be around Rs.72.89 crores. Therefore, the allocation for the new projects for the year 1979-80 could be only Rs.5.65 crores as against a need of nearly Rs.26.05 crores, which excludes the need of Rs.19.74 crores for the Gas Turbine Project. This has been indicated in a revised statement PR-I at page 46. In event of limiting the provisions for new projects to a lower value as indicated above, the programme of the new projects may have to be severely curtailed or taking up some new projects will have to be suitably postponed with the prospects of a continued severe power shortage for a long time to come.

The progress of works and the requirements of each of the on-going and new schemes for the year 1979-80 are discussed in the following paragraphs.

I ON-GOING PROJECTS:

1. Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project stage I:

This is an on-going project from the Fourth Five year Plan. The stage I of the project has an installed capacity of 910 MW with an energy potential of 4112 MKwhrs, per annum. The approximate revised estimates for the Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project have been worked out during the year 1976 and it is estimated that stage I of the Project will cost Rs.228.23 crores as against the sanctioned estimate of Rs.125.66 crores. Since there have been some major

modifications, in some of the components of the projects, it has not been possible to finalise a detailed revised estimate for all the components. This is more so, due to the uncertainties in the foundation at the Supa dam site and consequently the stretching out of the work upto the year 1983-84. The preparation of the detailed revised estimates for all the components is in progress. The estimates will be submitted to the Central Electricity Authority for examination and approval in due course. However, it is felt that it may be possible to restrict the cost of the stage-I of the project to around Rs.228.23 crores. The position as regards the expenditure incurred so far on the project and to be incurred during the current year and next financial year are indicated below:

	Rs.
Expenditure on the project upto March '78	150.06 crores
Approved outlay for 1978-79	35.48 "
Anticipated expenditure during the year 1978-1979	32.11 "
Estimated expenditure for the year 1979-80	24.45 "

This would leave a balance of Rs.21.61 crores to be spent beyond the year 1979-80 (based on the present revised estimates). As indicated above, the total expenditure for the year 1978-79 would be Rs.32.11 crores. As against this, expenditure in the current year upto the end of Sept '78 is Rs.9.21 crores. The present stage of the various component works and the programme for the current year as well as for the year 1979-80 together with the corresponding requirements of funds are given below:

i) Bommanahalli Pick up Dam:

The construction of the concrete-cum-masonry section of the dam has been completed except for some balance work on the left guide wall down stream of the dam. The work on the seven spillway piers and the deck slabs has been completed. The work of putting up the parapet wall and the wearing coat is in progress. The work on the erection of the seven spillway gates is nearing completion. The skin plates for the last two shutters is being welded. The erection of all the seven hoists is almost complete. The work is expected to be completed in all respects by about 31.1.1979. However, some of the minor works like erection of the gantry crane curtain grouting work and the settlement of final bills and claims of the contractors may spill into the year 1979-80. The construction of the earthen dam on both the flanks is almost complete. It is estimated that the expenditure on this work during the current year will be around Rs.67.72 lakhs. The amount required for the year 1979-80 would be Rs.44.87 lakhs.

ii) Water Conductor system:

Water Conductor system envisages the construction of the approach channel and intake structure and a 9445 m long Head race tunnel.

a) Approach channel and intake structure:

The work on the intake structure including the erection of the two gates has been completed in all respects. However some of the payments are likely to spill into the year 1979-80 and a provision for this has been made as shown in the detailed statement.

b) Head Race Tunnel:

The construction of the 9445 m long Head race tunnel is in progress. At the annual plan discussions for the year 1978-79, it was estimated that the excavation work of this tunnel could be completed by about April '78 and we would be in a position to complete the entire tunnel work by about July '78. However, the stretch of the tunnel between faces 2 & 3 continued to be one of the bad geological strata, resulting in very slow progress of excavationⁱⁿ this reach. The excavation of the tunnel has been completed on 10.9.1978. Consequent to this delay in the completion of the excavation, the programme of concrete lining was also affected. Till the end of Sept '78 the work of Kerb and Arch concreting to a length of 8877 m has been completed. The grouting work in the Kerb and Arch portion is being carried out concurrently. Till Sept. '78 a length of 7639 m. of tunnel has been covered by grouting. Nearly 3570 m. of the invert concreting of the tunnel has been completed. The balance work of invert and arch concreting has been re-scheduled, so that the entire remaining work of all these items is completed by about 15.3.1979. For this purpose, the work on the arch concreting and invert concreting has been intensified. It is expected to reach a speed of nearly 350 to 400 m of invert concreting per face of working. The extra equipment needed by the contractor is being provided to him by the Corporation on hire basis. Concurrently, action has also been taken to complete the balance grouting work and also start the plugging of the adit and shafts as and when they become free.

On the whole, it is expected that Water Conductor System upto the Surge tank will be ready by 31.3.1979. The details of the works to be completed is shown in FR V. It is estimated that the expenditure for this component during the year 1978-79 would be Rs.302.50 lakhs. Even though the work on the Water Conductor System is expected to be completed during this year itself, some of the expenditures including settlement of claims etc., will spill over to the year 1979-80. The requirement of this component during the year 1979-80 is estimated at Rs.70.71 lakhs.

iii) Nagjhari Power House:

Nagjhari Power House component consists of the construction of:

- a) Surge tank and Pressure shafts
- b) Nagjhari Power House

a) Surge tank and Pressure shafts:

This is one of the critical components for the commissioning of the unit I at the Nagjhari Power House. The construction of the top expansion chamber is complete except for the bed concreting, which is in progress. The concreting of the bottom expansion chamber is almost complete except for last 20 mtrs (two shutter lengths). The lining of the Surge tank has been completed upto the top level. The grouting work of the surge tank and bottom expansion chamber is also in progress. Concurrently the concreting at the bottom of the surge shaft including concreting for the piers has been completed upto the orifice slab. Nearly two-thirds of the orifice slab has been concreted. The centering work for the casting of the central 1/3 of the orifice slab including the steel liners of the two orifices is in progress. This work is expected to be completed by December 1978. Concurrently the raising of the piers above the orifice slab and upto the operating platform has been already taken up. This work is planned with fixing of 5 metres of gate groovers and concrete lifts of 2.5 mtrs. Raising of the piers upto the platform level is expected to be completed by Jan '79. Since raising of the piers above the platform level and the erection of the operating hoists is going to take more time, it is now proposed to have fabricated steel structures above the operating platform to support the hoists. Action has been already taken to get the designs for these structures from M/s Tungabhadra Steel Products, who are also supplying the gates and hoists. As soon as the piers come up to the operating platform level, the erection of the steel structures and there after the erection of the hoists for the surgetank gates will be taken up. It is proposed to complete all the work of the surge tank and the erection of gates and hoists by about 15th March 1979.

Pressure shafts:

The RCC lining of the top horizontal portion of the pressure shaft No.1 is completed except the short length near the top expansion chamber. Since it may not be possible to complete the lining of the RCC portion of the pressure shafts 2 and 3 before March 1979, it is proposed to put bulk heads for these two openings just down stream of the surge tank gates 2 & 3.

The work of steel lining of the pressure shaft I and the pen stock branches I & II is in brisk progress. The inclined portion of the pressure shaft is 365 mtrs. long. The erection of the Wye piece is completed. In the inclined portion, upto the end of September 1978, 83 shells totalling to a length of 204 m. had been erected and concreted. The erection of steel liners and concreting at the drainage gallery at RL 730 has been completed. The work in the upper reaches is continuing. Concurrently the grouting of the concreted inclined portion upto the drainage gallery is being taken up by an independent winch and trolley arrangement located in the Wye piece. As per the present programme it is estimated that the steel lining of the inclined portion including the erection of shells in the top chamber is expected to be completed by the end of Jan '79. The grouting of the upper portion of pressure shaft will be taken immediately thereafter. The completion time for all the balance works, mainly depends upon the amount of grouting required in the Upper reaches of the pressure shafts. This could be only estimated during January 1979, when data on the grout consumption in the lower reaches will be available.

The steel lining in the pen-stock branches I & II is also in progress. The erection of 6 shells out of total No. of 48 shells for the branch I has been completed by Sept. '78. The work from Wye chamber end has also now started. The steel lining work in these two pen stocks is scheduled to be completed by 15th March 1979. If by any reason there is some delays on this work it is proposed to concentrate only on branches No.I and fix a dummy flanges for the pen stock No.II in the bottom chamber. This will ensure the completion of all works on pressure shaft No.I and pen stocks branch No.I by about the end of March 1979, so that unit No. I can be rotated by 31st March 1979.

The work of track laying in pressure shaft No. II & III has been already started and is in progress. The work of lowering the Wye piece No.II and the subsequent steel lining work of pressure shafts Nos. 2 & 3 will be started in May '79. the Pressure shaft No.II along with penstocks 3 & 4 is likely to be ready by July/Aug. 1980.

It is estimated that the expenditure on the component of Surge tank and Pressure shafts during the year 1978-79 will be Rs.111.55 lakhs and the requirements for the year 1979-80 have been estimated at Rs.140.83.lakhs.

b) Power House:

The construction work of the service bay and control room and auxiliary room is completed. Casting of roof for the power house has been completed upto unit No.3. In the unit No.4 area concreting upto the roof truss level has been completed. The roof truss erection will be taken up shortly. The work on the tail race portion upto unit III has been completed. The work in unit IV is in progress. It is now planned that the structures and the tail race work of all the units will be completed by June 1979. The concreting of the unit II scroll case has been completed and the construction of upper floors and the generator barrel for unit II is in progress. The second stage concreting in unit III area is now starting.

It is estimated that the expenditure on the Civil Engineering work of Nagjhari Power House during 1978-79 will be Rs.204.43 lakhs.

As per the present programme a sum of Rs.180.96 lakhs will be required for the year 1979-80.

Thus it is estimated that the total expenditure on the component of Nagjhari Power House for the year 1978-79 will be Rs.306.25 lakhs, and estimated expenditure for the year 1979-80 will be Rs.321.79 lakhs.

iv) TATTIHALLA DAM:

Consequent on the upward change in the design, flood discharge as suggested by CWC, the design of the Tattihalla concrete dam and the earthen dam portion have been modified. The work on the concrete portion of the Tattihalla dam was affected and delayed to some extent due to heavy late monsoon in the year 1977 and also early setting of monsoon of 1978. Thereby the work in the river bed and four blocks in the left bank have been delayed. The block Nos. 7 to 12 on the right bank have now reached almost top level. To expedite the work, a new agency has been introduced for tackling blocks 1 to 4 and the old agency being allowed to complete the balance work in blocks 5 to 12. It is estimated that the work on the concrete portion of the dam would be completed by about December '79. Thereafter the erection of the gates in the four spillway bays will be taken up. It is expected that the dam will be complete in all respects by April 1980. It would be thus possible to store the monsoon water of 1980. Concurrently the works on the earthen flanks on the either banks are also in progress and will be completed by about March 1980.

The estimated expenditure on Tattihalla dam for the year 1978-79 is Rs.308.88 lakhs. The requirement for the year 1979-80 is estimated at Rs.190.88 lakhs.

b) WATER CONDUCTOR SYSTEM FROM TATTIHALLA RESERVOIR TO BOMMANAHALLI RESERVOIR:

The excavation of the approach channel 1622 m. long is almost complete except for certain lengths beyond the intake structure. Due to the soft and stratified nature of the rock at the site, the design of the intake structure had to be entirely modified and the construction of the intake structure has now started. The excavation of the balance quantity in the approach channel and the lining of the channel is in progress.

The construction of the tunnel portion of the Water Conductor System which is about 3760 m. cut and cover portion of 510 m. long at the entrance with 1500 m. of channel on either side, is being executed by another agency. The excavation of the tunnel has been completed and the lining for a length of sides and bed for a length of 3500 m. is also being completed. The roof is not proposed to be lined. The rock strata on the approach side of the tunnel is very much blocky and stratified. It is proposed to have a cut and cover section at the entrance for about 500 m. The excavation for this length is nearing completion. However it is experienced that the sides of the channel in this length are collapsing. It is contemplated to take some stabilisation measures which include putting some deep steel anchors to retain the rock slopes. This work is now in progress. As soon as the excavation reaches the required levels the construction of cut and cover portion will be taken up.

The work in this reach of the water conductor system is expected to be completed by December 1979.

The excavation of the tail channel (1000 m.) is almost complete and the lining work is in progress. The tail channel will be complete in all respects by May 1979.

It is estimated that the expenditure on the Water conductor system during the year 1978-79 would be Rs.264.74 lakh. The requirement for the year 1979-80 would be Rs.99.72 lakhs.

Therefore the anticipated expenditure during the year 1978-79, on the Tattihalla dam and water conductor system component is Rs.547.08 lakhs. The requirement for the year 1979-80 is estimated at Rs.290.39 lakhs.

v) SUPA DAM

The construction of 101 m. high concrete dam at Supa is being handled by M/s. Hindusthan Steel Work Construction Ltd. The excavation for the 20 blocks of the dam is now in the last stages. It is found that the foundation strata of the 8 blocks of the dam on the left bank has a very disintegrated rock with numerous joints and shear zones. As such it has not been possible to finalise the foundation for the dam in these blocks. Some more investigation by bore-holes, drifts and open excavation in a few of the above blocks is in progress. It is expected that by May 1979, it may be possible to finalise the foundation for all the blocks on the left bank. The foundation for the river bed blocks from 9 to 12 has been exposed and finalised. The foundations for the blocks 13 to 20 on the right bank is almost finalised except for a few stretches near the heel where dykes and shear zones have been met with. The work of necessary excavation for the shear zones and their filling back with concrete is in progress.

The installation of all the equipments at the Bori quarry, the 13 Km rope way from Bori quarry to Supa dam site, the cooling plants, the 250 cum. per hour capacity batching plant and the 2 nos. of 20 ton capacity cable ways were completed by April 1978. The concreting for the two river bed blocks 10 & 11 was also commenced towards the end of April '78. However due to early monsoons, the work could not progress substantially. With the fully installed equipments, it is now possible to go ahead with the concreting of the dam at a brisk rate as and when the foundations for the various blocks are cleared. The concreting for the 3 river bed blocks 9 to 11 is to be started during November 1978. It is expected that it would be possible to lay about 1.00 lakh cum. of concrete in the working season ending May 1979.

Looking to the severe constraints in the foundations of the dam, it is now estimated that the construction of this dam will be completed by June 1983.

The annual programme of concreting in the coming working season would be as under;

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity of concrete to be placed</u>
1979-80	2 lakhs cums.
1980-81	2 lakhs cums.
1981-82	3 lakhs cums.
1982-83	2 lakhs cums.

However, the utilisation of the full yield of Supa catchment will be possible from the year 1982 itself, when the dam would have come to RL 550 m. as against the FRL of 567.5 m.

The work on the Supa saddle dam is expected to be started by about February 1979 and is planned to be completed by March 1981.

It is estimated that the expenditure on this dam for 1978-79 will be Rs.318.6 lakhs and the requirements for the year 1979-80 are estimated at Rs.512.80 lakhs.

vi) SUPA DAM POWER HOUSE

The excavation for the Supa dam power house at the toe of the Supa dam is almost complete. The balance required excavation and laying of the ground mat is programmed for completion by May 1979. The contract for the construction of the power house is proposed to be awarded by about October '79. The construction of power house is planned from October '79 to January 1982. With this programme it is expected that the 1st unit at the Supa dam power house could be commissioned by June 1983 and the second unit by about March 1984.

The expenditure on this component during the year 1978-79 is expected to be Rs.10.3 lakhs and the requirement for the year 1979-80 will be Rs.57.00 lakhs.

vii) UPPER KANERI DAM AND DIVERSION TUNNEL

According to an earlier decision this work estimated to cost nearly 6 crores was proposed to be carried out directly by the Corporation. All the necessary equipment and the machinery for carrying out the tunnel work has been procured except for the shuttle dump trucks which are in the process of procurement. From the detailed examination of the quantum of work, it was found that the departmental execution will take a longer time and it may not be possible to synchronise the completion of this component with the creation of the storage at Supa. Therefore it is now decided to take up these works through contracts which are likely to be awarded before the end of February 1979. The construction of the pickup dam, the intake structure and the diversion tunnel will be taken up simultaneously. The target date of completion for these works will be June 1982. The estimated expenditure for this component for the year 1978-79 is Rs.72.42 lakhs. The anticipated requirement for the year 1979-80 is estimated as Rs.147.36 lakhs.

viii) HYDRAULIC & ELECTRICAL WORKS OF THE NAGJHARI POWER HOUSE

All the equipment required for the generating units Nos. 1 to 4 and the major portions of the equipment for units 5 & 6 have been received at site. It is estimated that the balance portions of the equipment will be delivered before the end of March 1979. However, since the delivery of some of the components and thereby certain payments may spill over in the year 1979-80, sufficient provisions for this have been made during that year.

Unit 1:

The assembly of the turbine and the runner has been completed. The stator has been placed in position and the rotor is also lowered into position. The spherical valve has been tested and placed in position. The generator and the turbine shafts have been completed and the alignment of the rotating parts has been completed. The unit will be ready for rotation by February 1979. If the balance work on the Head Race Tunnel and the Pressure Shaft no.1 could be completed as per the programme, it is possible to rotate the unit no.1 by March 1979. After initial rotation and final adjustments the unit-1 could be commissioned before the end of May 1979, so that the monsoon flows of 1979 could be fully utilised.

Unit 2:

The scroll-case erection has been completed and it has been tested. The concreting of the scroll-case has been completed and the construction of the upper floors and the generator barrel is in progress. The assembly of the stator of unit 2 is almost complete. The assembly of the rotor of unit 2 is under progress. It is likely that the construction of the generator barrel for unit 2 would be completed by the end of January 1979 and it may be possible to take up the assembly of the turbine and the shifting of the stator to its position by February 1979. With the present stage of progress it is estimated that the unit 2 would be ready for rotation by the end of June 1979 and could be commissioned by August '79.

Remaining Units:

The draft tube elbow for unit 3 has been shifted into position and the concreting is started. Depending upon the programme of completion of the pressure shafts 2 & 3 it is now estimated that the further units in the Nagjhari power house would be commissioned as follows:

Unit 3	October 1980
Unit 4	December 1980
Unit 5	June 1981
unit 6	October 1981

Outdoor yard:

The deckslab on the tail race for locating the transformers and the out door switch yard has been completed upto unit 3. The deckslab for unit 4 is being concreted. It is now expected that the deckslabs upto unit 6 would be ready by June 1979. The transformer track in the out door yard upto unit 2 has been already laid. The erection of structures, foundations for the switch gear equipment and cable ducts in the switch yard necessary for the commissioning of unit 1 has been already completed. The erection of the equipment is under progress. The assembly of the power transformer for the first unit is completed. It will be shifted to the position by the end of November 1978. Thereafter the assembly of the power transformer for unit 2 will be taken up. The assembly of the auxiliary equipment in the station and the control room required for the commissioning of unit 1 is in advance stage of completion and will be completed before the end of February 1979.

The expenditure on hydraulic and electrical works for the Nagjhari power house including the cost of steel liners for the year 1978-79 is estimated to Rs.349.48 lakhs. It is anticipated that the requirement for the year 1979-80 will be Rs.387.04 lakhs.

IX. HYDRAULIC AND ELECTRICAL WORKS OF THE SUPA DAM POWER HOUSE

As indicated earlier, the starting of the civil works for the Supa Dam Power House, except for the excavation work, has been delayed due to the foundation problems of the Supa dam. It is now expected that it may be possible to lay the ground mat for the power house by June 1979. The civil works of the power house are likely to start by November 1979.

All the main equipment for the two units of 50 MW each for the Supa Dam Power House has been ordered. The component parts have already started coming in at the site. The power transformers and most of the necessary auxiliary equipment is also ordered. It is expected that substantial payments will have to be made during this year and next year for the equipment which is to be delivered.

As per the present programme, the Civil Engineering works necessary for the unit 1 are expected to be ready by January 1981 and it is expected that the unit 1 at the Supa Dam Power House will be commissioned by May 1982 and the second unit by April 1983.

The expenditure on the hydraulic & electrical works for the Supa Dam Power House for the year 1978-79 will be Rs. 397.80 lakhs. The estimated expenditure for the year 1979-80 is Rs. 387.89 lakhs.

As indicated in the statement enclosed on page No. 18 the payment to M/s. BHEL during the year 1979-80 towards the generating units and transformers for the Nagjhari and Supa Dam Power House would be Rs. 468.4 lakhs. out of the total estimated expenditure of Rs. 2445 lakhs for the Kali Project.

X. LAND ACQUISITION AND REHABILITATION MEASURES

The notifications for the acquisition of land required for submergence by June 1979 have already been issued. The compensations for the first stage submergence will be distributed to the displaced persons only after March 1979. However as required by the Government, the necessary funds for the land acquisition have already been deposited with the Revenue Department. All arrangements at the Ramnagar rehabilitation centre for the rehabilitation for the displaced people have been completed. The people are expected to move to this centre by about April/May 1979.

It is now proposed by Government to shift the Taluk Headquarters of Supa Taluka to Joida about 18 kms south of Supa town. Action has been already taken to start construction of the buildings necessary at this new township for locating all the Government Offices and the residential buildings for the employees. It is likely that the proposed, second rehabilitation colony may also be located near Joida. The Corporation is providing necessary funds to develop the new taluk headquarters and the rehabilitation centre around it.

XI INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS.

The Ambikanagar and the Ganeshgudi colonies have been built for the staff employed in the construction of the components of the stage I. All necessary facilities, such as Water supply, Electricity, Medical and Educational facilities have been created at these two colonies. The buildings necessary for the operation and maintenance of the power houses, over and above the buildings already built at these colonies is now taken up and is in progress. The diversion of the Belgaum-Sadashivgad road to be submerged by the Supa reservoir, is also taken for construction. The new bridge on the Kali river downstream of Supa Dam is also being constructed. The road from Ambewadi to Supa dam site is being improved to cater to the increased traffic due to the transport of bulk cement on this road. The railway siding at Ambewadi has been completed and is in operation. The construction of the four steel Silos each of 1000 tonne capacity, along with the pneumatic loading and unloading arrangements has been completed and is now in operation. Two minor colonies near the Tattihalla dam site and at Kumbarwada have been built to cater for the Tattihalla works and Upper Kaneri works respectively.

The estimated expenditure on the infrastructure works including the purchase and maintenance of tools and plants, for the year 78-79 would be Rs.452.49 lakhs. It is estimated that the expenditure on these works for the year 1979-80 would be Rs.345.81 lakhs.

In total, the expenditure on the Kalinadi Hydro-electric Project Stage I for the year 1978-79 would be Rs.3210.54 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs.9.21 crores has been spent upto Sept. 1978. The estimated requirements for the year 1979-80 is Rs.2445.64 lakhs.

2. LINGANAMAKKI DAM POWER HOUSE

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This is a continuing scheme from the IV Five Year Plan. The Project envisages the installation of two units of 27.5 MW each at dam power house below the Linganamakki dam of the Sharavathi Hydro-electric Project. This power house is estimated to add about 291 million units of energy to the Karnataka system. The revised estimated cost for this project is Rs.1263.0 lakhs. During the construction of the power house, many changes had to be made in the Civil Engineering works to suit the site conditions and many extra items of work have to be carried out. As such a detailed revised estimate is now being prepared and will be submitted to Central Electricity Authority as soon as this is ready. However as per the present indications, it is expected that the total expenditure on the project would be less than Rs.1263.0 lakhs.

The Civil Engineering works of the power house have been completed. The tail race works are in the completion stage. The second stage concreting of the unit 1 has been completed. The concreting for the scroll-case of unit 2 has been completed and the construction of the generator barrel is in progress and is expected to be completed by December 1978.

The erection of unit 1 has been completed. The alignment of the unit is being checked. It is reported that there is some alignment problem in the rotating parts and this is being attended to. The services of the Engineers, of the suppliers from Russia have been already requested for. The service engineers are expected to arrive at site by the end of November 1978. Thereafter, the final testing of the unit will be taken up. It is now estimated that the 1st unit will be ready for commissioning by December 78. The unit power transformer has been kept in position and the bus duct from the generator to the transformer has also been completed. The outdoor yard work including the erection of switchgear is almost complete. It is expected that the unit 1 will be commissioned in January 1979.

The assembly of the stator for the unit 2 has been completed and the winding work is in progress. The assembly of the rotar is in the advance stage of completion. Consequent to the delay in the commissioning of the 1st unit, there will also be delay in the commissioning of the 2nd unit. It is now expected that this will be ready for commissioning by May 79.

The expenditure so far on this project is Rs.7.95 crores. The anticipated expenditure during the year 1978-79 is Rs.1.30 crores. The estimated expenditure for the year 1979-80 is Rs.76 lakhs. From the year 1980-81, the instalments towards the equipment imported from Russia on deferred payment terms, has to be annually made.

3. SHARAVATHI STAGE I AND II

Certain repairs of capital nature which are required for the Talakalale dam of Sharavathi hydro-electric project have been taken up and are in progress. The capital repairs necessary for the Linganamakki dam including the repairs to power sluices and the power channel will be taken up during this year. All these works are expected to be completed by March 80. It is estimated that the total cost of repairs needed is Rs.205.57 lakhs. The expenditure to the end of March '78 was Rs.99.0 lakhs. The programme for the work during 1977-78 could not be achieved fully due to certain problems at the site. However, earthbacking of the Talakalale dam and providing alternate spillway is now in progress and is expected to be completed before December 1979. The expenditure on these works for the year 1978-79 would be Rs.92 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure for the year 1979-80 is Rs.18.0 lakhs.

4. VARAHI HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT

Varahi hydro-electric project has been approved by the Planning Commission as per their letter No.I 26 (6)-2/77-P&E dated 13th October 1977. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.136.0 crores upto H.T. bus. The project envisages, harnessing of the power potential of the Varahi river and contemplates the installation of the two units of 115 MW each in initial stage. The project has an energy potential of 1100 million units.

The project consists of the construction of:

- i) A main dam of 58 m. high on the Varahi river near Mani.
- ii) A pickup dam on the same river about 5 km. down stream of the main dam
- iii) A dam across the Hulical stream to form a common reservoir with the pick up dam.
- iv. Water conductor system from the fore shore of the combined pick up dam to the Power House and consisting of intake structure and a low-pressure pressure shaft 4.0m. dia. 615 m. long upto the power house and bifurcating into two penstocks of 3 m. dia. and 1080 m. length.
- v. A surface Varahi power house on the right bank of the Varahi river.

Since the power house will be ultimately operated at 30% load factor, it is proposed to construct the necessary intake structure and complete all the excavation of the 2nd pressure shaft and excavation of the power house for the 3rd and 4th units in the initial stage itself. The project estimate also provides for these works.

Infrastructure works for this project were started in the year 1976-77 itself. So far an amount of Rs.150.0 lakhs has been spent upto March 1978. The construction work on the various components of the project are being taken up during this year i.e; 1978-79. It is expected that the expenditure on the project for the year 1978-79 will be Rs.6.30 crores. The estimated requirement of the project for the year 1979-80 is Rs.18.18 crores.

The progress of works on the various components upto September '78 and the future programme of construction of these components is as below:

(i) MANI DAM:

This is a composite masonry and earthen dam. The tenders for the partial height of the masonry dam upto RL 550 and costing Rs.4.11 crores have been already tendered. An agency is being fixed by December '78 and the construction work is likely to start during January '79. This partial height of the dam is programmed to be completed by June 1981. Thereafter, fresh tenders will be called for the balance height of the dam. This procedure has been adopted to avoid any contractual problems that may arise due to the delays that may be caused due to unforeseen foundation problems. It is estimated that an amount of Rs.50 lakhs would be spent on this work during the year 1978-79. The construction of the Hosur saddle will be taken up during 1979-80. The anticipated requirement for this component for the year 1979-80 would be Rs.216.5 lakhs.

(ii) MANI DAM POWER HOUSE:

The excavation of the power house and the filling back of some portion with masonry for the Mani dam power house is also to be taken up along with the construction of Mani dam itself. Since this power house has to work against back water of nearly 20 m., it is proposed to construct a retaining wall on the river side before the actual construction of the power house is taken up. It is programmed that the construction of the power house will be started by June '81. The expenditure on this component for the year 1978-79 would be Rs.3.0 lakhs. The estimated requirement for the year 1979-80 is Rs.46.84 lakhs.

(iii) VARAHI PICKUP DAM:

The Varahi pickup dam is a straight gravity masonry dam 33.5 m. high and 195 m. long. Since the construction of this pickup dam is going to back-up nearly 20 m. of water at the Mani dam, the construction programme of this dam is to be synchronised with the raising of the Mani dam. It is therefore proposed to take up the construction of the blocks of the dam on the two flanks and foundation of the river bed blocks in the first instance. The raising of the river bed blocks will be taken up at a later stage depending upon the progress of the construction of the Mainidam. The tenders for the work will be floated

floated by December '78. The contract is proposed to be awarded during January - February 1979. The expenditure on this component during the year 1978-79 would be Rs.3.70 lakhs. The anticipated requirement for the year 1979-80 is Rs.173.77 lakhs.

iv) HULICAL DAM:

This is a composite dam across Hulical stream and creates a common reservoir with the pickup dam. The construction of the component will be started by December '79. It is estimated that the requirement of this component during the year 1979-80 would be Rs.36.20 lakhs.

v) INTER-CONNECTING CHANNEL:

The inter-connecting channel between the pickup reservoir and Hulical reservoir consists of an open channel 1500 m. long. The open excavation of this channel is proposed to be started by January '79. The expenditure on this component during 1978-79 would be Rs.10.0 lakhs. The requirement for the year 1979-80 is estimated at Rs.98.4 lakhs.

vi) INTAKE STRUCTURE:

The lay out of the Water Conductor System from the intake structure upto the power house is now being finalised after detailed surveys of the area with the help of Survey of India. The construction of the intake structure would be started during the year 1979-80 and requirements during that year are estimated at Rs.12.0 lakhs.

vii) WATER CONDUCTOR SYSTEM:

The final lay out of the water conductor system with the proposed approaches for the construction facility, adits etc., is being finalised. The construction work on this component is to be started during the year 1979-80 and the estimated requirement for the year 1979-80 is Rs.167.2 lakhs.

viii) VARAHI POWER HOUSE:

Varahi power house is situated on the right bank of the Varahi river and involves a deep cutting for its location. The open excavation of the area has been already started with the help of piece workers. It is planned to call tenders by about June '79 for the excavation of the balance quantities and the construction of the power house. The work will start at a brisk pace from October '79. It is estimated that the expenditure on this component for the year 1978-79 will be Rs.26.0 lakhs. The estimated requirement for the year 1979-80 is Rs.75.0 lakhs.

HYDRAULIC & ELECTRICAL WORKS:

The various characteristics of the generating equipment of two units of 115 MW each at the Varahi power house are finalised. It is proposed to place orders for the supply of the generating equipment with M/s.BHEL and also to pay an initial advance of 10% during the year 1978-79. It is also proposed to place orders for the required quantum of steel for the pressure shaft during the year 1978-79. Advance for

this also will be paid. The orders for transformers and other auxiliary equipment will be placed during the year 1979-80. The requirement for this component work for the year 1978-79 is Rs.265.22 lakhs and the estimated requirement for the year 1979-80 is Rs.666.50 lakhs. As per the present programme the 1st unit at the Varahi power house is planned to be commissioned by December '83 and the 2nd unit by about July '84. A detailed PERT chart for the construction of the component works has been drawn up with these targets in view.

INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS:

The construction of the colony near Hulical is in advance stage. All the facilities for the staff to be stationed at this colony has already been created. The formation of the colony near Hosangadi for the construction staff of the power house and ultimately Operation & Maintenance staff is being started. The construction of the various roads necessary for the component works have already been taken up and are in progress. Infrastructure facilities like power supply, water supply and telephones to the colonies and work-sites are also under progress. The procurement of necessary Tools & Plant is also planned. The requirement of the infrastructure components for the year 1978-79 is Rs.200.0 lakhs. The anticipated requirement of this component for the year 1979-80 is Rs.182.0 lakhs.

4. Thermal Project at Raichur:

Looking to the power needs of the state, the Planning Commission has approved a Thermal Project to be set up near Raichur, as per their letter No.I-26(6)1/78 P&E dated 28th April 1978. The project envisages the installation of 2 units of 210 MW in the first stage, to be completed by the year 1983-84. The estimated cost of the I stage is Rs.159.25 crores. Ultimately this station will have 5 units of 210 MW having a total installed capacity of 1050 MW. The station would yield annually 2310 Million Units in the first stage.

A Civil Engineering division has been already opened at Raichur and the detailed field investigations necessary at the site have been taken up. Action is also being taken to acquire the necessary land of nearly 1800 acres. The investigation for the water supply to the power plant from Krishna river is also taken up.

The Power plant has to utilise coal from Singareni Collieries. It is proposed to have a railway siding for the power plant. The Railways have been paid the necessary advance for the investigation and construction of railway siding.

M/s Tata Consulting Engineer, Bangalore have been appointed as the Chief Consultants for this project. Lay out of power plant and specification for the various equipments is being finalised in consultation with them. It is proposed to purchase the boilers and turbo generator equipments from M/s BHEL. Necessary 10% advance towards the supply of these equipments has been already paid to M/s BHEL during the year 1978-79. The orders for the supply of coal handling, ash handling plants and other auxiliary equipments will be finalised during the year 1978-79. It is proposed to procure structural steel costing nearly Rs.100 lakhs during the year 1978-79. The construction of the project is likely to start around June 1979. The anticipated expenditure during the year 1978-79 is Rs.11.55 crores, as against the original provision of Rs.8 crores as per the Plan Discussions of 1978-79. The anticipated requirements for the year 1979-80 are estimated at Rs.22.97 crores.

In total, the anticipated expenditure on on-going projects for the year 1978-79 would be Rs.52.18 crores. The anticipated requirement of the On-going Projects for the year 1979-80 is estimated at Rs.67.74 crores.

NEW SCHEMES:

During the plan discussions of 1978-79 it was proposed

that the infrastructure work on the following schemes:

1. Gangavali Hydro Electric Project Stage I:

Gangavali Hydro Electric Project envisages the installation of 2 generating units of 105 MW each utilising flows of Bedthi tributary of Gangavali river.

The estimated cost of the project is Rs.134.63 crores. The project has been cleared by CEA and has been referred to the NCEPC for clearance from the environmental angle. It is learnt that NCEPC has submitted its final report in this matter. It is expected that the project will be cleared by the Planning Commission shortly.

As per discussion with the Planning Commission the infrastructure works of this project were started during the year 1976-77 and an expenditure of Rs.1.32 ~~crores~~ has been spent on the infrastructure works upto March '78. A provision of Rs.100 lakhs was made at the 1978-79 Plan Discussions. It is now estimated that the expenditure on infrastructure works during the year 1978-79 would be around Rs.138 lakhs. Assuming that the project will be cleared by the Planning Commission in the next 2 to 3 months a plan for the construction of this project has been drawn up.

It is proposed to start the construction of some of the Civil Engineering works during the year 1979-80 depending upon the availability of the funds. As per the present programme the first unit of the project would be commissioned by December 1985. The requirement of the funds project for the year 1979-80 have been based on the assumption that the necessary advance to the Civil Engineering contractors and the M/s BHEL will be made during the year the provision for an advance to M/s BHEL is limited to 10% of the estimated value of the generating equipments and transformers.

The construction work and the formation of Colony near Magod and near ~~Arbail~~ and the construction of necessary roads, water supply and power supply arrangements are in progress. It is estimated that the requirement of the project for the year 1979-80 would be Rs.6.29 crores.

2. Kalinadi Project Stage II

Kalinadi Project stage II consists of the construction of 3 dams and 3 dam power houses viz., 1) Dandeli dam and dam power House 2) Kodashalli dam and Dam Power House and 3) Kadra dam and Dam Power House.

The total installed capacity of the Kalinadi Project stage II is 278 MW and the total energy generation is estimated at 1260 MU annually. Total estimated cost of the project is Rs.175 crores. The detailed project report has been already submitted to CEA for clearance. The

observations of the CEA on this report are also compiled and submitted. It is expected that the project would be cleared by March 1979 after further examination and reference to NCEPC. As per the earlier discussions the infrastructure works on this project have been started during the year 1978-79 and a provision of Rs.3 crores was made in the Annual Plan for the year 1978-79. Since the work on infrastructure is started little bit late, it is estimated that the expenditure for the year 1978-79 is Rs.1.5 crores.

Assuming that the project will be cleared by CEA and the Planning Commission before March 1979, it is planned to start the construction work in all the 3 components during the year 1979-80. It is proposed to place orders for the generating units and the auxiliary equipment for all the three power houses during the year 1979-80.

As per the present plan the commissioning of the units in each of the three power house is as given below:

1) Dandeli Dam Power House	I unit	April 84
	II unit	October 84
2) Kodalalli Dam Power House	I unit	April 84
	II unit	October 84
	III unit	April 85
	IV unit	November 85
3) Kadra Dam Power House	I unit	July 84
	II unit	March 85
	III unit	Sept. 85
	IV unit	May 86

Based on the above targets the programme of construction has been drawn up, it is estimated that the requirement of the project in the year 1979-80 would be of the order of 17.76 crores. It should be pointed out here that the taking up of these projects entirely depends upon the availability of funds for the new projects in the State Plan.

3. Ghataprabha Dam Power House:

Ghataprabha Dam Power House envisages installation of 2 units of 16 MW each. The power house to be built will be situated at the toe of the Hidkal dam of the Ghataprabha project in the Krishna valley. The scheme will yield annually about 170 MU of energy. The pen stock required for these units have already been embedded in the Hidkal dam which is now completed. The revised estimate for the project costing Rs.17.16 crores has been submitted to CEA for clearance. A provision of Rs.55 lakhs was made for this project at the time of Plan Discussion of 1978-79. As per the directions of the Planning Commission that no expenditure should be incurred on the new project without the clearance of the project by the Planning Commission no expenditure on this project is proposed to be incurred during the year 1978-79. Assuming that the project will be cleared before

March 1979, it is proposed to start the work on this project in the year 1979-80. The orders for the equipment will also be placed during 1979-80.

It is estimated that the requirement for the project in the year will be Rs.100 lakhs. This provision includes payment of advances to M/s BHEL and the expenditure on certain Civil works.

4. Kabini Dam Power Scheme:

The scheme envisages installation of One unit of 16 MW at the foot of the Kabini dam in the Kaveri valley. The penstocks have already been embedded in the dam. The scheme has energy potential of nearly 85 MU annually. The project is estimated to cost around Rs.800 lakhs. The project report is being finalised and will be submitted to CEA by about January 1979. Assuming that the project would be cleared by about June 1979 a detailed programme of construction for this project has been drawn up. It is expected that the unit of this project would be commissioned by about 1983-84.

The requirement of the funds for the project for the year 1979-80 is estimated at Rs.100 lakhs, this includes the provision for an advance to electrical equipments and the expenditure on certain Civil works.

5. Gas turbines Project:

Looking to the acute shortage of power in the State, the Karnataka State has submitted a scheme for installing gas turbines with a capacity of 60 to 70 MW at Bangalore. The Gas turbines are planned to be operated on Diesel oil.

The project is estimated to cost around Rs.23.44 crores, and is expected to yield around 550 MU annually. The project report is under examination by the Government of India, if approved the project would be taken up and completed in a period of about 15 months, therefore the provision for this project is necessary during the year 1978-79 and 1979-80. It is estimated that an amount of Rs.3.7 crores will be needed during the year 1978-79, which would be mainly for the payment of advance to the suppliers, the balance amount of Rs.19.74 crores would be required in the year 1979-80. If ultimately the supply of the generating equipment is obtained on deferred terms of payment the expenditure on the project for the year 1979-80 onwards will be suitably phased out.

Taking into consideration the needs of the gas turbine project also it is estimated that the new schemes to be taken up require funds to the extent of Rs.6.58 crores during the year 1978-79 and Rs.45.79 crores during the year 1979-80. Thus total anticipated expenditure on all the power generation schemes for the year 1978-79 will be Rs.58.76 crores and the anticipated requirement for the year 1979-80 will be Rs.113.03 crores.

INVESTIGATION OF PROJECTS:

The investigation of the future feasible projects in the State is also in progress. The following projects have been taken up for detailed investigation.

	Installed capacity
1. Gangavli HEP stage II	210 MW
2. Sharavathy Tail race scheme	240 MW
3. Barapole HEP	180 MW
4. Kalinadi stage III HEP	110 MW
5. Upper Krishna	870 MW
6. Kaveri HEP	890 MW
7. Aghanashini HEP	315 MW
8. Mahadayi	140 MW
9. Nethravathi HEP	228 MW

The investigation mainly covers the collection of the Hydrological data for all the projects and the detailed investigation for the first six projects mentioned above.

The requirement for the investigation work of these projects, for the year 1978-79, is Rs.80 lakhs. The investigation on the projects proposed to be taken up towards the end of the present five year plan will be stepped up during 1979-80. The requirements for the investigation of the projects for the year 1979-80 is estimated at Rs.95 lakhs and the details of requirement of the various schemes for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 are as given below:

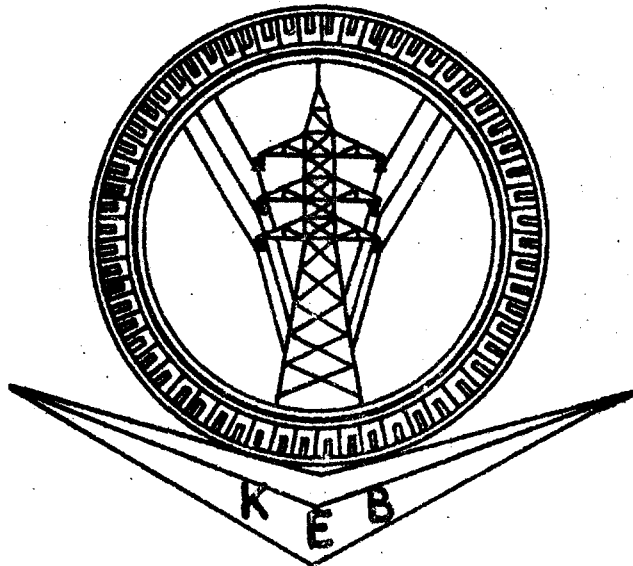
	Rs. in lakhs	
	1978-79	1979-80
1. Gangavali stage II	14.00	16.00
2. Sharavathi Tail Race	7.00	8.00
3. Barapole	7.00	8.00
4. Kali stage III	10.00	10.00
5. Upper Krishna	17.00	22.00
6. Aghanashini	6.00	7.00
7. Mahadayi	5.00	8.00
8. Kaveri	6.00	8.00
9. Nethravathi	7.00	7.00
10. Other Minor Projects	1.00	1.00
Total	80.00	95.00

Name of the scheme	Estimated cost		Fifth Plan 1974-78 (Actual)	Cumulative actual expenditure to the end of 1977-78	AP-1 out
	As per investment approved by P.C.	Revised cost (Latest)			
1	2	3	4	5	
I. Generation:					
a). Approved and on-going schemes.					
1. Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project Stage-I.	125.66	228.23	118.08	150.06	35
2. Linganamakki Dam Power House.	9.25	12.63	7.69	7.95	1
3. Sharavathi Stage I & II.	1.61	2.05	0.99	0.99	1
4. Varahi Hydro Electric Project.	136.40	136.40	1.50	1.50	15
5. Raichur Thermal Power Plant.	159.25	159.25	-	-	5
Total for Part (a):	432.17	538.56	128.26	160.50	55
b). New Schemes proposed to be started:					
1. Gangavali Stage I.	-	134.63	1.32	1.32	1
2. Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project Stage II.	-	174.55	-	-	3
3. Kabini Dam Power House.	-	8.00	-	-	0
4. Ghataprabha Dam and Power House.	-	17.16	-	-	0
5. Gangavali Stage II.	-	140.00	-	-	0
6. Lower Cauvery.	-	190.00	-	-	0
7. Upper Krishna Project.	-	220.00	-	-	0
8. Sharavathy tail race.	-	85.00	-	-	0
Total of (b):	-	969.34	1.32	1.32	4
Total of (a+b):	432.17	1507.90	129.58	161.82	60
(c). Gas Turbines.	-	23.44	-	-	-
Total of (a+b+c):	432.17	1531.34	129.58	161.82	60
f. Survey & Investigation.	-	-	1.41	-	1
GRAND TOTAL:	432.17	1531.34	130.99	161.82	61

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Name of the scheme	Estimated cost		Fifth Plan 1974-78 (Actual)	Cumulative actual expenditure to the end 1977-78	A
	As per in- vestment approved by P.C.	Revised cost (Latest)			
1	2	3	4	5	
I. Generation:					
(a) Approved & on-going schemes;					
1. Kalinadi hydro electric project stage-I	125.66	228.23	117.76	150.06	35
2. Linganamakki dam power house	9.25	12.63	7.69	7.95	1
3. Sharavathi stage I & II	1.61	2.05	0.99	0.99	0
4. Sharavathi stage III	-	-	5.55	0.51	
5. Varahi hydro electric project	136.40	136.40	1.49	1.18	10
6. Raichur Thermal Power Plant	159.25	159.25	-	-	8
Total for Part(a)	432.17	538.56	133.48	160.69	55
(b) New schemes proposed to be started;					
1. Gangavali stage-I	-	134.63	1.32	1.19	1
2. Kalinadi hydro electric project stage-II	-	174.55	-	-	3
3. Kabini dam power house	-	8.00	-	-	0
4. Ghatapranha dam power house	-	17.16	-	-	0
5. Gangavali stage II	-	140.00	-	-	
6. Lower Cauvery	-	190.00	-	-	
7. Upper Krishna project	-	220.00	-	-	
8. Sharavathi tail race	-	85.00	-	-	
Total for part(b)	-	969.34	1.32	1.19	4
Total of (a+b)	432.17	1507.90	134.80	161.88	60
(c) Gas turbines	-	-	-	-	-
Total of (a+b+c)	432.17	1507.90	134.80	161.88	60
Survey and investigation	-	-	1.41	-	1
GRAND TOTAL	432.17	1507.90	136.21	161.88	61

KARNATAKA ELECTRICITY BOARD



ANNUAL PLAN - 1979-80

III. WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT

13. POWER

a. POWER DEVELOPMENT INVESTIGATION

c. TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION

KARNATAKA ELECTRICITY BOARD.

ANNUAL PLAN.

1979 - 80.

1.00 : Introduction :-

The Annual Plan for 1979-80 of Karnataka Electricity Board as approved vide Letter No.PD 32 PAP 78 dt. 18-11-78 of the Secretary to Government of Karnataka, Planning Deptt. envisages an outlay of Rs.5574 lakhs excluding Rs.2 lakhs for investigation. A sum of Rs.150 lakhs are provided under Non-plan resources expected from Financial Institutions such as Land Development Bank etc. A provision of Rs.304 lakhs is made for works outside the State Sector such as Inter-State Transmission lines and connected terminal equipments, Power supply to Kudremukh Iron Ore Project and to Lift Irrigation Schemes on Harangi and Malaprabha River besides Electrification of villages and energisation of I.P.sets in the Command areas of river valley basins of Malaprabha, Ghataprabha, Cauvery, Tungabhadra, Krishna River etc. The aggregate size of the annual plan therefore works out to Rs.6,030 lakhs.

2.00: Activities of the Karnataka Electricity Board.

Excepting the schemes connected with the generation of power, all the other activities devolving on Electric Utilities is entrusted to the Karnataka Electricity Board. Some of the principle activities of the Electricity Board may be broadly stated as follows :-

- i) Construction and maintenance of Transmission lines and Step down stations to evacuate the power generated at the existing generating stations and the proposed generating stations at Kali, Varehi, Bedthi, Thermal Plant at Raichur etc.
- ii) Construction and maintenance of Transmission lines and Sub-transmission lines for conveying the power to the various load centres at acceptable voltage levels.
- iii) Construction and maintenance of Inter-State Transmission lines with associated terminal gear to facilitate Inter-State exchange of power.
- iv) Distribution systems for meeting the power requirements of various categories of consumers.
- v) Extension and improvement works for increasing power supply reliability.
- vi) System Improvement works for reduction of losses.
- vii) Rural Electrification, Energisation of agricultural pump sets and other works connected with development of Rural Areas and Tribal pockets.

viii) Miscellaneous items such as Buildings, Communication System etc.

3.00: Review of the Progress achieved during V Plan period 1974-75 to 1977-78 :

3.01:

A cursory review of the progress achieved during the above period in the various Sectors by the Karnataka Electricity Board is briefly indicated below :-

Sl.No.	Category of works.	74-75.	75-76.	76-77.	77-78.
1. Transmission Lines: (Kms)					
	220 KV.	272.0	317.0	-	263.74
	110 KV.	50.0	350.1	90	38.00
	66 KV.	26.8	74.0	33	62.89
	33 KV.	60.0	47.5	104	149.00
	Total :-	408.8	788.6	227	513.63
2. Sub-Stations: (Nos.)					
a) NEW					
	220 KV.	-	-	-	-
	110 KV.	-	2	3	1
	66 KV.	1	3	1	2
	33 KV.	2	1	2	2
	Total :-	3	6	6	5
b) Expansion, Augmentations (Nos.)					
	220 KV.	-	-	-	-
	110 KV.	4	5	1	4
	66 KV.	8	4	4	1
	33 KV.	13	-	7	2
	Total :-	25	9	12	7
3. Village Electrification.					
		1270	611	671	584
		Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.
4. Energisation of Pumpsets.					
		16979 Nos.	16901 Nos.	17561 Nos.	19166 Nos.

3.02 :

The Annual plan for the year 1978-79 envisaged capital outlay as detailed ^{below:} ~~in para 1.00~~

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The transmission and Transformation Schemes for evacuation of power generated by the various Hydro Electric / Thermal Power Generation projects under execution by Mysore Power Corporation Ltd.

3.03.01:

The Transmission lines emanating from the power project schemes are constructed by Karnataka Electricity Board. The annual Plan outlays for these Schemes are so allocated as to ensure that additional power generated from time to time is promptly evacuated and distributed to several load centres in the State. An aggregate outlay of Rs.350 lakhs was earmarked for the above purpose during 1978-79. A few major works are listed below :-

Transmission Lines :

- 1) Construction of two DC lines 220 KV. between Nagjhari and Hubli.
- 2) Stringing of the 2nd 220 KV. transmission line between Hubli and Munirabad.
- 3) Construction of 220 KV. single circuit transmission line between Munirabad and Shahabad.
- 4) Construction of 110 KV. Transmission link line from Linganamakki Dam site Power House.

Receiving Stations :-

- 1) 220 KV. Receiving Station at Shahabad.
- 2) Terminal bays at Station connected with the above Transmission lines at either ends.

Of the above works indicated, the construction of the first 220 KV. D.C. Transmission line between Nagjhari and Hubli is nearing completion. The work of Munirabad - Shahabad Transmission line is in good progress. The work of stringing second circuit between Hubli and Munirabad is in fast progress. The work of 110 KV. link line from Linganamakki Dam Site Power House is nearing completion.

3.03.02: Transmission Lines and Sub-Stations under the normal Programme of Karnataka Electricity Board:

Several 220 KV. 110 KV. 66 KV. and 33 KV. Transmission lines and associated step down stations which were planned for execution during the Vth plan (which was closed in advance by an year) are under execution during 1978-79, which is the 1st year of VI Five Year Plan. Works are planned with a view to maintaining satisfactory voltage profiles and acceptable

power/reactive flow over the E.H.V. lines. The existing capacities of sub-stations are proposed to be augmented and additional sub-stations are proposed to be established to effectively distribute and utilise additional power that is expected to be made available after commissioning of the Kalinadi Hydro Electric and Linganamakki Hydro Electric Project Schemes. A budgetary provision of Rs.1450 lakhs towards Transmission lines, Step-down stations and Load despatching Unit was provided. A few of the major works that are in progress are enumerated below :-

Transmission Lines :-

1. 220 KV. Transmission Line between Sharavathi and Munirabad Via. Davanagere.
2. 220 KV. D.C. Transmission line between Peenya and Hoodi.
3. 110 KV. Transmission line between Munirabad - Thorangal-Bellary/Hagari and Thorangal-Vyasanakere Via. Donimalai.

Sub-Stations :-

1. 220 KV. 2 x 100 MVA. at Hoodi.
2. 220 KV. 2 x 60 MVA. at Davanagere.
3. 220 KV. 2 x 50 MVA. at Belgaum.
4. Additional 220 KV. 1 x 100 MVA. Transformer at Hubli.

Out of the above works, 220 KV. Transmission line between Sharavathy and Davanagere is almost complete excepting for some minor works. The work on the 220 KV. Transmission line between Davanagere and Munirabad is in good progress.

2) The 220 KV. D.C. transmission line between Peenya and Hoodi is almost completed.

3) The 110 KV. Transmission line between Munirabad and Bellary is in good progress and stringing work has been taken up.

3.03.04: Extensions and Improvements:-

A - Extensions:

There is a budgetary provision of Rs.175 lakhs for extensions. The categories of works which come under this heading pertain to augmentation of capacities in certain Sub-Stations to meet the increasing load demands, construction of sub-transmission lines, extensions to distribution systems, augmentation of capacities of pole mounted sub-stations etc, which are required to make available additional

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quantum of power to the several consumers who are already served by the existing distribution systems and power supply to new areas of development.

(B) Improvement Works:

The Improvement works are of two fold in character. These works envisage primarily reduction of system losses besides enhancing the reliability of power supply. Certain works are also undertaken to ensure higher degree of safety to the public. The voltage levels are improved by provision of voltage regulators, reconductoring of distribution lines, regrouping of transformers, installation of shunt capacitors at strategic locations. With a view to rendering satisfactory and uninterrupted power supply to the residents of metropolitan cities such as Bangalore, Mangalore, Mysore and Hubli, a Master Plan has been prepared to provide underground cable system both for the primary distribution system and the secondary L.T. distribution system. In view of the large capital investment that such works require, the work is taken up in several stages. A provision of Rs.225 lakhs has been made exclusively for Improvement works of the types listed above.

3.03.05 : (a) Rural Electrification and energisation of Pump sets during 1978-79 :

As at the end of October 1978 the total No. of villages electrified during the year under review stands at 354 revenue villages and hamlets as against a target of 650 villages programmed. The No. of I.P. sets energised during the same period stands at 6934 as against a target of 20000 pump sets envisaged for the year. The low level achievement up to end of September 1978 is mainly due to the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing regarding the supply of essential materials such as PCG. poles due to the paucity of Cement and the irregular supply of ACSR. Conductors. The position is expected to improve in the remaining months of the year under review and the targets that are set are expected to be achieved if not exceeded. The Board is also anxious to energise an additional 2000 pumping sets, raising the target to 22000, if additional non-plan financial assistance is forthcoming in the future months. A provision of Rs.20 lakhs is also made

..... 6)

exclusively for electrification of the villages and energisation of pumpsets in the tribal areas identified in Mysore and South Kanara districts for the period under review. Five colonies have been electrified in the tribal area.

Rural Electrification Corporation Programme (REC)

So far 90 schemes of different categories have been approved by the R.E.C.Ltd., New Delhi for financial assistance. The estimated cost of the sanctioned schemes amount to Rs.3389.5 lakhs and covers 87 taluks of the State. The schemes envisage the electrification of 3697 villages and energisation of 30340 I.P.Sets. A few schemes in Kanakapura taluk are entrusted for execution to contract agencies to improve the progress of works. In addition to the above schemes, Two important schemes at Kolar and 4 other schemes of different categories aggregating to a total of Rs.191.38 lakhs are awaiting sanction from the R.E.C. Up to 30-6-1978, 1486 villages have been electrified and 14139 I.P.Sets have been energised. 680 Harijan Basthies out of 687 Harijan Basthies approved by R.E.C., have been electrified.

3.03.06 : Service Connections:-

In spite of energy deficit conditions prevailing in the State during the year under review, power sanctions for the agricultural pumping sets and domestic installations have been sanctioned without any restrictions. However certain restrictions were imposed on the new sanctions for L.T. and H.T. industries. The Budgetary provisions under this head are expected to cover the service connection works to the new consumers that are connected on to the system. A provision of Rs.250 lakhs was made for the extension of service connection, H.T.lines to the prospective consumers. A number of consumers of different categories are expected to be serviced during the year and the achievements up to the end of October 1978 are as indicated below :-

	<u>Anticipated.</u>	<u>Achievement up to end of October '78.</u>
1. Commercial and Domestic Lighting.	1,00,000	46,419
2. All Electric Home installations.	15,000	9,062
3. L.T. Industries.	1,000	1,603
4. H.T. Industries.	10	36
5. Commercial Power.	-	1,398
6. Water Works.	-	73
7. Street Lights.	-	4,747

3.03.07: Miscellaneous Works:-

(A) Buildings :-

It was proposed to take up only essential buildings such as Office buildings, Store yards and Staff quarters required for maintenance staff. Increasing provisions are being made for buildings in view of increased tempo of building construction. A provision of Rs.42 lakhs are made under buildings and Generating Stations for construction activities including construction of new roads etc. With a view to augmenting the financial resources, loan assistance is also being obtained from HUDCO to an extent of Rs.31 lakhs for construction of Staff quarters for essential employees of the Board.

(B) Communications :-

The Load Despatch Centre which has been established in Karnataka Power System has started functioning. For efficient Load despatch, it is necessary to establish reliable communication and PLCC net work for transmission of measurands. Further the net work of 66 KV., 110 KV., 220 KV., Transmission lines is expanding in our system which calls for establishment of PLCC communication net work. Hence, a provision of Rs.25 lakhs was made for procuring necessary equipments for such works.

(C) Tools & Plants:

A provision of Rs.50 lakhs was made for procuring the necessary tools and plant, lorries, Jeeps etc, which are found very essential for carrying out the day-to-day maintenance work and also for the construction of transmission lines and sub-stations.

3.03.08: INVESTIGATIONS:-

A provision of Rs.10 lakhs was made for investigation of prospective sites for installation of power generating units for long term and short term projects.

3.03.09: SCHEMES OUTSIDE THE STATE PLAN :-

A - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:-

The Inter-state transmission lines for which the central loan assistance was available are listed below :-

(1) Belgaum-Kolhapur 220 KV. D.C. Transmission Line.
(Stringing of Second Circuit)

The stringing of Second circuit in the Karnataka Region is completed. A provision of Rs.5 lakhs was made for this work. This work was taken up on priority and was completed so as to ensure reliable exchange of power between Maharashtra and Karnataka Power systems. Installation of terminal equipment at Belgaum is under progress.

(2) Shahabad - Hyderabad S.C. 220 KV. Transmission Line :-

This work has been taken up on priority in view of the increased assistance expected from Andhra power system. The available transmission towers meant for Shimoga - Mysore 220 KV. S.C. transmission line which is assigned a lower priority were diverted for this work. A provision of Rs.30 lakhs was made during the year under review. Survey is under progress and it is expected that the stub setting will be started in the near future.

3.03.10 : Central Sector Schemes :

Power supply to Kudremukh Iron Ore Project:-

The construction of 220 KV. D.C. Transmission line from Karkala (Kemar) to Malleswar over a distance of 45 KMS, is under fast progress. It is expected that this line will be completed by March 1979, so that the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project can draw power to an extent of 80 MWs. over this D.C. line. The tapping arrangements at Kemar is also under progress. A provision of Rs.186 lakhs was made for the works during the year under review.

3.03.11 : List Irrigation Schemes on the periphery of Malaprabha :-

The construction of 110 KV, transmission line from

Nargund - Soundathi and establishment of step down station at Soundathi of 2 x 10 MVA, 110/33 KV. capacity has been completed. Two Pump houses have also been erected, these lines and the sub-stations were energised during the month of October 1978. A provision of Rs.7 lakhs was made only to cover certain miscellaneous works in connection with the above scheme.

4.00: ANNUAL PLAN FOR THE YEAR 1979 - 80.

4.00.01 : ALLOCATION:

While framing the allocations during the current year for the different sectors of the activities, priority has been given for the On-going works especially in respect of the Transmission lines and Sub-station works so that they can be completed expeditiously and the benefits are derived. Annexure I indicates the proposed outlay for the year 1979-80 under the plan and the non-plan including the allocations for schemes outside the State Sector such as Centrally sponsored schemes, Central Sector Schemes and Deposit Contribution works which aggregate to Rs.5574 lakhs under the Plan and Rs.150 lakhs under the non-plan, Rs.304 lakhs under the Schemes outside the State sector besides a sum of Rs.2 lakhs for Surveys and Investigation. Hence the total financial outlay during the year 1979-80 aggregates to Rs.6030 lakhs.

4.00.02:

In accordance with the proposals of the C.E.A. (who have in consultation with Teshmont Consultants INC. Canada, conducted the studies for the requirement of the transmission net work for the year 1979-84) and in keeping with requirements of the ultimate national grid on 400 KV., provisions have been made for the construction of the 400 KV. Transmission lines between Raichur and Bangalore Via. Davanagere under the State plan besides the other Inter-State lines envisaged for absorption of the share of the Karnataka power from the proposed Super Thermal Generating stations in the Southern Region. The corresponding reinforcement of the 220 KV. transmission network and the establishment of the required sub-stations for maintaining satisfactory voltage profiles, acceptable limits of power flow and reactive power flows of the transmission lines form the main

activities during the current plan and the subsequent years so that the required transmission network and sub-stations will be established by the year 1982-83 as per the proposals of the Sixth 5 year plan. Schemes are also formulated for the evacuation of additional Thermal generation at Raichur which is expected to be available for commercial use by the year 1983-84.

4.00.03 :- Rural Electrification (under plan resources) :

As per the guide lines indicated by the Planning Department, Government of Karnataka, efforts should be made to electrify all the remaining villages in the State by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Increasing allocations are made in the annual plan so that the targets are increased to 1860 villages as against 650 villages contemplated during the previous annual plan. It is also proposed to energise 20000 I.P.sets as against 18000 I.P.Sets targetted during the previous annual plan. With a view to extending the benefit of electricity to the weaker sections of the Society, a provision of Rs.20 lakhs is also made under the tribal area development. It is planned to electrify the tribal colonies identified by the Director of Social Welfare and also to energise such of the I.P.Sets that might come up in this area. The Board has also relaxed the norms for electrification and energisation of pumping sets in tribal areas so that the weaker sections of the society may get the benefit of electricity.

4.00.04 : (Rural Electrification under Non-plan resources)

A provision of Rs.150 lakhs is made under the non-plan resources exclusively for the energisation of I.P.sets. It is expected that with this provision the Board will be in a position to energise 3200 I.P.sets. (2200 under KEB. Programme and 1000 under REC. programme) Should additional non-plan resources become available, additional pumping sets are proposed to be energised over and above the 20000 I.P.sets envisaged during the current annual plan.

4.00.05: Tr. Lines & Sub stations -connected with Hydel Generation:-

The works in connection with the evacuation of Kalinadi hydro electric power are in advanced stages of completion excepting for the second double circuit 220 KV.

transmission line between Nagajhari and Hubli and a few 110 KV. transmission lines in and around the Kalinadi complex. Adequate provisions are made for these works so that all the works connected with Kalinadi hydro-electric project could be completed by the time full generation of 910 MWs. become available by the year 1981.

4.00.06 : Tr. Lines connected with thermal generation:

The first phase of the proposed Thermal generating plant at Raichur comprising of 2 x 210 MWs. generating units is - expected to be commercially available by 1983-84. The transmission lines net-work for evacuation of this power is initiated during the year 1979-80 so that the works may be completed in all respects by the time Thermal power becomes available. A provision of Rs.143 lakhs is made during the current annual plan towards the transmission line and Rs.42 lakhs towards Sub-Stations connected with evacuation of thermal generation only.

4.00.07 : SUB STATIONS :-

Under the K.E.B. programme of works, it is proposed to construct during 1979-80, 706 circuit KMs of 220 KV., 172 circuit KMs. of 110 KV., 282 circuit KMs of 66 KV., and 388 circuit KMs. of 33 KV. transmission lines. Further the Sub-stations that are likely to be completed during 1979-80 with a total aggregate installed capacity of 1128 MVA are as indicated below

i)	2 Nos.	220 KV.	Sub stations.	(520 MVA.)
ii)	17 Nos.	110 KV.	-do-	(210 MVA.)
iii)	26 Nos.	66 KV.	-do-	(256 MVA.)
iv)	26 Nos.	33 KV.	-do-	(142 MVA.)

A provision of Rs.1857 lakhs have been made for the above works.

4.00.08 : Extensions & Improvements:

A - General:

The works that fall under this category mainly consists of provision of additional pole mounted sub-stations, augmentation of the capacities existing pole mounted sub-stations, increasing the capacities of existing step down stations which are found essential, for improving the quality of power supply and also for enhancing the reliability. The voltages at the receiving ends of lengthy feeders are maintained at acceptable voltage levels by provision of voltage regulators, increasing the capacities of conductors, installation of shunt capacitors both on the feeders and at strategic locations at Sub -

Stations as per the computer studies periodically conducted.

System Improvement works :- These works consist of the works contemplated to reduce the system losses. The losses on the distribution system are mainly responsible for the increased system loss in the Karnataka Power system which stands at about 16%. Since the main transmission line net-work has a lower percentage of losses not exceeding 10%, the works connected with reduction of losses mainly concentrate on the distribution, system which consist of the several works such as :-

- i) Regrouping of transformer centres:
- ii) Inter-linking 11 KV. Transmission lines:
- iii) Improvement of voltage levels:
- iv) Reconductoring of distribution lines.

To increase the reliability of power supply in the Metropolitan cities of Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore & Hubli, a Master Plan is drawn up for providing Underground cables both for the H.T. lines and as well as the L.T. distribution system. The work is in a very advanced stage in the city of Bangalore and similar works are initiated at Mysore, Mangalore and Hubli. In view of the high capital cost required for undergrounding the overhead lines, the work is proposed to be carried out in stages and an annual allocation of about Rs.85 to Rs.90 lakhs is being made for such works.

B - Allocation :-

A budgetary provision of Rs.250 lakhs is made towards extensions and a provision of Rs.350 lakhs is made towards Improvements during the year 1979-80.

4.00.09: Rural Electrification under R.E.C.

In addition to the 90 schemes of different categories already sanctioned by R.E.C. up to 30th September 1978, Four schemes at a cost of Rs.167.95 lakhs are pending clearance by the R.E.C. and Three more schemes at a cost of Rs.180.37 lakhs which are already inspected, are being processed. Further 11 schemes at a total cost of Rs.621.46 lakhs are prepared and the Inspection team from the R.E.C. is awaited so that the schemes would be finalised and sent to R.E.C. Authorities for clearance. 5 System Improvement schemes at a total cost of Rs.304.29 lakhs are formulated for being forwarded to the R.E.C. for clearance and loan assistance. Many of these

schemes are expected to be cleared and taken up for execution during the year 1979-80. Up to the end of September 1978 147 villages have been electrified and 1132 I.P.sets have been energised in the areas covered under R.E.C.

4.00.10 :

During the year 1979-80, 590 villages are proposed to be electrified and 4700 I.P.sets energised. A budgetary provision of Rs.535 lakhs under the Plan and Rs.50 lakhs under the Non-Plan are made for these works.

4.00.11 : Minimum Needs Programme:

There are 8 schemes sanctioned under Minimum needs programme. A provision of Rs.90 lakhs has been made for the year 1979-80. It is expected that 40 villages will be electrified and about 300 I.P.sets will be energised under the minimum needs programme. Up to end of September 1978, 23 villages and 8 I.P.sets have been electrified.

4.00.12 : Rural Electrification Schemes under Board's Programme :

With a view to achieve total electrification of all the 26826 villages in the State, the tempo of Village Electrification needs to be increased, during the 6th Five year plan. As against the electrification of about 600 villages in the previous years, the electrification programme during the year 1979-80 is proposed to be stepped up to 1860 including the villages electrified under R.E.C. programme. Hence, a provision of Rs.550 lakhs is made in the Board's resources for electrification of 1230 villages. It is proposed to energise 15000 I.P.Sets under Plan and Non-Plan for which a provision of Rs.600 lakhs under the Plan and Rs.100 lakhs under the Non-Plan are made.

4.00.13 : Tribal area development :

A provision of Rs.20 lakhs has been made exclusively for electrification of tribal colonies and the energisation of I.P.sets to extend the benefit of electricity to weaker sections of the Society. 100 tribal colonies in Heggadevanakote, Virajpet, Somwarpet, Belthangadi & Karkala taluks have been approved for electrification by the Board.

4.00.14: Service Connections :-

With a view to encouraging growth of industries, power is

being sanctioned to the L.T. consumers up to 25 HP, without any restrictions. Power sanction for the required quantum of power both at H.T. and L.T. supply are also being sanctioned taking into view the time required for establishing such industries so that the industrial growth of the State is not hampered. The All Electric Home service and power supply to I.P.sets and the domestic consumers are being sanctioned without any restrictions. The No. of different categories of installations likely to be serviced during the year 1979-80 are as detailed below which excludes I.P.sets, Street lights and Water Works :

i) Domestic & Commercial lighting.	1,00,000
ii) A.E.H.	30,000
iii) Industrial Power:	
H.T.	100
L.T.	5,000

A provision of Rs.300 lakhs has been made for the above works.

4.00.15 : ~~XX~~ Misc. Works :-

(A) - Buildings :-

It is proposed to take up construction of essential buildings such as Office, Store yards, Staff quarters etc., required for operation and maintenance works. A provision of Rs.110 lakhs has been made during 1979-80 to meet the requirements of the On-going works as well as new works sanctioned under the Civil Engineering Programme. A provision of Rs.5 lakhs is also made exclusively for Generating Stations for improvements of the existing facilities and maintenance of Roads etc.

(B) - Tools & Plant :

A provision of Rs.50 lakhs has been made for procuring the necessary transport trucks and other Tools & Plant equipments required for the construction of Transmission lines and Step-down stations.

(C) Communications :-

Efficient and reliable communication is essential for the operation and maintenance of an extensive power system net work. In view of the new works of transmission lines and sub-stations, it becomes necessary to establish PLCC.

communications besides telemetering and to transmit the Measurands from the different sub-stations to Load Despatch Centre at Bangalore. Hence a provision of Rs.20 lakhs under Load Despatch and Rs.25 lakhs under Communications has been made for such works. The provision made covers the cost of procurement of the necessary equipments and installation of the same.

4.00.16 : Investigation :-

Though the major investigation work of new hydro-electric sites and establishment of Thermal Plant etc, are carried out by Mysore Power Corporation Ltd., certain short term projects and preliminary work for Thermal plant are being investigated by the K.E.B. Hence a provision of Rs.2 lakhs has been made for investigation.

4.00.17: ^{Centrally} Schemes sponsored ^{Schemes} outside the Public Sector :

A - With a view to absorbing the surplus power available in Andhrapradesh power system, an additional 220 KV. transmission link between Shahabad and Hyderabad has been approved by the C.E.A. The preliminary work on this line such as surveys etc, have been taken up. With a view to expeditiously completing the above transmission link, a provision of Rs.80 lakhs has been made. This line is expected to be completed by 1980-81.

B - For the construction of Nagajhari-Ponda 220 KV. S.C. line which is approved as an Inter-State line under Centrally sponsored scheme for loan assistance, a provision of Rs.5 lakhs is made for 1978-79 so that the preliminary works and the surveys can be started during the year and Rs.100 lakhs is provided for 1979-80 so that the stub setting and tower erection works are taken up.

C - A provision of Rs.40 lakhs is made for Belgaum - Kolhapur 220 KV. second circuit Inter-State transmission line. The stringing work is completed in Karnataka territory. The provision is expected to cover the requirements of the terminal bay at Belgaum and the necessary metering and PLCC equipment which are already procured for installation.

4.00.18: Other Schemes outside the State Sector :-

A - Arranging power supply to Kudremukh project :-

The work of constructing a double circuit 220 KV. transmission line between Kemar and Malleswar with the

necessary tapping structure at Kemar (near Karkala) is under fast progress. The stringing work has been started and it is expected that this work will be completed by March 1979. A provision of Rs.20 lakhs is made towards the balance works such as erection of control panels and PLCC equipment etc, at both ends for which necessary orders have been placed for procurement.

B - Lift Irrigation Schemes :-

(1) Power supply to an extent of 18 MWs. is requisitioned by the P.W.D. for the installation of high power water lifting stations on Harangi river. This work is contemplated to be taken up on Deposit Contribution work for extension of 110 KV. transmission line from Hoetsgally at Mysore to supply this quantum of power at 110 KV, to the P.W.D. who will establish necessary sub-station at their end. A provision of Rs.10 lakhs has been made for the preliminary works to be started during the year 1979-80 as the power for this scheme is requisitioned to be made available by March 1981.

(2) Power supply for command area development :-

Requisitions are received from the Administrators of the command areas of Malaprabha, Ghataprabha, Cauvery and Tungabhadra stating that they have made budgetary allocations in this projects for electrification of villages in their command area development. Hence a provision of Rs.50 lakhs is made as these works have to be taken up as Deposit Contribution work and are not covered by the regular plan programme.

4.00.19 :

Annexure I indicates the actual outlays for the year 1977-78 and the revised provision for the year 1978-79 and the estimated financial outlay for the annual plan for 1979-80.

KARNATAKA ELECTRICITY BOARD

ANNEXURE- I.

ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80 (Rs.5574 LAKHS)

Rs. in LAKHS.

Sl. No.	Particulars	1977-78	1978-79		Anticipated		Expdr. to the end of Aug. '78	1979-80	
		Actuals.	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan		Plan	Non-Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. <u>Generating Schemes:</u>									
(a)	Tr. Lines.		233		204			271	
(b)	Step Down-Stns.	239.52	107		146		13.23	135	
(c)	Civil Works		10						
II. <u>Boards General Programme:-</u>									
(a)	Tr. Lines.	472.28	565		489		52.51	366	
(b)	Step Down Stns. & Civil Engg. Works.	292.60	865		941		57.82	1857	
(c)	Load Despatch	-	20		20		-	20	
III. <u>Extns. & Improvements:-</u>									
(a)	Extns.		175		175		58.79	250	
(b)	Improvements	356.36	225		225		70.29	350	
IV. <u>R.E.C. Programme:-</u>									
(a)	Tr. Lines.								
(b)	Sub-Stns.								
(c)	Village Electrification.	409.35	250	100	250	100	120.31	535	50
(d)	I.P.Sets.								
(e)	M.N.P.		75		75			90	
V. <u>K.E.B. Programme:-</u>									
(a)	Village Elefn.	46.58	120	-	120	-	15.37	550	
(b)	Sub-Tr.Lines	2.88	15	-	15	-	1.31	30	
(c)	Tribal Area Elefn.	-	20	-	20	-	0.34	20	
(d)	I.P. Sets.	462.08	420	100	420	100	171.89	600	100
VI. <u>Service Con. Works.</u>									
		267.65	250	-	250	-	109.74	300	
VII. <u>Other works</u>									
(a)	Buildings.	96.97	37	31	37	31	26.65	110	
(b)	Gen.Stns.	-	5	-	5	-	0.23	5	
(c)	Acqn. of Licences	-	5	-	5	-	-	5	
(d)	Tools & Plants	92.00	50	-	50	-	24.67	50	
(e)	Communication	2.28	25	-	25	-	0.06	25	
(f)	Miscellaneous	0.03	3	-	3	-	0.24	5	
TOTAL ...		2740.58	3475	231	3475	231	723.45	5574	150
VIII. Investigation		-	10	-	10	-	-	2	

ANNEXURE - I
Continued.

IX. Schemes outside the State Sector:

Sl. No.	Particulars.	1977-78	1978-79		1979-80	
		Actuals	Appro- ved.	Antici- pated.	Expdr. as on 31-8-78	Budget.
<u>1. Centrally sponsored schemes-Inter-state Lines & Terminal Equipments (Karnataka portion only)</u>						
a)	Mysore-Idukki (Kerala) 220 KV S.C. Line.	39.58	-	-	-0.31	0.20
b)	Belgaum-Kolhapur 220KV 2nd Ckt. metering, PLC Equipments.	81.26	5	5	3.38	40.00
c)	Nagjhari-Ponda 220 KV S.C.	-	-	5	Nil	100.00
d)	Shahabad-Hyderabad 220 KV S.C. Line.	-	30	30	0.12	80.00
e)	Bangalore-Selam 400 KV S.C.	-	-	-	-	2.80
<u>2. Central Sector Schemes:-</u>						
	Arranging temp. & perm. power supply to Kudremukh Project.	104.51	186	186	-2.91	20.00
<u>3. Power supply to L.I. Scheme on Malaprabha River.</u>						
		64.37	7	7	2.60	1.00
<u>4. -do- on Harangi River</u>						
		-	-	-	-	10.00
<u>5. Power supply to villages & energisation of I.P. Sets under C.A.D.A. of Major Irrigation Projects.</u>						
		-	-	-	-	50.00
<hr/>						
Total of Schemes outside State Sector,		289.72	228	233	2.88	304
Total of All Schemes I to IX. (Plan & Non Plan)		3030.30	3944	3949	726.33	6030.00
<hr/>						
<u>Rural Electrification targets for 1979-80.</u>						(Nos.)
		<u>I.P. SETS.</u>		<u>Village Electrification</u>		
		Plan	Non Plan			
R.E.C.		3700	1000	590		
M.N.P.		300	-	40		
K.E.B.		12800	2200	1230		
Total ...		16800	+ 3200	= 20000		1860

ANNEXURE-II

ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80.

Abstract of Transmission Lines & Sub Station Works.

All figures in lakhs only

	1978-79. (Revised budget)			1979-80			
	Budget.	Contg.	New Total.	Contg.	New.	Total.	
I. Generation Schemes.							
A. Transmission lines:							
400 KV. ⌀	-	-	3.00	3.00	-	100	100
220 KV. ⌀	233	191.91	2.00	193.91	67	43	110
110 KV. ⌀	-	2.71	2.2	4.91	11	50	61
TOTAL:	233	194.62	7.20	203.82	78	193	271
B. Sub Stations including Civil Engineering Works.							
400 KV. ⌀	-	-	2.00	2.00	-	40	40
220 KV. ⌀	117	144.18	-	144.18	93	2	95
110 KV. ⌀	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:-	117	144.18	2.00	146.18	93	42	135
TOTAL OF TR. Lines and SUB STATIONS.	350			350.00	171	235	406
II. K.E.B.'s General Programme:							
A- Transmission lines:-							
400 KV. ⌀	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
220 KV. ⌀	-	173	-	173	45	-	45
110 KV. ⌀	-	152	-	152	103	-	105
66 KV. ⌀	565	104	5	109	110	10	120
33 KV. ⌀	-	53	-	53	80	16	96
TOTAL:-	565	484	5	489	340	26	366
B. Sub Stations.							
400 KV. ⌀	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
220 KV. ⌀	-	288	-	288	379	7	386
110 KV. ⌀	-	257	-	257	450	110	560
66 KV. ⌀	865	245	15	260	468	282	750
33 KV. ⌀	-	131	5	136	88	73	161
TOTAL:-	865	921	20	941	1385	472	1857
TOTAL OF II	1430			1430			2293
TOTAL OF I & II	1780			1780			2629

Continuing: Continuing works of V Plan
New: New Works of VI Plan

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN

1979 - 80.

LARGE AND MEDIUM

INDUSTRIES.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE,

BANGALORE -560 002.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80
LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES.

With the advent of planning there has been an increasing awareness that rapid industrial development could be one of the main solutions to the problems of poverty and unemployment. The progress made by the State in the development of industries and infrastructural facilities during the last decade has been quite impressive. However, one of the main constraints of the progress during the recent past has been the acute shortage of power. With the commissioning of the first phase of Kalinadi Project and the proposed Gas Turbines and Thermal Plant the position will definitely ease and the State can look forward to a still impressive record of industrial development in the coming decade. No substantial change is envisaged in the industrial Policy as already en~~st~~ounced in the White Paper on Karnataka's Industrial Policy. More and more emphasis will now be laid on promotion of rural based industries in order to widen the employment opportunities and tap the unutilised resources fully to the advantage of the State. The ~~indus~~ institutional net work created for this purpose will be suitably strengthened to meet the added responsibility bestowed on them to keep up and accelerate the tempo of industrial development. The package of incentives and concessions will be designed in such a way as to wean the industries away from the Urban areas towards relatively less developed backward areas. The programmes implemented under the large and medium industries have a distinct objective of establishing a strong industrial base through the agencies for development of industrial areas, equity participation and financial assistance in large and medium projects, modernisation and diversification of State Undertakings and creation of necessary infrastructural facilities including technical assistance for further development.

PROGRESS DURING 1974-78

The progress achieved during the four years of the Fifth Plan in implementation of the scheme is quite encouraging. The Government Soap Factory, Bangalore which took up the Scheme for the establishment of synthetic detergent project during the Fourth Five Year ^{Plan} completed and commissioned the ~~Project~~ during ~~the~~ September 1975. The Factory has also

The Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore and the Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan was merged together to form a new public Limited Company under the name and style 'Karnataka Implements and Machinery Company Limited', in pursuance of the Policy of the Government to convert some of the Departmental concerns into public limited Companies to provide them more autonomy in operation as well as take up modernisation and expansion programmes. The Company has taken up manufacture of Heavy Trailers in collaboration with M/s. Willy Scheurle, West Germany. The Civil Works in this connection are in progress. The diversification programme of the Implements Factory at Hassan for the manufacture of specialised engineering tools which have good export market is in progress. Besides, the existing lines of manufacture have also been modernised. The Govt. Silk Factory, Mysore and Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna have also been taken up expansion programmes. A Scheme for extraction of Sandalwood Oil by solvent extraction process with the technical guidance of National Chemical Laboratory, Poona is being implemented by the Government Sandalwood Oil Factories. The existing Copper Stills have been replaced by Stainless Steel Stills as a part of modernisation programme.

The New Government Electric Factory, Bangalore took up diversification project for the manufacture of extra High Voltage transformers, D.C. Machines, Synchronous alternators and expansion of Heavy Motors. Order for major equipments for these projects were placed and a part of the Equipment has since been obtained and Civil Works are in progress. The Visveswaraya Iron & Steel Limited., Bhadracharya is setting up Foundry Forge Plant and credit facilities in West Germany at an estimated cost of Rs.13.45 crores. A part of the project is being met by State as equity. The National Textile Corporation (Southern Region) which took over the four silk mills in Karnataka has taken steps to modernise and make the units economically viable. The State Government has agreed to contribute equity to the extent of Rs.150

The Institutions set-up by the Government to assist entrepreneurs have also made substantial progress. The Government Industrial Development Corporation

to the extent of Rs.1416.00 lakhs and loans amount to Rs. 794.00 lakhs, to 132 units till June 1977. The important Projects assisted by the Corporation include Chitradurga Copper Company, Mysore Petro Chemicals, Karnataka Schoeters, Karnataka Oxygen, Meenakshi Sundaram Textile Mills, Vikrant Tyres, S&S Bushings, Gangavathi Sugar Factory etc. The Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board since its inception has declared more than 33000 acres of land in about 85 places as industrial ~~xxxx~~ areas and 10300 acres of land allotted to nearly 1000 large, medium and small scale industries in the State till March 1977. The Acquisition proceedings in respect of fresh areas declared in Bangalore, Mysore, Dharwar, Hunsur and Belgaum etc., are in progress. The Karnataka State Financial Corporation has sanctioned a sum of Rs.5,700/- lakhs to 2226 units in the State since inception till June 1977. A notable feature of the assistance rendered by these net work of institutions is that a major part of their activities are concentrated in backward districts. The State Financial Corporation is also extending concessional finance to industries located in backward areas. A joint Technical Consultancy Service Cell was also established in the Directorate of Industries and Commerce to assist the Small Scale and Medium entrepreneurs in preparation of feasibility and projects reports.

PROGRESS DURING 1978-79.

The Government Soap Factory, Bangalore has taken up the expansion programme to increase their soap manufacturing capacity to 6000 Tonnes per annum. Additional equipments are being installed. The agricultural machinery division of M/s. KIMCO at Hassan has been modernised to increase the production capacity. Karnataka Vidyut Kharkane Ltd., Bangalore has taken steps for manufacture of High Voltage instrument transformers and high voltage oil impregnated condenser machines. The expansion programme of New Government Electric Factory on the manufacture of D.C.Machinery heavy motors are progressing ~~xxx~~ fast and they are likely to be commissioned shortly. M/s. Visveswaraya Iron & Steel

Limited, have also taken up expansion projects like continuous casting units, electro slag refining, oxygen plant, vacuum arc de-gassing etc., for which feasibility report have already obtained from M/s. MECON. The Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., have also taken up the expansion programme to increase the production capacity. The diversification programme for the manufacture of new print is well under way. The Karnataka State Industrial Investment Development Corporation have assisted nearly 150 units to the extent of about Rs.2400/- lakhs by way of investment and loans which has generated an investment of over 275 crores. The assistance given by the Karnataka State Finance Corporation is also increasing at the rate of 10 to 15% every year and it is expected to reach a level of Rs.10 crores upto 1978-79. The Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board has developed more than 8000 acres of land after acquisition and further nearly 24000 acres of land are under acquisition. They have allotted developed plots to 900 units. Karnataka Electronics Development Corporation has also set up a testing Centre at Bangalore and a project to establish Electronics City at Konappana Agrahara is under progress. Under the incentive and concessions a sum of Rs.51.92 lakhs have been sanctioned as Sales Tax Loan to 13 units and Rs.19.47 lakhs as State Subsidy to 12 units. Under the Central Subsidy Scheme, the sanction made this year so far amounts to Rs.54.57 lakhs to 83 units.

ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80.

Keeping the objectives of Sixth Plan and the programme under implementation in view, the draft Annual Plan 1979-80 has been drawn up as under:-

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)

S.No.	Items	V Plan Outlay (74-78)	Actual expen- diture (74-78)	Propo- sed out- lay for VI Plan (1978-79 to 1983-84)	Outlay for (1978-79)	Antici- pated expen- diture for 78-79.	Proposed outlay for 1979-80.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>A. Investment in Public Sector Industry.</u>							
(a)	Govt. Soap Factory, Bangalore.	100.00	119.00	350.00	35.00	35.00	60.00
(b)	Govt. Sandal Wood Oil Fa- coty, Mysore/ Shimoga.	15.00	4.82	40.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
(c)	Govt. Silk Weaving Fa- ctory & Silk Spurn Silk Mills.	65.00	10.75	Will be indicated by the Director of Silk Industries, Bangalore			
(d)	Govt. Silk Filatures.			To be indicated by the Director of Sericulture, Bangalore.			
(e)	M/s. KIMCO	45.00	18.69	150.00	10.00	10.00	20.00
(f)	M/s. KAVIKA	10.00	3.72	150.00	10.00	10.00	20.00
(g)	M/s. NGEF	290.00	40.00	200.00	-	-	30.00
(h)	M/s. VISL	100.00	275.00	340.00	100.00	100.00	175.00
(i)	M/s. Chrome Tanning Co.	-	-	50.00	-	-	31.00
(j)	M/s. Mysore Paper Mills	-	245.00	500.00	268.00	268.00	140.00
(k)	Share Capital to N.T.C.	25.00	24.50	-	-	-	-
(l)	KSFIC	65.00	15.31	75.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
TOTAL OF 'A'		710.00	756.89	1855.00	443.00	443.00	496.00

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>B. Industrial Finance Institutions:</u>							
1. KSIIDC							
Investment	750.00	647.50	1600.00	135.00	135.00	35	
2. KSFC							
(a) Share Capital	100.00	122.50	350.00	45.00	45.00	5	
(b) Interest Subsidy	50.00	12.18	50.00	5.00	5.00	1	
TOTAL 'B'	900.00	782.18	2000.00	185.00	185.00	4	
<u>C. Industrial Areas:-</u>							
1. Karnataka Indl. Areas Dev. Board.	850.00	483.49	1500.00	153.00	153.00	3	
TOTAL 'C'	850.00	483.49	1500.00	153.00	153.00	3	
<u>D. OTHERS.</u>							
(a) TECSOK	25.00	8.00	23.00	4.00	4.00		
(b) State Subsidy	70.00	5.51	600.00	25.00	25.00		
(c) S.T. Loan	200.00	74.05	1000.00	45.00	45.00		
(d) KEONICS	25.00	20.00	180.00	15.00	15.00		
(e) Export Processing Zone.	15.00	0.40	70.00	1.00	1.00		
(f) Mfr. of Kannada Typewriters	-	-	-	-	-		
(g) Bureau of Public Investments.	6.00	1.00	-	-	-		
(h) Council of State Industries & Investment Corpn.	2.00	-	-	-	-		
(i) Share Capital to Karnataka Shipping Corpn.	75.00	-	-	-	-		
(j) Chitradurga Copper Co.	5.00	-	-	-	-		
(k) Karnataka Copper Consortium	5.00	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL 'D'	341.00	168.96	1873.00	90.00	90.00		
GRAND TOTAL 'A' to 'D'	2801.00	2191.52	7228.00	871.00	871.00		

The Schematic write up is given below:-

I. Investment in Public Undertakings:- (02 436-00111)

(a) Govt. Soap Factory:- The Govt. Soap Factory, Bangalore has taken up a project for the manufacture of Fatty Acids besides an expansion programme to increase their soap manufacturing capacity to 26,000 tonnes p.a. at an estimated cost of Rs.250 lakhs. Additional equipment for the manufacture of Soaps, purchase of wrapping machines etc. are also to be installed.

A provision of Rs.60 lakhs is earmarked for the expansion/diversification activities during 1979-80.

(b) Govt. Sandalwood Oil Factories, Mysore & Shimoga:

The Govt. Sandalwood Oil Factories at Mysore and Shimoga have proposals to diversify their existing capacity. The Shimoga unit is taking up the manufacture of other aromatic oils like Lemon Grass etc. The other proposals include extraction of sandalwood oil by solvent extraction process, replacing of copper stills by stainless steel stills, provision of railway siding facilities, etc.

A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is made for these units during 1979-80 - Rs.3.00 lakhs for Mysore unit and Rs.2.00 lakhs for the Shimoga unit.

(c) Govt. Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore & Govt. Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna & (d) Silk Filatures:-

Provision is made under Sericulture.

(e) M/s. MIMCO:-

The Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore and the Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan have been merged together to form a new Company under the name Karnataka Implements and Machineries Co., The expansion and diversification projects to be taken up by the Company including manufacture of hand-tools like spanners, pliers, levers, quarry mining tools, etc. for export market. Manufacture of heavy-duty

trailers with West German collaboration and the modernisation of the existing units both at Bangalore and Hassan are included in their expansion programme.

The State Governments investment in the project during the year 1979-80 will be Rs.20.00 lakhs.

(f) M/s. KAVIKA:-

M/s. Karnataka Vidyuth Karkhane Limited (KAVIKA), a wholly owned Karnataka Government Undertaking, is setting up manufacturing facilities, under its expansion programme, for manufacture of High Voltage ~~Line~~ Instrument Transformers and High Voltage Oil Impregnated Condenser Bushings in the I Phase. In the II Phase, manufacture of High Voltage Circuit Breakers based on SF 6 and Relays will be taken up. Except High Voltage Circuit Breakers (CF 6) which will be manufactured in technical collaboration with AEG of West Germany, all other products are proposed to be manufactured in technical collaboration with M/s. Westinghouse Electric Corporation of USA. The letter of intent for the products have been issued by the Government of India and the foreign collaboration terms have also been approved by the Government for items proposed under the I Phase.

The expansion project will be located at Hoodi Village on Bangalore-Whitefield Road. The total requirement of funds for these schemes will be of the order of Rs.246.00 lakhs.

The schemes are to be implemented in a phased manner and a provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs as States Share during 1979-80 is provided.

(g) N.G.E.F.Ltd.

M/s. New Govt. Electric Factory has taken up expansion programme relating to the manufacture of high voltage transformers, D.C.machines, Synchronous Alternators, heavy motors, etc. The project for the manufacture of D.C.machines, heavy motors, etc. is likely to be commissioned before the end of V Plan. However, the extra High Voltage Transformer Project and the project for the manufacture of Thyristor Devices will get spilled over to the VI Plan.

A provision of Rs.30 lakhs is required for expansion

(h) M/s. V.I.S.L.

M/s. V.I.S.L. Bhadravathi propose to take up the implementation of following expansion projects during 1978-83:-

- 1) Continuous Casting Machine
- 2) Oxygen Plant
- 3) Vacuum Arc Degassing Unit
- 4) Electro Slag Refining Unit
- 5) Hot Strip Mill,
- 6) Modernisation of Steel Foundry
- 7) Additional facilities for Rolling Mills & Heat Treatment Shop.
- 8) Improvements to utilities and service facilities.

The Feasibility Report has been got prepared by M/s. MECON. These schemes will be implemented in two stages as under:-

i) I Stage:-

The Schemes relating to the Electro-slag Refining, Vacuum Arc Degassing Unit and continuous Casting units included under sub-head of steel melting Shop, together with the proposed oxygen Plant, the additional facilities to be provided for existing mills and the modernisation and expansion of steel foundry;

ii) II Stage: The Hot strip Mills.

The phasing of expenditure to execute the above schemes into two stages would be as follows:-

	Rs. in Millions)					
Stage	I Year	II Year	III Year	IV Year	V Year	Total
I	37.00	78.00	90.00	10.20	-	215.20
II	-	-	21.00	44.00	60.00	125.00
Total	37.00	78.00	111.00	54.20	60.00	340.20

The additional man-power requirement for the operation of the new units has been assessed as 811 which includes all categories of personnel.

M/s. MECON in their feasibility report have estimated a capital cost of Rs.352 million for the above schemes, plus additional facilities to the pig iron ~~ma~~ making unit. The additional facilities to ~~be~~ the pig iron making unit is proposed to be deferred as it is found not necessary at present. After removing the cost towards additional facilities to the pig iron making unit, the cost of implementing the remaining schemes is Rs.34.02 crores.

Due to limited resources, a provision of Rs.175.00 lakhs is made towards this expansion programme during 1979-80.

(i) The Mysore Chrome Tanning Co.Ltd., Mysore Road, Bangalore-26:-

The Mysore Chrome Tanning Company is a pioneer leather Tanning Unit and one of the oldest in South India. The Company started in the year 1908 was subsequently converted into a limited Company in the year 1940.

The authorised capital of the Company is Rs.25 lakhs and the paid up capital is Rs.10,80,000/-. The Company has been classified as a Government Company having Government share contribution of Rs.7.08 lakhs.

The Company manufactures all types of finished leather and has a small section for manufacture of footwear and is meeting the requirement of footwear and leather articles of the entire Karnataka Police Personnel, Home Guards, Fire Force and other Government Departments. In addition the Company is also applying safety shoes to the public Sector Undertakings, like, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Thiruchirappally, Bharat Earth Movers Limited., K.G.F., Mysore Porcelains & Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Co.Ltd., Bangalore.

Due to slump in leather market the working of the Company has not been good for past several years and has been incurring continuous losses, though it has made considerable progress during last two years. Added to the

insufficient working capital there has been practically no addition of either men or machinery for the past thirty years. These factors have also contributed to the low production of the Company.

In order to make the unit viable the Company approached the Government of India for letter of Intent, one for increase of the present capacity of 100 hides per day to 500 hides per day and the other for processing of 3000 skin per day, the Company has received letter of Intent for both these projects, though letter of Intent for processing of skin has been given for processing from semi-finished stage. The Company with the help of the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras has prepared a project Report making use of the infrastructure already available and the project is expected to cost Rs.1.75 crores and is proposed to be implemented in two stages.

When the project is implemented the anticipated production will be in the order of Rs.530.04 lakhs of which 60% of the production amounting to Rs.318.02 lakhs is earmarked for exports thus earning valuable foreign exchange.

The required finance will be met by way of equity from Government and long term loans. A provision of Rs.31/- lakhs is made towards this project during 1979-80.

(j) The Karnataka State Forest Industries Corporation Ltd:-

The KSFIC was established during 1973 with a proposed equity share capital of Rs.200/- lakhs to be provided by the State Government. The object of the Corporation was to organise small scale industries, especially in the backward areas of Malnad Taluks, achieve rational utilisation of the vast resources and generate rural employment.

In pursuance of the above objectives the Corporation has taken up the following projects:-

- (a) Extraction of Essential Oils.
- (b) Cultivation of Pine-apple.
- (c) Cultivation of Nutritional grasses.
- (d) Dehydration and Pettletisation of the same.
- (e) Manufacture of Katha from Khair Trees marked by the Department for extraction.
- (f) Running of 3 Saw Mills and 2 Wood preservation Plants.
- (g) Establishment of a decorative Veneer Factory in Joint Sector.
- (h) Chip Board Unit at Sirsi.
- (i) Tartaric Acid Plant.
- (j) Commercial extraction of Chemicals and Rubber.

The Corporation has also undertaken some trading activities to stabilise the prices of selected forest produce in the market. The decorative Veneer Factory has been established at Kavachur in Siddapur Taluk of North Kanara District in collaboration with M/s. Indian Plywood Mfg. Co. Ltd., and Commercial production of decorative Veneers has commenced. In addition, the sick match Factory near Shimoga has been revived.

A provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs is made for-1979-80 for the activities of the Corporation.

(k) Mysore Paper Mills:-

The Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravathi has taken up the expansion programme of their Paper production. The mill has also taken up the project for the manufacture of newsprint and establishment of additional Sugar Factory. Necessary technical collaboration has also been got committed as also tying up of financial assistance.

The proposed outlay for the Mill during 1979-80 is Rs.140/-00 lakhs.

II. INDUSTRIAL FINANCE INSTITUTIONS:-

- (a) Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation:- Rs.350/- lakhs.

The Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Limited., a wholly owned Government Company, was incorporated in June 1964 mainly with the object of assisting rapid industrial development in the State.

In accordance with its objectives, the Corporation has been promoting, developing and assisting industries in the State by providing financial assistance to industries by way of direct investment in the Share Capital of the Companies, underwriting the public issue of shares, granting loans and advances by providing guarantees in respect of loans raised by industries from other financial institutions and Banks. In order to assess the industrial potential, the Corporation has also been undertaking the Techno-economic surveys of districts and commissioning the preparation of Feasibility/project Reports for specific projects. It also co-ordinates the efforts entrepreneurs with the various institutions and agencies connected with the development of industries in the State.

As on 1st March 1978, the Corporation had assisted 145 units to the extent of Rs.2,31,393 lakhs by way of investment and loans and had disbursed Rs.1,885.60 lakhs. Districtwise details of the projects promoted/assisted by the Corporation as on 1st March 1978 are in Annexure I.

One of the objectives of the Corporation is to act as a catalyst and to assist resources mobilisation. The Corporation has achieved this objective when it is seen that as against total assistance of Rs.2,31,393 lakhs, the total capital invested in the projects assisted, is of the order of Rs.26,039.08 lakhs. The Corporation's involvement is less than 10% of the total capital employed in the promoted/assisted industrial projects.

The Corporation has promoted the following three wholly owned subsidiaries and five joint sector projects and all of them have commenced their operations.

Subsidiaries:

1. Mysore Sales International Limited.
2. Mysore Cosmetics Limited.
3. Chitradurga Copper Company Limited.

Joint Sector Projects:

1. Mysore Petro Chemicals Limited.
2. Gangavati Sugars Limited.

3. Karnataka Scooters Limited.
4. Karnataka Oxygen Limited.
5. Sree Meenakshisundaram Textiles Limited.

6x

Proposals for the Annual Plan 1979-80.

I. Joint Sectors Projects:

The following joint sector projects taken up for promotion by the Corporation are under various stages of implementation:

1. HWM Polynosic ~~Ex~~ Fibre and Linter Pulp Slurry.
2. Worsted Yarn.
3. Safety Razor & Industrial Blades.
4. L.D.P.E.
5. Fibre Glass.
6. Cement Plant (Talikota).
7. Gelatine and Ossein.

It is proposed to complete the above joint sector projects by the end of the sixth plan period. To complete these projects an amount of Rs.639.50 lakhs for the Corporation's participation in the equity during the sixth plan period will be required and a provision of Rs,100.00 lakhs is earmarked for 1979-80.

II. MINI CEMENT PLANTS:-

The Corporation has drawn up a programme for the promotion of Mini-Cement Plants in different regions of the State, where there is concentration of proven lime stone deposits. In the first instance, it is proposed to assist 10 such units. Taking the assistance of the Cement Research Institute, a Government of India Undertaking, necessary feasibility reports are being obtained for these Mini-Cement Plants. To enthuse confidence, the Corporation is intending to promote a few in the joint sector. To meet the equity participation and also to provide the necessary financial support to these mini cement plants, a provision of Rs.66.00 lakhs has been made in the Sixth Plan and the requirement of funds during 1979-80 is Rs.50.00 lakhs.

III. Pharmaceutical Unit - Hindustan Antibiotics:-

Hindustan Antibiotics, a Government of India Undertaking, has sponsored certain formulation units. One such unit is proposed to be established in the State of Karnataka. Hindustan Antibiotics will be holding 60% in the equity and the balance of 40% has to be provided by the KSIIDC.

IV. Alcohol based Chemicals:-

With the substantial expansion of the installed capacity in the Sugar Industry, there will be a great surplus in the production of molasses in the State. The Corporation has a proposal to develop Chemical industries based on industrial alcohol. Towards this end, the State Government has been approached to provide tax concessions so that the proposed chemical industries based on alcohol could be developed on profitable lines. To start with, production of acetic acid and acetone are proposed to be taken up. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been made during 1979-80 towards preliminary work.

V. Industrial Complex:-

Realising the advantages to make available the necessary inputs and facilities through one single agency, the Corporation has proposed to develop an industrial complex with an area of 150-200 acres. Steps have already been initiated to acquire the land required for the proposed complex. This Scheme will be initiated depending upon the availability of resources during 1979-80.

ASSISTANCE TO PRIVATE SECTOR:-

(a) Share capital Participation:-

The Corporation has been participating in the equity of the projects coming up in the private sector also. Normally the Corporation has been investing to the extent of about 11% of the equity in these private sector units. The Corporation proposes to continue this policy during the sixth Plan also. In the light of its past experience, a provision of Rs. 115.00 lakhs may be necessary for the year 1979-80.

⑧ To start with, it is proposed 16 ... 17.
to develop one such complex

(b) Loan component from the funds of Corporation

Refinance facility from IDBI is available to the full extent in the case of projects coming up in the declared backward districts. At present, out of 19 districts, only 11 districts have been declared as backward in the State. In the case of projects that are being established in the remaining 8 districts, refinance facility is restricted only to 80% from the IDBI. To meet the balance of 20% of the loan assistance, the corporation will have to make necessary provision from its own funds. Refinance facility from IDBI is also restricted to Rs.30.00 lakhs in each case and also to projects whose outlay will be within Rs.150.00 lakhs. To assist projects whose outlay exceeds Rs.150.00 lakhs and also requiring assistance beyond Rs.30.00 lakhs in each case, the corporation has to find resources of its own. To meet the above requirements, a provision of Rs.75.00 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1979-80.

The total outlay earmarked for the corporation for these activities, therefore is Rs.350.00 lakhs. Additional requirements will be raised from market borrowings.

(c) Karnataka State Financial Corporation (Rs.60.00 lakhs -
Share Capital 50 lakh
Int.Subsidy 10 lakh

In the recent years financial assistance extended by KSFC has been increasing rapidly and a significant qualitative improvement is noticed as reflected by the greater share of backward areas and small scale industries in the same. In the financial year 1976-77 the

Corporation achieved a record increase of more than 20% in the amount sanctioned as well as disbursed. In the 1977-78, however, a slight decrease by around 10% was noticed. This was ascribable mainly to the prevalence of acute power cuts throughout the year ranging as high as 55% in case of HT consumers. It is nevertheless, gratifying to note that the amount disbursed as percentage of amount sanctioned has been maintained at a level of around 70% whereas corporations in many other States in the country have managed to barely reach a level of 50%. This, in other words, reflects the case taken by KSFC right at the stage of sanction.

Going by the indications presently available, including the anticipated improvement in the availability of power in conjunction with the signs of receding recession, a remarkable improvement in the general industrial investment appears to be around the corner. A very substantial impetus is expected to be available from the improvement on the power front. With the commissioning of the first phase of the Kali Project, the availability of power in the State is scheduled to be doubled by around 1981. An additional supply from the proposed thermal station at Raichur may further improve the availability. As it is, emboldened by the improved water levels at the reservoirs attached to the power stations in the State, the Government has recently reduced the power cuts on HT consumers from 55 to 20 per cent and more so in the case of others. These relaxations may gather momentum in the years to come.

Simultaneously, a considerable improvement is expected in the near future in the market for many industries including

metallurgical, engineering sector consequent on the recovery reported in some major sector such as steel, textiles, cement and paper, considering that engineering, paper and paper products, chemicals constitute the major segment of the industrial set-up in the State, a good deal of improvement in the investment climate appears likely to materialise.

Equally important are the new promotional measures being taken up by this Corporation and also the introduction of District Industries Centres. The Corporation, for the first time in its history, has taken effective steps at raising a food complex at Mysore, a centrally declared backward district and is contemplating many more schemes of this type in various parts of the State, in particular, in backward areas. Similarly with the implementation of the DIC schemes to each one of which a senior officer of KSFC will be deputed, there will be greater proximity to the would-be entrepreneurs. Considering the decentralisation of appraisal and power of sanction and disbursements, the process of sanction and disbursement is expected to be expedited. KSFC is expected to be a beneficiary of the entrepreneurial awareness created by such DIC. Based on the considerations so far enumerated, it is quite possible that the sanctions by KSFC during the coming quinquennium may rise at an annual rate of at least 15%.

In order to keep up the tempo of assistance and to meet the increased demand, it is necessary to strengthen the share capital of the Corporation for which a provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs is made during 1979-80.

The disbursement of interest subsidy to small units in backward areas is also expected to show a steep increase in the

years to come. This is mainly because of the thrust contemplated in financial assistance to industries in backward districts (11) in the State. The setting up of the DICs., the deliberate policy of the Corporation to assist on priority backward areas in consonance with the accepted official policy of rural industrialisation and also the industrial identification and promotional campaigns set affect by the Corporation are expected to raise the share of backward areas more steeply in the future. The cumulative effective assistance as well as disbursements to the backward districts have more than trebled during the five year period between 1973-74 and 1977-78. Therefore, a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is made towards Interest Subsidy Scheme to the Corporation during 1979-80.

III. Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board:

KIADB has a massive programme of acquisition and development of Industrial Areas throughout the State, especially in the selected pockets, where there is high potential for Industrial growth. The Board has now to meet a spilled over expenditure of about Rs.200 lakhs during the current year in addition to the existing Budget allotment. The Board will require an additional Rs.1500 lakhs during the VI Five Year Plan for acquisition of about 10,000 acres of land in the industrial areas to be declared all over the State, especially in the backward pockets.

Proposals for Five Year Plan 1972-83			
Sl. No.	Local & District	'Land to be acquired' (acs)	Outlay proposed (Lakhs)
1.	Bangalore	1350.00	295.00
2.	Mysore	1450.00	180.00
3.	South Kanara	1450.00	305.00
4.	Belgaum	900.00	85.00
5.	Raichur	400.00	42.00
6.	Bidar	300.00	18.00
7.	Dharwar	1730.00	210.00
8.	Gulbarga	150.00	10.50
9.	Hassan	400.00	49.00
10.	North Kanara	150.00	18.00
11.	Chitradurga	20.00	2.60
12.	Mandya	200.00	20.00
13.	Bijapur	210.00	13.00
14.	Bellary	450.00	41.00
15.	Chickmagalur	350.00	34.00
16.	Shimoga	250.00	57.50
17.	Kolar	150.00	13.00
18.	Tumkur	200.00	25.00

The Board has to meet the expenditure towards acquisition of land where the proceedings are likely to be finalised during 1979-80 as under:-

Place	Extent of land (in acres)	Rs. in lakhs
Kengeri	250	50.00
Chokkahalli(Hoskote)	50	2.50
Chamalapur (Nanjangud)	125	7.50
Metagalli (Mysore)	90	9.00
Kooragalli (Mysore)	250	15.00
Sattur (Dharwar)	65	6.50
Amargol (Dharwar)	498	49.80
Lakkammanahally (Dharwar)	124	12.40
Hosabettu & Kula i (SK)	500	100.00
Karuad near Mulki (SK)	50	5.00
Bankur Gulbarga	25	1.25
Bidapur Gulbarga	24	1.20
Yadgir B Gulbarga	25	1.25
Kamthama (Bidar)	95	4.75
Kolhar (K)(Bidar)	40	2.00
Mahalabagayat (Bijapur)	60	3.00
Alarwad (Belgaum)	250	20.00
Gokak (Belgaum)	14.00	0.70
Binaga (NK)	54	5.40
Devarayapatna & Kyathasandra etc. (Tumkur)	75	7.50
Hebgodi (Anekal)	125	18.75
Veerasandra (Anekal)	80	12.00
Malur (Kolar)	100	5.00
Bangarpet (Kolar)	170	17.00
		Rs. 357.50 lakhs

Due to limited resources a provision of Rs.300.00 lakhs is provided for the Industrial Areas Development Programme during the Annual Plan 1979-80.

IV. Other Schemes: (Rs. 354.00 Lakhs)

(a) Technical Consultancy Services Organisation of Karnataka:-

A Joint Technical Consultancy Services Organisation has been set up in the Directorate of Industries and Commerce to render technical assistance to entrepreneurs of both small scale and medium sectors. This organisation is manned by experts in the field of electronics, chemicals, mechanical and metallurgical engineering. The expenditure is jointly met by the Government, the Karnataka State Industrial Investment Development Corporation, the Karnataka State Finance Corporation and Karnataka Small Industries Development Corporation. The share of the Department during 1979-80 is Rs.4.00 lakhs.

(b) State Subsidy & (c) Sales Tax Loans:-

Under the new package of incentives/concessions announced by Government, Sales Tax Loan and State Subsidy in notified areas form an important component. There has been a spurt in the industrial activity in the State since the introduction of package scheme. Therefore, it is necessary to continue the scheme during the VI Plan also. In view of the anticipated additional investment in the industrial sector, a provision of Rs.70.00 lakhs towards State Subsidy and Rs.225.00 lakhs towards Sale Tax Loan are made for these schemes during 1979-80.

23
10/40
d) THE KARNATAKA STATE ELECTRONICS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.,

Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation was set up by the Government in September 1976 to plan, organise and promote rapid growth of Electronics in Karnataka. Karnataka has been the pioneer in the field of Electronics and has been accounting for one third of the total Electronics production. But, today there is a rapid growth all over the country and according to the Department of Electronics, the total production is going to be Rs.1,900 crores in 1983-84. Every State has been putting emphasis on electronic production because of its potential for labour employment, low investment, high turnover and high profitability. These electronic industries can be started in the tiny and the rural sector. Hence, the thrust has been in this field in which Karnataka has been the pioneer.

As per the last year's records, the cleared projects in the small scale sector were 168 and the figure now stands at 280. This itself speaks of the tremendous amount of effort put in, in promoting the small scale sector, some of which include very sophisticated items like Dedicated Micro Processor, Micro Processor based Medical Screening Equipment which will be made for the first time in the country, with a very high export potential. Special emphasis has been placed on attracting non-resident Engineers who are abroad to come back and establish their industries.

Electronic City:-

In order to take Electronic Industries to the rural areas the Corporation has plans to establish Electronic City in the rural setting of Konnappana Agrahara. Similar units, though on a smaller scale, are proposed to be located at Mysore, Hubli/Dharwar and Gulbarga.

Testing & Development Centre:-

As per the Government of India programme a Testing and Development Centre with a Grant-in-aid from Government of India of Rs.25 lakhs and a matching grant from the State is proposed to be established in Peenya. This will be a reliable source of Testing, product Development and assistance to the entrepreneurs in Karnataka. A beginning has been already made with Rs.8.19 lakhs granted by the Government of India. Instruments and Equipments costing Rs.8 lakhs have been purchased and have been housed temporarily in the Company's premises and at Shed No. A-169 in Peenya.

LARGE INDUSTRIES:-

The Corporation has made three applications for large Industries. All these three industries are going to be import substitute/export oriented. These industries are proposed to be spread over the State viz., in Mysore, Hubli etc.

In order to avoid lapsing of licences, KEONICS proposes to take over the five lines of manufacture discontinued by REMCO (now taken over by BHEL) for manufacture of Radios, Television, Receivers Loudspeakers, Band Switches and Capacitors.

Within two year's existence, of Research & Development activity of KEONICS, the Company has brought out equipment for the Dental Profession which has been very well received in the market during the current year.

In order to highlight the present production and disseminate the information on same. The Corporation also organises seminar, exhibitions etc., besides participation in similar ventures.

A provision of Rs.40.00 lakhs is made for the promotional and development activities of the Corporation during 1979-80

(e) EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE:- (Rs.10.00 lakhs)

The State of Karnataka occupies a prominent place in traditional exports. Recently, there has also been an increase in the export of industrial goods from the State, especially engineering and electronic items. A joint programme is being drawn up for export oriented industrial growth with the assistance of the Trade Development Authority. The Bangalore Airport has also been declared as a Customs Clearance Airport for certain goods. Further, with the expansion of the Mangalore Port, the exports through Mangalore will also increase considerably. Hence, it is necessary to have Godown facilities in these Centres. The Export Processing Zone will cover the requirements of the initial processing of exportable items including storage. A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is made for the scheme during 1979-80.

(f) MANUFACTURE OF KANNADA TYPEWRITERS: (Rs.5.00 lakhs)

The Department of Industries & Commerce in co-operation with the Directorate of Languages has initiated a scheme for the manufacture of Kannada Typewriters. The preparation of the Project report and feasibility studies etc., will be undertaken shortly. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided during 1979-80 for this Project.

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA.

D R A F T A N N U A L P L A N

1979 - 80.

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE,

BANGALORE -560 002.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80
VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES

Promotion and development of Village and Small Scale Industries are the important means to achieve objectives of Rural Development and elimination of unemployment. Programmes taken up in the sector are oriented towards establishment of financially strong agencies for assisting the entrepreneurs, selection of incentive pockets for introduction of package assistance covering all the requirements and broadening industrial structure by a massive programme of construction of sheds, promotion of ancillaries, special scheme for technically qualified, technical guidance and programmes for promotion of industries to tap the rural resources, under tiny sector.

PROGRESS DURING 1974-75

A separate Handloom Development Corporation with an authorised capital of Rs.100 lakhs was established during 1975. This Corporation is responsible for the administration intensive Handloom Development Projects and export oriented silk production projects taken up on the recommendation of Shivaram Committee, provision of raw materials, marketing assistance, credit etc., Intensive Handloom Development Projects have been started in Rab-kavi-Banahatti in Bijapur District, Tikal in Bijapur District and Ramdurga in Belgaum District. Under the Co-operative field more than 30 societies were supplied with improved appliances and an equal number of societies were assisted with loans to share capital. 5 Dye houses were sanctioned and the calandering and finishing plant at Hubli was commissioned. The other schemes taken up included training of weavers, housing colonies, revitalisation of societies, assistances through Apex Institutions, rebate on sale of handloom cloth interest subsidy etc., the Programmes under industrial co-operatives are meant to assist the co-operatives by way of managerial grants, working capital loans and share contributions.

The State occupies an important place in coir Industry, with more than 4 lakhs acres under Coconut Plantation. There are at present 9 Coir De-fibring units run by the Department,

besides 37 Coir Co-operatives including Central Coir Marketing Society. The Coir Board has already established a branch office at Bangalore. A Separate Coir Development Corporation for the promotion of Coir Industry in Karnataka is also contemplated. The estimated employment provided by the Coir Industry is 3,000. Under Handicrafts, the schemes aimed at improving the productivity of the artisans and quality of the finished products by way of supply of raw materials, improved tools, quality marking and financial assistances were under implementation. A craft complex has also been set up at Bidar for Bidriware.

The Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation has also been strengthened by way of share capital contribution to widen its activities to promote Handicrafts in the State.

A survey of Handicrafts have been completed and more than 9,000 artisans have been identified.

Karnataka Small Industries Development Corporation, the main agency for construction of industrial sheds has completed more than 1,200 sheds in 29 industrial estates spread throughout the State, till the end of June 1977. The Corporation also runs a well equipped tool room with training facilities under Danish Collaboration and a Testing Laboratory for the benefit of small scale industries. Karnataka State Khadi and Village Industries Board has also promoted employment oriented schemes in rural areas especially for the benefit of the weaker sections of the society. The State Government has assisted this Board by way of grants and loans. Separate corporations have also been set up for the promotion and development of Electronic Industries and Leather based Industries in the State.

A census of Small Scale Industries has also been completed.

The whole state has been covered now under D.I.R. Scheme. Special schemes for assisting educated unemployed to set up their own ventures, programmes for tribal welfare and schemes benefit of exclusively the scheduled caste/scheduled tribes were important other schemes implemented during this period.

PROGRESS DURING 1978-79

The Karnataka State Handloom Development Corporation have so far set up five intensive Cotton Handloom Centres, one export oriented production project for silk handlooms and one export oriented project for cotton looms and these projects have served to provide continuous employment and substantially high wages to those weavers who have been brought under this fold. Additional machineries have been installed in the two calendering and finishing plants in the co-operative sector. Further, applications seeking assistance to an extent of Rs.250 lakhs have been processed and accommodated in the Reserve Bank of India scheme by the State Co-operative Apex Bank. Under the Coir Development Scheme a Motorised spinning Mill have been started at Kumta and the work in respect of a composite unit is being set up at Varahasandra, Nagamangala Taluk, Mandya District at an estimated cost of Rs.2.98 lakhs. Further additional four more Coir Units have been started during the current year. The Karnataka Small Industries Development has taken up additional 270 sheds during the current year in various parts of the State. The Department has already started craft complexes under Handicrafts scheme at Sagar for Sandalwood and at Bidar for Bidriware. Proposals for starting similar complexes for lacquerware at Channapatna, sandalwood inlay work at Mysore and Kumta or Sirsi are also on hand. A proposal for introduction of rebate scheme on sale of Handicrafts have been sent to Government and this is expected to boost the sales of handicrafts products and help artisans engaged in various crafts. Seven Rural Industries Projects in the State have been converted into District Industries Centres and necessary personnel have been posted for promotional work and development activities in these centres. It is proposed to cover all the districts, in tune with national policy in a phased manner during the course of next one year. The Khadi and Village Industries Board has taken up special schemes for the development of industries in tribal areas involving the tribal population. The programme covers bee-keeping, production of oil seeds, Cane and Bamboo, lime kiln, collection of forest produce for industrial purposes.

LIP

Special schemes have also been taken for welfare of the tribal people in Carpentry at Hegdadevanakotte and Bee-keeping at Belthangady. Karnataka State Leather Industries Development Corporation have been training artisans in the manufacture of foot wear, vanity bags etc., at Small Industries Service Institute, Bangalore and the Centres at Madras and Kanpur. The Corporation has also evolved a scheme for supply of road side Bunks for cobblers at subsidised rates.

ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80

Keeping these objectives of Vith Plan in view, the draft annual Plan for 1979-80 has been drawn up as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Items	V Plan Outlay (74-78)	Actual expenditure (74-78)	Proposed Outlay for VI Plan (78-79 to 83-84)	Outlay for 78-79.	Anti-cipated expenditure for 1978-79.	Propo- Out-1 for 1979-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	Handlooms	300.00	221.34	525.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
II	Powerlooms	-	-	25.00	-	-	5.00
III	Small Scale Industries	150.00	67.30	215.00	27.00	27.00	40.00
IV	Industrial Estate	300.00	348.45	1000.00	100.00	100.00	200.00
V	Handicrafts	50.00	21.22	150.00	12.00	12.00	28.00
VI	Coir	50.00	14.64	75.00	10.00	10.00	20.00
VII	K.& V.I.B.,	100.00	64.06	300.00	30.00	30.00	65.00
Total from I to VII		950.00	737.01	2290.00	299.00	299.00	478.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>VIII Others</u>							
a.	Indl.Coops.	75.00	18.88	25.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
b.	Bee-keeping	5.00	1.06	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
c.	K.L.I.D.C.	75.00	34.27	80.00	1.00	1.00	20.00
d.	Schemes for educated unemployed.	50.00	10.00	200.00	14.50	14.50	15.00
e.	D.I.Cs.	-	-	395.00	-	-	50.00
f.	State aid to Industries.	12.00	7.71	-	1.00	1.00	10.00
g.	Sheep & Wool Board	40.00	2.24	-	-	-	-
h.	D.I.R.Scheme	-	5.26	-	-	-	-
Total		257.00	79.42	710.00	20.50	20.50	109.70
GRAND TOTAL		1207.00	816.43	3000.00	319.50	319.50	577.70

HANDLOOMS (Rs.120.00 lakhs)

The Handloom Industry occupies a place of prominence by virtue of its being the largest cottage industry providing means of livelihood to about 7½ lakhs persons particularly in the villages. According to the recent census (1975), there are 1,02,834 handlooms of which about 40% are within the cooperative fold. Of the total loomage, 26,205 are found to be idle.

The major objectives of the development programmes for the handloom industry are:-

1. to increase the cooperative coverage,
2. to revitalise the existing cooperative societies so as to bring more looms under production programme,
3. to provide such assistance as would raise the level of technical efficiency and output,
4. to assist Apex Weavers Cooperative Institutions in order to enable them to play a more effective role in marketing.
5. to provide welfare facilities for handloom weavers.

6. to assist the Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation which administers the Intensive Handloom Development Projects so as to provide full and continuous employment to weavers under its fold.

A programme of re-organisation of the primary weavers cooperative societies in the State was undertaken so as to liquidate dormant/defunct weavers cooperatives and to amalgamate others suitably so as to have only viable or potentially viable weavers cooperative societies. The re-organisation programme was completed in February 1978. After re-organisation there exists only 250 weavers cooperative societies. It has been proposed to increase the cooperative coverage by providing assistance towards share capital to weavers joining the cooperatives and to revitalise the primary weavers cooperative societies. Under the revitalisation programme the share capital of the weavers cooperatives will be strengthened by Government participation and managerial grants will be provided for appointing competent staff for managing the affairs efficiently. Assistance will be extended to these societies for obtaining a large measure of funds from the Reserve Bank of India for working capital.

In regard to the technical improvement the weavers cooperative societies will be provided with assistance for setting up dye houses and collective weaving centres and also for obtaining improved appliances.

It has been found that quite a number of weavers cooperatives are faced with the problem of accumulated losses and bad debts and that these are not therefore in a position to obtain adequate finances for working capital from the Reserve Bank of India. Hence provision is suggested for writing off accumulated losses or bad debts of deserving weavers cooperative societies.

The weavers cooperative societies which are financially sound will be given assistance for setting up housing colonies under the HUDCO scheme.

A thrift fund scheme for weavers cooperative societies is also contemplated.

The Apex Societies will be strengthened by participation in their share capital and providing assistance for marketing programmes so that these may undertake marketing of handloom products in a large measure.

The Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation which has set up five Intensive Handloom Development Projects for cotton handlooms and one export oriented pilot production project for silk handlooms and one export oriented production project for cotton handlooms will be provided with further assistance so that more looms are brought under production and the marketing programme is implemented effectively. These projects have served to provide continuous employment and substantially high wages to these handlooms which have been brought under its fold. The Corporation will also be given assistance for setting up pre-loom and post-loom facilities. There are two Calendering and Finishing Plants in the cooperative sector. Further, another Calendering and Finishing Plant in Bijapur District is also contemplated. The Reserve Bank of India is providing finance for production and marketing under section 17(2)(bb) read with 4(c) of the RBI Act. During the current year, applications of nearly Rs.250 lakhs have been processed and recommended to the Reserve Bank of India by the State Cooperative Apex Bank. In the Sixth Plan, it is proposed to obtain more financial aid from the Reserve Bank, after revitalising the weavers cooperative societies. Provision is also made in the plan for providing subsidy towards interest in respect of loans to be obtained from the Reserve Bank so that the ultimate interest may be 6½%. A statistical nucleus cell will also be set up for monitoring the progress of handloom schemes and also production and sales of handloom cloth within cooperative fold and also in respect of looms outside cooperatives.

It is expected that nearly 70 to 75% of the looms would have been brought within cooperative sector by the end of Sixth Plan and that nearly 20,000 would have been activated and the production per loom increased considerably.

.....8.

A provision of Rs.120.00 lakhs is proposed for various schemes under Handlooms as under:-

1. KARNATAKA HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (Rs.15 lakhs)
2. ASSISTANCE FOR INTENSIVE AND HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND EXPORT ORIENTED SILK PRODUCTION PROJECTS (Rs.30 lakhs)

The Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation was established in October 1975 with the Authorised Capital of Rs.100 lakhs, to promote the development of Handloom industries and economically uplift the weavers. The Corporation has taken up Handloom Development Programme under following broad heads.

- (1) Intensive Handloom Development Project at
 - a) Rabkavi-Banahatti
 - b) Ilkal
 - c) Ramdurga
 - d) Gulbarga-Bidar
 - e) Rannebennur.
- (2) Export Oriented Silk Pilot Production Project at
 - i) Sampangiram Nagar, Bangalore.
 - ii) Srirampuram, Bangalore
 - iii) Kollur, Tumkur District.
 - iv) Anekal, Bangalore District.
 - v) Molkaimur, Chitradurga District.
 - vi) Kollegal, Mysore District.

The Corporation has already commissioned Intensive Handloom Development Project at Rabkavi-Banahatti Area, Ilkal and Ramdurga areas. The coverage of looms under these projects will be enlarged during 1978-79. In addition, new projects will be taken up in other centres already identified.

The Corporation has taken up Export oriented Silk Pilot Production Projects at Sampangiram Nagar, Bangalore and Srirampuram, Bangalore. Further, the other projects are being implemented at Kollur, Kollegal, Molkaimur and Anekal. The coverage of total looms under the project so far is over 750 looms. Under this project the Central Government will reimburse the 100 per cent expenditure to the extent of 1000 looms covered after the expenditure is incurred and certified by Chartered Accountants. The other projects, taken up by the Corporation but not covered under Central

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Government aid, will have to be met by the Corporation itself. The Corporation is taking up a Dyeing unit at Ilkal and expand tailoring units to increase exports of handloom cloth and increase the net work of sales emporia to promote sales. A provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed as share capital contribution to the coprooration and Rs.30.00 lakhs as assistance for intensive projects during 1979-80.

3. STRENGTHENING OF SHARE CAPITAL UNDER REVITALISATION OF APEX WEAVERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (Rs. 15 lakhs)

There are three Apex Societies for Cotton, Silk and Woollen which have been incurring considerable losses. The Government in order to strengthen their working have converted most of the loans granted to them into share capital.

It is also found necessary that their borrowing capacities are increased substantially so that they could mobilise institutional finance for marketing and procurement primaries. Therefore, a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is sought for as share capital to these Apex Societies.

4. MODERNISATION AND RENOVATION OF SALES EMPORIA UNDER REVITALISATION OF APEX WEAVERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

With the support that is proposed to be given for production at Primary level and procurement at the Apex level, a substantial increase in the marketing of fabrics is envisaged. A chain of outlets for marketing is, therefore, absolutely essential. For this purpose, it is proposed to modernise the existing outlets of the sales emporia of the three Apex Institutions at a cost of Rs.2.00 lakhs.

5. PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA. (Rs.1.00 lakh)

With the massive programme of assistance and increased production in the Handloom Sector, there is need to popularise the use of Handloom Fabrics and an intensive publicity is therefore called for. A sum of Rs.1 lakh is sought during 1979-80

6. CALENDERING AND FINISHING PLANT (Rs.3.00 lakhs)

One Calendering and Finishing Plant was established through the Apex Institution at Rajajinagar which requires to be modernised to meet the increase production and cater to the demands of even the private sector for calendering and finishing. The expenditure expected to be incurred for this during 1979-80 is of the order of Rs.3.00 lakhs.

7. MANAGERIAL GRANTS UNDER REVITALISATION OF PRIMARY WEAVERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Rs.3.00 lakhs)

One of the reasons for present condition of dormant societies is with the Managerial Subsidy to each of the revitalised society sanctioned, it will become compulsory for them to appoint a trained Secretary or Manager to run the show. The dormant societies will be thus identified and revitalised. The requirement of the proposed revitalised societies during 1979-80 would be in the order of Rs.2.00 lakhs.

8a) LOANS TOWARDS SHARE CAPITAL TO NEW MEMBERS (Rs.3.00 lakhs)
100 participation in Share Capital (Rs.1.00 lakh)

In order to induce new weavers to join the society a loan is proposed to be given to them. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is therefore provided during 1979-80. A provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is also made for participation in Share Capital.

9. TRAINING OF WEAVERS (Rs.2.00 lakhs)

With a view to acquaint the weavers with modern weaving and designing, a programme of training has been drawn up to enable them to take up improved technique in weaving, designing etc., at various centres both within the State and outside the State. 75 trainees are proposed to be selected and sent for this purpose. A provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80.

10. COLLECTIVE WEAVING CENTRE (Rs.5.00 lakhs)

New patterns and designs in the handloom fabrics are being evolved but the weavers in some of the concentrated areas are unable to adopt the pattern individually. It is therefore necessary to have a number of Collective Weaving Centres attached to the primaries with adequate provision of improved

equipment and technical knowhow so that the societies could with direct supervision get some of the choice fabrics which the consumer demands and also meet increasing export obligations especially in handlooms. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed to take up 8 such collective weaving centres during the year 1979-80.

11. DYE HOUSES (Rs.4.00 lakhs)

The process of dyeing as revealed in the survey conducted by the Weavers Service Centre in some of the districts requires innovation. The present processing method in dyeing is found to be of poor quality involving wastage of precious chemicals. A scheme to introduce modern dyeing is proposed by expansion of the existing dye houses. A target of 8 dye houses is to be taken up during 1979-80 with a provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs.

12. SUPPLY OF IMPROVED APPLIANCES (Rs.2.00 lakhs)

The scheme is a continuing scheme but in view of the increased need to develop improved technique in weaving, it is proposed to supply improved equipments to revitalised Weavers Co-operative Societies also. A provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed to supply improved appliances to about 30 societies.

13. REBATE ON SALE OF HANDLOOM CLOTH (Rs.17.00 lakhs)

With the inputs and financial assistance that is proposed under Handloom Development Schemes, considerable increase in the production is envisaged. In order to avoid glut in the market due to accumulation of heavy stocks it is proposed to allow rebate at least by 10 paise in a rupee as against 4 paise in a rupee now sanctioned for a period of 60 days in a year depending upon the season namely festive occasions and other important national festivals. Rs.17 lakhs is sought for under this scheme during 1979-80.

14. SUBSIDY TOWARDS INTEREST (Rs.3.00 lakhs)

Weavers are getting their finance under Reserve Bank of India schemes from the Cooperative Banks. During the year

1979-80, in view of the increase in the number of looms and the increase in borrowing capacity of Apex Societies and primaries, the lending institutions are to be subsidised their lending. A provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs is made under this head.

15. STAFF FOR RESERVE BANK OF INDIA CREDIT SCHEME (Rs. 2.00 lakh)

This is a continuation scheme. In order to meet the expenditure of staff for Reserve Bank of India Credit Schemes, a provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed during 1979-80.

16. THRIFT FUND SCHEME (Rs.1.00 lakh)

A proposal to introduce thrift fund scheme is under active consideration of Government. Some of the societies have already taken up the scheme and it will be obligatory on the part of the Government to participate in the thrift fund scheme. The Corporation could also jointly participate in this scheme. Since there would be increase in the thrift fund contributed by the Weavers due to increased production a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for 1979-80.

17. STAFF OF JOINT DIRECTORS OFFICE (Rs.1.00 lakh)

The activities under the Handloom Development Schemes have increased considerably and it will be necessary to increase the staff working for effective supervision of the revitalisation of the Co-operative Institutions. Further, under the re-organised proposal the Department of Industries and Commerce has to play a vital role in the Industrial Co-operatives. A provision of Rs.1.00 lakhs is asked for during the year 1979-80.

18. PRINTING OF CLOTH (Rs.1.00 lakh)

With the changing trends especially in silk, a modern printing unit with a provision of screen printing is proposed to be set up through one of the Apex Institutions. A moderate sized unit will cost about Rs.5.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs.1 lakh is sought to be included in the plan for 1979-80 for taking up the scheme.

19. HOUSING COLONIES (Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Housing colonies are proposed for providing decent accommodation to the weavers and colonies already taken up will have to be completed as a continuation scheme. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is sought for during 1979-80.

20. HANDLOOM DESIGNING AND TRAINING CENTRES (Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The Handloom designing and Training Centre has been expanded recently with the opening of the printing section. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is required for meeting the balance expenditure and add additional accessories during 1979-80.

POWERLOOMS (Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Since the imposition of ban on production of certain items of cotton textiles on powerlooms, the department has been actively considering the request of powerloom owners to extend financial assistance to set up processing units to enable them to switch over to production of other varieties of cotton textiles and set up post-loom processing facilities such as bleaching, calendaring, mercerising, dyeing and printing etc.

The powerloom owners at Banahatti and Belgaum have come forward to have processing units through their own Co-operative Societies situated at Banahatti and Belgaum. The two units approximately would cost Rs.75 lakhs each. According to the pattern of financial assistance of National-Cooperative Development Corporation, the resources and sources for the textile processing units are as under:-

(1) Share Capital, contribution by members	5%
(2) Share Capital by Government	35%
(3) Loan from State Government	60%

Total	100%

Out of 95%, the National Cooperative Development Corporation will reimburse to the State Government, 80% in the form of loan to enable it to sanction funds to the societies. Thus the

State Government will have to meet only 15% of the project cost from its funds, the rest being reimbursed by the National Cooperative Development Corporation. The above financial assistance is for both building, machineries and other fixed assets etc. But this financial assistance is available only to Region and Apex Handloom Cooperative Societies as per the present policy and not for Powerloom Cooperative Societies. However, in view of the displacement of the powerloom owners and the workers employed on the powerlooms on the account of the notification of the Government of India, a special case is being made out to the National Cooperative Development Corporation and Central Government to provide the financial assistance for establishment of processing units by primary Powerloom Societies.

A token provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is being made for sanction of Share Capital contribution to the Powerloom Cooperative Societies to take up the scheme during 1979-80.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES (Rs.40 lakhs)

The Small Scale Industries play an important role in providing employment opportunities and also to disperse industries evenly in order to achieve the objective of balanced development. Therefore, this sector requires priority consideration. The range of assistance rendered to small scale industries will be widened and the Government institutions assisting the sector will be suitably strengthened. The Karnataka Small Industries Development Corporation will take up the promotional activities like marketing sub-contract exchange, development of ancillary Industries, Hire Purchase of machinery for entrepreneurs, testing facilities etc. KSIDC is extending the following types of assistances to small scale units:

- 1) Marketing assistance.
- 2) Hire purchase of machinery.
- 3) Sub-contract exchange.

To strengthen the above activities of KSIDC the share capital contribution requires to be increased and a provision of Rs.10 lakhs is made for 1979-80.

The assistance is also being extended to Government Tool Room and Training Centre for meeting the revenue deficiency in its working as also opening of new centres. The provision earmarked for this scheme is Rs.20.00 lakhs.

The Visvesvaraya Industrial Trade Centre has to be extended, assistance as per guidelines given by the Central Government. The centre is being expanded to give increased export assistance and technical assistance to small scale industries and a separate division has been set up for discrimination of information and documentation. A provision of Rs.1.00 lakhs is proposed to VITC during 1979-80.

The CSIR has setup Polytechnology Clinic at Bangalore to assist the industries to get their technical problems solved through the CSIR research laboratories. This clinic acts as a link between industry and the Scientific Institution. The State Government have to give matching grant to run this institution for which a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is made during 1979-80.

The Department of Industries and Commerce, is running Five Leather Common Facility Centres and Four Small Scale Industries Centre in the C.E. & N.E.S. areas and three Common Facility Centres in Industrial Estates for the benefit of entrepreneurs. A provision of Rs.8.00 lakhs is provided for these centres during 1979-80.

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IV INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

(200 lakhs rupees)

Karnataka Small Industries Development Corporation is a State owned undertaking, set up in the year 1960, with a view to assist, encourage and develop the Small Scale Industries in the States. The major functions are construction of Industrial Estates, supply of raw materials, supply of machinery on Hire purchase and Marketing Assistance. As an agent of Government of Karnataka, Karnataka Small Industries Development Corporation constructs, maintains and manages the Industrial Estates in the State. So far KSIDC has constructed 1200 sheds in various Industrial Estates. The programme is being continued as an ongoing Scheme.

During the VI Plan the KSIDC has programmed to implement the programme as given below:-

1. Construction of 10 mini sheds at all Taluk Head quarters yearly in 150 taluks (Special attention is being given to Backward/rural areas) under the Government of India's recent Industrialisation programmes. The estimated cost of construction of sheds in all the 150 taluks comes to Rs.300 lakhs.
2. Development of Ancillary estates for 13 major industries at a cost of Rs.200.2 lakhs.
3. Construction of additional sheds in the growth centres as well as in non-growth centres of the State at a total cost of Rs.401.70 lakhs.

In view of the facilities offered at Government Estates, there is an over-increasing demands from the entrepreneurs for constructed sheds in the Industrial Estates. With the increase of cost of constructions, it is found that the entrepreneurs are not keen in taking the sheds under Hire purchase schemes, under which KSIDC has to construct sheds by

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raising institutional finance (Bank loan). As a part of the increase in demand in these areas in goint to be met, it is proposed to utilise the funds available under the Plan provisions for completion of incomplete sheds and construction of additiona/fresh sheds in the Industrial Estates and to allot them on rental basis.

During the current year, the corporation has takenup construct additional sheds as under:

Mysore	18 sheds
Hubli	38 sheds
K.G.F.	18 Sheds
Dandeli	6 Sheds
Sirsi	6 sheds
Davangere	6 Sheds
Bagalkot	28 sheds
Gadag	6 sheds
Raichur	6 sheds
Hunsur	16 sheds
Peenya	100 sheds (Bank Finance)
Bhadravathi	18 sheds (Ancillary Devt.)
Karkala	6 Sheds (Western Ghats)

During 1979-80, in addition to completion of the above sheds, it is proposed to takeup construction of an additional 500 sheds

THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME FOR 1979-80

Growth Centres	50 sheds
Non-growth Centre	50 sheds
Minisheds	400 sheds

	500 Sheds

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This will give a further boost to Small Scale and tiny sector unit in the State.

A provision of Rs.200.00 lakhs is provided for the Industrial Estate Programme during 1979-80.

V. H A N D I C R A F T S (Rs. 23.00 lakhs)

Karnataka State occupies a prominent place in Handicrafts. The Sandalwood and Ivory carving, Bidriware, Inlay work etc., and our traditional artisans are Internationally renown. The Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation has been implementing a number of promotional schemes under Handicrafts like Design Cell for production Centres, Raw material Depots, Procurement Centre for Kinkhal Toys etc. Besides the Department of Industries and Commerce is also implementing schemes aimed at improving the quality of these products by way of supply raw materials, quality marking, financial assistance to the Co-operatives etc. These schemes are proposed to be continued during the 6th Five Year Plan and the share capital of the Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation will be suitably strengthened. Further it is also proposed to set up Handicrafts industrial estates, craft complexes for various crafts and extend rebate on sale of handicrafts etc. A large number of cooperatives of artisans will be organised for individual crafts and marketing of the products will be channelised either through corporation or Apex Societies. The requirement for Handicrafts during 1979-80 is Rs.23.00 lakhs.

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1. Training Schemes: (Rs.3.00 lakhs)

It is a continuance scheme for imparting advanced training in various Handicrafts as detailed below:-

Name of the Craft	Place of Training	Duration of Training	Strength of Trainees in each batch
a) Soap Stone	Naravi & Bangalore	6 months	6 Trainees
b) (1) Soap Stone Carving			4 trainees for Soap Stone Carving
(2) Wood Carving			
(3) Metal Craft	C.H.D.C. AND	6 months	2 Candidates
(4) Art Pottery	P.D.C.		for each
(5) Lacquerwar	Bangalore.		craft.
c) Bronze Casting	Nagamangala	3 years	6 Trainees
d) Pine Apple Fibre	Moodbidri		
		(Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation is running the Centre)	
e) Bidriware	Bidar	6 months	6 Trainees.

During the period of advanced Training, the trainees are being paid a stipend at rates ranging from 50/- to Rs.100/- per month.

Hence, the provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed.

2) Quality Marking Scheme:- (Rs.1.00 lakh)

The quality Marking Scheme introduced in the year 1967 covers the Wood Carving, Ivory Carving and Inlay Work. Leading manufacturers of Mysore City and Karnataka State.

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Handicrafts Development Corporation, are availing the facility. In addition of this some of the Handicrafts unit at Sagar and Sorab are also availing the facility. The scheme is proposed to be continued for year 1979-80 also and cover the quality marking for other products also such as Bidriware and Lacquerwar in the craft complex to be started by the Handicrafts Corporation. A provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed.

3. Celebration of All India Handicrafts Week:- (Rs.0.50 lakhs)

In order to give wide publicity of Handicrafts articles in Karnataka State and also to boost the sale of articles manufactured in the State, All India Handicrafts Week is being conducted once in every year during the month of December. During the Week, Public Meetings and Propoganda and Exhibition will be conducted in District and Taluk Levels, besides a 5% rebate on the sales of Handicrafts Articles. State awards are given to the outstanding Mastercrafts men of the State during the Celebration of the Week. A provision of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed for 1979-80.

4. Grant in aid to Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation for participation in Exhibition, Trade Fairs etc. (Rs.2.00 lakhs):-

The Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation procures the finished goods and markets them on behalf of the artisans. In order to promote sales the Corporation also participates in Exhibition, Trade Fairs etc. held from time to time, within the country and outside. A provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs is made during 1979-80 for this scheme.

5. Procurement Centre for Kinhol Toys:- (Rs.0.50 lakhs)

Manufacture of Kinhol Toys is a traditional. This craft is particularly concentrated at Kinhol in Koppal Taluk of Raichur District. In order to encourage this Crafts, particularly by promoting sales, it is envisaged to start a procurement Centre at Kinhol. The main function of the procurement centre is to supply raw material and purchase of finished product.

A provision of Rs.50,000/- is proposed for 1979-80.

6. Design Cell for Production Centre:- (Rs.0.50 lakhs)

In order to cater for the changing demands, the modern designs required by the Handicrafts customers, artisans require necessary designs and patterns. In order to provide them, the modern popular designs to the Craftsman, a design cell is contemplated. Hence, a provision of Rs.50,000/- is proposed.

7. Raw Material Depot:- (Rs. 2.50 lakhs)

Raw material required for the Handicrafts Articles are mostly the forest products such as Rosewood, Sandalwood, Ivory, Halewood, Bamboo etc. The materials are not available to the Artisans as and when they require it due to certain formalities and financial aspects. In order to facilitate the artisans to get their requirements, Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation, Bangalore, has taken up the work of the distribution of raw material by opening Raw

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Material Depot for which, the Government is assisting the Corporation by providing the necessary funds required by the Corporation to run the Raw Materials Depots. Presently, Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation has opened Raw Material Depot at four places viz., Bangalore for supply of Sandalwood, Channapatna for supply of Halwood Mysore for supply of Rosewood and Sandalwood, at Srirangapatna for supply of Sandalwood. A provision of Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80.

8. Strengthening the Share Capital of Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation:- (Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation has taken up a Number of Schemes for the development of Handicrafts. The State Government is contributing funds to the Corporation to strengthen the share capital so that the Corporation could borrow more funds and enlarge its activities. The annual sales turnover of the Corporation is of the order of Rs.125 lakhs. The Corporation is entrusted with the implementation of new schemes like opening up of craft complexes, training of artisans by Master Craftsmen etc., besides continuing the existing developmental activities on a wider scales. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed as share capital contribution to the Corporation during 1979-80.

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9. Construction and Development of Handicrafts
Estates: (Rs.2.00 lakhs).

The Handicrafts Artisans are very poor with no proper accommodation for their work and residence. In order to create healthy environment and atmosphere to the Artisans to devote much of their time to their crafts, it is proposed to construct Handicrafts Estates and Common Facility Centres during VI Five Year Plan. The proposed construct 3 Industrial Estates at 3 places viz., Sagar, Mysore and Bidar is under active consideration. A provision of Rs.200 lakhs is proposed during 1979-80.

10. Assistance to Handicrafts Co-operative Societies
and Associations:- (Rs.5.00 lakhs).

The main objective of the scheme is to develop Handicrafts Industries under the Co-operative fold wherever there is concentration of Handicrafts. These societies are being assisted in the form of working capital loan, share capital loan and managerial grants at a concessional rate of interest.

The Societies indentified by the Governmental agencies like Khadi Board etc., will be given suitable assistance. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs ~~to~~ Rs.2.00 lakhs as loan and Rs.3.00 lakhs as grant is proposed during 1978-79. Preference will be given for the societies organised exclusively for the benefit of SC/STs.

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11. Rebate on Sale of Handicrafts:- (Rs.2.00 lakhs)

It is customary to allow rebate on sale of Handicrafts during some special occasions. A special rebate of 5% is usually allowed during the celebration of All India Handicrafts Week. It is proposed to extend this rebate during Festivals like Ganesh, Dasara, Deepavali, Ramzan, Christmas Ugadi etc., for a period of one week and enhance the rebate to 10% on sale of Handicrafts. It will be allowed on sales made through Government Emporia and recognised Handicrafts Societies. This Scheme is expected to give a boost to sales of Handicrafts. A Provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed during ~~1979-80~~ 1979-80.

12. CRAFT COMPLEX: (Rs.4.00 lakhs)

The Department has identified about 16 crafts viz., Carpets, Druggets, Bronze Castings, Bell metal and Brass Work, Jewellery Ivory, Sandalwood and Rose wood carving, Inlay, Lacquerware and Bidriware etc., for taking up intensive development programmes in places in the State, where there is the concentration of Artisans and these trades. The Craft Complex will provide under a single roof all aspects of development programme such as supply of Raw Material, improved appliances, Common facilities, credit and marketing facilities, technical guidance, quality control etc., and also work shed-cum-residential quarters to artisans under the supervision of a Project Officer.

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The Craft Complexes are being set up at Kumta for Rosewood and Sandalwood, Channapatna for Lacquerware, Agumbe for Rattan and Bamboo Craft and Mysore for Sandalwood and Ivory Carving and Rose wood, Inlay Work, besides, continuing the existing complexes at Bidar, for Bidriware and at Sagar for Sandalwood. Mini Complexes are also to be set up for less known crafts like, Khol toys, Gokak, Toys, Kanapur Pottery, Navalgund Carpets, sculpture, Metal Craft etc. The provision proposed for the Scheme during 1979-80 is Rs.4.00 lakhs. The Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited will be implementing these schemes and will raise institutional finance for implementing the Schemes.

VI. COIR

(Rs. 20 lakhs)

Next to Kerala, Karnataka Occupies a prominent place in Coir Industry. The State has nearly 5 lakh acres of land under Cocunut plantation. The difficulties of collecting the Husk from the production centres have been one of the bottlenecks in utilising, assisting capacity in the field. Therefore, it is proposed to organise husk collection centres and establishment of down processing industries. The Central Coir marketing society is to be strengthened to assist the marketing of Coir Products manufactured in the State. Technical Guidance will also be extended to the entrepreneurs for setting up organised units. The existing three Government Coir Mechanised units at Kanchamghatta, Gandasi and Banawara will also be expanded. The Coir Board which has opened a Regional

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Office at Bangalore will also be closely associated with the formulation and implementation of the schemes. The Recommendation of the Shivaraman Committee is also kept in view while drawing up additional schemes for the development of Coir Industry during the 6th Plan. The requirement of Coir Industry is Rs.20 lakhs for 1979-80 as detailed below:

1) Manufacture of Bristle and Mattress Fibre Rs.3.00 lakhs.

In the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs was provided under the Scheme. The amount is to be utilised for the purpose of purchase of raw material, and machinery for payment of wages. In view of the substantial improvement in production activity brought about during the current year and also on account of the intention to modernise the machinery and develop 3 of the Government Coir Mechanised units into full fledged Training-cum-Pilot Production Centres increased allocation is required under the scheme, during the year 1979-80.

2) Publicity and Propaganda:- Rs.0.50 lakhs:-

The allocation of funds during the current year for this purpose is Rs.0.20 lakhs, Government have already approved a scheme to conduct a seminar on Coir Industry at a cost of Rs.15,000/-. The balance of the amount of Rs.5,000/- is proposed to be distributed to the Coconum Growing District to celebrate the Coir-Week. A number of measures have been taken to diversify the production activity and to make intensive and extensive an exploitation of raw material in the coming year. To achieve the desired result, alot of propaganda drive and publicity as

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as to the usefulness of Coir Industry will be necessary. Hence in the coming years increased allocation of funds will be necessary.

3) Training of Coir Artisan (Rs.1.50 lakhs)

Coir Industry in Karnataka, in so far as Coir fibre production is concerned, is well established. But fibre is not used in adequate measure for the production of other items. A further utilisation of the available resources could be made if only the fibre produced is used for the production of other items. Since the local people are not trained in the art of such activities, intensive training spread over all the coconut growing Districts is necessary. During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.57,000/- has been provided. This amount is not adequate to achieve the goal of rapid development of Coir Industry in the State in the coming years. Therefore increased allocation is necessary.

1979-80

4) Coir Corporation:

- A) Assistance to Coir Corporation Rs.2.00 lakhs.
- b) Share capital loan to Coir Corporation Rs.2.00 lakhs.

There was a proposal to organise a Coir Development Corporation to take up Coir Development activities in the State. The proposal was dropped during the year 1978-79.

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Now there is a move to organise either a Coir Development Corporation or some other institution to take up Coir Development activities. Funds will be required for the organisation of the institution. The funds under this head will therefore be utilised for the organisation of either the Coir Development Corporation or any other organisation for the development of Coir.

5) Managerial Grant Rs.1.00 lakhs to Coir Cooperative Societies

There was no separate provision in the budget for the year 1978-79 for providing managerial grants to Cooperative Societies. This was included in the scheme for "Assistance for Coir Co-operative Societies". It is proposed to reactivate potentially viable Societies which are dormant at present and also to organise new Coir Cooperatives. This amount will be utilised to provide managerial support to such societies.

6) Assistance to Coir Co-operatives Rs.2.00 lakhs:

In 1978-79 the amount provided under this head was also Rs.2.00 lakhs. The proposed amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs for 79-80 will be utilised for the purpose of providing working capital loan to dormant/new societies and also to provide grant for construction of building. 50% of the amount will be grant for buildings and 50% will be loan for working capital.

7) Assistance to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Societies Rs.1.00 lakhs.

The Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Societies in the State have gone out of existence since a

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long time and they are not in a position to be revived, without almost 100% assistance. The efforts made in the current year has resulted in activating only one society. It is proposed to organise new societies where concentration of SC/ST is available. The amount will be used for creating fixed assets for SC/ST Societies. The rest of the requirement of such Societies will be met from the schemes for Assistance to Coir Cooperative Societies" and "Managerial Grants to Coir Co-operative Societies."

8) Construction of Additional building for coir Mechanised Units Rs.4.00 lakhs.

It is proposed to develop 3 of the Government Coir Mechanised Units into Training-cum-Pilot production Centres, wherein Training in the process of manufacture of various types of Coir goods such as yarn, rope, mats, mattings etc., will be imparted and also production of such items on mass sale carried on. During the current year action has been taken to obtain plan and estimate for the additional construction from P.W.D. plan and Estimate for one unit has already been received. In respect of other 2 units plan and estimate are expected shortly. The amount will be placed at the disposal of the P.W.D. for taking up construction.

9) Other Coir Industries Rs.3.00 lakhs:-

The construction of building to house the composite coir unit at Varahasandra of Nagamangala Taluk in Mandya District is progressing fast. It will be possible to start the working of the unit during the year 1979-80. Some of the equipment will be purchased during the current year from the provision

of Rs.1.04 lakhs. It will be necessary to purchase some of the machinery and provide for stipend Raw materials, office equipments and wages during the year 1979-80. Salary of the staff and office expenses will be met out of non-plan funds.

VII. KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD (Rs.65.00 lakhs)

The programme implemented by the Khadi and Village Industries Board cover a large number of traditional and rural industries where the Weaker Sections of the Society are engaged. The problem of fiscal and financial inputs, limited technical guidance, marketing of finished products etc., are a common feature here. In order to assist the weaker section of the society, the Khadi and Village Industries Board has taken up a number of Schemes which include interest subsidy and working capital loan to artisans for starting units like, Power driven gharas, improved looms jelly breaking unit, hand made paper unit etc., establishment of Common Facility Centre for Pottery, Dyeing and Printing units, Revitalisation of Composite Centres, Subsidy to multipurpose Societies, Training Centres in various crafts etc. The State Government have already completed a survey of Artisans and Intensive Development Schemes are to be implemented in pockets where artisans in particular trades are concentrated. This will cover tribal areas as well.

The Khadi & Village Industries Board, will be given a total assistance of Rs.65.00 lakhs from the State Government during 1979-80 for implementing the schemes envisaged to develop rural areas and uplift the Weaker Sections of the Society. Further, the Board will also make a special provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs earmarked under the Sub-Plan for Tribal Welfare to promote develop and assist the tribal artisans during 1979-80, which in turn will enable them to get an additional Rs.2.00 lakhs as Central Assistance for such schemes.

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O T H E R S :-VIII (a) INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES: (Rs.3.00 lakhs)

The Programmes under Industrial Co-operative are intended to assist the Co-operatives by way of share capital contribution, working capital loan and Managerial Grants. The Industrial Co-operative Banks are the principal Agencies through which the assistance is extended. The Bank will, therefore, have to be strengthened by way of Share Capital contribution.

The requirements for this sector is Rs.3.00 lakhs, during 1979-80. A brief schematic write up is given below:-

(a) Share Capital Contribution to Industrial Co-operatives:-
(Rs.1.00 lakh).

This is to augment the resources and strengthening the share base and to increasing the borrowing power of the industrial co-operative. A provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided. A programme of revitalisation has also been drawn up to assist about 200 Co-operative Societies.

(b) Working Capital Loan: (Rs.0.50 lakh):

The Industrial Co-operatives require long term and medium term loan to establish a project and work it up. During 1979-80 a provision of Rs.0.50 lakh made.

(c) Share Capital Loan to Artisan Members: (Rs.0.50 lakh):

Newly enrolled artisan require share capital loan towards the face value of the shares and enjoy the rights and duties as members of the Society. This is to be advanced at 75 per cent of the face value of the minimum share and balance being paid in recoverable instalments. A provision of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed during 1979-80.

II. Assistance to Industrial Banks:- (Rs.1 lakh):

To strengthen the share base and to enhance the borrowing capacity of the Industrial Co-operative Banks and to enable them to extend increased assistance to the Co-operatives, a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed during 1979-80. The Industrial Co-operative Banks could then actually participate in promoting the co-operative ventures in Small Village Industries Sector.

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(b) BEE-KEEPING:

(Rs.1.70 lakhs)

Bee-keeping has become an important cottage industry, in certain concentrated areas, in Coorg and Chickmagalur Districts and Karnataka State occupies a significant place in the Apicultural map of India. There is vast scope for developing bee-keeping in the State.

The State has been divided into two zones viz., (1) Western Zone and (2) Eastern Zone for purpose of developmental activities. The Western Zone comprises Coorg, Daksina Kannada, Uttara Kannada, Shimoga, Hassan, Chickmagalore and Mysore and Eastern Zone comprises the remaining 12 Districts.

The programme for the entire VI Plan period envisages production of 23,500 Kgs. of honey and raising of 2400 Bee-colonies which is likely to ease the scarcity in the supply of bee-colonies.

An outlay of Rs.1.70 lakhs is proposed for development of bee-keeping during 1979-80. The proposed outlay is intended to cover expenditure on recurring items like establishment, rent, contingency and non-recurring items such as supply of bee-hives, honey extractor and other inputs like smoker, gloves, veils, nursery equipment, nuclei and construction of building etc.

(c) LEATHER BASED INDUSTRIES

(Rs.20.00 lakhs)

The State Government has set up a leather development corporation for the promotion of leather based industries in Karnataka. The scope for leather industries has also been identified with the assistance of the Centre Leather Research Institute. The programmes proposed to be provided by the Corporation include Intensive Leather Industries Development Projects covering technical guidance, marketing and financial assistance, raw-material depot, quality control etc. The corporation has already taken up scheme for training to Artisans, supply of shelters, opening of raw-material depots and marketing assistance. The proposed provision during 1979-80 is Rs.20.00 lakhs.

(d) SCHEME FOR EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT:

(Rs.15.00 lakhs)

The scheme for assisting the educated unemployed taken up for the half-a-million job programme under central assistance is being continued as a part of State Plan scheme. In order to

encourage technically qualified and educated persons to take up industrial ventures, the schemes proposed are interest subsidy to entrepreneurs and margin money for setting up of industries, special assistance to ancillary units, industrial co-operatives and stipendary scheme for technically qualified and unemployed graduates and diploma holders etc. The provision earmarked is Rs.15.00 lakhs. Rs.10.00 lakhs as margin money and Rs.15.00 lakhs as interest subsidy.

(e) DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRES: (Rs.50.00 lakhs)

The revised Industrial Policy announced by the Government of India recently has a distinct bias towards the promotion of rural industries of the tiny sector. This policy envisages setting up of District Industries Centres all over the country. These centres will be the focal point of industrial activities in future. The administrative machinery is to be de-centralised investing the District Industries Centres with powers and responsibilities for promotion of industries in the areas under their jurisdiction. These centres are being headed by General Manager, assisted by District Managers for various fields like credit, technical know-how, marketing, etc. This being a centrally sponsored scheme, the entire expenditure is met by the Government of India. Government of Karnataka have already set up 7 District Industries Centres so far and the remaining districts are to be covered within a year. In order to reinforce the industrial programmes taken up at these centres with central assistance special programmes are to be drawn up by the State Government with reference to the resources available in each area. Further, the Department has got a number of Artisan Training Institutes spread all over the State where training is imparted in various crafts like Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Tailoring, etc. These Artisan Training Institutes are to be re-organised and modernised and the amount of stipend paid to trainees needs to be increased. All these Artisan Training Institutes will be brought under the control of the respective District Industries Centres.

A provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs is earmarked for the special programmes to be taken up by the State Government in these District Industries Centres during the year 1979-80.

1) RE-ORGANISATION OF ARTISAN TRAINING INSTITUTES: (Rs.8.00 lakhs)

There are at present 22 Artisan Training Institutes with 10 branches spread throughout the State under the control of the Department of Industries and Commerce. These institutes are imparting training for various 21 crafts like Carpentry, blacksmithy, tailoring, weaving, doll making, mat weaving, wood carving, glass beads making etc. A Master Plan is being prepared by the Department to re-orient these schemes to meet the needs of the society and also to see that the trainees who undergo training in various crafts do really take up the trade as their profession. It is, therefore, necessary to supply them with necessary tools and equipments and also to provide common facilities. Besides strengthening the institutes it is also required to post suitable technical staff. Provision is also required for constructing additional buildings for housing these institutes in the District Industries Centres. As far as the building cost is concerned necessary provisions will have to be made under the Public Works Department Budget as the work pertaining to construction will have to be entrusted to them. In order to strengthen these Artisan Training Institutes with latest equipments and suitable technical staff and also to provide common facilities for the Artisans a token provision of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed during 1979-80.

ii) SPECIAL SCHEMES FOR TINY SECTOR: Construction of Sheds: (Rs.25.00 lakhs)

The revised industrial policy announced by the Government of India recently has emphasised the need to put up rural industrial establishments in the training sector where the investment on plant and machinery is below rupees one lakh. The State has abundant industrial resources, skilled labour and technical qualified entrepreneurs. This sector now requires a special attention under the District Industries Centres programme.

One of the schemes contemplated by the Department for the tiny sector is the provision of required infrastructural facilities by way of ready made sheds/developed plots. It is proposed to construct a cluster of sheds in areas where there is potential and demand. The total number of sheds proposed to be constructing during VI Plan under the scheme is 250 at an estimated cost of Rs.150 lakhs. This will be in addition to the regular Industrial Estates Programmes taken up by the Karnataka Small Industries Development Corporation. The sheds will be

leased out to the entrepreneurs at a concessional rate in addition to the constructed sheds. Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board will be acquiring land for being developed into small plots for the entrepreneurs under the tiny sector scheme. The expenditure towards this will be met by the Board under the several programmes. The provision for 1979-80 is Rs.25.00 lakhs.

iii) INTEREST SUBSIDY SCHEME:- (Rs.2.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to subsidise the interest of the borrowings at the rate of about 9% to the entrepreneurs who raise institutional finances from the State Finance Corporation/Scheduled Banks for starting new industrial units in the tiny sector in various districts. It is proposed to extend this benefit to about 2500 entrepreneurs in a phased manner in five years and a provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs is earmarked for the scheme during 1979-80.

iv) MARKETING ASSISTANCE: (Rs.3.00 lakhs)

It is also proposed to extend the marketing assistance scheme to the tiny establishments in the matter of Government purchases and bulk orders booked by industrial units/businessmen. The Karnataka Small Industries Development Corporation will act as a sub-contract exchange to quote on behalf of the Small Scale Sector especially the tiny sector and get the products from the entrepreneurs and supply to the purchasers as per their specifications. A provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed for this Sub-Contract exchange during the 1979-80.

v) OPENING OF EXHIBITION-CUM-SALES EMPORIA: (Rs.5.00 lakhs)

It is also proposed to establish Exhibition-cum-Sales Emporia in all the District Industries Centres to exhibit and promote sales of the products manufactured by the Small Scale and Tiny Sector Industries in the Districts concerned. This will be taken in a phased manner as and when the coverage of the District Industries Centres are enlarged. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is ear-marked for this purpose during 1979-80.

vi) SUPPLY OF RAW-MATERIALS:- (Rs.2.00 lakhs).

Any Planned Programme for industrial development especially in the Small Scale and Tiny Sector pre-supposes an adequate supply of required raw-materials. With more and more

sophisticated quality products being produced in the sector, the shortage of essential raw-materials whether indigenous or imported is being felt. The distribution of raw-materials which are scarce is being handled by the Department of Industries and Commerce in conjunction with the Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation. Some of the handicaps faced at present are in adequate allotment of raw-material to the State, in proper assessment of requirements, transportation bottlenecks and the consequent time lag etc.

The Department proposes to undertake a survey of requirement of all scarce materials by the Small Scale and tiny sector in collaboration with the Karnataka Small Industries Development Corporation. The survey will cover Iron and Steel, Coal and Coke, Paraffin Wax, denatured spirit for industrial purpose and certain other chemicals and also, requirement of imported raw-material. A uniform procedure will be devised for assessment of the capacities for individual items. Once this is done, the State will be on a position to obtain a proportionate quantity of raw material from the concerned agencies and distribute them among the units. A network of raw-material depots will be opened in all the districts for quick supply to the Small Scale and Tiny Sector.

A provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs is earmarked for the survey of raw material requirement and capacity assessment and opening of raw-material depots, during 1979-80.

vii) SUBSIDY ON COST OF FEASIBILITY STUDIES: (Rs.5.00 lakhs).

One of the important requirements for promotion of industries in rural areas is identification of viable projects that could be taken up by the entrepreneurs, based on an intensive survey of availability of raw-materials and demand for end products, and preparation of feasibility reports on these identified projects. At present, there are a number of Private Consultancy Agencies who undertake this job on behalf of the prospective entrepreneurs. In addition, there are Government sponsored agencies like TECSOK and SISI. While the Government on its part can get feasibility reports prepared by TECSOK and SISI on important industries and make them available to entrepreneurs free of cost or an nominal fee, some of the entrepreneurs who approach the Private agencies on their own will have to be assisted by way of subsidy on cost of feasibility studies.

This will also enable them the Government agencies to devote more time for Government sponsored studies. Incidentally, this will also help the entrepreneurs to get feasibility reports from experts in certain fields not available in TECSOK or SISI. A list of approved consultancy agencies with technical experts available in different fields will be maintained by the District Industries Centres and it is proposed to assist the entrepreneurs who approach these approved agencies for preparation of feasibility reports for establishing viable projects in tiny/small scale sector in the district, by way of subsidy on cost of feasibility studies to the extent of 50% limited to Rs.10,000. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme during 1979-80.

(F) State Aid to Industries - Assistance to Sick Units (Rs.10 lakhs)

The Department is providing financial assistance under State Aid to Industries Act for starting Small Scale Industries and also for expansion of existing Industries. Since the Financial Institutions and Commercial Banks are now more actively extending assistance to Small Scale Industries, no fresh loans are contemplated to be extended under the Act. However, in order to revive the Sick units, it will be necessary to provide special financial assistance to these units on recommendation by the Committee for revival of Sick units. A provision of Rs.10 lakhs is provided under this schemes for the year 1979-80.

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
DEPARTMENT OF SERICULTURE

** ANNUAL PLAN **
** 1979 - 1980 **

OUT LAY - RS. 513-530 Lakhs.

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BRIEF STATE OF ACTIVITIES DURING THE LAST 4 YEARS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 1979-80.

The financial and physical target fixed for the last previous years and achievements are indicated below:-

<u>Year:</u>	<u>Outlay</u> <u>Rs. in lakhs</u>	<u>Financial expen-</u> <u>diture Rs. in lakhs</u>	<u>Financial</u> <u>target. Kgs.</u> <u>in lakhs.</u>	<u>Achieve-</u> <u>ment Kgs.</u> <u>in lakhs.</u>
1974-75	45 lakhs	21.07	22 lakh Kgs.	20.20
1975-76	55 lakhs	25.33	24 " "	20.46
1976-77	83 lakhs	83.10	22 " "	22.46
1977-78	66.5 lakhs	75.41	24 " "	24 lakhs
1978-79	125 lakhs	-	-	27.5

The rate of progress in the capital work entrusted to the SIE was very slow and it has greatly affected in achieving the physical and financial targets. The outlay for the year 1979-80 has been increased to 693.97 lakhs as compared to Rs. 125 lakhs during 1978-79, in view of the increased number of institutions, and also to provide irrigation facilities to mulberry gardens, providing better transport facilities for seed cocoons, construction of rearing houses departmentally etc., out of which the Sericulture sector accounts for 515.53 and the Silk Industry sector compensates for the balance of 178.44. It has been programmed to take up construction of small buildings for rearing and grainage purposes in the light of the powers delegated to the Director of Sericulture upto a sum of Rs. 50,000 per item. In addition to the schemes envisaged during the year 1978-79 7 new schemes have been proposed during the current year such as (1) Development of Sericulture in South Canara, Mysore and Hassan Districts where there is vast scope (2) Organisation of Exotic Basic Seed Area, (3) Strengthening the statistical and development section: This item has been proposed to compile and present a correct data of the development of Sericulture in Karnataka (4) Establishment of Silk Conditioning and Testing House. The Japanese experts who visited India have collectively opined that the Silk Conditioning and Testing needs improvement and hence this item has been proposed with a view to establish a Silk Conditioning and Testing House with imported equipment. (5) Establishment of new large scale Grainages:- Government agencies have been accounting for 25% of the total production of Silk Form Seed and it is a fact on the field that the layings supplied from the Govt. Grainages have given better results. Moreover to meet the increased demand for layings due to the increase in the area under mulberry, it is proposed to establish large scale

Grainages for higher production and to benefit the Sericulturist in general. It has been proposed to establish 4 new Grainages each with a capacity of 45 lakhs production in each Grainage so that the Government would account at least 45% to 50% of the total production of silk worm seed. (5) Establishment of model chawki rearing centre: Though we have established nearly 400 chawki rearing centres under several schemes the centres have been located in private houses rented out and the research officers are of the opinion that we have to construct houses according to our specification to bring out better results. It is proposed to establish 5 such model chawki rearing centres for the benefit of the Sericulturists. (7) Construction of reeling shed: It has been proposed during the current plan to establish reeling industrial sheds in order to facilitate the poor reelers and to provide common facilities like steam, water etc. A sum of Rs.2 lakhs has been provided during the current year for establishing reeling sheds.

In addition to the above new schemes it has been proposed to establish 8 additional notified cocoon markets to enable the Sericulturist to transact the cocoons produced by them since the present number is found to be insufficient. Under the Tribal sub-plan the outlay has been increased to 15 lakhs as compared to 7 lakhs last year to benefit the poorer sector of the population. The outlay for loans and Takavi loans has been increased from 0.5 lakhs to Rs.6.6 lakhs during the current year and Rs.6.58 excluding for S.C. and S.T. It is also proposed to add 2 more Tassar Seed Farms and 3 Grainages and 10 sub-centres under Tassar Development programme.

There has been a steady increase in the production of layings in the Government Sector and resultantly the crops on the field have given much better results and the average yield has gone up. The production of layings during the last 3 years is furnished below:-

<u>Particulars:</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>
Layings production in lakhs	202.55	202.45	291.07
Production of Seed cocoons in lakhs	61.18	79.43	96.48

The demand for the Eivoltine layings has been steadily going up and the total production of Eivoltine layings during the year 1977-78 has been 30.85 lakhs as compared to 16.8 lakhs during 1976-77 with a production of 49 tonnes of Eivoltine silk.

The transactions in the cocoon market is also on the increase and the details are furnished below:-

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78:</u>
Quantity of cocoons in lakhs.	290.98	314.52	345.00
Receipts (Rs. in lakhs).	75.59	96.898	121.633

The total receipts of the Department during the year 1977-78 has been Rs.121-63 lakhs as compared to the Rs.6.89 lakhs during the year 1976-77.

Under the Sericulture Development Schemes (Crash Programme) with a financial outlay of Rs.65.46 crore 113 Sericulturists-cum-farmers service co-operative societies have been organised in the State. A sum of Rs.328.00 lakhs has been advanced as loan to the farmers from several banks during the year 1977-78. For the benefit of Silk reeler 17 Silk reeler industrial co-operative societies have been organised, and a sum of Rs.120.00 Lakhs has been advanced as loan.

Under the Tasar Scheme a quantity of 3.63 lakhs cocoons were harvested during the year 1977-78 against a targeted production of 3.0 lakhs. In view of success of the Eri Silk worms in South Canara District it has been programmed to take up one Eri Farm and 5 sub centres in the North Canara, Coorg Mysore and Hassan Districts, since Tapioca plants which is the feed of Eri silk worm is grown in abundance in these areas. In South Canara and Coorg Districts farmers have been raising Tapioca for the tasar and the leaves which were being wasted hitherto will be utilised for rearing of Eri Silk Worms.

During the year 1978-79 the targeted production of 27.5 ¹/_{laks} of raw silk will be achieved. The Eivoltine Seed Area in Anekal Taluk will be fully established during the current year with targeted production of 70 crores of cocoons during the year 1979-80. Replacement of the local variety with M5, has been progressing well which will be continued during the current year also. M5 cuttings are being supplied to those farmers, who intend planting mulberry afresh also, thereby, the area under M5 would go up during the current year. Development of Sericulture in new areas like Chinoga, Hassan, Chitradurga, Bellary, Gulbarga, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar and Bellary Districts has been taken up and an area of 2410 acres has been brought under mulberry

and the cocoon production is on the high side. Under the tribal welfare scheme rearing of Tassar has been introduced on Hardwickia plantation also in the U.M.Hills track. The Forest Department has been cooperative with us in locating Terminalia and Hardwickia plantation in the forest belt of Belgaum and Mysore Divisions. Sanction has been accorded for Audio-visual section and it is proposed to come forth with a monthly bulletin from the Department. It has been observed that the expenditure by the FWD has been slow inspite of persuasion at different levels.

For the benefit of S.Ts. a sum of Rs.4.5 lakhs has been sanctioned during 1978-79 to be implemented in Virajpet Taluk of Coorg District mostly for the Development of Tassar. Due to the effective implementation of package of practices by organising demonstrations, the average yield per unit number of layings has gone up and the difference in the yield between the 2 rearings i.e. (a) adopting package of practices (b) without adopting package of practices, has been to a tune of 6 to 10 Kgs. in favour of the earlier. The cocoon markets where the inflow has increased will be equipped with necessary equipment such as Dier scales, weight containers etc.

OBJECTIVES FOR 1979-80

The outlay for the year 1979-80 is Rs.515.53 lakhs, out of which the civil works accounts for Rs.230.23 lakhs. Due to the increase in the area both in the traditional belt and more so in the new areas concentrated for the development of Sericulture, the demand for the layings would resultantly go up thereby necessitating the production of the parental seed. To produce more of the pure Mysore race cocoons, more farms will have to be established in the Mysore Seed Area and so also more Eivoltine Seed Cocoon Farms have been proposed during the year 1979-80 to meet the increased demand for the Eivoltine production. To transact the cocoons harvested, Cocoon Markets will have to be strengthened, re-organised and in addition some more Cocoon Markets will have to be organised. The high lights of the concentration for the improvement of Sericulture Industry during the current plan are as follows:-

On-going Schemes:

1. More provision has been made for the construction of Grainage buildings in places where the sites have been allotted or taken possession of since most of the Grainages are located in private buildings.
2. The Pilot Centre, Kuderu has been concentrated better to depict the Silk Industry from leaf to fabric.

3. More provision has been made for sanctioning loans especially in the developing areas to provide encouragement to the Sericulturists taking up the Industry afresh.
4. More emphasis has been laid on Tassar Development to exploit the existing population of the foodplants that is Terminalia and Harwickia.
5. The Large Scale Dharmapura Farm has been concentrated to provide and to produce necessary Bivoltine seed cocoons required for hybridization work.
6. Emphasis has been laid on the assistance given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in supplementing their inputs by releasing subsidy upto 50% of their requirement such as construction of rearing houses, purchase of equipments etc.
7. With a view to exploit the surveyed area for development of Sericulture, the Northern Districts of Karnataka have been concentrated for bringing up more area under irrigated mulberry.
8. Since the implementation of the package of practices adopted during the previous year, has given fruitful results, this aspect has been concentrated during the year 1979-80 by organising demonstrations all over the State.
9. Training of personnel intending to taken up mulberry cultivation has been concentrated by providing training opportunities to the desired.
10. The Tribal Sub-Plan has got a boost in the current year and in the year 1979-80 so that the poor tribal people could make a living out of the existing natural facilities.
11. The Bivoltine seed area located in Anekal taluk also has been given which is necessary for concentration since this is a vital part of the bivoltine programme.
12. A provision has been made for the publicity and audio-visual section to depict the facilities available to the Sericulturists and also the package of practices and it has been contemplated to release a monthly bulletin during the latter part of 1978-79 itself.

B. New Schemes:

Seven new items have incorporated during the year 1979-80 such as:

- (1) Development of Eri-culture in South Kanaraka, Coorg (Kodagu) and Hassan Districts where there is an existing plantation of Tapioca which is mainly grown for the tuber and the leaves are being utilised for producing Eri-Silk also.
- (2) To assess the proper data collected and analyse statistically the data furnished on the field, a separate Statistical Section has been proposed.
- (3) To impart the importance of quality of the silk produced by the reeler, the Silk Conditioning and Testing House is being concentrated for improvement.

- (4) To meet the increased demand of the cross-breed layings, Large Scale Grainages have been proposed during the year 1979
- (5) Since the Chawki Rearing Centres has been a thumbing success in the traditional belt as well as in the new area for better crops, construction of modern Chawki Rearing Centres in the State have been proposed during the year 1979-80.
- (6) To help the poor Reelers of the State who will be really having Charkas in their dwelling houses, Common Reeling Sheds have been proposed to meet the requirement of a poor reeler.
- (7) Supply of mulberry cuttings of the improved M5 variety has been proposed in the current plan to replace the local by for the increased production. The cost of transportation only is being met under plan scheme, whereas the cost of cuttings met by the Sericulturist himself.

Schemewise details

Scheme No.1:- Starting of Mysore Race Basic Seed Farm.

This is an On going Scheme

There are 11 Farms in the Seed Zone which produce P2 seed cocoons required for conversion into P1 layings to be distributed among the Sericulturists of the Seed Area for production of parental seed cocoons. In addition, two new farms established during the year 1978-79, two more are being added during the year 1979-80 viz., Solur and Santhemavathur. The construction work of the rearing building in the newly established two Farms would be taken up during the year. Digging of wells, fencing, plantation of mulberry will also be taken up in these farms. establishing two farms, employment will be provided for 32 pe and 60 labourers throughout the year.

The financial outlay for the year is as follows:-

Recurring Charges	-	Rs. 113315 Lakhs.
Non-Recurring Charges		
a) Civil - Rs.23-305 lakhs)-		Rs. 25.265 lakhs.
b) Non-Civil Rs.1.960 lakhs)-		-----
	Total: Rs.	36.580 lakhs

Scheme No.2:-

Exotic Basic Race Seed Cocoon Farm

This is an On going Scheme

The farms established at Gattamaranahalli, Hithalaladahalli will be continued during the year 1979-80 also. In addition, 8 farms have been proposed to be established during the year 1979-80. Preliminary works such as taking over the land, levelling, plot formation etc., have been attended to already and the digging of wells, fencing etc., are in progress. The Farms producing foreign race basic seed cocoons which will be utilised for further preparation of pure seed or for hybridization purposes. The Farms will also supply M5 cutting to the farmers. Apart from this, the institution would serve as demonstration units for mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing in general and package of practices in particular.

The Farms would serve as Training Centres also for the benefit of the desired. The establishment of 8 Farms would provide and generate employment for 112 personnel permanently and 360 on the labour side. The financial target is as follows:

Recurring Rs. 25.190 lakhs

Non-recurring charges:

a) Civil ..	46.460	
b) Non-civil	<u>7.840</u>	54.300 lakhs
Total		<u>79.490 lakhs</u>

Scheme No.3:

Strengthening and reorganisation of Notified Government Cocoon Markets.

The 13 cocoon markets scheme

In view of the increased production of mulberry throughout the State and more so in the new area, the cocoon production will automatically go up which necessitates establishment of organised and Notified Cocoon Markets to facilitate the Sericulturists to transact their produce, to provide necessary facilities for transportation, preservation and proper weighing etc. Construction of market yards will have to be taken up and necessary equipments such as balances etc., will be purchased, which has been proposed during the year 1979-80. It is proposed to establish 8 additional Cocoon Markets with an outlay of Rs.37.89 lakhs. The details are as follows:

Recurring charges. Rs. 4.80 lakhs.

Non-recurring charges 24.00

a) Civil		
b) Non-Civil	<u>9.093</u>	33.093 lakhs
Total		<u>37.893 lakhs</u>

Scheme No.4:

Additions and Improvements to Silk Farms and Grainages.

The 13 cocoon markets scheme
On going Scheme.

Many of the existing Grainages have been located in private buildings and the accommodation in the existing Farms is insufficient to keep up the increased production and hence it has been proposed to construct rearing and grainage buildings in all the existing farms to facilitate proper accommodation and increased production of cocoons to meet the increased demand of disease-free layings. The financial outlay is as follows:-

Recurring charges. .. Rs. NIL

Non-Recurring charges:

a) Civil	Rs. 8.00 lakhs	
b) Non-Civil	Rs. 6.00 lakhs	
	-----	Rs. 14.00 lakhs.

	Total	14.00 lakhs

Scheme No.5:

ESTABLISHMENT OF PILOT CENTRE.

This is an Ongoing Scheme.

The Scheme will be continued during the plan period also to provide better equipments. to the Pilot Centre which will be depicting the entire Silk Industry from leaf to fabric. Construction also have been proposed during the year 1979-80 apart from the equipments. The financial outlay is as follows

Recurring charges. ..	Rs. NIL
<u>Non-Recurring charges:</u>	
a) Civil	Rs. 0.500 lakhs
b) Non-Civil.	Rs. 3.000 lakhs

	Rs. 3.500 lakhs

	Total
	Rs. 3.500 lakhs

Scheme No.6:

Departmental Loans for the construction of Rearing Houses, Grainage buildings, Loans and Loan-cum-Subsidy for sinking of wells.

On going Scheme.

Necessary provision has been made for meeting the committ expenditure of the previous year and also accord sanction for fresh loans to about 70 persons for the construction of graina buildings, rearing buildings and improvement of mulberry garde etc. The amount of loan per person has been considerably increased keeping in view of the increased cost of material, labour etc. The financial outlay will be Rs.6.600 lakhs during the year 1979-80.

Scheme No.7:

Development of Tassar culture.

This is an Ongoing Scheme.

Apart from continuing the existing Farms and Sub-Centres

it is proposed to establish two more Tassar Seed Farms, three Tassar Grainages and 10 Tassar Sub-centres to promote the development of Tassar and to increase production of Tassar cocoons by exploiting the available plantation of the food plants. The financial outlay will be as follows:

Recurring: Rs. 15.780 lakhs.

Non-Recurring charges:

a) Civil	Rs. 12.650 lakhs	
b) Non-Civil	Rs. 3.02 "	
	-----	15.670 lakhs
Total		----- 31.450 lakhs -----

Scheme No.8:

Development of Eri-culture.

NEW SCHEMES

Our trials in South Kanara and Coorg (Kodagu) districts by rearing Eri-silkworms on leaves of Tapioca plants have been very successful and hence Eri-culture has been concentrated during 1979-80. Tapioca plants are grown in these areas for the purpose of tuber and the leaves were being wasted. With the introduction of the Eri-culture, 50% of the leaves have been made use of, increasing the income of the farmer by about Rs.900 per acre. In order to develop Eri-culture, it is proposed to establish one Farm during the year in addition to five sub-centres. The financial outlay is as follows:

Recurring Charges .. Rs. 4.190 lakhs.

Non-Curring Charges:

a) Civil	Rs. 1.572 lakhs	
b) Non-Civil	Rs. 0.225 "	
	-----	1.797 lakhs
Total		----- 5.987 lakhs -----

Scheme No.9:

Establishment of Large Scale Bivoltine Seed Farm at Dharmapura, Hunsur Taluk.

Ongoing Scheme.

During the year 1979-80, an additional area of 50 acres is proposed to brought under mulberry cultivation in the Farm. Construction of buildings, providing better irrigation facilities, purchase of equipments have also been proposed during the year 1979-80. The financial outlay is as follows:-

Recurring charges - 10.850 Lakhs

Non recurring charges:

a) Civil Rs. 17.480 17.480 "

b) Non Civil Rs. 4.000 4.000 "

Total: 32.330 "

SCHEME NO.10

Organisation of Exotic Basic seed area in Anekal Taluk.

This is an ongoing scheme.

The Nomenclature of the scheme has been slightly changed to differentiate the exotic basic seed area from the Mysore seed area. The scheme has been sanctioned during the year 1978-79 and the preliminary work has been attended. Since the scheme has been sanctioned during (the year 1978-79) it is treated as continuation scheme. The Bivoltine seed area plays a vital role in the Development of Sericulture Industry in general and production of Bivoltine silk in particular. The cocoons of the pure races are produced in the Bivoltine seed area which are being utilised for the preparation of Bivoltine hybrids and resultantly Bivoltine silk.

Financial outlay is as follows:

Recurring charges.		Rs.4.700 lakhs.
Non recurring charges:		
a) Civil	Rs.10.00lakhs.	
b) Non civil.	<u>Rs. nil</u>	"10.000 "
	
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>"14.700 "</u>

SCHEME NO.11:

Assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

ON GOING SCHEME.

For the benefit of SCs/STs who are engaged in the Sericulture Industry, it is proposed to afford more facilities such as establishment of Common Rearing Houses, providing financial assistance on loan-cum-subsidy basis, for purchase of equipments, construction of rearing houses upto 50% of the expenditure and also supply of bamboo chandrikes and rearing equipments free of cost. Order of Government for construction of common rearing house at Devanahalli (Channapatna taluk, Bangalore District) are awaited. In addition to this during 1979-80, it is proposed to establish one more common Rearing Houses for the benefit of SCs/STs where facilities will be provided for rearing of silkworm throughout the rearing period. Necessary technical assistance and also equipments required will be provided throughout the rearing.

The financial outlay will be as follows:-

Recurring charges	..	Rs. 1.080 lakhs.	
Non recurring charges:			
a) Civil	Rs.1.00lakhs.		
b) Non civil.	" 0.20 "		
		" 1.200 "	
Loan.		" 1.250 "	
Subsidy.		" 3.050 "	

	<u>Total:</u>	" 6.580 "	

SCHEME NO.12:

Development of Sericulture in New areas.
(Ongoing scheme)

Sericulture which was hitherto only restricted to five Districts has been extending fast in other districts like Hassan, Shimoga, Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur Bellary, Bidar and Chitradurga. After reorganisation, the Divisions are headed by an Asst. Director of Sericulture and nearly 2,500 acres under irrigation have already been brought under mulberry, and the results are very much encouraging. The average yield works out to 30 to 35 Kgs. for every 100 layings. With a view to increase the area under mulberry and encourage the farmers, several facilities are proposed such as conducting educational tours of the farmers in the traditional belt, supply of rearing equipments and construction of rearing houses on loan-cum-subsidy basis. The financial outlay will be as follows:-

Recurring charges.	..	Rs. nil
Non recurring charges:		
a) Civil.		nil
b) Non civil.		nil
Loan.		" 3.695 lakhs.
Subsidy.		" 4.520 "

	<u>Total:</u>	" 8.215 "

No. of Beneficiaries - 394.

SCHEME NO:13

PACKAGE OF PRACTICES (On going scheme)

With a view to increase the output per unit area, adoption of package of practices is a must which is to be inculcated in the minds of sericulturists by organising demonstrations such as demonstration of mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing. The scheme envisages adopting the villages and demonstrating the advantages of package of practices. During the year 1979-80, it is proposed to conduct demonstrations in about @ 100 acres at a cost of Rs.4.25 lakhs. The cost of fertilizers and rearing equipments would be afforded in the demonstration units. The financial outlay will be as follows:

Recurring charges.	Rs. nil.
Non recurring charges.	
a) Civil.	nil
b) Non civil.	Rs. 5.050 lakhs.

Total.	<u>Rs. 5.050 "</u>

SCHME NO. 14:

Strengthening the Statistical section and Development section

This is a NEW SCHEME.

For the speedy execution of the development schemes and also to analyse the statistical data available on the field, it is necessary to strengthen the Statistical and Development Wing in the Directorate so that the scheme could be effectively implemented and also the data properly collected, analysed and adopted in a true form. It is also proposed to strengthen the Statistical Section for the Zonal and Divisional office to collect necessary information and data and communicate the same to the Directorate. The financial outlay is as follows

Recurring charges.	Rs. 9.580 lakhs.
Non recurring charges:	
a) Civil:	Rs. nil
b) Non civil.	1.000 Lakhs. Rs. 1.000 "

Total:	<u>Rs. 10.580 "</u>

SCHME NO. 15:

Scheme for publicity and Audio visual.

This is an ON GOING SCHEME.

The improved technology of increased production has to disseminated among the sericulturists in an understandable manner which is proposed to be done by organising film shows printing of monthly bulletins in Kannada and also organising mobile exhibitions and conducting field days. The financial outlay of the scheme is as follows:-

Recurring charges.	Rs. 1.23 lakhs.
Non recurring charges.	
a) civil	nil
b) Non civil.	<u>2.00 lakhs.</u> " 2.00 "

Total:	<u>" 3.23 "</u>

SCHME NO. 16:

TRAINING PROGRAMME (On going scheme)

Efforts for the development of Sericulture would be a failure if a persons interested in developing the industry is not trained properly in mulberry cultivation and rearing of silkworms. To impart proper training in the minds of the desired, it is proposed to conduct regular training to the farmers both in the traditional belt as well as in the new areas. The Sericulturists in the traditional belt would be trained for a

a period of one month to educate them properly in the new techniques of mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing whereas the farmers coming from new areas would be trained for a period of three months in mulberry cultivation and silk worm rearing or reeling aspects. The financial outlay will be as follows:

Expenditure: .. Rs. 10.765 lakhs.
No. of Beneficiaries.. 5,081

SCHME NO.17:

Scheme for supply of new variety of mulberry cuttings to the Sericulturists.
(ONGOING SCHEME)

With a view to increase the production, the local variety of mulberry in the existing area is being replaced by M5 variety and wherever the plantation has been taken up afresh, the cuttings of the improved variety are not available to the sericulturists, it is proposed only to meet the transportation charges since the cuttings are available only in the restricted area where pit system is practiced. The cost of the cuttings will be met by the Sericulturists themselves. The financial outlay will be as follows:

Expenditure .. Rs. 4.00 lakhs.
No. of lorry loads. 800
No. of acres under M5 2,400

SCHME C. 18:

ESTABLISHMENT OF SILK CONDITIONING AND TESTING HOUSE (New scheme)

To make the Reelers understand the quality of the silk produced by them, it is proposed to establish one more silk Conditioning and Testing House in the State apart from strengthening and reorganisation of existing unit. The financial outlay will be as follows:

Recurring charges. ... Rs. 2.500 lakhs.
Non recurring charges:
a) Civil. 1.000 lakhs.
b) Non civil. 4.125 " " 5.125 "
Total: 7.625 "

SCHME NO. 19:

Deputation of Officers within the State and outside the States (ONGOING SCHEME)

It is proposed to depute officers outside the State and also to the advanced countries like Japan and South-Korea so that they would study the particular aspects of the industry and implement similar improvements in the States also.

Provision of Rs.60,000/- has been made during the year 79-80

SCHEME NO.20:

ESTABLISHMENT OF MODERN GRAINAGES (new scheme)

Due to the increase in the area both in the traditional belt and more so in the new area, the requirement of silkworm seed would grow up which is to be met only by organising large scale grainages. It is proposed to organise four such grainages during 1979-80 at a cost of Rs.123.00 lakhs by providing sufficient equipments and also construct suitable buildings to meet the increased demand. It has been pointed out in the several areas in the State that the layings produced in the Govt. Grainages are better in quality and the yield per 100 DFLs is nearly 6 to 8 Kgs more than those of others and hence it is proposed to increase the production per unit to 30 Lacs and organise four such grainages in the State. The financial outlay is as follows:

Recurring charges.	Rs. 54.000 lakhs.
Non recurring charges:	
a) Civil.	Rs.66.500 lakhs.
b) Non civil	<u>Rs.2.500</u> " 69.000 "

Total:	<u>123.000</u> "

SCHEME NO. 21:

ESTABLISHMENT OF MODEL CHAWKI REARING CENTRES (New scheme)

It is an accepted fact by any sericulturists in the State that the crops brushed in the chawki rearing centres already organised under the several schemes have given better yield. The worms become less susceptible to the diseases as compared to those crops brushed directly by the Sericulturists in their own houses. At present the chawki centres are being run in rented buildings. It is proposed to establish five chawki rearing centres on a modern scale by constructing buildings and providing necessary equipments. so that proper temperature and humidity. ~~Conditions~~ could be maintained for the young worms. Besides young worms are more susceptible to diseases and hence disinfection of the chawki rearing centre is absolutely necessary which could be accomplished if we construct proper buildings since effective disinfection cannot be carried out in a rented buildings. The financial outlay would be as follows:

Recurring charges	Rs. 2.70 lakhs.
Non recurring charges:	
a) Civil.	Rs.10.000 lakhs.
b) Non civil.	<u>14.225</u> " 24.225 "

Total:	<u>26.295</u> lakhs.

.....

SCHEME NO.22

SERICULTURE DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE SCHEME
(Crash programme)

This is an ongoing scheme

SILK REELERS INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES:

There are 17 Silk Reelers Industrial cooperative Societies functioning in traditional areas of mulberry cultivation. These societies are being provided with managerial subsidy to meet the cost of establishment, office rent, contingency etc., on a sliding basis. The period for which the subsidy was sanctioned has come to a close and the Government has been moved to extend the managerial subsidy to these societies for a further period of five years. Accordingly provision of Rs.3.73 lakhs has been made for the year 1979-80 in the sixth five year plan period for these societies. It is also contemplated to organise silk Reelers Industrial co-operative societies in the new areas for which separate proposal will be made to the Government for sanction.

It is proposed to sanction Rs.50,000/- to each of the Silk Reelers Industrial Cooperative society during the year 1979-80 as these societies have collected the matching share capital from the members.

SERICULTURISTS COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

There are 11 Sericulturists cooperative Societies remaining after reorganisation of Sericulturists cum farmers Service co-operative Societies in the traditional areas of Sericulture Development. These societies are being provided with Managerial subsidy for meeting the cost of establishment Office rent and contingency etc., on a sliding basis. It is proposed to organise 50 sericulturists cooperative societies in the new districts of the State where mulberry cultivation is increasing day by day. Provision has been made to pay the Managerial subsidy to the newly organised Sericulturists cooperative Societies during 1979-80 amounting to Rs.1.76 lakhs. Similarly provision for sanction of share capital to the newly organised Sericulturists co-operative Societies is made in the Budget.

SERICULTURISTS CUM FARMERS SERVICE COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES:

113 Sericulturists-cum -Farmers Service Cooperative Societies have been organised in the four districts of the State as under:

Mysore ..	61
Kolar ..	37
Bangalore ..	11
Handya. ..	4

Total:	113

As per pattern of the technical cell a sericultural Demonstrator is to be posted to each of the S.C.F.S.C.S. and the cost has to be borne by this Department. Hence provision of Rs.9.63 lakhs is made for the year 1979-80. Thus a provision of Rs.25.92 lakhs has been made in the budget for the year 1979-80 to meet expenditure under the sericulture Development and Financing Scheme. It could be seen that no separate provision has been made to pay the interest subsidy to the Silk rearers and Silk Reelers during the year 1979-80. But the Government through G.O.No.CI 5 BAD 73, dt:3-11-1978 has sanctioned interest subsidy of Rs.24-00 lakhs for the year 1979-80 to be shared by the State Government and the Government of India in the ratio of 50:50. An amount of Rs.4 to 5 lakhs would be required to meet the demand for interest subsidy. This expenditure will have to be met by reappropriation of the budget provided during the year 79-

SCHEME NO.23: Establishment of Reeling Industrial Sheds.

Persons engaged in reeling hailing from poor families and in many cases reelings are conducted in their dwelling houses itself. In order to facilitate the poor reelers it is proposed to establish one Industrial shed during 79-80 wherein common facilities will be provided with steam, water in addition to providing reeling sheds, including silk storeroom, silk cleaning, bundling and packing. It is also proposed to establish a small testing unit to test the quality of silk produced in that unit.

The total outlay works out to Rs. ~~20-00~~ 20 lakhs.

Recurring	..	
Non-Recurring:		
Civil	..	0-70
Non-civil	..	1-30
		<u>2-00</u>

SCHEME NO. 24 Tribal Sub-plan.

The forest belt in Kodagu District and Mysore District are densely populated with Terminalia trees, the leaves of which are the food material for wild variety of silk worm called "Tassar". In Kodagu, Mangalore and in some taluks of Hassan, Chickmagalur and Mysore Districts Tapioca are raised for harvesting tuber. The leaves of the Tapioca plant are the food for Eri silk worms. Tribal people are ...

inhabiting in the forest belt of these districts.

Keeping in view, and also for the benefit of the Tribal people, one Tassar Farm and 4 Sub-centres have already been established which will be continued and in addition to this one Tassar seed farm-cum-grainage, 3 Tassar sub centres and one Ericulture Farm are proposed to be established during 79-80.

The financial out. lay is Rs.15.510. *lacs*

Recurring charges ..	8.770	<i>lacs</i>
Non-recurring charges..		
Civil 6-470 ..	6.740	<i>lacs</i>
Non-civil: 0.270		

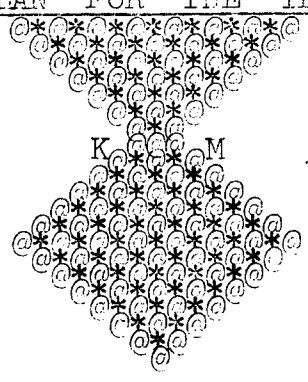
0.740		

	<u>15-510</u>	<i>lacs</i>

DEPARTMENT OF SERICULTURE
(SILK INDUSTRIES)

-- PLAN SCHEMES --

ANNUAL PLAN FOR THE YEAR 1979-80



PLAN SCHEMES

(SILK INDUSTRIES - ANNUAL PLAN FOR THE YEAR 1979-80)

@*~*~*~*~*~*~*

The Sericulture Industry in Karnataka has been developing in the VI Five Year Plan. The object is to increase the production of raw silk from the level of 2700 tons at the end of VI Five Year Plan to 4500 tons. In the Sericultural new Districts of Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary, Bijapur, Belgaum, ~~Dharwar~~ Chitradurga, Shimoga and Hassan establishment of ~~Mulberry~~ in about 50,000 lakhs spread over for a period of 5 years has been proposed. This would result in additional production of cocoons. At present there is no marketing facility for the sale of cocoons being produced in the above districts. Encouragement will be made by providing charakas and cottage basins at subsidised cost to the private persons to take up the Reeling. But the number of private reeling units to be established may not be encouraging in the near future. It will be necessary to create competitive spirit for the development and stabilisation of the Industry in the new areas. With this object in view, it is proposed to establish 2 mini filatures during the year 1979-80 in Dharwar and Shimoga Districts. Further it is also felt necessary to reorganise the existing filature units to increase the production and improve quality. Additions and improvements to Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore and modernisation and additions to Government Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna have also been proposed in different schemes in view of increasing qualitative and quantitative production. Further a scheme proposing to strengthen the Central Industrial Workshop attached to Government Silk Filatures, Mysore has been included. For the above proposals 5 schemes have been formulated. The proposed total financial outlay for the above schemes for the year 1979-80 is Rs.178.34 lakhs as detailed below:

1. Recurring.	.. Rs.12.28 lakhs.
2. Non-Recurring:	
a) Civil.	.. Rs.38.30 lakhs.
b) Non-Civil.	.. <u>Rs.127.76 lakhs.</u>
Total:	.. <u>Rs.178.34 lakhs.</u>

@*~*~*~*~*~*~*

S C H E M E - I

ESTABLISHMENT OF 2 MINI FILATURES - BELLARY & SHIMOGA.

In order to create competitive spirit to maintain the price structure for the cocoons produced in the new area to provide training in different aspects of silk reeling to the farmers; it is proposed to establish two mini Filature Units with the capacity of 50 basins during the year 1979-80, one at Shimoga and another at Dharwar District. The total financial outlay of this scheme is as follows:

1. Recurring.	.. Rs. 6.30 lakhs.
2. Non-Recurring:	
a) Civil.	.. Rs. 22.30 lakhs.
b) Non-Civil.	.. Rs. 11.50 lakhs.
Total:	.. <u>Rs. 40.10 lakhs.</u>

* * * * *
K M

S C H E M E - I I

RE-ORGANISATION OF THE EXISTING GOVERNMENT SILK FILATURE UNITS

Under this scheme, it has been proposed to take up the introduction of 3 Semi-Automatic Reeling Units one each at Government Silk Filatures, Kanakapura, T.Narasipura and Kollegal. (2) Providing water treatment plants for five Filature Units viz., Kollegal, T.Narasipur, Santhemarahally, Mambally and Chamarajanagar. (3) Providing Hot Air Cocoon Drying Chambers to three Filatures. (4) Providing better transportation facility and also additions and improvements to cocoon and silk stores, during the year 1979-80. The financial outlay is R.38.480 lakhs as detailed below:

1. Recurring.	.. Rs. 1.730 lakhs.
2. Non-Recurring:	
a) Civil.	.. Rs. 7.500 lakhs.
b) Non-Civil.	.. Rs. 29.250 lakhs.
	<hr/>
Total:	.. Rs. 38.480 lakhs.
	<hr/>



S C H E M E - I V

Strengthening of Central Workshop at Government Silk Filature,

M y s o r e.

The Central Workshop at Government Silk Filatures, Mysore has been manufacturing the spares required for the Silk Industrial Units. The Central Workshop is also manufacturing on experimental basis, improved charakas. During VI Five Year Plan, development of Silk Industries in new areas will be taken up in a big scale by bringing about 50 thousand acres under mulberry. To consume the cocoons produced, it is necessary to encourage establishment of improved charakas and domestic basins. The Central Workshop attached to Government Silk Filatures, Mysore could take up this work in addition to manufacturing the spare parts and other items required by the Silk Industrial Units. Therefore, it is proposed to strengthen the Central Workshop. The proposed financial outlay for the year 1979-80 is Rs.3.16 lakhs.

1. Recurring.	.. Rs.	0.65 lakhs.
2. Non-Recurring:		
a) Civil.	.. Rs.	0.50 lakhs.
b) Non-Civil.	.. Rs.	2.01 lakhs.
T O T A L:	.. Rs.	<u>3.16 lakhs.</u>

K M

Annual Plan for the year 1979-80 - Employment opportunities in
Silk Industries.

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o=o
Scheme Technical. Non-Technical. Workers. T o t a l.
Number. o=o

I	16	4	170	190
II	7	-	-	7
III	2	1	5	8
IV	-	1	10	11
V	4	2	-	6
<hr/>				
T O T A L:	29	8	185	222

o=o

KM/-

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES
(Department of Mines and Geology)

In view of the adoption of Modern technics in Mineral based industries, the development of Mineral resources in the State have gained greater importance. The Department is striving hard to fulfil the requirements of these industries to come up.

At the advent of the State undertakings of Mineral Exploitation by M/s. Mysore Minerals Limited, and M/s. Karnataka Copper Consortium, the Department is fully engaged in the Investigation of Mineral resources in the State.

The Department has taken keen interest in the Investigations of the economically important minerals under the following schemes.

1. Iron Ore Investigations;
2. Laterite Scheme;
3. Lime and Limestone Scheme;
4. Sulphide Scheme;
5. Refractory Raw material Scheme;
6. Minor Minerals Scheme
7. Training Scheme;
8. Scheme for mining Copper Deposits in the State;
9. A scheme for examination of coastal sand and Investigation of limeshell deposits in the coastal belt of Karnataka.

1. Review of Progress for the year 1974-75

During the year the following items of the Field Programmes under Plan Schemes were taken up and completed.

1. Iron and Manganese Deposits in Kalinadi Submersion Zone in North Kanara District were Investigated.
2. Bauxite Deposits in Belgaum and South Kanara Districts were explored.
3. Limestone deposits of Gulbarga and Belgaum Districts were surveyed.
4. The Dolomite Deposits of Bijapur District were explored in detail.
5. Investigation for Copper at Gulbarga District and Drilling Exploration in Gulbarga, Hassan and Raichur Districts.

2. Review of Progress for the year 1975-76

During the year the following items of the Field Programme under Plan schemes were taken up and completed.

1. Exploration for Iron and Manganese Ore deposits in Kalinadi Submersion Zone in North Kanara District.
2. Detailed exploration for Titaniferous Vanadium bearing Ore in Hassan District.
3. Bauxite deposits of Belgaum and North Kanara District.
4. Limestone Deposits in Tumkur, Chitradurga, North Kanara, Gulbarga and Bijapur Districts.
5. Barytes and Copper deposits were explored in detail in Chitradurga and Gulbarga Districts respectively

3. Review of progress for the year 1976-77:

During the year the following item of the field programme under Plan Schemes were taken up and completed.

1. Investigation for Iron and Manganese Ore deposits in Kalinadi submersion zone in North Kanara District.
2. Exploration for Titaniferous Vanadium bearing Iron Ores at Tagadur and Rampura in Hassan District.
3. Examination of Vanadium bearing Titaniferous Iron Ores around Masanikere and Sakkerabail in Bhadravathi Taluk, Shimoga District.
4. Investigation for Bauxite deposits in Belgaum and North Kanara District.
5. Detailed examination for aluminous Laterite on Navilgon and Hamdigon plateaux of Honnavar Taluk and Honnamandal plateaux of Kumta Taluk.
6. Detailed examination for low grade Bauxite around Shivagange, Holalkere taluk in Chitradurga District.
7. Investigation by drilling for Limestone Deposits at Malkhed area, Chittapur taluk in Gulbarga District.
8. Detailed examination for Dolomitic limestone in Kudurekanave in Tumkur District.
9. Survey for Limestone occurrence at Devaraballekere in Chitradurga District.
10. Detailed examinations for copper at Goggalagatti in Gulbarga District and Bettadabeedu in Mysore District.
11. Survey for Copper occurrences at Thimmapur and Machanur in Raichur District.
12. Detailed examination for low grade Chromite at Lakkersanahalli and Jambur in Hassan District.

4. Review of progress for the year 1977-78:

During the year the following items of the field programmes under Plan Schemes were taken up and completed.

1. Examination for Titaniferous Iron Ores around Santhepet and Gundabala in North Kanara District.
2. Examination for Magnetite quartzites in Chickmagalure District and low grade Iron Ores in Bellal-Raynadurga, North East of Kuduremukha Range in Chickmagalur district.
3. Examination of Aluminous Laterite in Ankola Taluk North Kanara District and Kirwale in Khanapur Taluk Belgaum District.
4. Detailed examination for Aluminous Laterite at Basavakalyan taluk in Bidar District.
5. The limestone occurrences in Bailhongal Taluk in Belgaum district and Sargur in H.D.Kote in Mysore District.

(...3...)

6. Investigations for Copper occurrences at Kallur of Manvi Taluk by drilling and exploratory mining.
7. Examination for copper occurrences around Chickserur and Thimmapur in Raichur District.
8. Examination for Kyanite in Sargur Schist belt in H.D.Kote in Mysore District.
5. Review of Progress for the year 1978-79:

The investigations in the following items are the field programme for the year under review has been taken up and the work is under progress.

I. Iron Ore Investigation Scheme:

SL NO.	Programme of Work	Nature of work	Target Unit
1.	Continuation of Regional Survey of Kigga area for Magnetite Iron Ore deposits, Chickmagalur Dist.	Regional Survey	300 Km ²
2.	Continuation of the large scale mapping of Magnetite Quartzite of Ballalarayanadurga area.	Large scale mapping	300 Hect.
3.	Examination of Vanadiferrous and Titaniferrous Iron Ores from Santhepet to Shantigudda Laterite Scheme	Regional Survey & Large scale Mapping	1000 Hect.

II. Laterite Scheme:

1.	Survey & Examination for Aluminous Laterite in Karkata and Moodabidri South Kanara District.	Regional Survey	200 Km ²
2.	Survey and Examination for Aluminous Laterite in Mulki area, Mangalore Taluk, South Kanara District.	-do-	100 Km ²
3.	Survey & Examination for Aluminous Laterite in Udipi Taluk, South Kanara District.	-do-	100 Km ²
4.	Mining Exploration of Aluminous Laterite in Navilgoan and Ramthirtha-Karki plateaux.	(Mining)	300 tonnes

III. Lime and Limestone Investigation Scheme:

1.	Continuation of detailed investigation high calcium and dolomite limestone of Kudre Kanive Region Tumkur and Chitradurga Districts.	Large scale Mapping & Drilling	300 Hect. 900 m.
2.	Investigation for Dolomite Limestone of Joldhal area Shimoga District.	Regional Survey	100 Km ² 100 Hect.
3.	Survey and Investigation for dolomite Limestone in castle rock area North Kanara District.	Regional Survey	200 Km ²

IV. Sulphide Scheme:

1.	Continuation of Drilling Exploration for Copper in Machanur Area Raichur District.	Drilling	1450 m.
----	--	----------	---------

2.	Continuation of Drilling and Mining exploration in Kallur Raichur District.	Drilling	1400 Mt.
3.	Survey & Investigation for Copper occurrence in Harpanahalli Taluk, Bellary District.	Regional Survey Large scale mapping	120 Km ² 60 Hect.
4.	Drilling Exploration at Thinthini for Copper	Drilling	1350 Mt.
V. Refractory Scheme:			
1.	Continuation of Examination for Kyanite deposits of Tumsoge area H.D.Kote Taluk Mysore District.	Regional Survey Large Scale mapping	250 Km ² 50 Hect.
2.	Survey for Refractory Minerals from Kagineri to Mercara (Spill over programme)	Regional Survey	250 Km ²
3.	Prospecting and Drilling exploration for Magnesite deposits in Kikkeridoddi Area, Kollegal Taluk, Mysore District.	Mining Drilling	25 tonnes 900 Mt.
4.	Large Scale mapping and Prospecting and Drilling Exploration for low grade Chromite deposits of Shivani area.	Regional Survey Large scale mapping Drilling	150 Km ² 100 Hect. 1200 Mt.
5.	Drilling exploration for low grade chromite at Lakkarasanahalli (Spill over programme).	Drilling	300 Mts.
6.	Regional Survey in Aririkere Taluk, Hassan District.	Regional Survey (Refractory)	

VI. *Minor Mineral Scheme:

1. Investigation, Inventory and Examination for ornamental and decorative stone occurrence in Kanakapura Taluk, Bangalore District.
2. Examination of Felsite occurrences in Srirangapatna Taluk, Mysore District.
3. Examination of clospet granites for identifying deposits of exportable ornamental granites in Ramanagaram Taluk.

*(Administrative sanction is awaited).

(...5...)

MINERAL INVESTIGATION SCHEMES UNDER THE PLAN SCHEMES
FOR THE YEAR 1979-80 (PROPOSED)

The following field investigation under different Schemes are proposed for the year 1979-80.

I. Iron Ore Investigations:

SL NO.	Programme of Work	Physical target	Financial targets in (Lakhs)
--------	-------------------	-----------------	------------------------------

- | | | | |
|----|--|------------|------|
| 1. | Regional Survey for low grade Iron Ores in Goverdhanagiri Range from North of Kollur Ghat, Shimoga District. | 450 Sq.Kms | |
| 2. | Regional Survey for Iron Ores from Agumbe to Kodachadri Range, Shimoga District. | 350 Sq.Kms | 1.00 |

II. Laterite Scheme:

- | | | | |
|----|--|------------|------|
| 1. | Examination of Aluminous Laterite plateaux in Shimoga and Mangalore Districts with special reference to their utility. | 100 Sq.Kms | 0.50 |
|----|--|------------|------|

III. Lime and Limestone Scheme:

- | | | | |
|----|---|-------------|------|
| 1. | Examination of Dolomite in Ulvi in Yellapur Taluk and Yan area with special reference to the utility as flux in steel Industry. | 1500 Sq.Kms | 0.50 |
|----|---|-------------|------|

IV. Sulphide Scheme:

- | | | | |
|----|---|----------|------|
| 1. | Investigation for Copper at Raichur District Drilling (Spill over Programme) | 1000 Mt. | |
| 2. | Investigation for Copper at Machanur Raichur District Drilling (Spill over Programme) | 1000 Mt. | 3.40 |

V. Refractory Raw Material Scheme:

- | | | | |
|----|--|------------|------|
| 1. | Regional Survey for Refractory Raw Material from Agumbe to Kodachadri. | 350 Sq.Kms | |
| 2. | Regional Survey for Refractory Raw material from Agumbe to Kigga | 150 Sq.Kms | |
| 3. | Investigation for Quartz and Quartzites and for Refractories
(a) Mysore (d) Chitradurga
(b) Mandya (e) Shimoga
(c) Tumkur (f) Chickmagalur Districts. | | |
| 4. | Regional Survey for Refractory Quartzites and other minerals from Hargoppa to Sowlanga Holehonnur, Shimoga District. | 225 Sq.Kms | 6.00 |

VI. Minor Minerals:

- | | | | |
|----|--|------------|--|
| 1. | Investigation for Ornamental stones as dolerite dykes, felsite dykes, pink granites from Mysore to Shimoga District. | 500 Sq.Kms | |
|----|--|------------|--|

(...6...)

2. Regional Survey for constructional 500 Sq.Kms 3.20
Raw materials like building stone
brick earth and River Shingle in
Bangalore, Mysore Tumkur Districts.
(Administrative sanction is awaited).

VII. Training Scheme:

- | | | |
|--|--|------|
| a) Training for Fresh graduates | Duration of training six months to one year. | 2.39 |
| b) Orientation course for the technical Officers of the Department | | |
| c) Research and Development | | |

VIII. Scheme for Mining Copper Deposits in the State:

- | | | |
|--|-------|------|
| 1. Sinking of one shaft 50 Mts. depth 1.3 m X 2.2 m finished dimensions including concreting where ever necessary (Rs.2,700 cost per metre). | 50 Mt | 4.00 |
| IX. A scheme for the examination of coastal sand and investigation of limeshell deposits in coastal belt from Kumta to Bhatkal. | | 1.00 |
| X. Establishment of Additional Staff | | 4.00 |

A BRIEF STATEMENT INDICATING THE ANNUAL PLAN PROPOSALS FOR ROADS DURING THE YEAR 1979.80.

-000-

The total plan expenditure for roads during the Fifth Five Year Plan period from 1974.75 to 1977.78 is Rs.3210.54 Lakhs, during 1978.79 anticipated Plan outlay for roads is Rs.900 lakhs. The proposed outlay during 1979.80 is Rs.1063.79 lakhs. The schemewise break up for the actual expenditure during 1974.78 and that anticipated during 1978.79 with that proposed during 1979.80 is given below:-

(Rs . in Lakhs)				
Sl. no.	Name of the Scheme	Actual Expenditure during the Vth Plan period from 1974.78	Anticipated outlay during 78.79	Proposed outlay 1979.80
1	2	3	4	5
1.	State Highways	47.99	10.00	10.00
2.	District & other roads			
	a) Formation and Improvements to roads.	429.93	28.00	25.00
	b) Asphaltting of roads	115.56	18.00	8.00
	c) Bridges.	573.89	140.00	128.00
	d) Construction of roads in Sugar Factory area.	158.63	45.00	45.00
	Total for District & other roads.	1278.01	231.00	206.00
3.	Tribal sub.plan	4.58	13.00	25.00
4.	Area Development under World Food Programme.	118.17	45.00	45.00
5.	Rural roads.			
	i) M.N.P.			
	a) Works taken up under M.N.P. during the Vth Plan.	298.81	200.00	300.00
	b) Works taken up under IChC Programme	1064.15	289.00	400.00
6.	Railway Safety works	44.50	10.00	10.00
7.	Supporting schemes			
	a) Direction and Administration.	269.40	68.00	34.00
	b) Machinery & Equipment	77.38	31.00	31.00
	c) Planning & Research	0.26	1.00	1.00
	d) Surveys and Investigation.	6.31	1.00	1.00
	e) Roads and Buildings Statistics.	0.98	1.00	0.79
	Grand Total:	3210.54	900.00	1063.79

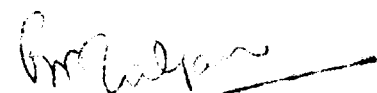
Physical achievements during the Vth Five Year Plan period from 1974.75 to 1977.78 and those anticipated during 1978.79 with those proposed during 1979.80 are given in the following table:-

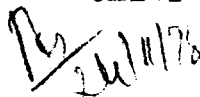
Sl. no.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Physical Achievement during 1974.78	Anticipated Achievements during 78.79	Proposed achievement 1979
1.	Formation of roads	Kms	660	50	40
2.	Improvements to roads	Kms	3744	200	200
3.	Asphalting of roads	Kms	1925	80	40
4.	Major Bridges	Nos.	42	10	10
5.	M.N.P. Villages	-	-	-	-
	a) Completed	Nos.	147	60	80
	b) ICRC				
	1. New formation	Kms.	3925	600	800
	2. Improvements	Kms.	3816	700	200
6.	Construction of roads in Sugar Factory Areas.				
	a) New formation	Kms.	762	120	120
	b) Improvements	Kms.	489	60	60

Major attention is given for construction of roads in the Rural areas. Out of the total plan provision of Rs.1063.79 lakhs for 1979.80, the amount provided for Rural Roads is of the order of Rs.725.00 lakhs which accounts to about 70% of the provision for Roads during the year. The rural roads are employment oriented and more than 50% of the outlay on such roads is incurred on the direct employment of labour.

Draft approved
by the C.E(C&B)

SKB/24/11


For CHIEF ENGINEER(C&B)


24/11/78

KARNATAKA STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION: CENTRAL OFFICES:
BANGALORE

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN - 1979-80

ROAD TRANSPORT

I - REVIEW OF PROGRESS MADE - 1974-1978:

The annual progress made during the first four years of Fifth Plan viz. 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 is shown in the following table.

Year	Outlay approved by the Govt.	Total Expenditure	(In Lakh Rs.)					
			Capital State Govt.	Receipt Union Govt.	Form Internal Resources & Borrowings	Capital For Buses	Expenditure For Lands & build-ings	Others
1974-75	550.00	548.43	-	-	548.43	467.00	65.68	15.75
1975-76	530.00	516.00	28.23	-	487.77	451.00	51.00	14.00
1976-77	500.00	803.43	100.00	-	703.43	722.20	64.69	16.54
1977-78	450.00	339.08	100.00	60.00	179.08	238.81	71.66	28.61
TOTAL:	2030.00	2206.94	228.23	60.00	1918.71	1879.01	253.03	74.90

@ The actual expenditure has been in excess of the Plan Outlay on account of non-plan expenditure towards pass. buses.

The physical targets achieved during the above period are furnished in the following table.

Year	Physical Targets			Actual Achievement			Remarks
	For Place-ment	For Aug-mentat-ion	For Ex-pansion	For Place-ment	For Aug-mentat-ion	For Ex-pansion	
1974-75	212	112	100	284	130	-	On 30-1-76 598
1975-76	250	55	-	250	67	554	private con-tract vehi-cles were
1976-77	250	40	-	262	295	44	acquired & transferred to KSRTC.
1977-78	216	40	-	154	51	-	
TOTAL:	928	247	100	950	543	598	

II - VI Plan 1978-83:-

ANNUAL PLAN - 1978-79 (Estimates)
(Ist Year)

An outlay of Rs.657 lakhs has been ear-marked for Road Transport during the year 1977-78. The Corporation proposes to add 397 vehicles during the year. Of these, 104 vehicles are for augmentation

and 293 for replacement of overaged vehicles which costs about Rs.162 lakhs and Rs.454 lakhs respectively. No expansion scheme is proposed during the year. An amount of Rs.30 lakhs is provided for lands and buildings and Rs.11 lakhs for Plants, Machinery and other equipments.

III - SCHEME OF THE ANNUAL PLAN - 1979-80: (2nd year)

a) Objectives:- The main objectives of the Corporation during the year 1979-80 are

- (i) to make adequate provision for replacement of vehicles which have covered their economic life;
- (ii) to provide for the natural growth in traffic;
- (iii) to provide adequate passenger amenities and machineries and equipments required for the workshops at different levels;
- (iv) to provide efficient and adequate public transport system in the State where the nationalisation is complete;
- (v) to improve the operational efficiencies.

b) Outlay:- The outlay earmarked for Road Transport is Rs.1180 lakhs. But the Corporation has already formulated proposals for 1979-80 as Rs.1100 lakhs in the draft five-year plan 1978-82. To keep uniformity between Annual Plan 1979-80 and outlay shown for 1979-80 in draft five-year plan, the Corporation would restrict the outlay for 1979-80 to Rs.1100 lakhs only. The balance of Rs.80 lakhs has been adjusted in the remaining years of Vith Plan.

c) Programmes Ahead:-

(i) Acquisition of Fleet:- The Corporation proposes to purchase 577 vehicles during 1979-80 with an estimated outlay of Rs.1009.25 lakhs. The acquisition of fleet is for replacement, augmentation and expansion. Total No. of vehicles required and their estimated cost on these factors is shown below:

<u>Acquisition of Fleet:</u>	(Rs. in Lakhs) <u>Outlay</u>
i) For replacement of 250 vehicles	437.50
ii) For augmentation of 143 vehicles	250.25
iii) For expansion of 184 vehicles	322.00
iv) Total 577 vehicles	1009.25

Note:- Avg. cost of vehicle is taken at Rs.1.75 lakhs.

It is proposed to take up three schemes of nationalisation during 1979-80 viz. Bidar District, Mercara Dist and Chitradurga-Davanagere sector. These schemes would cost about Rs.410 lakhs viz. for acquisition of fleet, for new Depots, other physical structures, plant and machinery. The Corporation will also establish a new Regional Workshop at a suitable locality for reconditioning of vehicles and other assemblies. This work would continue upto 1981-82.

ii) Lands and Buildings:-

An amount of Rs.78.00 lakhs has been provided for acquisition of lands for new Depots/Bus stands/Regional Workshops and construction of structure thereof.

iii) Plant, Machinery and other equipments:-

For strengthening of Depots/Divisions/Regional Workshops with additional and new machinery and equipments and to provide passenger amenities at important bus stations/shelters, an amount of Rs.12.25 lakhs is provided during the year 1979-80.

d) Sources of Finance:-

The sources for financing the above schemes are i) internal resources ii) State Government's contribution iii) Union Government's contribution. The extent of finance estimated from the above sources is detailed below:

<u>Source for Finance</u>	<u>Extent of Finance available</u>	(Rs.in Lakhs)
Internal Resources	500.00	
State Government's contribution	400.00	
Union Government's contribution	200.00	
Total from all sources	1100.00	

e) Summary of Plan proposals for 1979-80:

The following table indicates disposition of the outlay and expenditure:

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Outlay for 1979-80</u> (In lakh Rs.)
1.	<u>Purchase of Buses:</u>	
a)	For replacement of 250 buses	437.50
b)	For augmentation - 143 buses	250.25
c)	For expansion - 184 buses	322.00
2.	Land and Buildings	78.00
3.	Plant, machinery and others	12.25
4.	All Items.	1100.00

f) CONCLUSION:

The Corporation proposes to purchase 577 vehicles (250 for replacement, 143 for augmentation and 184 for expansion) with an estimated outlay of Rs.1009.75 lakhs, against total outlay of Rs.1100.00 lakhs. Rs.78.00 lakhs will be spent for lands and buildings and Rs.12.25 lakhs on Plant, Machinery and others. About Rs.7.50 lakhs will be the capital content of the total outlay.

KARNATAKA STATE
WATER TRANSPORT
WRITE UP
ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80
A. PORTS

1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION:

The State has a coastal belt of 287 K.Ms. with 20 Ports in Uttar Kannada and Dakshina Kannada Districts. The Major Harbour at Mangalore is under Central Government, the Old Port of Mangalore under the Mangalore Port Trust and remaining 18 Ports under the State Government. The Ports of Karwar, Belekori, Tadri, Honavar, Bhatkal, Coondapur, Hangarkatta and Malpe have potential for development and are taken up for intensive developments in Plan Programmes.

2. PHYSICAL PROGRESS:

All the Ports taken for development are fair-weather lightering Ports and with the Schemes already executed, these Ports have all the basic facilities cargo landing and handling facilities, office buildings, staff Quarters. In addition to these Schemes, the department has provided tugs and launches for towage services, a dredging unit for maintenance dredging and a water barge at Karwar for supply of water to the Ships.

3. TRAFFIC:

The traffic at the Ports is of the order of 7 lakhs tonnes per annum. Average number of ships and mechanised launches using the Ports is 150 and 2200/2400 Sailing Vessels call at these Ports per year. These Ports handle coastal cargo and the Ports of Karwar, Belekori and Coondapur handle Foreign cargo also.

4. FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN:

i) STATE SECTOR:

The Plan outlay was Rs. 92 lakhs, against this the Department has incurred expenditure of Rs. 54.40 lakhs. The expenditure is on Ports other than Karwar. The

Development of Karwar Port is taken under Centrally Sponsored Schemes. In the V Plan programme, the Schemes already implemented have been augmented.

ii) Centrally Sponsored Programme:

The Central Government has been taken up development of Karwar Port under Centrally Sponsored Schemes with 100% loan assistance and as the development proposals have not been approved, no new schemes could be executed at this Port in the last 10 years. An amount of Rs. 42.54 lakh has been spent on works to sustain the existing level of cargo traffic. The Central Government have however released a loan assistance of Rs. 20.33 lakhs only.

5. SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN:

A. ANNUAL PLAN 1978-79:

Under State Sector, the Plan Outlay is for Rs. 28 lakhs which comprises broadly for "Investigations" (0.63 lakhs), "Construction and repairs" (Rs. 4.45 lakhs), "Dredging and surveying" (Rs. 17.50 lakhs) and "other expenditure" including Navigational Aids etc., (Rs. 5.42 lakhs).

a) INVESTIGATIONS:

Model studies of the Ports of Honavar, Coondapur and Malpe are in progress at the Karnataka Engineering Research Station. The studies of Hangarkatta also are to be taken up. Karwar/Bhatkal Port models are under study at the Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune.

b) CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS:

The Wharf at Hangarkatta is improved, One Mechanical ore loading chute at Coondapur is to be provided it is proposed to provide a general cargo berth at Karwar Preliminary works such as an approach road etc., are contemplated. Construction of a Dormitory at Malpe has been sanctioned.

c) DREDGING AND SURVEYING:

The works on capital dredging at Karwar, Honavar, Coondapur and Hangarkatta have been taken up out of which part work at Karwar and work at Honavar has been completed. Work at Coondapur is in progress and that at Hangarkatta will be taken up shortly. Work at Karwar Port will continued.

OTHER WORKS:

Electrification works at the Ports are in progress. The cost of Navigational Aids already procured on deferred payment basis is being paid in instalments.

B. ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80:

The outlay for the year which is the second year of the Sixth Plan, is Rs. 59.19 lakhs.

It has been decided to proceed with the development works of Karwar for general cargo facilities and provision of stack yard, approach road to the jetty point have been contemplated.

Dredging works at Karwar, Belekeri, Honavar, Bhatkal, Coondapur and Hangarkatta are proposed. Balance works at Coondapur and Hangarkatta and new works at Bhatkal and Belekeri to meet the urgent requirements are proposed. Provision towards release of security deposit for completed dredging works and carryout maintenance dredging at Karwar, Honavar Ports have also been provided.

Model studies of Ports of Karwar, Malpe, Honavar Coondapur and Hangarkatta would continue at the Research Stations at Pune (Karwar/Bhatkal) and Karnataka Engineering Research Station (Malpe, Honavar, Coondapur & Hangarkatta). Other investigations as necessary will be undertaken.

It is proposed to provide one jetty at Hangarkatta and one at Coondapur for use of Sailing Vessels for general cargo traffic.

The works on new beacon lights at Belekeri and

WATER TRANSPORT

WRITE UP

B. INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80

1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION:

The State has seventy two rivers big and small with 670 Navigational projects including reservoirs which play a vital role in providing an integrated system of rural communication. The development policy in the State, so far as IWT is concerned, is designed to accelerate the tempo of water transport activities on the lines recommended by the Committees on IWT, constituted by the Government of India. The modernisation of navigation services is motivated towards providing safety measures as also to improve communication vis-a-vis socio-economic conditions of rural community. The Bhagavati Committee in its report on IWT (1970) has stressed that the development of IWT should not be viewed from economical/commercial viability alone and that the benefits to the economy and the people at large are equally important considerations.

A beginning has been made for modernisation of navigation service by providing mechanised boats built to standard design equipped with life saving appliances during 1973-74.

2. VTH PLAN: (a) State Plan Schemes:-

During the Vth Five Year Plan period between 1974-75 and 1977-78, 7 navigation projects hitherto managed by the State Public Works Department and 11 navigation projects transferred from the various Taluk Development Boards, were directly under the Departmental management. 31 ferries transferred either from Public Works Department or Taluk Development Boards were being managed through lease after auction on account of the non-availability of funds to meet the operational cost for the Departmental management. Thus, in all 49 navigation services were brought under the direct/indirect control of the Department.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes:-

i) Pilot Scheme for Introduction of Navigation in the Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal:-

continued in the Vth Five Year Plan owing to certain physical restraints, the experimental Navigation could not be concluded. The Pilot Project has now been deferred pending completion of the work of strengthening of the canal embankments.

ii) Central Sector Scheme:- Modernisation of ferries by providing mechanised boats built to standard design:-

This scheme provided an allocation of Rs.90.00 lakhs under Central Sector by way of loan by the Government of India towards capital component of the navigation projects. Pending decision by the State Government with regard to the providing of operational cost, the navigation projects could not be implemented in Vth Five Year Plan.

3. VTH FIVE YEAR PLAN OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE:

The year-wise outlay and expenditure during the plan period from 1974-75 to 1977-78 is as under.

Year	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1974-75	10.000	1.850
1975-76	10.000	7.068
1976-77	8.000	7.943
1977-78	8.000	6.855

		Total:- ... 23.716
		=====

b) Centrally sponsored schemes:-

The scheme was taken up for implementation during 1972-73 and an amount of Rs.9.575 lakhs was spent upto the end of IVth Plan i.e., 1973-74. The year-wise outlay and expenditure during the Vth Five Year Plan period from 1974-75 to 1976-77 is as under.

Year	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1974-75	0.44	0.25
1975-76	0.25	0.24
1976-77	0.50	-

		Total:-...0.49
		=====

4. VITH FIVE YEAR PLAN:(State Sector)
A. Annual Plan 1978-79:-

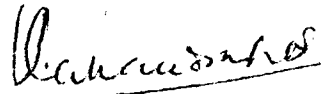
The annual plan provided an outlay of Rs. 2.000 lakhs towards operational cost of 9 on-going schemes of Vth Plan and ²³ new navigational projects are proposed to be implemented during the year. In addition, supporting general schemes like provision of life saving appliances, navigational aids and Hydrographic and traffic surveys of projects are included in the Annual Plan.

B. Annual Plan 1979-80:-

The annual plan provides an outlay of Rs.15.000 lakhs i.e., Rs.7.920 lakhs towards committed expenditure in 1979-80 not already allowed for in draft five year plan and Rs.7.080 lakhs towards operational cost of 11 new schemes proposed to be implemented during 1979-80 and provision towards 3 new schemes proposed to be taken up initially under State Sector. The breakup of annual plan outlay for 1979-80 is as follows:-

1. Committed expenditure on schemes ...Rs. 7.920 lakhs.
implemented during Vth Five Year
Plan not provided in the draft
VIth Five Year Plan.
 2. Direction & Administration:
Staff for administration and
development of State and
Centrally sponsored schemes ...Rs. 6.580 lakhs
including Engineering,
Hydrographic and Traffic survey
staff for 1979-80,
 3. Conducting Hydrographic surveys ...Rs. 0.350 "
 4. Provision of workshop facilities ...Rs. 0.150 "
- Total:- ...Rs.15.000 lakhs
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O.C.Approved by
Director


Y DIRECTOR OF PORTS
& I.W.T.

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN FOR THE YEAR 1978-79

To achieve a proper level of development of the vast Tourism potential of the State, it is necessary to make a concerned effort to publicize the attraction of the State and to provide an infrastructure of Transport and accommodation.

The proposals for the annual plan 1979-80 are aimed at

- a. Providing adequate publicity for the State and
- b. For building an infrastructure which would be the basis for future development by combined efforts by the private enterprises or by other agencies.

1 9 7 7 - 7 8 (1977-78)

The budget allocation for the year 1977-78 was Rs.16.44 lks in which a sum of Rs.3/-lks was towards publicity, Rs.1/-lk towards investment to the Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation and Rs.2/-lks for training programme of tourism promoters. The salient feature of the annual plan was that employment opportunities for sixty tourism promoters on retainership basis were provided and orders for two vehicles were placed for the internal transport at Hampi and Bijapur.

1978-79

The budget allocation for the year 1978-79 is of the order of Rs.11.00 lks, the break up of which is as follows:-

	<u>Amt.in lks</u>
339 Tourism	
<u>2 Tourist Information and Publicity</u>	
II Tourist Bureaux - appointment of Tourism Promoters on retainership basis	2.00 lks
III Tourist Publicity	2.00 lks
<u>3 Tourist accommodation</u>	
II. Buildings: Construction of Tourist cottages at Belur and Halebid ..	0.50 lks
IV. Stipendary employment scheme: ..	3.00 lks

544 Capital Outlay

B.F.7.50

1. Tourism 2 buildings

1. Motel at Sriranganatna	.. 0.40	I	
2. Addl. facilities to tourist canteen at Somanathapur	.. 0.50	I	2.50 lks
3. Furnishing of tourist lodges at Dandeli	.. 0.33	I	
4. Miscellaneous	.. 1.27	I	

B. Share capital to KSTDC Investments 1.00 lks

11.00 lks

During the current year the Department has taken up construction of Tourist Home at Gokarna, motel at Srirangapatna besides providing additional facilities to the existing tourist canteen at Somanathapur. The tourist lodge at Dandeli is nearing completion.

Under Publicity the Department has so far utilized a sum of Rs.1.80 lks share capital assistance to the extent of Rs.1/-lkh. has been also released to the Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation.

The most important activities of the Department during the annual plan have been, opening of the tourist canteen at Shravanabelgola and the Coffee kiosk at Halebid. The Department partially hosted the 27th TAAI Convention at Hotel Ashoka, Bangalore which was attended by over 300 delegates from all parts of India and South East Asia. The Department won merit certificates for the posters and the pavilion put up in connection with the exhibition. The Department also extended hospitality to the delegates attending the SATW D Conference which was held in Delhi during September 1978. As a part of the post convention tour the delegates visited some parts of Karnataka. The Department has participated in major exhibitions at Mysore and Bangalore. It is also proposed to participate in the All India Tourist Trade Fair and the Tourist Festival to be held at Madras and Hyderabad respectively during January 1979. Another important promotional activity of the Department during the year is to start conducted tours in Bijapur, Hampi and Hassan for the benefit of tourists. The dormitory at Belur is also being commissioned.

1979-80

As envisaged in the mid term plan proposals, the objectives during the annual plan 1979-80 are aimed at Consolidating the

improvement of facilities. Nandi hills of late has become an important hill station in Karnataka. There are regular holiday crowds. The accommodation at the hill station is very limited and with a view to develop this as a week end resort for industrial worker, Nandi hills is proposed to be developed as a major hill station, because of its close proximity to Bangalore city. A masterplan is being prepared for the project. Towards all these the Department proposes to spend a sum of Rs.31.67 during 1979-80.

As regards the minor works such as the construction of tourist cottages at Belur and Halebid and for the balance of works in respect of other buildings a provision of Rs.0.98 lks has been provided.

3.A.

GUIDE SERVICES

An important component of basic infrastructure to be provided at any tourist spots is guide facility. The Department has trained and retained the services of 60 tourism promoters, thus providing badly needed guide services and employment to unemployed graduates. These trained promoters are maintaining mini information centres in tourist spots and are helping both the tourists as guides and the Department in providing useful information on the tourist potential and development activities needed and the statistics in respect of tourist arrivals into the region. Some of the State Governments like Andhrapradesh have regularly appointed guides to function in major tourist places and a reasonable remuneration is being paid for their services. The Department also proposes for which a sum of Rs.4.50 lks is proposed during the year 1979-80.

B.

STIPENDARY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

The Department has recognised about 203 tourist spots in Karnataka among which a majority of spots are religious centres. Some of them are lesser known tourist spots.

Recently the State Government in order to provide job opportunities to un employed graduates and post graduates have sanctioned the stipendary employment programme under which the graduates and under graduates are given a stipend of Rs.150/- The Department has taken steps to employ a number of candidates under the programme.

It is proposed to continue this stipendary employment programme during the year 1979-80 for which a sum of Rs.3.50 is proposed to be spent.

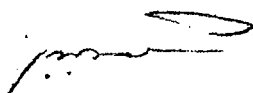
TRANSPORT

The Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation operates

ry coaches on its conducted tours connecting up Mysore. Belur bid etc., but in places like Nagarhole, Bandipur and Dandeli there is no internal transport available. It is proposed to buy mini buses and utilise them in places where it would not be possible for the Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation to provide transport facilities. A provision of Rs.2/-lks has been made for this.

NE CAPITAL TO K.S.T.D.C.

The need for a larger investment in the share capital of the KSTDC to improve and further promote developmental activities in the State have been explained in the mid term plan proposals submitted to the Government of India earlier. The Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation which is entrusted with the task of running luxury coaches for conducted tours for the benefit of tourists and also to manage the tourist homes in different parts of the state have been experiencing great difficulties due to inadequate funds. There is at present a need to increase the fleet of the tourist luxury coaches of the KSTDC and also to furnish the tourist homes which are now being managed by them. During the year 1979-80 it is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs.19.00 lks to the KSTDC.


(B.N. Betkerur)
Director

ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80 - GENERAL EDUCATION

In order to fulfil the Constitutional directives of providing free and compulsory primary education for children in the age group of 6-14 years, Compulsory Primary Education Act was enacted during 1961 and since then efforts have been made to enforce the provisions of the Act to make the children in the age group of 6-10 years attend the Primary School. With a view to ensure the enrolment of children several incentive programme are under implementation. Schooling facilities have also been expanded.

With all the efforts so far made, it has to be accepted that it has not been possible to achieve 100% enrolment of children in the age group of 6-10 years. It is also noticed that the incidence of wastage and stagnation is also high.

During the V Plan period an attempt was made not only to improve the enrolment but also reduce wastage and stagnation. An important feature during the V Plan was that a Sub-Plan was prepared exclusively for Scheduled Castes and also a tribal Sub-plan by identifying programmes meant for their benefits in order to pay special attention for the enrolment of children belonging to SC/ST.

The VI Plan has been drafted after taking into account the present stage of development and keeping the objective of achieving Universal Elementary education of children in the age group of 6-14 years by the end of VII Plan i.e. 1983.

While fixing the targets of enrolment the position obtaining at the end of the V Plan and also the rate of increase in enrolment have been taken into account. It has been found that the drop outs between Standard I to II is rather high. Similarly the transfer rate from Standard IV to V is also low. It is therefore appropriate to fix up a target which would result in total transfer of children from Standard IV to V and also reduce the dropouts from Standard I to II to the minimum. This strategy of ensuring total transfer from

tage of literacy considerably.

Even with the modest enrolment targets set to be achieved, the task is formidable. It is therefore proposed to involve agencies like the youths of the village, youth clubs etc., in the task of achieving Universal Elementary Education. It is also proposed to coordinate this programme of Universal Elementary Education with Adult Education Programme.

Taking all the relevant factors into consideration, it is estimated that the additional enrolment in Classes I-IV will be 3 lakhs while it will be 5 lakhs in Classes V - VII. This additional enrolment will enable the State to reach an enrolment of 87% of children in the age group of 6-13 years by the end of the VI Plan.

The Sector wise allocation - Primary and Secondary, - during 1978-79, i.e., first years of the VI Plan and that proposed during 1979-80 is indicated below:

	1978-79 (Rs. in lakhs)	1979-80 (Rs. in lakhs)
Primary Education	501.21	271.00
Secondary Education	141.65	74.00

During 1979-80, priority has been given for programmes of qualitative improvement and programme of improving the physical facilities.

A brief account of the programmes proposed to be implemented during 1979-80 is given in the following paragraphs.

Elementary Education

Starting of Pre-Primary Centres:

A good programme of Pre-primary education is expected to provide the necessary environment for the children to develop the habit of attending the school even from the young age of 3 years. It will help to improve the enrolment and also ensure their retention.

The programme envisages attaching pre-primary centres to the existing primary schools and provide a trained teacher and an ayah. These centres will be located mostly in rural areas and places where there is concentration of weaker sections. It is also proposed to provide Rs.3000 per centre towards purchase of equipment.

It is proposed to start 400 centres at an estimated cost of Rs.29.00 lakhs.

Expansion of facilities:

Appointment of Teachers

In order to meet the requirement of additional teachers owing to the additional enrolment expected during the VI Plan, it has been proposed to create 11,000 posts of teachers during the VI Plan. During 1978-79, 2000 posts have been created.

It is proposed to create 1500 posts during 1979-80 at an estimated cost of Rs.60.00 lakhs which includes a non recurring cost of Rs.275 per teacher which will be utilised for purchase of equipment etc.

While aiming at the target of Universal Elementary Education, it is accepted that it is not possible to make all the children join the regular schools. Therefore, provision for non-formal education has been sought to be made. The object is to ensure that every child in the age group 6-13 years attend the regular school if possible or non-formal education programme if necessary. Therefore Non-formal Education Programme is considered a necessary component of the programme of Universal Elementary Education.

During 1979-80, a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been suggested. Since the per capita expenditure is estimated at Rs.70= per child, it will be possible to cover about 14,000 children in the programme of non-formal education.

Incentives:

Providing incentives in adequate measure is one of the ways to ensure the enrolment of girls and the children belonging to weaker sections of the society. It is therefore proposed to continue the two incentive programmes - Viz. Providing Free text books and Awarding attendance scholarships to Girls. These will be in addition to the Midday Meal programme.

While making provisions for the above programmes during 1979-80, the level at which the programmes of awarding attendance scholarships get transferred to the Non-Plan side as committed expenditure. It is expected that Rs.36.00 lakhs will be provided under Non-Plan Budget as committed expenditure.

Additionally it is proposed to provide Rs.6.00 lakhs for providing text books and Rs.5.00 lakhs for awarding attendance scholarships under Plan during 1979-80. The average cost of providing text books is estimated at Rs.5 per child in classes I to IV while it is Rs.10 per child in classes V - VII.

Attendance scholarships given in the form of uniform, Book and slates will be of the value of Rs.40 per girl on an average.

Improving Physical Facilities:

Construction of Class Rooms:

This programme is given high priority since many of the primary schools do not have proper school buildings. It is since three years that substantial provision is being made for this programme which is being implemented through the Taluk Development Boards. The Government gives a grant of Rs.4500 per class room and the balance required for completing the construction is met by mobilising local support.

Since it is very necessary to tackle this programme satisfactorily a provision of Rs.110.00 lakhs has been suggested.

Providing Libraries:

The scheme of setting up small libraries consisting of children's books in primary schools is under implementation from commencement of the V Plan. So far 15,000 primary schools have been covered under the programme.

It is proposed to provide Rs.4.00 lakhs for this programme. With this provision it may be possible to provide libraries in 1000 primary schools.

Providing equipment:

Our primary schools are very badly in need of furniture, writing planks etc. Some effort has been made to provide equipment in schools. There are still a large number of schools which are in need of equipment.

It is proposed to provide Rs.16.00 lakhs for this programme.

Construction of buildings for Government Primary Schools:

Though the tempo of construction of school buildings is somewhat satisfactory in rural areas as a result of the efforts of the taluk development boards, it is not so in urban areas where the municipalities have to shoulder this responsibility. Since the municipalities are not showing keen interest, it has been very difficult to construct school buildings in urban areas. It is therefore proposed to provide Rs15.00 lakhs which could be utilised for constructing Government primary school buildings in places where public support is not forthcoming.

Inspection:

It is proposed to strengthen the Inspectorate by providing additional graduate inspectors, bifurcation of bigger ranges and to provide additional ministerial staff to the range offices.

A provision of Rs.6.00 lakhs is provided.

Secondary Education:

Starting of Government High Schools and Appointment of 6 Addl. Teachers:

Although facilities for Secondary Education has been expanded considerably, it is likely that in a few places it will be necessary to start new Government High Schools. However, it is proposed to keep further expansion to the barest minimum.

It will be necessary to make provision for creation of additional posts of teachers (including physical education teachers) to the existing High School in order to meet the requirement of additional enrolment.

It will also be necessary to create additional posts of Lecturers for the Government Junior Colleges in order to meet the requirements arising out of increase in sections, opening of new combinations etc.

The provision will also be utilised for starting special coaching centres in Secondary Schools for the benefit of students belonging to SC/ST. It is proposed to provide Re.1.00 lakh for this purpose.

A total provision of Rs.11.00 lakhs is recommended.

Grants to Aided High Schools:

Aided High Schools which complete 5 years of existence are eligible for receiving advance salary grants as per provisions of the G.A. code. Thus 53 High Schools started during 1974-75 complete 5 years during 1979-80 and therefore become eligible for advance salary grants. For this purpose Rs.30.00 lakhs has been provided.

Supply of Library Books and Equipment:

The existing High Schools are in need of some additional equipment. Particularly the Junior Colleges need equipment very urgently.

Establishment of Book Banks:

In order to provide necessary text books and reference books to SC/ST students in High Schools, Junior Colleges who cannot afford to buy their own books, the scheme of establishing Book Banks has been taken up. For setting up each Book Banks grant of Rs.1000 in case of High Schools and Rs.2000 in case of Junior colleges is given. Already 1500 Book Banks have been established in 1.1..High Schools/Junior Colleges. No separate provision has been made for the purpose for the years 1979-80 to 1982-83, as it is proposed to set up these Banks in the remaining High Schools / Junior Colleges by utilising funds in the student welfare fund supplemented by part of the funds provided for the scheme, "Supply and Library Books and equipment" referred to above and also by local contribution.

The provision proposed for the year 1979-80 is Rs.2.00 lakhs which stands included in the programme "Supply of Library books and equipment".

Special Coaching Centres:

This is again a programme meant for students belonging to SC/ST and other weaker sections of the society. Special coaching is provided outside the school hours. Six teachers are appointed to teach different subjects and as per the existing scheme. They are paid a remuneration of Rs.150 each for the entire period. Thus the expenditure for each centres is Rs.1000. Already 140 centres have been started.

It is necessary to revise the scheme so as to provide special coaching for the students in all the three standards of High school classes & throughout the year.

A provision of Rs.1.00 lakhs has been included under the programme of starting new Government High Schools.

Work Experience Programme:

part of the S.S.I.C. syllabus, it has not been possible to implement it satisfactorily in the absence of providing the necessary minimum inputs. It is proposed to provide some amount for purchasing raw materials needed for the programme and also for meeting other contingent charges.

Provision made is Rs.1.00 lakhs.

Grants to Gandhi Grammens Gurukula, Hosapatti:

Government has accented in principle for the establishment of this Rural Residential institution and to provide necessary assistance for meeting its recurring and non-recurring expenditure. The scheme in detail has yet to be approved. Therefore a token provision of Rs.1.00 lakh has been made.

Games and Sports:

In order to encourage the school children to take part in various sports, the programme of organising sports competition at various levels - Taluk, District, Division and State is being implemented. It is therefore necessary to provide funds for meeting the expenditure on organising these competitions. A sum of Rs.3 lakhs has been proposed.

Building for Government High Schools:

Many Government High Schools are in need of School Buildings. Particularly, the building position of Local Body Schools taken over by Government is not at all satisfactory.

In addition, while sanctioning new Government High Schools, Government had imposed a condition that local people should contribute about Rs.50,000 for construction of School Buildings. In many cases, people have given their donation but the construction could not be taken up. Therefore during 1979-80 priority will be given for taking up construction of school buildings for which public contribution has already been received.

Buildings for Government Offices:

The Government offices at the district level are in need of additional accommodation. For this purpose a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh has been made.

Direction:

It is proposed to strengthen the Planning and Statistical Units at the Directorate to ensure proper implementation, monitoring and evaluation of plan programmes.

For this purpose Rs.0.00 lakhs is proposed.

Adult Education:

A massive Adult Education Programme under the NAEP is proposed to be taken up during the VI Plan. In view of the size of the programme and its importance it is proposed to be taken up as a centrally Sponsored Programme with 100% central assistance. Details are furnished under Centrally Sponsored / Central Sector Schemes.

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TEACHER EDUCATION.

Pre-primary stage:

- (i) Award of stipends to trainees in pre-primary training centres.

A provision of Rs. 25,000/- is proposed for 1979-80 for granting stipends to 100 trainees at the rate of Rs. 25-00 per month for 10 months.

- (ii) Strengthening Pre-primary training centres:

A provision of Rs. 10,000/- is proposed for 1979-80 for strengthening Government Centres by additional equipment and for release of matching grants to non-Government Centres towards purchase of additional equipment.

Elementary State:

- (i) Summer-cum-Vacation course:

This course has been introduced to clear the backlog of untrained inservice primary school teachers. Every year 1000 teachers are trained. It is proposed to train 1000 more teachers ~~xxx~~ during 1979-80. The provision proposed for 1979-80 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs. This is in addition to Rs. 5.00 lakhs which gets transferred to non-Plan during 1979-80 being the existing level of expenditure on ~~xxx~~ running the course for 1000 teachers.

- (ii) Establishment of teachers Centres:

These centres are meant to improve the professional competence of teachers by making them aware of the latest techniques. Two Centres ~~one~~ at Vidyanagar near Bangalore and the other at Dharwar were established in the V Plan period. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80 for establishment of two more such centres as the maintenance of existing two centres will be a charge on non-Plan from 1979-80.

- (iii) Construction of buildings for Urdu Teachers Training College and its hostel at Bijapur.

The work is under progress. A provision of Rs. 3.41 lakhs is proposed for the purpose during 1979-80.

Secondary Stage:

- (i) Summer-cum-correspondence courses in B.Ed.

These courses have been introduced at the Bangalore University, Karnataka University and Mysore University, for clearing the backlog of inservice untrained graduate High School teachers. The scheme will continue during 1979-80 for which a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been proposed. The intake at the 3 Universities for the courses is as under:

Mysore University	-	200
Karnataka University	-	200
Bangalore University	-	100

		500

- (ii) Training to inservice Language teachers, inservice teachers in dance and drama and grant of stipends to teachers undergoing training in Drawing Teachers course.

A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for the above programmes during 1979-80.

- (iii) Improvement of B.Ed. colleges with U.G.C. assistance:

A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1979-80 for release of State share of expenditure on the programmes of improvement of the B.Ed. Colleges approved by the U.G.C.

PRE-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Department of Pre-University Education.

The Department was started in January 1971 to look after 2 year Pre-University Education course introduced in the state from 1971-72 in conformity with the National Policy on Education. In all there are 508 institutions consisting of 187 composite colleges, 64 Junior Colleges and 257 Higher Secondary Schools teaching the Pre-University Course under different administrative control, but under the academic control of the Department of Pre-University Education. Although some institutions imparting Pre-University Education come under the administrative control of other Directorates viz. the Directorate of Collegiate Education and the Directorate of Public Instruction, the responsibility for prescribing courses of study, syllabi, text books and conduct of two public examinations vests with the Director of Pre-University Education.

A provision of Rs.70.00 lakhs has been proposed in the draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 for various programmes of the Department of Pre-University Education.

A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80 for strengthening the Department by additional staff, for meeting spill over expenditure relating to the work of construction of buildings at two Government Junior Colleges which is already under progress, for taking programmes relating to training up of Junior College teachers and revision of curriculum and for starting of Book Banks in those Colleges where they have not yet been started.

Vocationalisation of Education

A separate Department of Vocational Education was created during 1977-78 to implement the CENTRAL SECTOR Scheme of Vocationalisation of Education at the +2 stage. During 1977-78, 50 Vocational courses were introduced in 13 colleges in 3 Districts covering 1030 students.

During 1978-79, in all 45 colleges are covered under the scheme covering 3300 students. During 1979-80, it is proposed to introduce vocational courses in 129 colleges covering 10,150 students.

For details, please see write-up under Central/Centrally sponsored sector.

University Education

Provision made in the plan is for release of State share of expenditure on the development schemes of the Mysore University, Karnatak University and Bangalore University approved by the University Grants Commission and the State Government. The schemes to be implemented by the Universities in the five-year plan (1978-83) period will be as may be approved by the University Grants Commission on the basis of its Visit Committees' reports. At present the University Grants Commission have agreed to bear the recurring cost in respect of V Plan schemes approved by it till 1980-81.

The outlay proposed for 1979-80 in respect of each University for meeting State share of expenditure is as under:

Mysore University	-	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
Karnatak University	-	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
Bangalore University	-	Rs. 17.00 lakhs

Institute for Social & Economic Change

This is an Institute sponsored by the State Government which is also assisted by the Government of India through the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi. It was established in January 1972. It is registered under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960. It is an All-India Institute for Inter-disciplinary research and training in Social Sciences. It also assists the State Government by undertaking such studies as may be entrusted to it. The State Government releases to it an annual maintenance grant of Rs.8.80 lakhs and the Central Government Rs.7.50 lakhs. The non-recurring expenditure relating to equipment and buildings on the establishment of the Institute was borne by the Government of India (through Indian Council of Social Science Research) and the State Government in equal proportions. The non-recurring grants released to the Institute were of the order of Rs.59.50 lakhs.

A provision of Rs.30.00 lakhs (State share) is made in the Five Year Plan period (1978-83) for further development of the Institute. The provision proposed for 1979-80 is Rs.3.00 lakhs (State share).

ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80

DEPARTMENT OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

BRIEF WRITE UP IN RESPECT OF SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL
PLAN 1979-80.

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1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION :

STRENGTHENING THE DIRECTORATE OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION :-

To cope with the all round increase in workload and also to ensure the implementation of Plan Schemes in a systematic manner, it is proposed to have a plan monitoring unit and to strengthen the Directorate by additional staff at other levels consisting of the following :

1. Deputy Director of Collegiate Education	..	1
2. Assistant Director of Collegiate Education	..	3
3. Superintendents	.. ..	2
4. First Division Clerks	.. ..	10
5. Second Division Clerks	..	2
6. Typists	.. ..	1
7. Peon	.. ..	2

A provision of Rs.3,00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose for 1979-80.

2. GOVERNMENT COLLEGES:

a) Opening of New Colleges and Strengthening the existing Colleges/Bi-furcation of unwieldy colleges:-

It is proposed to Bi-furcate during 1979-80 two more unwieldy Colleges i.e., Sahyadri College, Shimoga and Government College Hassan into Arts and Science Colleges separately, as these Colleges are having the student strength of 2,368 and 2652 respectively. A provision of Rs.4,90 lakhs is proposed for this purpose for 1979-80.

b) Construction of Hostels and Buildings for Colleges :-

Construction for Buildings for some Colleges is under progress. Further, the student Hostels buildings at Bijapur, Davanagere & Hassan, which were sanctioned during the 5th Plan period are yet to be completed. In addition there is a proposal to construct 8 Hostels at Bangalore, Hubli, Chickmagalur, Bidar and Bagalkot (for boys) and at Hassan, Tumkur and Mandya (for Girls). A provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs is, therefore proposed for this purpose for 1979-80.

3. ASSISTANCE TO NON-GOVERNMENT COLLEGES:

a) Strengthening of existing Colleges with UGC Assistance:-

State Share of Assistance on the schemes approved by the UGC for improvement of Private Aided Colleges such as opening of Book Banks, Improvement of Science Laboratories/Buildings etc., will be released to the concerned colleges, when they prefer claims in this regard.

b) Bringing Private Colleges under Grant-in-Aid Code:

As per the information collected from the University only two colleges namely, i) B.Parameshwarappa Arts & Science College, Holalkere, Chitradurga District, ii) Nehru Memorial College, Sullia(sk) which would complete three years become eligible for grants under the Grant-in-Aid Code of the Department during 1979-80. A provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for release of grants to these colleges during 1979-80

4. DEPUTATION OF TEACHERS TO CONFERENCES IN VARIOUS SUBJECTS AND TO CONDUCT SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS BY DIRECTORATE:

Teachers on various subjects will have to be deputed to attend Seminars, Conferences, etc., with a view to enrich their knowledge in their subjects as and when proposals are received. Therefore a provision of Rs.0.10 lakhs would be required for the year 1979-80 to meet the expenditure in this behalf.

5. OTHER PROGRAMMES:

a) Students Amenities:-

Schemes pertaining to Students Amenities like provision of Playgrounds, Canteens, Cycle Stands, Auditorium, Etc., to the needy Government Colleges, could not be implemented during the last plan period. Hence it is proposed to implement the same in right earnest during the current plan period. A provision of Rs.1.00 lakh would be required for the purpose during 1979-80.

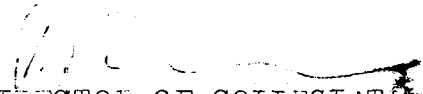
b) Buildings (Minor works and Improvements):-

A provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme for 1979-80.

c) Staff and Equipments to Students Hostels:-

The student hostels sanctioned by Government and the constructions of which are completed are to be equipped with furniture, vessels, etc., and necessary staff also posted for maintaining these hostels. Hence a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs for the year 1979-80 would be required.

/DRAFT APPROVED
BY THE DIRECTOR/


for DIRECTOR OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

KSV)

SPORTS & YOUTH WELFARE

1. PROGRAMMES OF THE DIRECTORATE OF YOUTH SERVICES RELATING TO SPORTS AND YOUTH ACTIVITIES:

A provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed for various sports and youth programmes undertaken by the Directorate of Youth Services. The various programmes to be taken up are detailed in statement GN 2. The detailed write-ups of each of these programmes are given in the VI Plan document.

2. N.C.C.: A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80 for strengthening the Department by purchase of additional equipment (Rs. 45,000/-) and for construction of buildings for its Unit Offices (Rs. 4.55 lakhs).
3. BHARATA SEVA DAL: A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80 for release of grants to Bharata Seva Dal for its developmental activities.
4. GOVERNMENT FLYING TRAINING SCHOOL:

This school has been brought under plan for its development for the first time in the VI Plan. The provision proposed for 1979-80 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs which is towards purchase of a trainer Aircraft (Rs. 4.00 lakhs) and for carrying out improvements to State Government aerodromes at Bangalore and Raichur (Rs. 1.00 lakh).

OTHER PROGRAMMES

1. Text-Books: A provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80 for spill over expenditure on machinery relating to Gulbarga Branch, Text Book Press started during 1977-1978 and for initiating action on the proposal for construction of a building for the Directorate of Text Books.

2. Development of Kannada as official language: A provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80. The programmes include supply of reference books in Kannada, training of officers/officials ~~in~~ ~~in~~ the use of Kannada in official correspondence, grant of awards to officers/officials for making best use of kannada in official correspondence, holding seminars on the use of Kannada, training of officials in Kannada Typewriting, etc.,

3. Development of Kannada Language:

(i) Grants to Kannada Sahitya Parishat.

A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80 for release of grants to Parishat for its five year programmes relating to Kannada development.

(ii) Kannada-Kannada Dictionary.

The Dictionary is to be published in four volumes. 3 volumes have already been published. The printing of IV Volume is in progress. The Parishat has also taken up printing of concise Kannada Dictionary and pocket size Kannada Dictionary for the students. A provision of Rs.3.50 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80 for release of grants to Kannada Sahitya Parishat for the purpose.

(iii) Kannada Encyclopaedia and subject Encyclopaedia.

A provision of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80 for release of grants to Mysore University which has already brought out 9 volumes of Kannada Encyclopaedia out of 14 volumes contemplated. One Volume of subject encyclopaedia is under print against 30 volumes proposed to be brought out.

4. Educational Research & Training: A separate department called the Department of State Education Research and training was created during December 1975 under a full-time Director of the Status of Additional Director of Public Instruction with a view to improving quality of education at all levels of School education by carrying out programmes of research and training.

The provision proposed for 1979-80 is as under:

(i) Research and training Programmes of the following

<u>ACADEMIC UNITS.</u>	<u>Rs. in lakhs.</u>
(a) State institute of Education ...	1.50
(b) State Institute of Science ...	1.50
(c) Educational and Vocational Guidance Bureau ...	0.75
(d) State Evaluation Unit ...	0.75
(e) Audio-Visual Education Unit ...	0.50
(f) Educational Technology Cell ...	1.00
	(State share)
	.....2

	<u>Rs. in lakhs.</u>
(ii) For strengthening the Department of State Educational Research and Training by additional staff and equipment	... 2.00
(iii) SITE Programme	... 0.25
(iv) District Science Museums, Gulbarga - release of grants to Visveshvariah Industrial & Technological Museum towards maintenance of	... 0.25
(v) <u>Encouragement to experimentation.</u> This scheme is to support and encourage talented teachers to undertake research work and to grant incentives to them by sanctioning awards, etc.,	... 1.00
(vi) Improvement of Science Education including UNICEF Project I relating to Science Education.	... 10.00
<p>4660 Schools are covered under the programme. Under the programme training is imparted to teachers of project schools. The provision will also be utilised towards transport of kits to project schools, for payment of contingency grants to project schools, for training of Science teachers at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for purchase of one more Mobile Laboratory van, for supply of kits developed by the Department of SERT to various schools under the universalisation of Science Education Programme, for organising State Level Science Exhibition, etc.,</p>	
(vii) <u>UNICEF PROJECTS II & III relating to elementary education - curriculum development and community participation.</u>	... 1.00

These projects are under implementation in selected schools in hilly areas, tribal areas and slum areas (Bangalore, Udupi, and Kudige). The programmes will be intensified during Vith plan period. Provision made for 1979-80 is for meeting State share of expenditure.

DEPARTMENT OF KARNATAKA STATE ARCHIVES

A brief write-up indicating a review of programmes during the four years of the Fifth Plan, Progress during 1978-79 Plan and the objectives and proposals for the Annual Plan 1979-80.

REVIEW OF PROGRESS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF KARNATAKA STATE ARCHIVES TILL 1977-78.

1974-75.

The Department of Archives was constituted in December 1973. As against 112 posts sanctioned in various categories the work was carried on with a skeleton staff of 40 persons drawn from various departments on deputation.

During this period, re-organisation of historical records wing was taken up. The work of setting up of a nucleus reference library commenced. Some work was done towards survey and acquisition of private papers of historical value. Microfilming of 214 Kadatas of Sri Sringeri Mutt and its contents was an important work. Some exhibits on "Freedom Movement of Karnataka" by the Department of History, Bangalore University, was provided for exhibition.

The expenditure was Rs.1.10 lakhs as against a provision of Rs.3.5 lakhs.

1975-76.

The staff position remained almost the same as that of 1974-75.

Re-organisation of historical records section was continued. The survey and acquisition of private papers was also continued. The State Archives was participated in the All India Exhibition of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Lucknow in January 1975. Selected documents from private papers, relating to Sir M.Visveswaraya were exhibited.

Staff required for the bindery unit was sanctioned by the Government and sanction was also accorded for purchase of machinery and equipment. A Microfilm reader projector and photocopier was acquired at a cost of Rs.8,000/- A microfilm equipment was also purchased at a cost of Rs.1.44 lakhs.

A Plan provision of Rs.5 lakhs was made and an expenditure of Rs.2.17 lakhs was incurred.

1976-77.

The Organisation and Recruitment rules of the department were promulgated. The total number of staff sanctioned was increased to 112. The department continued to be located in the Record Room of Vidhana Soudha.

About 6,000 historical documents were classified and listed. This included proceedings of the Government of Mysore from 1873 to 1961, the Residency Records of 19th and 20th centuries relating to Civil and Military Station, Bangalore and some 600 historical records. These have been classified chronologically classwise and branchwise and where necessary in separate linguistic categories. Persian and Marathi records were listed separately and kept aside to get them translated in English. The work of classifying and cataloguing integrated records classwise, yearwise, departmentwise, branchwise had been taken up by the Archives department.

The Karnataka State Archives had taken up the scheme of publishing a series of archival volumes entitled "Karnataka Letters". These consist of documents and correspondence of various Dewans of Mysore from the time of Rendition in 1831 upto State Reorganisation in 1956. This archival material provides an insight into the administrative set up of the time. The papers of Dewans K. Sheshadri Iyer, T.R.A. Thumboo Chetty, Sri P.N. Krishna Murthi and V.P. Madhava Rao have been sorted out and classified. The first volume on Dewan K. Sheshadri Iyer was completed and sent for printing. It consists of 215 letters of K. Sheshadri Iyer with contemporaneous British Residents and Assistant Residents. Twenty eight documents mentioned in the letters were included. This covers the period from 1831 to 1901. Documents from 1883 to 1902 and 63 letters relating to T.R.A. Thumboo Chetty had also been selected and prepared for the second volume. The documents enumerate the highlights of the period and were ready for printing.

The State Archives had also taken up the work of publication of unpublished documents available in the Historical Record Section. Fort St. George Letters to the Court of Directors, London, in 5 volumes had been collected for publication. It is an original source material and considerable historical value. These volumes provide fresh historical information on the era proceeding the British campaigns against Tippu Sultan.

A bindery section was also started with a Foreman and a Binder taken on deputation basis from the Government Press. Government renewed the sanction for purchase of bindery equipments to Rs.15,000/-

The State Archives was admitted as "A" category member of the International Council on Archives, Paris.

An amount of Rs.1.69 lakhs was incurred as against a provision of Rs.5 lakhs.

1977-78.

An allocation of Rs.5 lakhs was made during the year.

The classification and cataloguing of historical records were continued during this period. Cataloguing of Bombay files is almost complete. About 8,000 files on various subjects have been listed. The Department is preparing an exhaustive catalogue of records. The first two volumes of the catalogue are under print. The first volume comprises the list of printed proceedings of the Government of Mysore from 1873 to 1961. The second volume contains lists of the Residency records relating to Civil and Military Station, Bangalore from 1881 to 1947. A catalogue of some 8,081 documents are included in this volume.

The first volume of Karnataka letters of Dewan K. Sheshadri Iyer has been published. It consists of letters and documents of his period. A short note about his career and achievements is also included. The next four volumes comprising dewanship of T.R.A. Thumboo chetty and Sir P.N. Krishna Murti, Madhava Rao Ananda Rao are ready for print and will soon go to the Press. Documents from 1883 to 1901 and 65 letters of T.R.A. Thumboo chetty are included in the second volume. The third volume comprising 86 letters and 93 documents on Dewanship of Sir P.N. Krishna Murti covers the period from 1901 to 1906. A short note with regard to their career and achievements are also included. About 84 documents and 105 letters were selected to form the fourth volume of Karnataka Letters which relates to Dewan V.P. Madhava rao.

The first volume of "Fort St. George letters to the Court of Directors, London from 19th April 1791 to 24th March 1792 is ready and will go soon to the press. It is a collection of about 45 letters despatched to the Court of Directors, (London) regarding affairs of the Hon'ble East India Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East from Fort St. George. The letters throw light on accounts, appointments, promotion and war.

Memoirs of Mysore Volume I and II one volume on Cotton's report on the Insurrection in Canara and Coorg are other important original source material found in the Historical Record Section and will be taken up for publication to facilitate research.

After appointment of trained staff the work in the department will gain greater momentum. The essential and preliminary work for expanding the range of archival work has been completed.

Arrangement and classification of records according to a well known archival principles, location of lacunae in reference media and compilation of reference media, wherever necessary is in progress.

The Regional Committee for Survey of Historical Records has been recently constituted and the first meeting was held on 4-11-1977. This committee has already evolved some criteria for locating available historical records in various areas of the State.

The work of setting up of a reference library is in progress. Many general books and magazines were added to the Library tendering advice to all public offices in respect of Record Management especially compilation of retention schedules and weeding procedure is being attended to wherever necessary.

1978-79.

During the period 1978-79 action was taken to fill up the vacancies. Out of 112 sanctioned posts 63 posts (Class I, II, III and IV posts) have been filled up. The remaining vacancies will have to be filled up as and when necessary.

Progress achieved in different sections of the department of Archives during the past six months and the progress proposed to be achieved is indicated below:-

HISTORICAL RECORD SECTION

Progress achieved during past 6 months i.e., From April 1978 to September 1978.

During the second week of August, Karnataka State Archives celebrated the Archives-Week. An archival exhibition was arranged. This was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister for Education Sri. Subbayya Shetty on 9-8-1978. Historical documents private papers acquired by the State Archives from various institutions, mutts and individuals and published matter preserved in the State Archives were exhibited. The main purpose of the exhibition was to create awareness among the public about the value of archival documents kept in the State Archives and about the careful preservation of public and private and rare-books of historical value.

The work of classification and cataloguing of records is in progress. During this period, the following records were listed yearwise, branchwise and departmentwise.

Forest Department	2132
Home Department	4392
Education Department	2508
Finance Department	3227
Land Revenue Department	1275

One hundred and forty nine requisitions both from the Government and the public for the supply of documents were received by the Historical Record Section during this period. 148 sets of historical documents were bounded for permanent preservation.

13 scholars visited the State Archives in order to collect material for their research subjects. About 6021 records, 1028 proceedings and 276 departmental reports were supplied to these scholars.

PUBLICATION

The Karnataka State Archives has undertaken publication of several volumes of "Karnataka Letters". During this period the first proof correction of volume III relating to correspondence letters of Sir P.N.Krishna Murthi and contemporaneous Residents and Assistant Residents was completed and sent to the Government Press. With regard to printing of unpublished documents the first proof correction of "Fort St. George letters to the court of Directors, London" from 19th April 1791 to 24th March 1792, was completed and sent to the Government Press.

Regarding printing of catalogue of Records, the second proof correction of the second volume relating to Residency Records Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was made and sent to the Government Press for final print during this period.

Work proposed to be completed during the remaining months of the Plan period 1978-79, i.e., 31-3-1979 in the Historical Record Section.

About 12,000 files are proposed to be classified and listed. Regarding printing of catalogue of Records, one more volume is proposed to be published. On the publication side, "Karnataka Letters" Volume II relating to T.R.A.Thumboo Chetty and Volume relating to Sir P.N.Krishna Murthi are already under print. With regard to printing of unpublished documents the first volume Fort St. George letters to the Court of Directors, London, is also under print.

REFERENCE LIBRARY.

Progress achieved -- 1.4.1978 to 30.9.1978.

- 1) 225 volumes were issued to scholars and others.
- 2) 1660 books on history and allied subjects, reports, Periodicals have been accessioned.
- 3) 58 volumes were as complimentary and 6 books were purchased and accessioned.
- 4) 4365 volumes of Administration Reports, Committee reports, Manuals, Five Year Plans, Civil lists, History of Services, Finance and Accounts Reports Assembly and Council Debates and Speeches, etc., were sorted out from the Spare Copy Section to the Reference Library.

PROGRESS LIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED

1-10-1978 to 31-3-1978.

1) Some 20,000 more volumes are likely to be sorted out from the Spare Copy Section.

2) The work of classifying and cataloguing of the entire collection on well known principles of Library organisation will

be taken up.

PROGRESS DURING 1978-79.

(A) General Record (Current) Section.

The progress achieved in the General Record (Current) Section from 1-4-1978 to 30-9-1978 and the progress likely to be achieved from 1-10-1978 to 31-3-1979 is indicated below:

Progress achieved

Progress likely to be achieved

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. New collections acquired from the Secretariat 47,437. | New collections likely to be acquired from the Secretariat 50,000. |
| 2. Old collections acquired from the Secretariat 7,805. | Old collections likely to be acquired from the Secretariat 8,000. |
| 3. Requisitions attended 15,963. | Requisitions expected 16,000. |
| 4. Weeding out the time-barred 'C' records 14,086. | Weeding out the time-barred 'C' 20,000 |

(B) INDEXING SECTION.

The progress achieved during the period 1-4-1978 to 30-9-78 and the progress likely to be achieved during the period 1-10-78 to 31-3-1978 in the Indexing Section is shown below:-

Progress achieved

Progress likely to be achieved

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. No. of weekly gazettes received from the Secretariat 201. | Proof correction in respect of five more volumes is in progress. Action is also being taken to see that Indices of 1977 for all departments of the Secretariat are prepared for publication. |
| 2. Index prepared 108. | |
| 3. Annual Indices (1977) prepared and sent to Government Press (No. of volumes) 12. | |

(C) REGIONAL COMMITTEE FOR SURVEY OF HISTORICAL RECORDS.

All the files relating to the Regional Committee for Survey of Historical Records were pending till August 1978, as the required staff had not been appointed. After that date correspondence was resumed in respect of nearly all the pending cases. As a result, the following individuals and institutions have agreed to donate to the State Archives the private papers in their possession.

1. Sri T.S.Nagabhushana (Sri.T.N.Srikantaiah collection)
2. Sri.Nittor Srinivasarac and Prof.B.G.L.Swamy
(Dr.D.V.Gundappa papers)
3. Sri N.Lakshmana Rao (Dewan Madhava Rao collection)
4. Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs, Bangalore-4.
(Microfilming of "Brittantha Patrike").
5. Vokkaligara Sangha (Vokkaligara Patrike)

The below-named individuals and institutions have agreed to permit the State Archives to survey and list the private records in their possession.

- (1) Dr.R.R.Diwaker (Dr.R.R.Diwaker collection)
- (2) Sri Sringeri Mutt
- (3) Bhuvanagiri Mutt
- (4) Sri Parakala Mutt, Mysore.

Correspondence is in progress in respect of the following files:-

- (1)The collections of Dewans Sir Mirza Ismail and Sir Sheshadri Iyer.
- (2)Old issues of "Vrittantha Patrike" and "Karnataka Vaibhava".
- (3)Records of Kudlu Sri Sringeri Mutt.
- (4)Sri Chitrapur Mutt and Sri Murugarajendra Mutt, Chitradurga.

Besides the above, fresh correspondence has been opened in respect of the following:-

- (1)Survey of Records of Historical value in District Record Offices of Coorg and South Canara.
- (2)Survey of records of historical importance in Private custody in the district of Tumkur.
- (3)Sir M.Visveswara collection.

In short, action is proposed to be completed on all the files pending with the Regional Committee for Survey of Historical Records by the end of the year.(1978-79) The committee also proposes survey of old newspapers and manuscripts in the Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore-560 018, with a view to microfilm documents of historical and cultural value. A few more cases

-: 5 :-

are likely to be opened during the current year details of which cannot be given at present.

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OBJECTIVES AND PROPOSALS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN

1979-1980.

(1) Translation of some Marathi and Persian documents in the Historical Record Section into English and Kannada.

(2) Publication of three more volumes of "Karnataka Letters" the I Volume of "Memoirs of Mysore" and a "Catalogue of Historical Records" in the Karnataka State Archives.

(3) Getting very old historical Records in the State Archives bound or microfilmed for better and safe preservation.

(4) Increasing the amenities in the Research Room by purchasing necessary equipments.

(5) Imparting training in the study of Old Modi documents in Kannada to Archivists and Assistant Archivists of the department.

(6) Survey and Acquisition of records of historical value with eminent leaders of Karnataka, including Freedom Fighters, Literary figures, Administrators and others.

(7) Survey of private papers in the district of South Canara, North Canara, Coorg and Tumkur Districts.

(8) Survey of records of historical value in the records offices of Coorg, South Canara and Tumkur Districts.

(9) Purchase of rarebooks, manuscripts and records of historical value from private individuals whenever they are offered for sale.

(10) Microfilming of records of historical value with private individuals and institutions whenever they refuse to gift or sell the records to the archives.

(11) Establishment of a full-fledged reprography unit through purchase of equipments worth Rs.2,50,000 and purchase of a mini-bus equipped with a microfilm camera and dark-room accessories in order to acquire private papers quickly and at reasonable expense by the Regional Committee for Survey of Historical Records.

(12) Purchase of Raw microfilm and other materials for the reprography unit and bindery materials to the Library.

(13) Purchase of new books on history and culture of India in General and that of Karnataka in particular. Books on general information, etc., to the Library of Karnataka State Archives making subscriptions to all newspapers, periodicals

~~and journals, etc., published in Karnataka and purchase of~~
steel almirahs, book cases, catalogue cabinets, periodical
display racks, counter tables and other equipments to the
Library.

(14) Educating the public of the importance and need for
preserving archival wealth through exhibitions, radio-talks
issue of appeals in newspapers and journals, etc.

(15) Participation in symposiums and conference organized
by the Indian Historical Records Commission, National Archives
of India, South West Asian Regional Branch of the International
Council of Archives
National Committee of Archivists, International Council on
Archives, Paris and other well known institutions connected
with archival development in the country.

(16) Acquisition of a site located near the Karnataka
Government Secretariat for the construction of a separate
specially designed building for the Karnataka State Archives.

The above are the objectives and proposals of the
Karnataka State Archives for the Annual Plan of 1979-80.
The routine activities of the Department are not considered
here.

Achala Moulik

(Smt. Achala Moulik)
Joint Secretary to Government
Education & Youth Services Department,
and Ex. Officio Director of Archives.

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ANNUAL PLAN - 1979-80.

ART AND CULTURE.

I. ACADEMIES. There are 5 Academies in the State. These are -

1. Sangeetha Nritya Academy.
2. Natak Academy
3. Sahitya Academy
4. Lalitha Kala Academy
5. Urdu Academy

Recently, these 5 Academies have been made autonomous Bodies under a charter of autonomy approved for each of them.

A separate Department called the Department of Kannada and Culture was created last year to look exclusively to all matters relating to cultural affairs and development of Kannada as official language. The Department is headed by a full-time Director.

An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed for strengthening the Secretariat of Academies (Rs. 0.50 lakh), for release of State Share towards construction of Dramatic Theatre at Chickmagalur which work is already under progress and towards release of State Share (1/3) towards construction of theatres in a couple of Districts, and towards construction of a building for all the five Academies (Rs. 2.50 lakhs) and for various programmes to be taken up by the academies (Rs. 3.00 lakhs).

2. ARCHAEOLOGY: An important achievement in the Fifth Plan was the establishment of a separate Wing called the Conservation Wing for attending to conservation work relating to State protected monuments. The work in respect of 10 monuments was completed during Fifth Plan period. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80 for taking up conservation work in respect of State protected monuments, for continuing the work of epigraphical survey in 9 new Districts taken up in the V Plan period, for training of one official at the School of Archaeology, New Delhi and another at the National Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, New Delhi, for setting up a 'State Laboratory' for conservation and excavation work and for bringing out archaeological publications.

A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1979-80 for release of grants to Mysore University for the work of revision of Epigraphia Carnatica relating to the Districts of erstwhile Mysore State. The University has already brought out 5 Volumes.

..contd.

3. USEFUL. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80 for opening one more District Museum, for deputing an official for training in Museology, for acquiring a 'Museo Bas' under the Scheme of imparting Museum Education Service to hofasil areas, and for strengthening existing museums by additional equipment etc.

4. ARCHIVES. The work of organising a separate Department of Archives was taken up towards the end of IV Plan. The essential and preliminary work for expanding the range of archival work has already been completed. The Department has now a micro-film unit, a Reader-cum-Projector apparatus, a photo-copying machine, etc., and also a binder. All the technical staff sanctioned for the Department is expected to be in position by the end of this year. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80 for strengthening the Department by setting up a full reprography unit, for materials and supplies, for bringing out publications, for creating archival awareness among the public through annual exhibitions etc., for making payments for professional and special services, for purchase of a mini-bus equipped with a micro-film camera etc.

5. PUBLIC LIBRARIES. The Department of Libraries started functioning from 1-11-1976. It has already opened 19 District Central Libraries, 6 City Central Libraries, 149 Branch Libraries and 109 Delivery stations. A mobile Library Service has also been introduced in Mysore City.

A provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80 for making contribution to Raja Rama Mohan Roy Library Foundation (Rs. 2.00 lakhs), for starting one more City Central Library (Rs. 0.25 lakhs), for sanctioning 100 part-time staff on a part-time remuneration of Rs. 50/- per month each and for purchase of 100 cup-boards in connection with starting of 100 Book Delivery Stations (Rs. 1.25 lakhs), for purchase of 4 Book Delivery Vans for transport of book from District Central Libraries to Delivery Stations and for creation of 4 posts of drivers (Rs. 2.50 lakhs) for the vans.

6. GAZETTEERS. Already Gazetteers for 14 Districts of the State have been published. A provision of Rs. 3.04 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80 for publishing one more District Gazetteer from the District of Uttara Kannada, continuing the work on Gazetteer for Mysore District, to pursue the work on compilation of State Gazetteer and also on bringing out supplements to the Gazetteers already published. The provision of Rs. 3.04 lakhs proposed under plan for 1979-80 is in addition to a provision of Rs. 3.85 lakhs proposed to be transferred to non-plan from 1979-80 being the committed expenditure to State Government.

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TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Review of the Progress during Fifth Plan

The approved outlay on Technical Education for the Fifth Plan was Rs. 435.00 lakhs but the outlay adopted by the State Government was Rs. 417.00 lakhs. The provisions made for the Annual Plans of 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 and the expenditure incurred are shown below:-

	Provisions (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
i) 1974-75	75.00	57.11
ii) 1975-76	75.00	64.56
iii) 1976-77	90.00	107.24
iv) 1977-78	115.00	134.50

The annual provisions made available were much below the amount earmarked in the draft fifth plan as a result of which the implementation of several schemes had to be slowed down. The consolidation programme has suffered on account of this and the institutions could not be provided with the required facilities for teaching and training as contemplated in the schemes. Some of the new schemes could not be implemented for want of adequate finances. However, within the limitations of finance, some new schemes were implemented during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 which are detailed below:-

1974-75

i) Starting of part-time degree course in Civil Engineering with an intake of 40 students at National Institute of Engineering Mysore;

ii) Starting of Book Banks in 10 Engineering Colleges and 29 Polytechnics in the State;

iii) Scheme for conducting State Level Technical Exhibition in the Technical Institution in the State each year by rotation;

iv) Scheme for the development of Automobile Technology Courses at C.P.C.Government Polytechnic, Mysore and Karnataka Government Polytechnic, Mangalore;

v) Scheme for the provision of students amenities in two Government Engineering Colleges and twenty two Government Polytechnics;

1975-76

i) Establishment of School of Printing Technology, Mysore, (located temporarily at Bangalore).

ii) Introduction of Diploma Course in Polymer Technology at Karnataka Government Polytechnic, Mangalore.

iii) Introduction of Diploma Course in Metallurgy at Government Polytechnic, Bellary.

iv) Starting of Diploma Course in Chemical Engineering Karnataka Government Polytechnic, Mangalore.

v) Starting of Diploma Course in Automobile Technology at Smt.L.V.(Government) Polytechnic, Hassan.

vi) Starting of Diploma Course in Tele-communication Engineering (Electronics) at M.E.I.Polytechnic, Bangalore.

vii) Introduction of Electives in the Diploma Course in Tele-communication Engineering in Five Polytechnics.

viii) Introduction of Kannada Typewriting and Shorthand as Electives in the Diploma Course in Secretarial Practice in Seven Polytechnics.

...3

- ix) Provision of students amenities at Four Aided Engineering Colleges and Four Aided Polytechnics;
- x) Starting of part-time Diploma course in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering at M.E.I. Polytechnic, Bangalore.
- xi) Second stage of development of Sri Jayachamarajendra College of Engineering, Mysore, including bringing Civil Engineering Degree course under Grant-in-aid code.

The part-time degree courses in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering at Sri Jayachamarajendra College of Engineering, Mysore, which is an Aided College were started from the year 1975-76 by the Management. The School of Engineering Studies, L.R.D.E., Bangalore, started part-time Post Diploma courses in Computer Engineering from the year 1974-75 and Environmental Performance Assessment from the year 1975-76.

1976-77

During the year 1976-77 a significant progress was achieved in consolidation of the existing institutions by conducting a survey of the short-fall in equipment in the Engineering Colleges and the Polytechnics in the State to meet the requirements of the syllabus. A consolidated scheme was taken up for implementation for providing equipment at an estimated cost of Rs.373=52 lakhs. In addition, a scheme for modernisation of equipment in the workshops and Laboratories of Technical Institutions by effecting repairs to equipments and by replacement of unserviceable and obsolete equipment, involving an outlay of Rs.42.50 lakhs was taken up for implementation. For want of adequate funds under plan, the new schemes proposed could not be implemented except the one relating to the establishment of Sri Ramnarayan Chellaram Institute of Middle Management at Bangalore, which was started with an intake of 40 students. The Teacher Training Programmes made good progress during the year and as many as 36 Teachers were deputed for higher studies and Training under various programmes. The construction of staff quarters at Polytechnic, Bijapur was completed.

1977-1978

During the year 1977-78, the Department concentrated on the consolidation of the existing courses in the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics. No New Schemes were implemented as the funds provided in the Annual Plan were not sufficient even to meet the commitments on the continuing programmes.

PROGRESS DURING 1978-79

The Department mainly concentrated on the consolidation programmes. The schemes of quality improvement programme, students amenities, modernisation of workshops and Laboratories, Book Bank, Scholarships etc., continued to make good progress. The equipments required for the institutions are being purchased within the limitations of the funds made available. The construction of institution and Hostel buildings for the Polytechnic for Women at Mangalore is in progress. Due to the inadequacy of funds no new schemes could be started.

The plan outlay provided for 1978-79 is 116.00 lakhs, out of which Rs.10.00 lakhs is towards Development of the Post-Graduate Centre for Technical Studies at Nandihally by Karnataka University, Rs.5.00 lakhs for Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore for acquisition of lands and Rs.1.00 lakh for the Department of Mining Education. Therefore, the amount actually left for the schemes of Department of Technical Education is Rs.100.00 lakhs. The entire amount is expected to be spent.

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Under the private sector, the Jayachamarajendra College of Engineering, Mysore has started the Degree Course in Instrumentation Technology with an intake of 20 students from the academic year 1978-79. The entire expenditure on running the course is met by the Management of the College and the grant-in-aid is not given by Government.

ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1979-80

I STATE PLAN SCHEMES

The main Aim of the Annual Plan for ~~1979-80~~ is to further consolidate the existing institutions and the Newly started diversified courses by providing the necessary equipment and buildings. The Quality Improvement Programmes, Modernisation of Workshops and Laboratories, providing students amenities staff quarters/^{etc, are} continued in the plan.

In addition, it is proposed to start a few diversified courses in the field of Electronics and Instrumentation Technology at Degree level and Secretarial Practice, Sugar Technology, Paper Technology, Timber Technology etc. at diploma level.

The outlay proposed in the Annual Plan is Rs.234: 13 lakhs, out of which Rs.10.00 lakhs is meant for Post Graduate Centre for Technical Studies at Nandihalli and Rs.3.13 lakhs is for Department of Mining Education. The balance amount of Rs.221.00 lakhs is provided for the schemes of Technical Education.

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The schemes included in the Annual Plan 1979-80 are briefly described below.

1. Direction and Administration: Provision is made for meeting the salary of the staff sanctioned under the scheme of Strengthening of the Directorate and also additional furniture required for the additional staff. The outlay proposed for the purpose during 1979-80 is Rs.3.00 Lakhs.

2. Engineering Colleges and Institutes:

a) Government Colleges: The BDT College of Engineering, Davangere and the S.K.S.J.T.Institute, Bangalore are the two Government Colleges being developed. The Degree Course in Textile Technology at S.K.S.J.T.Institute, Bangalore has been converted into 5 years Degree Course and additional facilities are being provided. The scheme for introduction of electives at B.D.T.College of Engineering, Davangere is also under progress.

The amount required for completion of the schemes under implementation is estimated to be Rs.58.80 lakhs against which an outlay of Rs.9.50 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan for 1979-80.

b) Regional Engineering Colleges:

The provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is made for releasing the grant to the College towards land Development, which is the responsibility of the State Government.

c) Private Colleges (Aided):

There are eight Engineering Colleges which are being developed, out of which three colleges were brought under grant in Aid Code during the IV plan and considerable amount of investment is involved on buildings and equipment to bring these colleges to the required standards of the AICTE and the University concerned. The provision is also made for providing the required facilities for the diversified courses and electives started in the five colleges. The amount required for the completion of the schemes under progress is estimated to be Rs.410.52. lakhs. Under the programme of diversification it is proposed to start the degree course in Tele-Communication Engineering at RVB College of Engineering, Hubli and Degree Course in Instrumentation Technology at Sri Jayachamarajendra College of Engineering, Mysore. An out-lay of Rs.59-00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1979-80.

3. Polytechnics:-

a) Government Polytechnics: There are 23 Government Institutions at Diploma level including the three Polytechnics for Women and one School of Art & Crafts, which are being strengthened. Further, the existing diversified courses in three Polytechnics are being developed to the required standards of providing additional buildings, equipment, staff etc. The New diversified courses started in the IV and Vth Plans in 20 institutions are being provided with buildings equipment, staff etc. The implementation
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of these schemes is to be speeded up so that the academic standards may not suffer. The amount required for the completion of the schemes under implementation is estimated to be Rs.377.11 lakhs.

The following new schemes are proposed to be implemented during the year:-

1. Detaching of the Diploma courses from the S.K.S.J.T.Institute, Bangalore and establishment of Institute of Textile Technology.
2. Starting of Post Diploma Course in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning at the Karnataka Polytechnic, Mangalore.
3. Establishment of a Polytechnic at Shimoga offering Diploma courses in Sugar Technology Paper Technology and Timber Technology. An outlay of Rs.107.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1979-80

b) Private Polytechnics (Aided)

There are six Aided Polytechnics including the Polytechnic for Horological Engineering at Bangalore established during the IV Plan receiving grants for the development. The provision is also made for the release of grants for the development of Diploma course in Tele-communication Engineering started at the M.E.I. Polytechnic, Bangalore from the year 1975. The amount required for the completion of the scheme already under implementation is estimated to be Rs.37 lakhs (State Share). Further it is proposed to start the Diploma course in Secretarial Practice at K.H.K. Dharwar during the year 1979-80. An outlay of Rs.11.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan for 70

4. Assistance to University for Technical Education:
a) Assistance to I.G. Centre for Technical Studies at Nandihalli.

In order to cater primarily to the needs of the proposed Vijayanagar Steel Plant at Hospect, a Post Graduate Centre for Technical studies at Nandihalli was started by the Karnataka University during the year 1973-74. The State Government has released Rs.100.00 lakhs upto the end of 1977-78 to the Karnataka University for the purpose. Further grant of Rs.10.00 lakhs will be released during 1978-79. Provision is made for the release of Rs.10.00 lakhs during the year 1979-80 for the development of the Centre. ~~This is in addition to provision made in the Non Plan budget as a committed expenditure.~~

5. Scholarships: The scheme of providing scholarships to merited students to the extent of 15% of the strength in the Technical Institutions, Government and Aided hitherto implemented under Plan has been transferred to Non Plan as a committed expenditure. Hence no provision has been made in the Annual Plan 1979-80.

6. Faculty Development

a) Curriculum Development Cell:

It is proposed to start a curriculum development cell in the Directorate of Technical Education. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1979-80.

b) Quality Improvement Programme:

The following teacher training programmes are under Implementation:

- i) Training of Polytechnic Teachers, Instructors and Foreman.
- ii) Deputation of teachers of Engineering Colleges for higher studies.

A provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan of 1979-80 for meeting the salary of the substitutes and T.A. and D.A. of the teachers.

7. OTHER SCHEMES

a) Students Amenities: Provision is made for the purchase of equipment and for construction of buildings in Government Institutions under the programme of students amenities. For completion of the sanctioned schemes an amount of Rs. 40.65 lakhs for buildings and Rs. 2.35 lakhs for equipment is required against which Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan for 1979-80. In the case of Aided Institutions the provision for students amenities is included under the programme of assistance to Non-Government institutions.

b) Book Promotion: The Book Banks have been established in 10 Engineering Colleges and 29 Polytechnics at Rs. 20,000/- and Rs. 10,000/- for each respectively. The schemes are at the stage of completion.

An outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakhs is provided for completing the schemes during the year 1979-80.

c) Staff Quarters: The construction of staff quarters at the DRR Polytechnic, Davangere, is under progress. In addition it is proposed to take up staff quarters in two Institutions during the year 1979-80. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1979-80.

d) Other programmes:

i) Modernisation of equipment: A scheme for modernisation of equipment by way of repairing and replacement of unserviceable and obsolete equipment in technical Institutions at an estimated cost of Rs. 42.50 lakhs (State Govt. share only) is under implementation in a phased programme from the year 1976-77. The balance expenditure to be incurred on the scheme is Rs. 30.02 lakhs against which a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual plan for 1979-80.

ii) Exhibitions: A State level Technical Exhibition is being conducted every year in one of the technical Institutions by rotation to encourage the innovative and creative talents of students and staff. A provision of Rs. 50, 000/- has been made in the Annual Plan 1979-80 for meeting the recurring expenditure in this behalf.

iii) Revision of staff structure: The staff structure of the Engineering Colleges is proposed to be revised as per the norms prescribed by the AICTE and the concerned universities. A scheme involving an extra expenditure of Rs. 11.01 lakhs per annum has been sent to State Govt. for sanction. The staff structure in Polytechnics is also proposed to be revised. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan for 1979-80 for implementation of the scheme.

(iv) Establishment of Central Film Library: A Central Film Library has been established at the S.J. Polytechnic, Bangalore to cater to all Government and Aided Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics. A Scheme for strengthening the film library with films and equipment has been sanctioned by Government during 1977-78 at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.15 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 50,000/- recurring per annum. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan for 1979-80.

(v) Junior Technical Schools:- There are six Junior Technical Schools which are being developed by providing equipment, Library books etc. The building for the Junior Technical School at Bagalkot is yet to be taken up; The School is at present housed in the building of the B.V.V. Sanga's Polytechnic, Bagalkot. But the provision cannot be made for this building in the Annual Plan for 1979-80 for want of adequate funds.

An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 1979-80.

vi) Part time courses:

The part time ~~xxxxxx~~ degree courses for diploma holders have been started at B.M.S.College of Engineering, Bangalore, and National Institute of Engineering, Mysore. The part time diploma courses have been started in M.E.I. Polytechnic, Bangalore. The provision of Rs.0.25lakhs is made for releasing the state share of expenditure during the year 1979-80.

MINING EDUCATION:

The provision made is for the strengthening the School of Mines, K.G.F by additional equipment and staff (Rs.60,000/-) for Strengthening the existing two diversified courses at Post-Diploma level by additional equipment and staff(Rs1,83,000/-), for starting an evening diploma course in the field of Mining for local mining employees(Rs.20,000/-) and initiate action on the proposal to start a degree course in Mining and Applied Geogoly at the School of Mines, K.G.F.(Rs.50,000/- as a token provision).



DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.



PART I

THREE YEARS OF THE KARNATAKA STATE COUNCIL FOR
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY 1975-78

1. The Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology has just completed three years of functioning since its registration on September 8, 1975.
2. KSCST's primary objective is the application of science & technology to the developmental problems of Karnataka, in particular, its problems of rural backwardness, unemployment and poverty.

3. PROJECTS

- 3.1. The first two years of KSCST's operation involved concentration on 15 projects distributed thus:

(1) WATER AND AGRICULTURE (Handpumps for drinking water wells, Agroclimatology)	... 2
(2) NATURAL RESOURCES (Sandalwood spike disease, Conservation Bamboo Resources & Case study of Dodda Gubbi Lake)	... 3
(3) COMMUNITY HEALTH & NUTRITION (Energy Food, Elimination of the noxi- ous weed Parthenium, Toxicological Effects of Parthenium, Asthma Research and Silencers for Autorikshas)	... 5
(4) ENERGY (Study of LT Electrical Energy Utili- sation in Karnataka, Community-size bio-gas plants and Utilisation of wind energy in Karnataka)	... 3
(5) URBAN PLANNING (Bangalore Bus Transport System and House Numbering System)	... 2

15

- 3.2. In the third year, with the implementation of the STUDENTS' PROJECTS PROGRAMME (81 projects) for Final B.E. Students in 13 Engineering Colleges, and the initiation of 4 other projects

(Popularization of Science, Groundnut oil extraction, Winnower, and non-land based technological activities in Bidadi), the number of projects increased to 100 with the following distribution.

1. <u>Agricultural machinery and Agro-processing</u> (e.g., Hand-operated Oil Ghani, Winnower, Rope making machine, Activated Carbon from Coconut Shells)	...	27
2. <u>Energy:</u> (e.g., Rural Energy Consumption Patterns, micro-hydroelectrical plants, Potential for Wind Energy in Karnataka)	...	23
3. <u>Water storage, lifting and distribution</u> (w.g., Desilting of tanks, Tool kit for handpump repair, performance of centrifugal pumps, Chain and washer pump, Bamboo piping)	...	14
4. <u>Civil Engineering (including Low-cost Housing)</u> (e.g., Hand-operated Ram for compacting mud blocks, low-cost roofing tiles)	...	14
5. <u>Upgrading of Traditional Industries:</u> (Engineering Studies of Blacksmithy, Pottery, Jaggery, Brickmaking, oil extraction)	...	6
6. <u>Community Health and Nutrition</u> (e.g. Village Sanitation Systems)	...	5
7. <u>Natural Resources</u> (e.g. Feasibility Study of Taluk Industrialisation)	...	3
8. <u>Urban Planning</u> (e.g. Mysore Bus Transport Study)	...	3
9. <u>Miscellaneous</u> (e.g. Pedal-powered wood-turning lathe)	...	5
		----- 100 -----

3.3. In the first two years, 6 out of 15 (40%) projects were of rural relevance; but this proportion increased to 77 out of 100 (77%) projects in the third year.

4. COMPLETION OF PROJECTS

4.1. During its second year (1976-77), five KSCST projects were completed, viz., Energy Food, BTS, LE Electrical Energy Utilisation, Dodda Gubbi lake and Bamboo policy.

4.2. A further six projects, viz., Parthenium I, Autoriksha silencers, Community Biogas Plants, Handpumps, House Numbering, Winnower, were completed during the third year (1977-78).

4.3. As far as the 81 projects in the Students' Projects programme are concerned, the 1977-78 academic year's activity has been completed and project reports for almost all the projects have been handed in to KSCST. However, an evaluation of this work is in progress to determine whether the projects can be considered as completed or whether they require continuation.

5. IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS

5.1. During the second year, Government began the process of implementing the recommendations of 3 projects (BTS, Energy Food, Energy Planning).

5.2. During the third year, the implementation of a further 6 projects was taken up, viz., Bamboo policy, Autoriksha silencers, Handpumps, House Numbering, Dodda Gubbi Lake, Winnower.

6. EXPENDITURE

6.1. The growth of the expenditure has been as follows:

1975-76	...	Rs. 0.6 lakhs
1976-77	...	Rs. 2.9 "
1977-78	...	Rs. 6.3 "
1978-79 (budget)	...	Rs. 10.0 "
(Excluding Rs.2.47 lakhs from DST & Rs.2.6 lakhs on UKP)		

6.2. The percentage expenditure on projects has increased steadily.

1975-76	...	21%
1976-77	...	59%
1977-78	...	66%
1978-79 (anticipated)	...	70%

PART 2

OUTLINE OF KSCST'S PROPOSED ACTIVITIES DURING 1979-80

There has been a gradual increase in the number of participating institutions from 4 during 1975-76 to 17 during 1977-78. The increase has been the result of involving the Engineering Colleges of Karnataka in the Students' Project Programme. This trend is bound to continue with the involvement of Science & Arts Colleges, Medical Colleges, Polytechnics etc. in the Students' Project Programme of KSCST. Further, under the Science Popularisation project, KSCST will be involving students and teachers from a very large number of high schools and colleges. In addition to Indian Institute of Science, National Aeronautical Laboratory, Central Food & Technology Research Institute, University of Agricultural Sciences, Indian Institute of Management, KSCST Science popularization efforts would also be centred in the other universities of Karnataka, in the Institute for Social and Economic Change, and in other research organisations of the state. It is envisaged that during 1979-80 there would be at least a two-fold increase in the number of institutions participating in KSCST activities.

KSCST linkages with other organisations:

Departments of the Government of Karnataka have already suggested a number of projects to be undertaken by KSCST on areas related to their departmental activities. After carrying out R & D in these areas, KSCST intends to feed back the results to these departments. In the next year (1979-80), it can be reasonably expected that the linkages between Government departments and KSCST would increase many-fold, perhaps, necessitating an official from each department to liaise with KSCST.

The collaboration which has been established with the department of Science & Technology, Government of India, on the project entitled: 'Solar Energy in Sericulture', is likely

to lead to further joint projects in areas such as Housing, Energy, Science Education etc. It is also expected that new linkages would be established with National Committee on Science and Technology, with National Environmental Coordination Committee, and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Encouraged by the success of KSCST, a number of other states of the Indian Union have set-up State Councils for Science and Technology. It is proposed to establish working relations with these state councils.

Under the 'Science Popularisation' programme, KSCST plans to forge links with a number of voluntary organisations in the state devoted to this task.

KSCST also plans to collaborate with a number of such institutions, as well as with panchayats in the state on programmes geared to science education, rural development, agro-industries etc.

KSCST is also planning the organisation of an appropriate technology information network which will link-up KSCST's participating institutions (e.g., the Technology Centres in Engineering Colleges) with international information centres on appropriate technology.

Finally, interaction will be established with the District Industries Centres, and efforts will be directed towards organising district-level Councils for Science & Technology.

SECTORS FOR PROJECT WORK:

The broad areas in which KSCST would be concentrating its work during 1979-80 are as under:

contd.

<u>Sector</u>	<u>No. of projects</u>
1. Agricultural machinery & process	60
2. Energy	40
3. Water	30
4. Housing & other civil engg. activities	32
5. Upgrading of traditional industries	13
6. Community health and nutrition	20
7. Natural Resources	4
8. Urban Planning (including transportation)	9
9. Education	1
10. Environmental studies	1
11. Miscellaneous	15

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H E A L T H

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN - 1979 - 80

1. Department of Health and Family Welfare Services.

During 1979-80, the outlay proposed in the state plan is Rs. 515.27 lakhs as follows.

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Medical Allopathy	197.30
2. Public Health & Sanitation	317.97
Total	515.27 lakhs

Out of the total provision, a sum of Rs. 260.00 lakhs is the outlay proposed for minimum Needs programme and Rs. 18.00 lakhs for the tribal Area sub-plan.

2. Review of progress:-
1974-75.

I. Medical Allopathy:- The achievements are:-

1. Sanction of Additional staff for 100 beds, to Headquarters Hospital, Mangalore.
2. Sanction of Additional Staff of Medical Colleges, Hubli and Bangalore.
3. Equipments were supplied to the various hospitals in the state.
4. Additions of 86 beds.
5. Strengthening of Hospital Pharmacies at Dist. Hospital, Gulbarga, Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore, Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore, Karnatak Medical College, Hubli, K.R. Hospital, Mysore, College Hospital, Bellary, Chigateri General Hospital, Davanagere.

II. Public Health and Sanitation:

Minimum Needs Programme:

As per the target one new primary Health Centre at Hattimathur, Savanur Taluk, Dharwar District was established. 100 Medical Sub Centres were established 13 Primary Health Centres building and 20 staff Quarters were completed. Drugs worth of Rs. 6.31 and 9.00 lakhs were supplied to Primary Health Centres and Sub Centres respectively.

contd.....

1975-76

I. Medical Allopathy:-

The achievements are as follows:-

1. Sanction of staff to Cornea grafting Centre, B'lore.
2. Sanction of Staff Nurses to Vani Vilas and Victoria Hospitals, Bangalore and strengthening of Hospital Pharmacy at Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.
3. Sanction of staff to Genite Urinary Surgery Unit at Bowring & Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore.
4. Sanction of additional staff to Civil Hospital, Belgaum.
5. Sanction of staff to 120 bedded college Hospital, Bellary.
6. Sanction of additional staff to 600 bedded, Chigateri General Hospital, Davanagere, Chitradurga Dist.
7. Commissioning of additional 100 beds at K.M. Cancer Research Institute, Bangalore.
8. Addition of 300 beds to various Institutions.
9. Sanction of Staff to District Hospital, Chitradurga, Tumkur and Bijapur.
10. Sanction of staff to General Hospital, Udipi and staff to 24 bedded TB Ward.
11. Upgrading of Taluk level Hospitals with staff and equipments.
 - a) Sanction of staff to Civil Hospital, Lingasugur.
 - b) Sanction of staff and equipment to 64 bedded cottage Hospital, Gadag, Betgeri.
 - c) Sanction of staff to Government Hospital at Sandur.
 - d) Sanction of staff to Cottage Hospital, Bhatkal.
12. Sanction of 50 TB Isolation beds at Chitradurga (10) Chickmagalur (12) Belgaum (10) and Davanagere (18).
13. OTHER SCHEMES
 - a) Three Blood Banks were established at General Hospital, Sagar, HSIS Hospital, Bangalore and General Hospital, Puttur.
 - b) A Psychiatric Clinic has been established at Dist. Hospital, Shimoga.

contd.....

- c. Establishment of Dental Clinic at Harihara and chickjogihalli.
- d. Establishment of VD Clinic at Civil Hospital, KGF.

II. PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION

1. Sanction of 100 Medical sub-Centres.
2. Construction of 6 Primary Health Centre Buildings and 11 staff quarters were completed.
3. Enhanced supply for Primary Health Centre and sub Centres to supply each Primary Health Centre and each sub-centres drugs worth of Rs. 12,000/- and 2,000/- respectively were supplied.
4. Upgrading 2 Primary Health Centre at Harihar in Chitradurga District and Gundlupet in Mysore Dist. into referral hospitals.
5. Other schemes
 - a) Establishment of one mobile Ophthalmic -cum-Dental Specialist Unit for Gulbarga Division.
 - b) Feeding programme for pre-school children 16 Primary Health Centres covering 27,000 beneficiaries with the assistance from CARE.
 - c) Establishment of 3 Cholera Combat teams one at Bijapur, one at Chitradurga and another at Mysore.

1976-77.

I. Medical Allopathy

1. Sanction of Burns ward, Hassan.
2. Sanction of Additional Staff, Civil Hospital, Belgaum for establishment of 100 more beds.
3. Sanction of staff to combined Dispensary at Channageri.
4. Sanction of additional staff to Victoria Hospital and Institute of Ophthalmology Bangalore and Chigateri General Hospital, Davanagere, Chitradurga District.
5. Establishment of state Health Transport, Organisation.
6. Sanction of staff for Rehabilitation and prosthetic Centre at K.R. Hospital, Mysore.
7. Additional staff to Teachers ward at Mandya.

contd.....

8. Commissioning of the Institute of Cardiology in the Victoria Hospital Complex.
9. Establishment of a Psychiatric Clinic at Hassan.
10. Establishment of a 'Sexually transmitted Disease' Clinic at Udipi.

II. Public Health and Sanitation:

1. Sanction of upgradation of Primary Health Centre at Hunsur.
2. Completion of construction of seven Primary Health centre buildings and six Staff Quarters.
3. Extension of CARE services feeding programme to 16 more primary Health Centres, in the Districts of Belgaum, Bidar, Chickmagalur and Hassan and to 3 post partum centres at Mysore, Hubli and Bellary.
4. Establishment of one Cholera Combat Team at Bellary.

1977-78

I. Medical Allopathy

1. Sanctioned additional staff to Victoria Hospital, Vanivilas, Institute of Ophthalmology, Medical College, Bellary and KMC Hubli.
2. Established Teachers and Family Welfare ward at Bowring & Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore.
3. Sanctioned additional staff and beds to the District Hospital at Bijapur, Kolar, Shimoga, Mandya and Chickmagalur.
4. Sanctioned staff for the ENT Institute, Bangalore.
5. Established 20 TB Isolation beds at Gulbarga.
6. Established one Dental Clinic at Madhugiri, Tumkur.

II. PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION

1. Sanction were given for construction of buildings in 246 Health Sub-Centre.
2. Established Health Intelligent Bureau.
3. Incentives has been given to SC/ST candidates.
4. Established 57 Medical sub-centre at Various place.

Anticipated achievements during 1978-79

1. Sanction of staff for Teachers ward.
2. Upgrading of District Hospital, Karwar.
3. Sanction of General Hospital, Kadur.
4. Sanction of General Hospital, Birur.
5. Sanction of General Hospital, Humnabad.
6. Addl. Staff for ENT Institute, Bangalore.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION

1. Sanction of prevention of Food Adulteration Cell.
2. EST of 2 Primary Health Centre at Narasimharajapura, Chickmagalur Dist and Basavakalyan, Bidar.
3. Completion of 6 Primary Health Centre and 12 Staff Quarters.
4. Sanction of 2 Mobile Tribal Unit at Peradoor and Buntwal.
5. Sanction of 4 Mobile Nutrition Unit.

ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80

A total provision of Rs. 515.27 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs. 197.30 lakhs is for Medical Allopathy comprising of Rs. 32.30 lakhs towards Revenue and Rs. 165.00 lakhs capital and Rs. 317.97 lakhs for Public Health and Sanitation comprising of Rs. 176.27 lakhs towards Revenue & Rs. 141.70 lakhs towards capital.

The allocation of various schemes and a brief description of the schemes to be under taken during 1979-80 is as follows:

Medical Allopathy:

A sum of Rs. 197.30 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs. 32.30 lakhs is for Revenue and Rs. 165.00 lakhs is towards capital expenditure.

A. Direction and Administration:

Nil

Medical Relief:

A sum of Rs. ~~156.70~~ ^{153.75} lakhs has been proposed of which Rs. ~~20.90~~ ^{16.95} lakhs is for Revenue and Rs. 136.80 lakhs is towards capital expenditure.

Teaching hospitals:

1. College Hospital, Bangalore:

This comprises of Victoria Hospital, Venivilas Hospital and Institute of Ophthalmology and Minto Ophthalmic Hospital.

A provision of Rs. 22.06 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs. 7.06 lakhs is for Revenue and Rs. 15.00 lakhs is for capital works as detailed below:

Revenue:

<u>Crash scheme:</u>	Rs. in lakhs
1) Establishment of Central Blood Banks... at Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.	2.46
2) Creation of 2 post of Staff Nurses ... to Minto Ophthalmic, Bangalore.	0.20
3) Creation of 20 Staff Nurses and ... 20 Sanitary attenders to Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.	2.00
4) Creation of Staff Nurses to various ... Institution	2.00
5) Sanction of Staff for artificial Limb fitting centre at Victoria Hospital.	0.40
Total Revenue	7.06

Capital:

1) Construction of building for Hospital Pharmacy at Victoria Hospital	5.00
2) Multistoried Nurses Hostel I Stage	2.00

- 3) Construction of Quarters for Nurses .. 2.00
and Class IV Victoria Hospital

Ongoing:

- 4) Construction of Administrative block .. 2.00
at Victoria Hospital.

- 5) Construction of II Floor Over Children's 4.00
Ward Vanivilas Hospital, Bangalore.

Total capital 15.00

2. Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore:

A sum of Rs.18.10 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs.1.10 lakhs is for Revenue and Rs.17.00 lakhs is towards capital works.

Revenue:

Fresh:

- 1) Creation of Refractionist to Bowring .. 0.10
and Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore

- 2) Creation of additional post to Bowring 1.00
and Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore.

Total Revenue 1.10

Capital:

Ongoing:

- 1) Construction of Multistories Building 15.00
I Stage Bowring and Lady Curzon
Hospital, Bangalore.

- 2) Construction of Hospital Pharmacy 2.00
Building Bowring and Lady Curzon
Hospital, Bangalore

Total Capital 17.00

3. College Hospital, Mysore:

A sum of Rs.12.33 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs.1.33 lakhs is towards Revenue and Rs.11.00 lakhs is for capital works as detailed below.

Revenue:

Ongoing:

- 1) Staff for Teachers Ward K.R.Hospital 0.60
Mysore.

Fresh:

- | | |
|---|------|
| 2) Creation of post of Refractionist .. | 0.08 |
| to K.R.Hospital, Mysore. | |
| 3) Creation of Staff to the Paediatric | 0.50 |
| Surgery unit in K.R.Hospital, Mysore. | |
| 4) Creation of Electrician and other | |
| staff to K.R.Hospital, Mysore .. | 0.15 |

Total Revenue 1.33

Capital:

Ongoing:

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1) Construction of out patient Block at | 10.00 |
| K.R.Hospital, Mysore. | |
| 2) Construction of building for Hospital | 1.00 |
| Pharmacy | |

Total capital 11.00

4. College Hospital, Bellary:

A provision of Rs.15.50 lakhs has been proposed towards capital work as detailed below:

Capital:

Ongoing scheme:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| Construction of II Stage, Bellary .. | 0.50 |
|--------------------------------------|------|

Fresh scheme:

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1) Construction of 680 bedded ward O.T. | 15.00 |
| III Stage, Bellary | |

5. Headquarters Hospital, Mangalore:

A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs.0.40 lakhs is towards Revenue and Rs.1.60 lakhs is towards capital work. The details are as follows:

Revenue:

Ongoing:

- | | |
|---|------|
| 1) Staff for Artificial Limb fitting | 0.40 |
| Centre Headquarters Hospital, | |
| Mangalore | |

Total Revenue 0.40

Capital:

Ongoing:

1) Construction of Artificial limb fitting Centre.	...	1.00
2) Electrical transformers to Venlock Hospital Mangalore.	...	0.10
3) Supply of Generator set to Govt. Venlock Hospital, Mangalore.	...	0.50
	Total Capital	1.60

Chigateri General Hospital, Davangere:

A provision of Rs.6.26 lakhs has been provided of which Rs.0.56 lakhs is towards Revenue and Rs.5.70 lakhs is towards capital. The details are as follows:

Revenue:

Fresh:

1) Creation of Lady Receptionist to C.G. Hospital, Davangere.	...	0.06
2) Staff required for Isolation Ward	...	0.50
	Total Revenue	0.56

Capital:

Ongoing:

1) Construction of building for Hostel for unmarried Nurses Hostel II Stage.	...	5.00
2) Construction of 100 bedded Maternity Hospital, Kitchen block.	...	0.20

Fresh:

3) Electric Laundry at C.G. Hospital, Davangere	...	0.50
	Total capital	5.70

7. Civil Hospital - Belgaum:

A sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs is provided towards capital work.

Capital:

Fresh:

1) Converting L.T. supply to H.T. supply and power supply to Pharmacy Unit of the Civil hospital, Belgaum	...	0.50
	Total capital	0.50

8. Karnataka Medical College, Hubli:

A provision of Rs.0.50 lakhs has been proposed towards capital work.

Capital:

Fresh:

Water supply to K.M.C Campus Hubli ...	0.50

Total capital	0.50

9. District and other Major Hospitals:

A provision of Rs.22.90 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs.2.90 lakhs is towards Revenue and Rs.20.00 lakhs is towards capital work.

Revenue:

Ongoing:

1) Additional staff for upgrading Dist. Hospital, Karwar ...	2.82
2) Creation of X-Ray Technician at Karwar	0.08

Total Revenue ...	2.90

Capital:

Fresh:

1) Construction of building for ED Hospital, Mysore ..	1.00
2) Construction of building for G.H. Dandeli ..	1.00
3) Increasing bed strength in Muddshedde ..	1.00
4) Construction of building Civil Hospital, Raichur	0.50
5) Construction of building Hospital Pharmacy Shimoga	1.88
6) Construction of Gangway to connect TB Centre Chickmagalore ..	1.12

Total capital ..	6.50

Ongoing:

7) Construction of building for out patient block at Dist. Hospital, Mandya.	1.00
8) Construction of building for SDS Sanitorium Bangalore.	2.50
9) Electric cum Bed passenger lift to SDS Bangalore	0.50
10) Construction of thoracic surgical unit SDS B'lore	0.50

11) Construction of Multistoried building ..	2.00
HSIS Bangalore.	
12) Increasing bedstrength SNR. Hospital Kolar	1.00
13) Extension to Dist. Hospital, Chitradurga	0.50
14) Construction of 250 bedded Hospital ..	0.50
Sanitorium Bijapur.	
15) Construction of new building Civil Hospital	0.50
Karwar	
16) Construction of Govt. Hospital into 100 bedded	2.00
Hospital Hospet	
17) Construction of Civil Hospital, Bidar	1.00
18) Construction of Gangway to Civil Hospital	0.50
Karwar	
19) Construction of Addl. Ward attached to ..	1.00
Maternity Hospital Chickmagalore	----
Total capital	20.00

10. Taluk Hospitals:

A sum of Rs.23-60 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs.3.60 lakhs is towards Revenue and Rs.20.00 lakhs is towards capital, as detailed below.

Revenue:

Ongoing:

1) Staff for General Hospital, Kadur, ...	0.50
Chickmagalore	
2) Staff for General Hospital, Birur, ...	0.35
Chickmagalore	
3) Staff for General Hospital, Humnabad, Bidar	1.00
4) Creation of a post of Jr. Lab. Technician	0.25
at General Hospital, Tiptur, Tumkur	

Fresh schemes:

Purchase of equipment	...	1.50
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Capital:

Fresh:

1) Upgrading of Civil Dispensary Shahapur	1.00
Gulbarga	
2) Upgrading of C.D. Shahabad, Gulbarga	1.00
3) Upgrading of Yelanka, Bangalore	1.00
4) Upgrading of Shikaripur, Shimoga	0.50

5) Upgrading of Bhadravathi, Shimoga	..	0.50
6) Construction of G.H.Holenarasipur, Hassan		1.00
7) Upgrading of C.D. Siddapur, Uttara Kannada		0.10
8) Upgrading of Civil Dispensary Basavakalyan Bidar		0.50
9) KFD Ward at Sagar, Shimoga		0.50
10) Upgrading of C.D.Chickballapur, G.H.Kolar		0.40
11) Construction of DHO Office, Bellary	..	1.00
12) Construction of Divisional Joint Director Office, Gulbarga.		0.50

Ongoing:

13) Construction of Combined Dispensary Chickbasur, Dharwad.		0.30
14) Construction of General Hospital, at Nagamangala, Mandya		0.50
15) Construction of General Hospital, at Doddametaturke, Hassan		0.20
16) Upgrading of Combined Dispensary Channarayana- patna, Hassan.		0.50
17) Construction of Administration Block, General Hospital, Birur, Chickmagalore.		0.80
18) Construction of Combined Dispensary in to General Hospital Challakere, Chitradurga		0.50
19) Construction of 18 bedded Dispensary Akkialur Dharwar		0.50
20) Expansion of existing Hospital Aland Gulbarga		0.50
21) Upgrading of Combined Dispensary Channapatna Bangalore.		1.00
22) Upgrading of Combined Dispensary, Govribidanur Kolar		1.00
23) Construction of Combined Dispensary Rakavi Bhannatti, Bijapur		1.00
24) Upgrading of Combined Dispensary, Guledgur Bijapur		0.50
25) Improvement to Cottage Hospital, Bagalkote		0.50
26) Construction of PHU Nandipura Chickmagalore		0.05
27) Construction of 6 bedded Maternity General Hospital Mudigere Chickmagalore		0.05
28) Upgrading Combined Dispensary Chickjogihalli Bellary.		0.60
29) Upgrading of Combined Dispensary Sandur Bellary		2.00
30) Upgrading of Lingasugur, Raichur		1.00
31) Construction of 50 bedded ward Pandit General Hospital Sirsi, Uttara Kannada		0.50

		20.00

Lumpsum:- A sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs is made for minor and essential works during 79-80.

MEDICAL ALLOPATHY

(L) Training Programme

A sum of Rs.3.95 lakhs has been proposed under Revenue

1. College of Nursing

Rs.1.00 lakhs has been proposed towards Revenue.

Fresh Revenue : Creation of addl. staff for College of
Nursing, Bangalore 1.00

Total Revenue = 1.00

2. Staff Nurses - nil -

3. Orientation Training for fresh Medical Graduates at Directorate:

A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for Revenue to start the Orientation Training.

4. Junior Laboratory Technicians

A provision of Rs.0.25 lakhs has been proposed for continuing the training at 4 Govt. Medical Colleges.

5. Refractionist & Opticians

A sum of Rs.0.50 lakh has been proposed for continuing the training at the Institute of Ophthalmology and Minto Hospital, Bangalore.

6. Orthoptists

Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been proposed for continuing the training programme at Institute of Ophthalmology and Minto Hospital, Bangalore.

7. Dental Mechanics and Hygienists

- nil -

8. X-Ray Technicians

A provision of Rs.0.25 lakh has been proposed for continuing the training programme at Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

9. Medical Record Technicians

Rs. 0.20 lakhs has been proposed for continuing the training programme at Medical College, Bangalore.

10. Radiographers

A sum of Rs.0.25 lakhs has been proposed for continuing the training programme at College Hospital, Bangalore.

Medical Education and Research

A sum of Rs. 39.60 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs. 11.40 lakhs is for Revenue and Rs. 28.20 lakhs is for Capital works as detailed below.

1. Medical College, Bangalore.

Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs. 0.50 lakhs is for Revenue and Rs. 1.50 lakhs for Capital work.

Revenue

Fresh

1. Additional staff required for Psychiatric Dept., Bangalore	0.50
Medical College, Bangalore.	-----
Total:-	<u>0.50</u>

Capital

1. Anatomy block for Medical College, Bangalore.	1.00

2. Medical College, Mysore

A sum of Rs. 4.10 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is towards Revenue and Rs. 3.10 lakh is towards Capital.

Revenue On going Scheme

Staff to Urology Department	1.00
Total Revenue:-	<u>1.00</u>

Capital

on Going

i) Internees Hostel for Mysore.	2.00
ii) Womens Hostel.	0.10
iii) Construction of student and Doctor Ward, K.R.Hospital, Mysore.	<u>1.00</u>
Total Capital:-	<u>3.10</u>

3. Medical College, Bellary.

A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs. 3.00 lakhs is towards Revenue and Rs. 1.00 lakh is towards capital

Revenue

Fresh.

i) Creation of Carpenter, Tailor, Lift Attender, Cycle Orderlies to Medical Colleges, Bellary.	0.50
ii) Creation of additional staff required for commissioning 240 bedded ward to Medical College Hospital, Bellary.	1.00

iii. Difficiency of Teaching staff Bellary Medical College.	1.50
Total Revenue	3.00

Capital

On going

Internees Hostel at Kurgodu	1.00
Total Capital	1.00

4. Medical College Hubli

A sum of Rs.1.10 lakhs has been proposed towards Capital work as detailed below:-

Capital
Ongoing

1) Internees Hostel KMC Khalgatgi	0.10
<u>FRESH</u>	
ii) Providing Air condition Unit into O.T.KMC Hubli	1.00
Total Capital	1.10

5. Dental College, Bangalore

A sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs has been proposed towards Revenue.

Revenue

FRESH

Sanctioning of additional staff	0.50
Total Revenue	0.50

6) District Hospital, Gulbarga;

Rs.1.50 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs.0.50 lakhs is towards Revenue and Rs.1.00 lakhs is towards capital work.

REVENUE

Fresh

1. Creation of Post of Operator Electrician Wire men and lift attender to General Hospital Gulbarga.	0.50
Total Revenue	0.50

contd.....

Capital

Fresh

i) Constn. of Hospital, Pharmacy	1.00
Total Capital	1.00

7. K.M. CANCER RESEARCH RELIEF AND TRAINING CENTRE

A provision of Rs.7.60 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs.0.60 lakhs is towards Revenue and Rs.7.00 lakhs is towards capital.

Revenue

Fresh

i) Creation of lift attender to K.M.C.R.I., Bangalore.	0.10
ii) Est. of Central Sterile supply Dept. K.M.C.R.I. Institute.	0.50
Total Revenue	0.60

Capital

Ongoing

i) Constn. of building of K.M.C.R.I.	5.00
FRESH	
ii) Constn. of Rest House	1.00
iii) Constn. of Staff Quarters	1.00
Total Capital	7.00

8. Institute of Cardiology:

Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs.3.00 lakhs is towards Revenue and Rs.2.00 lakhs is towards Capital

Revenue

Fresh

Appl. Staff for Institute of Cardiology.	3.00
Total Revenue	3.00

CAPITAL

Ongoing

1. Construction of Cardiology
Block Institute of Cardiology 2.00

Total Capital 2.00

9) E.N.T. Institute

A sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs.2.00 lakhs is towards Revenue and Rs.2.00 lakhs is towards Capital.

Revenue

Fresh

1. Staff for ENT Institute 2.00

Total Revenue 2.00

Capital

Ongoing

Construction of building for ENT Institute in the premises of Van Vilas Hospital 2.00

Total: 2.00

Capital

Accident Complex

A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is made for construction of the building for Accident Complex near NIMHANS Bangalore.

7) Research;

A sum of Rs.0.30 lakhs has been proposed for payment of Grant-in-aid to the State Medical Board of Research, Bangalore towards Research work.

II. PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION

A sum of Rs. 317.97 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs. 176.27 lakhs is for revenue and Rs. 141.70 lakhs is towards capital works.

The details are as follows

A) Direction and Administration

1. Directorate of Health & FW. Services. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed, of which Rs. 0.50 lakhs towards revenue and Rs. 1.50 lakhs towards Capital expenditure.

Ongoing scheme

Revenue

1. PFA Cell at PHI

0.50

Fresh

1. Purchase of equipment

0.50

Capital

2. Addl. Accommodation in the Directorate.

1.00

2.00

B. Prevention and control of diseases

A sum of Rs. 6.20 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs. 3.20 lakhs in towards Revenue and Rs. 3.00 lakhs is toward capital.

FILARIA

A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed towards Revenue

Revenue

Fresh scheme

Establishment of two filaria clinics and one control unit

Rs. 2.00 lakhs

Cholera

Rs. 1.20 lakhs has been proposed towards Revenue;

Revenue

Fresh scheme

EST of 2 Cholera Combat team

1.20

Total

1.20

contd.....

Leprosy

A sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been proposed towards capital.

Capital

Fresh

Construction of 20 bedded Leprosy ward	3.00
Total capital	3.00

C) Training Programmes;

A sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs has been proposed under Revenue. Continuing the training programme at Public Health Institute.

1.Senior Lab.Technician	- 0.25
2.Food Inspector Training	- 0.25

	0.50

PUBLICITY

Revenue

For purchase of 4 Ambulance Van.

F) Minimum Needs Programme

This programme has been given top priority in implementation of plan schemes during the five years plans.

A sum of Rs.260-00 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs.136.51 lakhs is for Revenue and Rs.123.49 lakhs is for Capital works. The details are as follows.

1. Establishment of new Primary Health Centres:

A sum of Rs.1.80 lakhs has been proposed under Revenue as detailed below.

	Rs. in lakhs		
	Salaries	Drugs	others
1.Primary Health Centre Narasimharajapura Chickmagalur Dist.	0.75	0.12	0.03
2.Primary Health Centre Basavakalyan Bidar Dist.	0.75	0.12	0.03
	-----	-----	-----
	1.50	0.24	0.06
	-----	-----	-----

contd.....

21. Karadaga	0.60
8. <u>Bijapur</u>	
22. Konnur	1.00
23. Honnutgi	1.00
24. Tikota	1.00
25. Midagundi	1.00
26. Mangoli	1.50
27. Bableshtar	1.00
28. Indi	1.00
9. <u>Dharwad</u>	
29. Holealur	1.00
30. Hattimattur	1.00
31. Byahatti	0.60
32. Handiganur	0.60
33. Rattihalli	0.60
34. Kod	0.60
35. Katenahalli	0.60
36. Kuppelur	0.60
37. Shiggoan	1.00
10. <u>Bellary</u>	
38. Ittagi	0.60
39. Arsikere	0.60
40. Holal	1.00
41. Halwagal	1.00
11. <u>Bidar</u>	
42. Basavakalyan (Place to be settled)	1.00
12. <u>Raichur</u>	
43. Chelgeri.	0.60
44. Kawloor	1.20
45. Yelburga	0.80

13. Gulbarga

46. Kanalapur

0.60

34.00

Fresh schemes

Construction of 5 Primary Health Centres and staff Quarters

10.00

Total

44.00

3. Drugs for existing Primary Health Centres:

According to the Government of India norms Drugs worth Rs. 12,000/- have to be provided for each Primary Health Centre. At present each Primary Health Centre on an average is provided drugs to a tune of Rs. 6,000/- over and above, the usual supply per annum under plan budget. Hence at present each Primary Health Centre is getting drugs worth at least ;.12,000/- per annum.

During 79-80, it is proposed to give Rs. 14,000 to each Primary Health Centre under plan.

Hence a sum of Rs. 37.52 has been proposed for supply of additional drugs to the 268 Primary Health Centres.

4. Establishment of New Sub-centre

A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has made towards Revenue. Revenue: It is proposed to establish 50 ANM sub-centres

5. Backlog construction of sub-centre

A sum of Rs. 38.75 lakhs has been proposed under capital for construction of sub-centre buildings as follows:

Ongoing:- 246 Health Sub-centre (spill over works) Rs. 33.00 lakhs.

Fresh schemes

Construction of 50 sub-centre

5.75

6. Supply of drugs to sub-centre

At present drugs worth of Rs. 2,000/- is being supplied each year to each sub-centre. It is proposed to enhance the supply of drugs by Rs. 1,000/- from 1979-80 for each sub-centre. A sum of Rs. 92.19 has been proposed for supply of drugs to sub-centre under Revenue.

contd.

II. PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION

A sum of Rs. 317.97 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs. 176.27 lakhs is for revenue and Rs. 141.70 lakhs is towards capital works.

The details are as follows

A) Direction and Administration

1. Directorate of Health & FW. Services. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed, of which Rs. 0.50 lakhs towards revenue and Rs. 1.50 lakhs towards Capital expenditure.

Ongoing scheme

Revenue

1. PFA Cell at PHI

0.50

Fresh

1. Purchase of equipment

0.50

Capital

2. Addl. Accommodation in the Directorate.

1.00

2.00

B. Prevention and control of diseases

∴ A sum of Rs. 6.20 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs. 3.20 lakhs in towards Revenue and Rs. 3.00 lakhs is toward capital.

FILARIA

A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed towards Revenue

Revenue

Fresh scheme

Establishment of two filaria clinics and one control unit

Rs. 2.00 lakhs

Cholera

Rs. 1.20 lakhs has been proposed towards Revenue;

Revenue

Fresh scheme

EST of 2 Cholera Combat team

1.20

Total

1.20

contd.....

Leprosy

A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed towards capital.

Capital

Fresh

Construction of 20 bedded Leprosy ward	3.00
Total capital	3.00

C) Training Programmes;

A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been proposed under Revenue. Continuing the training programme at Public Health Institute.

- 1. Senior train. technician 0.25
- 2. Food-Inspector Training - 0.25

PUBLICITY

0.50

Revenue

For purchase of 4 Ambulance Van.

F) Minimum Needs Programme

This programme has been given top priority in implementation of plan schemes during the five years plan.

A sum of Rs. 260-00 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs. 136.51 lakhs is for Revenue and Rs. 123.49 lakhs is for Capital works. The details are as follows.

1. Establishment of new Primary Health Centres

A sum of Rs. 1.80 lakhs has been proposed under Revenue as detailed below.

	Rs. in lakhs		
	Salaries	Drugs	Others
1. Primary Health Centre Narasimharajapura Chickmagalur Dist.	0.75	0.12	0.03
2. Primary Health Centre Basavakalyan Bidar Dist.	0.75	0.12	0.03
	1.50	0.24	0.06

contd.....

Rs.44.00 lakhs has been proposed towards completion of building at the following places:-

Construction of Primary Health Centres and Staff Quarters:-

	(Rs.in lakhs)
1. Bangalore District Konanakunte	0.60
2. <u>Tumkur Dist.</u>	
2. Kodalapura	0.20
3. Pavagada	0.60
4. Nagavalli	0.30
3. <u>Chickmagalur</u>	
5. Narasimharajapura (New PHC)	1.00
4. <u>Hassan</u>	
6. Mattinavile	0.60
7. <u>Maddur</u>	1.00
5. <u>Mandya</u>	
8 .Kestur	0.10
9. Haradanahalli	0.10
10. Kodiyala	0.60
11. Bellur	0.10
6. <u>Mysore</u>	
12. Yelandur	1.00
13. S.R. Hundi	0.60
14. Kesuvinahalli	0.60
15. Tagadur	0.60
7. <u>Belgaum</u>	
16. Hosur	0.60
17. Naganoor	0.60
18. Kittur	0.60
19. Uchagaon	1.00
20. Benadi	-

21. Karadaga	0.60
8. <u>Dijapur</u>	
22. Konnur	1.00
23. Honnubi	1.00
24. Tikota	1.00
25. Madagundi	1.00
26. Mangoli	1.50
27. Baleshwar	1.00
28. Indi	1.00
9. <u>Dharwad</u>	
29. Holealur	1.00
30. Hattimattur	1.00
31. Byahatti	0.60
32. Handiganur	0.60
33. Rattihalli	0.60
34. Kod	0.60
35. Katenahalli	0.60
36. Kuppelur	0.60
37. Shiggaon	1.00
10. <u>Bellary</u>	
38. Ittagi	0.60
39. Arsikere	0.60
40. Holal	1.00
41. Halwagal	1.00
11. <u>Midar</u>	
42. Basavakalyan (Place to be settled)	1.00
12. <u>Raichur</u>	
43. Chalgeri	0.60
44. Kawloor	1.20
45. Yelburga	0.80

13. Gulbarga

46. Kanalapur	0.60

	34.00

Fresh schemes

Construction of 5 Primary Health Centres and staff Quarters	10.00

Total	44.00

3. Drugs for existing Primary Health Centres:

According to the Government of India norms Drugs worth Rs. 12,000/- have to be provided for each Primary Health Centre. At present each Primary Health Centre on an average is provided drugs to a tune of Rs. 6,000/- over and above, the usual supply per annum under plan budget. Hence at present each Primary Health Centre is getting drugs worth at least ;. 12,000/- per annum.

During 79-80, it is proposed to give Rs. 14,000 to each Primary Health Centre under plan.

Hence a sum of Rs. 37.52 has been proposed for supply of additional drugs to the 268 Primary Health Centres.

4. Establishment of New Sub-centre

A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has made towards Revenue. Revenue: It is proposed to establish 50 ANM sub-centres

5. Backlog construction of sub-centre

A sum of Rs. 38.75 lakhs has been proposed under capital for construction of sub-centre buildings as follows:

Ongoing:- 246 Health Sub-centre (spill over works) Rs. 33.00 lakhs.

Fresh schemes

Construction of 50 sub-centre	5.75
-------------------------------	------

6. Supply of drugs to sub-centre

At present drugs worth of Rs. 2,000/- is being supplied each year to each sub-centre. It is proposed to enhance the supply of drugs by Rs. 1,000/- from 1979-80 for each sub-centre. A sum of Rs. 92.19 has been proposed for supply of drugs to sub-centre under Revenue.

contd.....

7. Upgrading of Primary Health Centres

A sum of Rs.35.20 lakhs is proposed towards Capital works

<u>Ongoing</u>		Rs. in lakhs
1. Bangalore	1. Netamangala	1.00
	2. Dodballapur	2.00
2. Mysore	Periyapatna	1.20
	Hunsur	1.50
	Gunalupe	1.60
	Chamañajanagar	1.60
	Talka	1.50
3. Chitradurga	Harihar	2.00
4. Chickmagalore	Koppa	1.50
	Tarikere	0.60
5. Bijapur	Hungund	1.50
	Total	<u>16.00</u>

Fresh Schemes

It is proposed to upgrade 15 Primary Health Centres (Institutions) into referral Hospitals, for which a provision of Rs.19.20 lakhs are made during 79-80

Water Supply to existing Primary Health Centres

A sum of Rs.5.54 lakhs has been proposed under Capital for provision of water supply to the Primary Health Centres and other rural institutions.

Public HealthSr. Lab. Technician

A sum of Rs.0.25 lakhs has been proposed under Revenue for continuing the training at Public Health Institute, Bangalore.

Food Inspector

A provision of Rs.0.25 lakhs has been proposed for continuing the training at Public Health Institute Bangalore.

2. Backlog construction of Primary Health Centres and Staff Quarters:

~~Rs. 44.00 lakhs has been proposed towards completion of building at the following places:-~~

Construction of Primary Health Centres and staff Quarters:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. <u>Bangalore Dist</u> Koranakunte	0.60
2. <u>Turkur Dist</u>	
2. <u>Kodlapura</u>	0.20
3. <u>Pavagada</u>	0.60
4. <u>Nagavalli</u>	0.80
3. <u>Chickmagalur</u>	
5. <u>Narasimharajapura</u> (New PHC)	1.00
4. <u>Hassan</u>	
6. <u>Mattnavile</u>	0.60
7. <u>Udayapura</u>	1.00
5. <u>Mandya</u>	
8. <u>Kosthur</u>	0.10
9. <u>Haradanahalli</u>	0.10
10. <u>Kodiyala</u>	0.60
11. <u>Bellur</u>	0.10
6. <u>Mysore</u>	
12. <u>Yelandur</u>	1.00
13. <u>S.R. Handi</u>	0.60
14. <u>Kasvinhalli</u>	0.60
15. <u>Tagadur</u>	0.60
7. <u>Belgaum</u>	
16. <u>Hosur</u>	0.60
17. <u>Naganoor</u>	0.60
18. <u>Kittur</u>	0.60
19. <u>Uchagaon</u>	1.00

contd.....

(G) Other Health Schemes

A sum of Rs. 51.27 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs. 36.06 lakhs is towards Revenue and Rs. 15.21 lakhs is towards Capital work.

1) School Health Services

A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been proposed is towards Revenue for purchase of books etc.,.

2) Purchase of Ambulance Van

A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed is towards Revenue for purchase of Ambulance van.

Nutrition.

A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed towards Revenue for establishment of 5 Mobile Nutrition Unit.

Care Feeding programme.

A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed towards Revenue for transportation charges (food to Primary Health Centre) to 32 Primary Health Centres and 3 Post partum Centre.

Prevention of Visual impairment and control of Blindes.

Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed towards Revenue. Salaries of Staff contingencies etc.,.

Lumpsum under 483 Housing

A sum of Rs. 5.27 lakhs has been proposed under 483 Housing is towards Capital.

Raju

SUB PLAN FOR SC'S/ST'S OUT OF THE GENERAL SECTOR

A total provision of Rs.7.00 lakhs has been proposed during the year 1979-80. The details of the schemes proposed for 79-80 are as follows:-

1. To continue the scheme of providing incentives to S.C./S.T trainees @ Rs.150/-	..	Rs.0.50 lakhs
2. Construction of one P.H.C. building and quarters.	..	Rs.3.00 lakhs
3. Purchase of books for 4 medical colleges.	..	Rs.0.50 lakhs
4. Establishment of one mobile divisional unit.	..	Rs.3.00 lakhs
		<hr/>
Total	..	Rs.7.00 lakhs
		<hr/>

- 2 -
TRIBAL AREA SUB PLAN 1979-80
 =====

A total provision of Rs.18.00 lakhs has been proposed during 79-80, as against 10.00 lakhs for 1978-79 and 3.30 lakhs during 1977-78.

Out of Rs.18.00 lakhs proposed during 1978-79, Rs.2.30 lakhs is for ongoing scheme and Rs.15.70 lakhs is for fresh schemes.

The details of the scheme proposed during 79-80 are as follows:-

1. <u>Establishment of mobile Dispensaries</u>	<u>Sanctioned during</u>	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>		
		<u>Ongoing works</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Drugs Others</u>
i) Mobile Dispensary at Buntwal	1978	0.70	0.05	0.05
ii) Mobile Dispensary at Perdoor	1978	0.75	0.05	0.40
iii) Nutritional Survey in Tribal areas.	1977	0.30	-	-
Total:		1.75	0.10	0.45

On-going total - 2.30 lakhs

FRESH SCHEMES

1. To establish one mobile Dispensary during 1979-80 including salaries drugs etc.,	Recurring - Non-Recurring Total	0.73 lakhs 0.53 lakhs 1.26
2. Sanctioning of 18 additional Auxiliary-Nurse-Midwives.	0.70	-
3. To provide additional drugs to the 6 mobile units viz Sullia, Kushalanagar, Kallahalli, Kagalwadi (Chenakawadi), Antharasanthe and Hunsur	0.30	-
4. Construction of building and staff quarters.	3.54	-
5. <u>Establishment of Two New Primary Health Centres:</u>		

A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed for the establishment of 2 Primary Health Centres in the Tribal Districts.

Sv/

contd..

6. Taking over of six Mobile Tribal Health Units from the Social Welfare Department to the Department of Health and Family Welfare Services

At present the following six Mobile Health Units are functioning under the Social Welfare Department.

- i) Sullia Dakshina Kannada District
- ii) Kalahalla Kodagu District
- iii) Kushalanagar
- iv) Kagalwadi
(Chanakavadi)
- v) Hunsur Mysore District
- vi) Antharasanthe

A sum of Rs.4.50 lakhs has been proposed to take over the above Mobile Health Units, from the Social Welfare Department to Health Department.

The total requirements consists of salaries, Drugs, Contingency, Rent etc., T.A. and D.A. Medical expenses, POL charges. Hence the total amount works out to

1. Kalahalla	0.76 lakhs
2. Kushalanagar	0.62 lakhs
3. Antharasanthe	0.86 lakhs
4. Chanakavadi	0.76 lakhs
5. Hunsur	0.63 lakhs
6. Sullia	0.87 lakhs

Total: 4.50

40.0

DRAFT PLAN 1979-80

Department of Indian Systems
of Medicine and Homoeopathy,
Bangalore.

Government of
of Karnataka

The Indian Systems of Medicine includes Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani, Sidda, Nature Cure and Yoga. During Vth Plan emphasis was laid on improving the quality of the Medical services in Rural areas. The outlay during 1974-78 on different programmes of Indian Systems of Medicine is as under:

<u>Year</u>		<u>Rs.in lakhs</u>
1974-75	...	5.00
1975-76	...	10.00
1976-77	...	26.00
1977-78	...	30.00

		71.00

During year 1978-79 a sum of Rs.40.46 has been provided under State plan scheme.

The physical achievements under various programmes during Vth plan i.e., 1974-78 is summarised below:

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Programme</u>	<u>Target fixed.</u>	<u>Achievements during V Plan period 1974-78</u>
1.	<u>DISTRICT LEVEL HOSPITAL</u>		
	A. Ayurveda.		2.
	B. Homoeopathy	2	1
2.	<u>RURAL DISPENSARIES:</u>		
	a) Ayurveda	87	19
	b) Unani	12	2
	c) Homoeopathy	12	3
	d) Nature Cure.	13	1

(Contd....)

3. Increase of Bed strength at Bangalore and Mysore.	50	27 beds
4. COLLEGES:		
a) Unani ...	1	1
b) Homoeopathy ...	1	-
5. Providing beds for Siddha Systems at Bangalore.	10beds	10 beds.
6. TRAINING PROGRAMME		
1. Nurses. ...	50	47
2. Pharmacists. ...	50	35
3. Yoga. ...	10	4

EXPECTATION DURING 1978-79.

A total outlay of Rs.40.46 lakhs has been provided to this Department towards annual plan for 1978-79. A likely achievements are as follows:

1. ADDITIONAL STAFF TO THE DIRECTORATE AND STARTING OF DIVISIONAL OFFICES

Proposal for sanction of additional staff to the Directorate and starting of Divisional offices have already been sent to Government, vide letter No.ISM&H/EST/159/78-79 dated 11-5-1978 and ISM&H/EST/243/78-79 respectively and orders of Government are awaited. A sum of Rs.3.50 lakhs has been provided.

2. RURAL AYURVEDIC DISPENSARIES:

Proposals for opening of 15 Ayurvedic Dispensaries have been sent to Government vide this Directorate letter No.ISM&H/IMS/129/78-79 dated 4-5-78, ISM&H/IMS/129/78-79 dated 4-5-78 and ISM&H/IMS/147/78-79 dated 13-9-1978 and orders of Government is awaited. A sum of Rs.7.05 lakhs has been provided.

(Contd.....3.)

3. ADDITIONAL STAFF TO THE AYURVEDIC AND UNANI
DISPENSARIES

AYURVEDA

Proposals for creation of additional staff like Compounder, A.N.M's. and class IV has been sent to Government vide this Directorate letter NO.ISM&H/EST/333/78-79 dated 13-6-1978 and the orders of Government is awaited. A sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs is provided.

UNANI

Proposals for creation of A.N.M's to the Unani Dispensaries has already been sent to Government vide this Directorate letter No.ISM&H/EST/225/78-79 dated 29-5-1978 and the orders is awaited. A sum of Rs.0.40 lakhs is provided.

4. INCREASE OF BED STRENGTH AT GOVERNMENT AYURVEDIC
HOSPITAL: BIJAPUR

Proposal for increase of 25 beds at Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Bijapur has been sent to Government vide this Directorate letter No.ISM&H/DEV/117/78-79 dated 2-5-1978 and the orders of Government is still awaited. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs^{is} provided.

5. INCREASE OF BED STRENGTH AT SRI JAYACHAMARAJENDRA
INSTITUTE OF INDIAN MEDICINE: BANGALORE.

Proposal for increase of 25 beds at Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore, has been sent to Government vide this Directorate letter No.ISM&H/DEV/1295/77-78 dated 13-4-1978 and the orders of Government is awaited. A sum of Rs. Rs.0.25 is provided.

(Contd.....4.)

6. DRUG LICENSING UNIT:

Proposals for sanction of staff to the Drug Licensing Unit at Directorate has already been sent to Government vide this Directorate letter No. ISM&H/DEV/1482/78-79 dated 13-4-1978 and the orders is still awaited. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs is provided.

Achievements during 1978-79.

1. 25 bedded Ayurvedic Hospital at Shimoga has been sanctioned vide Govt.Order No.HFW 303 PIM 76 dated 24-4-1978. A sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs is provided.
2. PUBLICATION CELL: Publication cell has already been sanctioned by Government vide Govt.Order No.HFW 229 PIM 77 dated 17-5-78 A sum of Rs.0.25 lakhs is provided.

MAIN FEATURES OF THE PROPOSALS FOR 1978-79 FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AYURVEDA: HOMOEOPATHY: UNANI : NATUROPATHY : SIDDHA AND YOGA.

Government of Karnataka in their D.O. letter No.PD 32 PWP 78 dated 18-11-1978 have communicated the tentative outlay of Rs.19.37 lakhs as against Rs.24.30 lakhs proposed for the year 1979-80 both for Revenue and capital. Thus it short falls to Rs.4.93 lakhs. Hence, for certain new schemes only a taken provision has been proposed keeping in view of the availability of funds.

1. ADDITIONAL STAFF TO THE DIRECTORATE AND STARTING OF DIVISIONAL OFFICES.

A sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been proposed for continuation of additional staff and Divisional offices. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs is proposed for the construction of administrative building to the Directorate of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy, Bangalore.

(Contd.....5.)

2. OPENING OF DISPENSARIES IN RURAL AREAS:

AYURVEDA:

A sum of Rs.2.20 lakhs has been provided for continuation of dispensaries and sanction of 9 more Ayurvedic Dispensaries during 1979-80. A sum of Rs.0.40 lakhs is also provided for construction of one dispensary building.

HOMOEOPATHY:

A sum of Rs.0.25 lakhs is proposed for sanction of one Homoeopathic Dispensary during 1979-80.

3. OPENING OF DISTRICT LEVEL HOSPITALS:

A sum of Rs.2.30 lakhs has been proposed for continuation of Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Shimoga during 1979-80 and starting of one more Hospital at the District level.

4. PUBLICATION:

For continuation of publication Cell during 1979-80 a sum of Rs.0.25 lakhs is proposed.

5. TARANATHA COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL: BELLARY.

A sum of Rs.0.25 lakhs to each institution i.e., College and Hospital has been provided for development of various Departments during 1979-80. A sum of Rs.0.25 lakhs for college under capital outlay and Rs.1.75 lakhs for Hospital under Capital outlay has also been proposed.

6. INCREASE OF BED STRENGTH.

It is proposed to increase 50 more beds at Sri Jayachamrajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore during 1979-80 and a sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs is proposed

(Contd.....6.)

7. DEVELOPMENT OF OPHTHALMIC AND SKIN DEPARTMENTS AT SRI JAYACHAMRAJENDRA INSTITUTE OF INDIAN MEDICINE: BANGALORE.

It is proposed to develop the Ophthalmic and Skin Departments during 1979-80 and a sum of Rs.0.22 lakhs is proposed and Rs.0.40 lakhs is proposed under capital outlay.

8. PURCHASE OF 2 MINI BUSES TO GOVERNMENT AYURVEDIC COLLEGES:

It is proposed to purchase two Mini buses one each to the following colleges and a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed.

1. Government College of Indian Medicine, Bangalore.
2. Taranath College, Bellary.

9. UPGRADING OF DISPENSARIES DURING 1979-80.

1. Government Rural Ayurvedic Dispensary, Hooli.

A sum of Rs.0.40 lakhs is proposed to upgrade the Government Rural Ayurvedic Dispensary, Hooli into 10 bedded Hospital during 1979-80.

2. Government Unani Dispensary, Raichur.

A sum of Rs.0.30 lakhs is proposed to upgrade the Government Unani Dispensary into 6 bedded Hospital during 1979-80.

10. ADDITIONAL STAFF TO THE GOVERNMENT AYURVEDIC AND UNANI DISPENSARIES

Ayurveda:

A sum of Rs.0.80 lakhs is proposed for continuation of additional staff during 1979-80.

Unani

A sum of Rs.0.40 lakhs is proposed for continuation of additional staff during 1979-80.

(Contd.....7.)

11. DRUG LICENSING UNIT:

A sum of Rs.0.80 lakhs is proposed for continuation of staff sanctioned to the Drug Licensing Unit during 1979-80.

12. ADDITIONAL STAFF TO THE GOVERNMENT UNANI MEDICAL COLLEGE: BANGALORE.

A sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed for the creation of additional staff to the Government Unani Medical College, Bangalore during 1979-80. A token provision of Rs.0.25 lakhs is proposed under capital outlay for construction of College building during 1979-80.

13. OPENING OF IN-PATIENT YOGA WING DURING 1979-80.

It is proposed to start in-patient 5 beds Yoga wing in the following Hospitals. A sum of Rs.0.40 lakhs is proposed for the year 1979-80.

1. 5 beds at Sri Jayachamrajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore.
2. 5 beds at Government College of Indian Medicine and Hospital, Mysore.
3. 5 beds at Taranatha Ayurvedic Hospital, Bellary.
4. 5 beds at Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Bijapur.

(Contd.....8.)

14. CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS:

1. Administrative building to the Directorate of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy, Bangalore.	... 1.00
2. Ayurvedic Dispensaries buildings (Token provisions)	... 0.40
3. Additional accommodation to the Taranatha Ayurvedic College, Bellary (Token provision)	... 0.25
4. Taranatha 50 beded Ayurvedic Hospital, Bellary (Token provision).	... 1.75
5. Construction of Ophthalmic and Skin Departments at Sri Jayachamrajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore.	... 0.40
6. Construction of Government Unani Medical College, Bangalore (Token provision)	... 0.25

Total..	.... 4.05

Write up in respect of Employees' State Insurance Scheme for the year 1975-76, 76-77 and 77-78 and expectations in 78-79 and objective for 1979-80 :

Progress for 75-76: A. During the year 75-76, the following ESI Dispensaries were opened.

1. Dyavasandra (Extension of ESI around Bangalore.)
2. Wilson Garden (Bangalore city)
3. Dasarahally (Bangalore-Tumkur Road)
4. Anagol (Udyamtag area - Belgaum city)

B. Full Medical Care i.e., provision of Hospitalisation benefit was extended to the following Centres, with effect from 30-6-1975.

(1) Bagalkot	(7) Hassan
(2) Channapatna	(8) Kanakapura
(3) Coondapur	(9) Kollegal
(4) Gulbarga	(10) Nargund
(5) Gadag	(11) T. Narasipura
(6) Chitradurga	(12) Dandeli

Full Medical Care was also extended to the following Centres from 1-3-1976

(1) Bellary (2) Shimoga

By this, the Centres under Full Medical care rose to 17 Centres from 3 Centres.

C. From 30-11-75, the ESI Scheme was extended to the Employees, who are drawing emoluments upto Rs.1,000/- per month. By this amount, 35,000 Employees, were covered under E.S.I. Scheme, out of which, about 28,000 employees were covered in Bangalore itself.

D. Fifty additional beds were commissioned in the ESI Hospital, Rajajinagar, Bangalore w.e.f. 30-11-1975, thus raising one bed strength from 364 to 414 for providing additional beds to be Additional Employees, covered.

E. The reservation of Beds in the Employer Facility Hospitals of HAL, HMT., and ITI were also revised to provide 115 Additional Beds and commissioned w.e.f. 30-11-1975 for providing additional employees, who were covered.

F. So far, the ESI Scheme was applicable to the establishment, which utilise Power Employee 20 or more Employees. From 29-2-1976 ESI Scheme was extended to the New Sectors of Employment, as mentioned hereunder in the 16 out station Centres covering about 8,000 Employees.

- (i) Factories utilising Power and employing 10 or more employees.
- (ii) Establishments not utilising Power but 20 or more employees.

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Categories of new sectors of Employment under the New Sectors of Employment.

(a) Shops (b) Hotels (c) Restaurants (d) Cinema Theatres including Preview Theatres (e) Motor Transport Establishments (f) New Paper Establishments.

ESI was also extended to Hotels, Restaurants in Bangalore w.e.f. 29-2-1976, covering about 5,500 Employees.

The Ambulance service of ESI Hospital, Rajajinagar, Bangalore was augmented by adding two new diesel Ambulances.

PROGRESS FOR : During the year 1976-77 ESI Scheme was extended 1976-77 to Panambur area of Mangalore, covering additional 1000 employees. A single Doctor Dispensary was opened in Panambur area

The following new ESI Dispensaries were also opened.

1. Andersonpet (KGF area)
2. Subramanyanagara (Bangalore city)
3. Mathikere (-do-)

Unlike the previous years during 1976-77 the construction programme was spearheaded. Out of 81 ESI Dispensaries only 5 ESI Dispensaries are located in un-suitable congested rented buildings. Compared to the neighbouring states, Karnataka State is lagging much behind in the construction programme. To solve the problem 12 sites from the Bangalore City Corporation and 3 sites from the Muzurai Department, has been purchased, for constructing ESI Dispensaries in Bangalore. Total amount spent for purchasing the sites, is more than 17.00 Lakhs.

Action was also taken to procure sites in out-stations for constructing the ESI Dispensaries.

In respect of Hospitals, the constructions of the 100 bedded ESI Hospital at Mangalore, for which corner stone was laid during December 1975 is under brisk progress and it is expected that 60 Bedded portion of the said Hospital would be ready for commissioning by 1-2-1979. The cost of 60 Bedded ESI Hospital is Rs.35.00 lakhs.

The construction of 100 Bedded Hospital and Mysore for which, foundation stone was laid during March 1976 is also under brisk progress and it is expected that this Hospital would be commissioned during 1978-79. The cost of construction is estimated to 50.00 lakhs.

The construction of 20 Bedded ESI Annexe at Government General Hospital, Gulbarga is also under progress and it is expected to be commissioned during 1978-79.

The construction of 32 Bedded ESI Annexe for which, the foundation stone was laid during June 1976, is also under progress and the building is ready for commissioning and is expected to be commissioned during 1979.

Plans and estimates for constructing 300 Bedded ESI Hospital at Indiranagar at a cost of Rs.170.00 lakhs, have been sent to the ESI Corporation for approval.

Site for constructing 50 Bedded ESI Hospital at Hubli has been taken in possession and decision has been taken to locate suitable site for constructing 60 Bedded ESI Hospital

PLAN FOR THE YEAR
1977-78

: During the year 1977-78, a single Doctored E.S.I. Dispensary at Udipi, has been opened during May 1977, covering the Malpe, Udipi and Manipal areas, for providing Medical care to about 1,200 Employees.

An Employer Facility Dispensary has been opened at M/S. Salar Jung Sugar Mills, Munirabad, fulfilling the longstanding demands of the Insured Persons of Munirabad area.

IMPLEMENTATION

: During the year 1977-78, it was proposed to open the following ESI Dispensaries for extending ESIS in the said areas. In the following places, the dispensaries which have already been commissioned.

- (i) Nalvagal (outskirts of Harihar)
- (ii) Raichur Town

In the following places, the Dispensaries have to be commissioned during 1978-79.

Tumkur to be commissioned on
30-12-1978.

To be commissioned during 78-79 & 79-80

Bangalore - Tumkur Road
Mandya Town
Ramanagaram Town,
Karwar town.

It is also proposed to extend ESI Scheme to New Sections of Employment in the following Centres.

- (i) Bangalore (ii) Belgaum (iii) Bellary, (iv) Mysore
- (v) Mangalore (vi) Nargund (vii) Shinoga

But the main hurdle is acute shortage of Doctors and the Pharmacists, not only to open new Dispensaries, but also to augment the existing ESI Dispensaries. Difficulty is also felt in locating suitable building, for setting new E.S.I. Dispensaries.

HOSPITALS: Orders of Government for setting up the Intensive care-cum-Coronary unit at the ESI Hospital, Rajajinagar, Bangalore has been received and it is expected to be commissioned during 1978-79.

A 200 mA. X-Ray Machine has been supplied to the E.S.I. Hospital, Dandeli and the machine is commissioned already for use of the patients.

COMMISSIONING OF 60 BEDDED PORTION OF THE 100 BEDDED E.S.I.
HOSPITAL, AT MANGALORE

The 60 Bedded portion of the 100 Bedded ESI Hospital is nearing completion and it is expected to be handed over during February 1979. It is proposed to purchase the necessary equipment well in advance, for commissioning this Hospital, during 1978-79 (1.2.1979).

OBJECTIVE FOR THE YEAR 1978-79 UNDER THE ESI SCHEME ARE AS FOLLOWS

1. A. Administrative Unit : Augmentation of Headquarters Organisations Rs.1.1lakh

2. B. Hospital Unit

- (i) spill over in setting Pharmacy unit at M.S.I.Hospital, Rajajinagar, B'lore Rs.0.50 lakh
(ii) Commissioning of 60 Bedded portion of the 100 Bedded Hospital, Mangalore Rs.6.00 lakhs
(iii) Commissioning the 25 Beds in the ESI Hospital, Rajajinagar, Bangalore, consequent to extending ESI Scheme to new Sectors of employment Rs.1.00 Lakh
(iv) Commissioning of 100 Bedded ESI Hospital at Mysore Rs.5.00 lakhs

IIIC Dispensary Unit

- (i) Implementation of ESI Scheme in Non-implemented areas Rs.1.50 lakhs
(ii) Extension of ESI Scheme to new sectors of Employment Rs.1.00 Lakhs

Rs.16.00 lakhs

A. Administrative Unit:-

Due to increase in the number of ESI Dispensaries consequent coverage of Additional Insured Person in non-implemented areas also due to the Extension of ESI Schemes to New Sectors of Employment, it is necessary to augment the Headquarters organisation suitably to meet the additional load of work. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed in this regard.

B. Hospital Unit

The main proposal for the year 1978-79 is commissioning of the 60 Bedded portion of the 100 Bedded Hospital at Mangalore This will be third ESI Hospital in the State. A sum of Rs.6.00 lakh is proposed in this regard.

Another important proposal for the year 1978-79, is equipping the 100 Bedded ESI Hospital, Mysore, which is under brisk progress and which is expected to be constructed during later part of 1978-79 or earlier part of 1970-80. A sum of Rs.5.00 Lakhs is proposed in this regard.

It is also proposed to commission 25 beds in the M.S.I.Hospital, Rajajinagar, Bangalore for providing additional beds to the Additional Employees, who could be covered, when M.S.I.Scheme is extended to new sectors of employment.

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PROPOSALS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80.

Pertaining to Small Farmers Development Agency Program in Karnataka.

The SFDA Programme has been introduced in order to improve the economic conditions of the weaker sections of the Society and thereby make them economically viable. Efforts have been made to make Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers economically viable through their involvement in the various programmes set up under the scheme and thus achieved a tangible progress in this regard.

During 1979-80 the remaining districts in the State will also be covered under this programme.

Progress during 5th Plan:-

During 4 years of the Fifth Plan and during 1979-80 the achievement both under State and Centrally Sponsored Scheme is as follows:-

A sum of Rs.469.24 lakhs has been spent as against the outlay of Rs.1,071.72 lakhs under various development activities such as agriculture, Horticulture, Dairying, Sericulture, Minor Irrigation, Custom Service, Animal Husbandry, strengthening of co-operatives, share loans, Fund, Marketing and Storage, Rural Artisans training, etc. During this period, 1,74,469 Small Farmers, 2,35,383 Marginal Farmers and 4,08,364 agricultural labourers have been identified and 4,08,364 have been enrolled as Member of Co-operative Societies. Actual net number of beneficiaries (SF/MF/AL) is 1,86,071. In addition to the Government grant institutional Finance has also been given to a tune of Rs.3,640-00 lakhs.

Under Agricultural Programmes, an extent of 1.70 lakh hectares has been covered under HYVP/improved varieties programmes, 19765 demonstration plots have been laid out 14,324 Agriculture implements/equipments have been supplied. An extent of 1,769 hectares has been covered under fruit and vegetable cultivation and about 1000 hectares under land development. Under Minor Irrigation Programme 6,681 wells have been sanctioned and 4,389 have been completed. 4,844 pumpsets have been installed. Under Animal Husbandry Programme 18,982 milch cattle, 99 poultry units, 6,578 sheep units and 406 piggery units have been provided. 745 Rural Artisans have been trained. Under fishery development programmes nylon/cotton twine has been supplied to 1,528 fishermen.

Out of Rs.289.69 lakhs of an approved outlay for 1978-79 both for the State SFDA and Centrally Sponsored, a sum of Rs.148.68 lakhs is anticipated to be spent. About 50,000 SF/MF/AL will be identified, 40,000 will be enrolled and 20,000 will be the net beneficiaries. Nearly 500 wells will be dug and 800 pumpsets will be installed by the end of the

r. Nearly 2000 milch animals will be distributed
10 sheep rearing units, 5 poultry units, 40 piggery
units will be started. An extent of nearly 20,000 hectares
will be covered under HYVP 500 demonstrations will be laid
out and 1000 improved implements and equipments will be
distributed.

Annual Sub-Plan: The anticipated expenditure for 1978-79 is
Annual Plan for 1979-80:- Rs.8.00lakhs.

A sum of Rs.296.00 lakhs for the State SFDA and
45.46 lakhs for the SFDA of Centrally Sponsored have
been provided to take up development activities under SFDA
programmes. It is proposed to cover total number of benefi-
ciaries as 40,200 small farmers, 41,600 Marginal farmers,
1000 Agricultural Labourers and 1300 Rural Artisans and
11 being 1,08,000 under various activities of SFDA
programmes. Out of 1,08,000 Small and Marginal Farmers
and Agricultural Labourers 9,720 being schedule caste and
1720 being schedule tribes.

Agriculture:-

For the amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs for the State SFDA and
45.46 lakhs for Centrally Sponsored SFDA allotted under
Agriculture. The different programmes to be taken up are as
follows:-

- 1) Laying out 'Demonstration Plots';
- 2) Supply of inputs on subsidised rates;
- 3) Area coverage under HYV/IMP varieties of crops;
- 4) Supply of Improved implement and equipments.
- 5) Supply of Improved Bullocks;
- 6) Supply of Improved Carts;
- 7) Supply of Improved Cane Crushers
- 8) Land Development.

Horticulture:-

The amount earmarked for the State SFDA is Rs.6.00
lakhs and for Centrally Sponsored (SFDA) is Rs.4.5 lakhs.
The different programmes to be taken up are as follows:-

- 1) Fruit and Vegetable cultivation;
- 2) Coconut cultivation.

Sericulture:-

The amount allocated for the State SFDA is Rs.6.00 lakhs
and for Centrally sponsored is Rs.4.5 lakhs. The programmes to

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to be taken up under the Scheme are as follows:

- 1) Supply of rearing equipments;
- 2) Planting of Mulberry;
- 3) Providing rearing House.

Minor Irrigation

A sum of Rs.82 lakhs for the State SFDA and Rs. lakhs for Centrally Sponsored (SFDA) has been allocated. The programmes to be taken up are as follows:-

- 1) Sinking of Irrigation Wells;
- 2) Sinking of Community Wells;
- 3) Renovation of old works;
- 4) Installation of pumpsets.

Animal Husbandry and Dairying:-

Under this programme a sum of Rs.64.00 lakhs for the State SFDA and Rs.50.00 lakhs for Centrally Sponsored has been earmarked. The Programmes to be taken up during the year are as follows:- (1) Supply of milch Cattle (2) Supply of cross breed cows and buffaloes (3) Poultry Units (4) Sheep rearing units (5) Duck rearing units (6) Piggery units (7) Construction of cattle sheds (8) Installation of Dairy Chilling Plant.

Fisheries:-

Under Fisheries Programme, a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh for the State SFDA and Rs.1.00 lakh for the Centrally Sponsored (SFDA) has been allocated. The programmes to be taken up are as follows:-

- 1) Supply of fingerlings
- 2) Supply of net and fishing equipment.

Cooperation:-

A sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs for the State SFDA and Rs.25.00 lakhs for the Centrally Sponsored (SFDA) has been allocated for strengthening of Co-operatives, providing share capital loan and to meet the Risk Fund to be given to Co-operative institutions for leaning work.

and

Marketing/Storage:

A sum of Rs.11.00 lakhs for the State SFDA and Rs.8.00 lakhs for the Centrally Sponsored has been allocated to take up programmes like supply of storage bins, providing subsidy to market yards and godowns where the Agricultural Produce of Small and Marginal Farmers will be stored for

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provide them better market value for their produce.

Rural Artisans Training:-

In order to impart training to the Rural Artisans and to provide them tools and equipments on subsidised rates a sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs for the State SFDA and Rs.3.00 lakhs for the Central, Sponsored has been allocated.

Tribal sub-plan:-

A sum of Rs.14.00 lakhs has been allocated to take the tribal sub-plan under SFDA in four districts i.e. Mysore, South Kanara, Coorg and Chicknagalur *

Since the programmes under SFDA projects are mainly credit oriented the State Government will take more efforts to remove the bottlenecks and also take intensive steps to provide timely credit facilities to Small and Marginal farmers and Agricultural Labourers through Co-operatives and Commercial Banks.

* Where tribals are concentrated. Out of Rs.14.00 lakhs the programmes to be taken up are as follows:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
a) Laying out demonstration plots	- 0.80
b) Supply of Agril. implements	- 0.30
c) Supply of Bullocks	- 3.00
d) Supply of Carts	- 3.00
e) Land Development	- 0.90
f) Sheep rearing units	- 6.00

Totally 1625 families will get benefits during the year.

C.DISPENSARY UNIT

It is proposed to implement E.S.I.Scheme in Jog Falls, Thalaguppa, Hangarkatta, Haveri areas during the year 1978-79. This would cover about 4,000 employees and a sum of Rs.1.50 lakh is proposed in this regard. Any spill over during 1977-78 regarding the implementation of E.S.I.Scheme in Non-implemented areas would also be implemented during 1978-79. A sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed in this regard.

During 1978-79, 1979-80, it is proposed to extend E.S.I. Schemes to the balance sections of new sectors of employment in the following Centres.

1. Bangalore
2. Munirabad
3. Mysore
4. Mangalore
5. Bagalkot

A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed in this regard.

K. L. Hanumanth Rao
Director, ESIS (Medical) Service

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BRIEF REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS DURING THE PLAN PERIOD FROM 1974-75 TO 1977-78.

DRUGS CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

1. GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, BANGALORE:-

An independent College of Pharmacy is functioning under the Administrative Control of this Department since the year, 1964. The College caters the need of the Pharmacy Education by 30 candidates for Degree and 60 Candidates for Diploma course during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Diploma course which was 2 years course was suspended with a view to train the In-Service Pharmacists (Compounders) of the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services. Accordingly this Scheme was started from July, 1973 and 75 Trainees in each batch were selected to undergo the refresher Course in the Government College of Pharmacy, Bangalore with an object to train 900 In-Service Pharmacists (Compounders) to help the Hospital Services.

2. The Scheme for the Post-Graduate Course in Pharmacy in the Government College of Pharmacy, Bangalore was approved by the Board of Post Graduate Engineering Studies and Research of the All India Council and Government of India, New Delhi and the course was started during the year 1977-78 with an Admission of 6 Candidates in each discipline during the year 1977-78 and this will be further increases by 10 in each discipline during the year 1978-79 onwards.

3. During the period under report, the Government have conveyed Administrative sanction for the construction of building to the College at an estimated cost of Rs. 48 lakhs, as the existing building was completely delapidated. The construction was started during the year 1975-76 and the first stage was completed by the end of the year 1977-78.

2. EXPANSION OF THE DRUGS TESTING LABORATORY, BANGALORE:-

This scheme of expansion of the testing facilities was taken up during the 5th Five Year Plan and the Laboratory was able to take up all types of drugs for analysis of Raw Materials, Cosmetics etc., In this Scheme the Government have accorded sanction for the additional staff for the commission of different sections in the Laboratory for the analysis of Drugs. As such different Sections like Bacteriology Section, Research Section, Pharmacology Section, and Pharmacognocny Section were commissioned during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. During the Fifth Five Year Plan the Durgs Testing Laboratory, Bangalore was also

Continued.

selected to establish a Combined Food and Drugs Laboratory by the Government of India by giving 100% Central Assistance for the construction of Building and 100% Central Assistance limiting to Rs.3.66 lakhs for the purchase of equipments.

3. GRANT-IN-AID TO THE PRIVATE PHARMACY INSTITUTIONS:-

In addition to the Government College of Pharmacy, Bangalore, 9 Private Pharmacy Institutions who are imparting pharmacy education in the State were given an adhoc grant during the Plan period. Grant-in-aid Code was also prepared and submitted to the Government for approval and the same is under consideration of the Government.

4. STRENGTHENING OF THE DRUGS CONTROL ORGANISATION:-

During the Fifth Five Year Plan a detail outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs was made for strengthening of the Drugs Control Organisation. Certain posts like Drugs Inspector(Intelligence) and one Assistant Drugs Controller to each Division with a supporting staff was sanctioned during the Fifth Five Year Plan, with an object to eradicate the menace of spurious and adulteration of drugs in the State and to have strict vigilance.

5. TRAINING OF LABORATORY TECHNICIANS (ANALYSTS):-

This scheme was started during the year 1974-75 and under this scheme 11 B.Pharm Graduates were trained for a period of 18 months both in the manufacture and quality control of drugs. The Candidates were paid a sum of Rs.150/- per month as stipend during their training period.

6. PROVIDING TRANSPORT VEHICLES TO THE DIVISIONAL OFFICES:-

During the Fifth Five Year Plan a provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs was made for the purchase of Transport Vehicles to the Divisional Offices. However 2 Vehicles were purchased to the Head Quarters during the plan period.

Sd/ K. S. Srinivasan
27/11/78
Drugs Controller.

hvn/-

DETAILS OF PLAN PROPOSALS DURING THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD TO THE DRUGS CONTROL DEPARTMENT, KARNATAKA.

DETAILS OF PLAN PROPOSALS DURING 1979-80

1. EXPANSION OF THE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, BANGALORE (TRAINING OF PHARMACISTS):-

This Institution will be further continued during the VI Five Year Plan, to cater the need of Pharmaceutical Education by conducting Post Graduate, Degree and Diploma Courses during the VI Five Year Plan.

Proposals for the Re-Organisation of the College with additional staff was deferred during the year 1977-78 and the same will be taken up during the VI Five Year Plan, as the College has proposed to admit 120 students to D.Pharm during the VI Five Year Plan. The purchase of equipments and the construction of new building to the Government College of Pharmacy, Bangalore which is under construction will also be continued.

2. GRANT-IN-AID TO THE PRIVATE PHARMACY INSTITUTIONS:-

There are 10 Institutions imparting Pharmaceutical Education in this State. A Grant-in-aid code to sanction grants to such Institutions which was submitted to the Government for approval is under consideration. Pending approval of the grant-in-aid code, Adhoc grants were sanctioned to 7 Private Pharmacy Institutions during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78. However it has been proposed to give grants to the Private Pharmacy Institutions after the approval of the Grant-in-aid code during the VI Five Year Plan with an object to run the course in accordance with the standards prescribed by the Pharmacy Council of India.

3. EXPANSION OF THE DRUGS TESTING LABORATORY, BANGALORE:-

The Drugs Testing Laboratory, Bangalore has been fully equipped to take up the analysis of all types of drugs. For this purpose, different sections like Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Pharmacology, Pharmacognocny, Serology and Microbiology Sections have been commissioned during the V Five Year Plan period. The Laboratory will be further expanded to take up the analysis of all types of drugs during the VI Five Year Plan, so that the Laboratory could be in a position to take up research and training programme, and also could provide facilities to all the other States and Private Institutions during the VI Five Year Plan.

Continued.

4. STRENGTHENING OF THE DRUGS CONTROL ORGANISATION:-

During the Vth Five Year Plan, with an object to strengthen the Drugs Control Organisation, the Government had accorded sanction for the creation of certain posts which will be continued during the VI Five Year Plan.

However with an object to eradicate the menace of the spurious and adulteration of drugs in the State and to exercise strict vigilance, Administrative and Technical Staff at the Head Quarters and at the Divisional level will be strengthened by creating more Drugs Inspectors and other executive staff which are essential. This scheme is to strengthen the Drugs Control Organisation and will be continued during the VI Five Year Plan.

5. TRAINING OF THE LABORATORY TECHNICIANS (ANALYSTS):-

The Training of the Laboratory Technicians (Analysts) is a scheme sanctioned and taken up during the V Five Year Plan with an object to train 12 B.Pharm Graduates for a period of 18 months both in the manufacture and quality control of the drugs.

This scheme will be continued during the VI Five Year Plan with an object, that the candidates should be specialised in the Drugs Analysis in all the complexities after completion of their training, and they will be absorbed both in Public and Private Sectors. To implement this scheme in a fully developed manner, necessary provision has been proposed during the VI Five Year Plan. This is one of the scheme to be continued during the VI Five Year Plan.

6. PURCHASE OF TRANSPORT VEHICLES TO THE DIVISIONAL OFFICES.

The scheme was sanctioned during the V Five Year Plan and two Vehicles were purchased to the Head Quarters. However this scheme will be continued during the VI Five Year Plan and necessary fast moving vehicles (Jeeps) will be provided to the Divisional Offices to enable the Officers to detect the menace of the spurious and adulteration of the drugs immediately, whenever they get noticed about it.

S. K. (at) 27/11/78
Drugs Controller.

Lvn/-

KARNATAKA URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD

BANGALORE

ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80

KARNATAKA URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD

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BRIEF NOTE ON ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80 FOR WATER
SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE SCHEMES UNDERTAKEN BY -
KARNATAKA URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE
BOARD BANGALORE.

The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board has been entrusted with the task of providing protected Water Supply and Underground Drainage facilities to the Local Authorities of the Karnataka State, excluding the City of Bangalore.

The Board has a present jurisdiction over 242 Local Authorities. 61 Local Authorities have population more than 20,000 and 181 Local Authorities have population less than 20,000 as per 1971 Census. The Water Supply Schemes for population more than 20,000 is taken up under the Loan Assistance of L.I.C. of India and the State Government as Loan assistance to the concerned Local Authorities. The Water Supply Scheme to Local Authorities less than 20000 is termed as piped Water Supply Scheme. The State Government will provide 90% of the cost of the Project as grant-in-aid and the balance 10% is contributed by the Local Authorities.

Providing Protected Water Supply to 212 Local Authorities have been completed to end of Fifth Plan.

The Board is entrusted with the following categories of works:

1. Piped Water Supply Schemes.
2. Urban Water Supply Schemes.
3. Underground Drainage Schemes for all towns and Cities.

- 4) Water Supply Schemes with full assistance of Government.
- 5) Centrally Sponsored Schemes.
- 6) Central Sector Schemes.

Review of programmes during the V Five Year Plan.

The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board started its function from 14th August 1975. The review and programmes narrated from the above date of inception of the Board

I. PIPED WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES:

The V Plan Outlay as financed in October 1976 for Piped Water Supply Schemes in ratio of 60% and 40% both for P.H.E. Zone and Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board, respectively was Rs.1568.00 lakhs, of which the plan allocation for the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board was Rs.390.00 lakhs only. It was targetted to complete 42 Water Supply Schemes during the V Plan, but the achievement was only 32 schemes covering a population of 3.60 lakhs at an estimated cost of Rs.210.00 lakhs, of which 15 Water Supply Schemes were original schemes and the rest were improvements to existing Water Supply Schemes.

II. URBAN WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES AND UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE SCHEMES:

The Vth Plan Outlay for the above category was Rs.2152 Lakhs. The Target for Vth Plan period was 9 Water Supply Schemes and 4 Underground Drainage Schemes and the Achievement was 1 and 2 Schemes respectively covering a total population of 0.6 lakhs. The Shortfall in progress was mainly due to even flow of funds from L.I.C. and other sources, and also due to obtaining of land and observing formalities on tenders.

III. SCHEMES FULLY FINANCED BY GOVERNMENT.

13 Water Supply Schemes under full financial assistance of the State Government were in progress during V Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs.845.06 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs.672.55 lakhs has been incurred to end of V Plan and the budget allocation for 1975-78 was Rs.81.50 lakhs.

IV. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:

23 Sewage/Sullage Schemes under Centrally sponsored Schemes were in progress during V Plan period and the estimated cost of these schemes is Rs.50.88 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs.6.04 lakhs, has been incurred on these schemes and no target was fixed for V Plan.

V. CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES:

One scheme of conversion of dry latrines sanitary latrines to Ranibennur town was under progress at an estimated cost of Rs.18.73 lakhs and an expenditure Rs.4.92 lakhs has been incurred to end of 5th plan and no target was fixed for V plan.

PROGRESS OF SCHEMES DURING 1978-79:

I Piped Water Supply Schemes:

There are 18 original water supply in progress during 78-79 at an estimated of Rs.243.34 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs.110.78 lakhs has been incurred to end of 3/78 and 37 improvements to existing water supply system are in progress at an estimated cost of Rs.487.26 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs.298.39 lakhs has been incurred to end of 3/78. The budget allotment for 78-79 is Rs.165.00 lakhs, the expenditure to end of 9/78 is Rs.55.72 lakhs.

It is proposed to complete 28 schemes during 78-79 to cover a population of 3.0 lakhs, of the above 9 schemes are original Water Supply Schemes which will have the benefit of the protected Water Supply and it is proposed to complete the above 28 schemes during 1978-79

II. ON GOING URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE SCHEMES:

There are 24 Urban W.S. and 18 Underground Drainage Schemes taken up under Loan Assistance of L.I.C. of India, and the State Government at an estimated cost of Rs.2855.76 lakhs and Rs.1137.76 lakhs respectively and an expenditure of Rs.41416.80 lakhs and Rs.620.01 lakhs has been incurred on Water Supply and Underground Drainage Schemes to end of 3/78. The Budget provision for 1978-79 is Rs.500.00 lakhs from L.I.C. and State Government and other sources and the expenditure during 1978-79 to end of 9/78 is Rs.121.78 lakhs.

The target for 1978-79 for Water Supply and Underground Drainage Schemes are 15 and 8 respectively, the achievement of these schemes mainly depends on the availability of funds.

III Water SUPPLY SCHEMES FULLY ASSISTED BY GOVERNMENT

13 Water Supply Schemes under full assistance of State Government are in progress at an estimated cost of Rs.845.06 lakhs and expenditure to end of 3/78 is Rs.672.55 lakhs. The Budget provision for 1978-79 is Rs.40.00 lakhs and the Expenditure during 1978-79 is Rs.31.77 lakhs.

IV CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:

23 Sewage/Sullage Utilisation Under Centrally sponsored schemes are in progress during 1978-79 at an estimated cost of Rs.50.88 lakhs and expenditure to end of 3/78 is Rs.6.04

is Rs.0.65 lakhs. The Budget Allocation for 1978-79 is Rs.16.00 lakhs. Targets are not yet fixed for these schemes.

VI CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES:

One Scheme of conversion of dry latrines to Sanitary latrines in Ranibennur town is in progress during 1978-79 at an estimated cost of Rs.18.73 lakhs and the Expenditure to end of 8/78 is Rs.4.92 lakhs. The budget allotment for 1978-79 is Rs.3.50 lakhs and the expenditure to end of 9/78 is Rs.0.10 lakhs. The target for completion is not yet fixed.

PROPOSALS FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80

I. PIPED WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES:

There are 18 original and 37 Improvements to W.S. are in progress during 1978-79 at an estimated cost of Rs.243.34 lakhs and Rs.487.26 lakhs respectively. It is proposed to complete 28 schemes during 1978-79 and 27 schemes which are in progress during 1978-79 will spill over to 1979-80. The Plan provision for 1979-80 is Rs.83.53 lakhs and Rs.89.45 lakhs respectively (vide statement WS II).

The 12 towns where protected W.S. to be provided has been included in the VI Plan the estimated cost of which is Rs.230.00 lakhs. After allocation of Rs.83.53 lakhs + Rs.89.45 lakhs = Rs.178.98 lakhs for the committed On-going works, the balance amount left is Rs.7.62 lakhs, out of the plan provision of Rs.180.00 lakhs. The balance amount of Rs.7.02 lakhs is allocated for the 12 W.S. Schemes where primary protected Water Supply to be provided.

6 Improvement to existing W.S. system are proposed during VI Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.1042.04 lakhs which require

augmentation. But due to meagre budget allocation during 1978-79 no provision has been made for this category. The target fixed for 1979-80 is 25 schemes.

II URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE SCHEMES:

There are 24 W.S. and 18 U.G.D. Schemes are in progress during 78-79 at an estimated cost of Rs.2855.86 lakhs and 1137.76 lakhs respectively.

The Budget provision for 1979-80 is Rs.450.00 lakhs. The L.I.C. component being Rs.162.50 lakhs and Government other sources is Rs.287.50 lakhs. It is proposed to complete 15 W.S. and 8 U.G.D. Schemes during 1979-80. 25 Fresh Water Supply and 6 Fresh U.G.D. Schemes are proposed during VI Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.1656.87 lakhs and no allocation has been made to these schemes during 1979-80 because of meagre budget allocation.

III WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES FULLY FINANCED BY GOVERNMENT.

13 W.S. schemes are in progress during 1978-79 at an estimated cost of Rs.845.06 lakhs. The Budget allotment for 79-80 is Rs.50.00 lakhs for these category.

3 fresh schemes are proposed during VI Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.97.00 lakhs. No allotment has been made for these schemes for 79-80.

IV Centrally sponsored Schemes:

23 Sewage/Sullage Schemes under Centrally sponsored Schemes have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs.50.88 lakhs. The budget provision for 1979-80 is Rs.20.00 lakhs.

V. CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES:

One Scheme of conversion of dry latrines to Sanitary is in progress at an estimate cost of Rs.18.73 lakhs.

The budget provision for 79-80 is Rs.3.50 lakhs. 2 Fresh Schemes have been proposed during VI Plan at estimated cost of Rs.74.40 lakhs, and budget provision for 1979-80 is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

W R I T E U P

1 Cauvery Water Supply Scheme - I Stage

The scope of the Scheme is to provide 30 MGD of Treated Water to the Metropolitan City of Bangalore by constructing necessary Intake Works at Netkal Balancing Reservoir located at a distance of about 83 Kms. from Bangalore and construction of Treatment Units at T.K.Halli (78.5 Kms) and Pure Water Tanks and Pump Houses at T.K.Halli, Harohalli and Tataguni and laying of Gravity Main and Transmission Main. In order to ensure proper distribution of water to various zones in the City, construction of Ground Level Reservoirs and laying of Trunk Mains and Remodelling of Distribution System was done. On the sewerage side, improvements of the sewerage system, viz., Mains, Sub-Mains, Outfall sewers and construction of Primary Sewage Treatment Plants at V.Valley and K & C Valley have been done. The scheme has been commissioned during 1974. As an extension to the Cauvery Water Supply Scheme I Stage, it is proposed to extend the supply of Cauvery Waters from the Trinity Church Circle upto the proposed G.L.R. to be constructed at Aero Engine Factory for supply of water to the Industries near Whitefield and other layouts and also construction of the 5 M.G Ground Level Reservoir.

2. Arkavathi Water Supply Scheme:

The scope of the Scheme is to lay a 48" line from T.G.Halli to Bangalore for a distance of about 26 Kms for increasing the supply from the Arkavathi source by another 30 M.G.D. This includes construction of treatment works at T.G.Halli, construction of Pump House and Pure Water Tanks at T.G.Halli and Tavarekere at a distance of 26 Kms. and 12 Kms. (Approx.) respectively from Bangalore. Estimated cost of the Scheme is about Rs.16/- crores.

....2)

3. Cauvery Water Supply Scheme - II Stage:

The scheme provides for drawing an additional supply of 30 MGD from the Cauvery source by providing necessary Treatment Plants at T.K. Halli and laying of the Duplicate Transmission Line with necessary pump houses and other allied works, similar to those constructed under the Cauvery Water Supply Scheme-I Stage. The Scheme also provides for improvements to water supply distribution net work including construction of necessary zonal reservoirs and provides for the extension of the existing primary sewage treatment plant and providing secondary sewage treatment plant at Vrishabhavathi and Koramangala-Challaghatta Valleys and for providing sewerage facilities to other minor valleys and unsewered areas.

Further, the Board has now formulated an Integrated Project Scheme comprising of Arkavathy IV line, Cauvery II and III Stages estimated to cost Rs.225/- Crores duly considering all aspects of executing the Integrated Project in a phased manner.

As a part of this Integrated Project, the preliminary works connected to IIInd Stage of Cauvery Water Supply Scheme has been taken up.

4. Providing Sewerage Scheme to Hebbal Zone:

This Scheme envisages providing Sewerage facilities in the Hebbal Zone including providing primary and Secondary Treatment at an estimate cost of Rs.470/- lakhs. Administrative sanction has been accorded by the Government vide Order No.HMA 102 MNS 74 dated 9.6.77 for Rs.250 lakhs.

O.C.Appd.by C.F/

H.A. Ram
for Chief Engineer,
BWSSB.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80

1. RURAL WATER SUPPLY.

(a) RURAL PIPED WATER SUPPLY:-

There are 26026 inhabited villages in Karnataka with a rural population of 2.21 crores as per 1971 census. To the end of March 78, 1532 water supply schemes were sanctioned under the State Sector. Out of this 1042 schemes have been completed incurring an expenditure of Rs.1729.25 lakhs. In addition to the above 137 schemes costing Rs. 129.34 lakhs have been sanctioned under Central Accelerated Rural Water supply programme during March 1978. In addition to this assistance a sum of Rs.146.18 lakhs has been provided for 134 on-going schemes.

As many as 334 schemes have been spilled over to 1978-79 under the State Sector and out of which it is proposed to complete about 100 schemes during the year 1978-79. Under the Central Sector, out of the 137 spilled over schemes, 117 schemes are programmed to be completed by March 1979. Further, out of 117 on-going schemes in respect of North Zone (Central Sector), 82 schemes are proposed to be completed during 1978-79.

(b) BORE WELL PROGRAMME:-

Under the Bore well with Hand pump programme, 22435 bore wells were drilled, out of which 18,530 are successful covering 15791 villages /Hamlets upto the end of 31-3-1978.

Under the Central Sector Accelerated RWS programme, 803 village/Hamlets were approved costing Rs.100.00 lakhs during March 1978. Out of this, 324 villages/Hamlets were covered with 344 Bore wells leaving 579 villages/Hamlets spilled over to 1978-79 and all these 579 villages/Hamlets are programmed to be covered during 1978-79.

Under the State Sector, 5333 Bore wells are programmed for the year 1978-79 and under the Central Sector fresh proposals for providing 2547 villages/Hamlets have been sent to Government of India, for approval.

Under the Tribal Sub-plan, 135 bore wells are targetted to be drilled in the Tribal villages under the State Sector during 78-79.

PROGRAMME FOR 1979-80 (STATE SECTOR)

During the year 1979-80, it is programmed to complete 80 piped water supply schemes under State Sector, besides repairing 200

sink piped water supply schemes at a total cost of Rs.200.00 lakhs.

Under the Bore well programme, it is programmed to sink 10,000 Bore wells, besides repairing 20,000 hand pumps (to be repaired twice) at a total cost of Rs.1111.17 lakhs.

Under the Tribal development programme, it is proposed to sink 200 bore wells at a cost of Rs.20.00 lakhs in the Tribal taluks approved by the Government.

PROGRAMME FOR 1978-80 (GENERAL SECTOR)

During the year 1978-80 it is programmed to complete about 55 spill over works of 77-78 besides 131 fresh water supply schemes (to be sanctioned during 78-79) at a total cost of Rs.350.00 lakhs.

Under the Bore well programme, it is proposed to spend Rs. 263.33 lakhs on sinking of 2639 bore wells which are likely to be sanctioned by the Government of India during 1978-79.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1979-80

Open Dug Wells Programme

There are 26,826 Villages in the state. Generally all most all the villages have been provided with Open Drinking Water Wells. Due to the formation of several Janatha Housing Colonies, sites etc. it is necessary to provide Open Drinking Water Wells especially in the costal areas where due to laterite terrain, bore wells are not feasible. Further open dug wells have to be taken up in the interior areas where it is difficult to move the rigs. It is therefore proposed to provide Open dug wells also wherever necessary in addition to bore wells and Piped Water Supply Schemes.

At the beginning of the V five year plan, there were 4627 incomplete dug wells pending completion. The number of dug wells taken up and completed during the years 1974-75 to 1977-78 is indicated below:-

f s - as -4-74	Number of works taken up during				Total Number of works completed during				To- tal of com- pleted (7+8 +9+10) as on	No. of wor- ks pending 1-4-78	
	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	640	488	718	407	6880	2255	1829	1085	740	5909	971

In addition to the above, 1305 Drinking Water Wells were taken up for deepening during 1976-77 due to scarcity conditions that were prevailing in many parts of the state even though it was not targetted to take up deepening of drinking water wells. All most all the works have been completed by the end of 1977-78.

During the four years of the V Plan i.e. from 1974-75 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78, the budget provisions were made to the extent of R.150/- lakhs, 95 lakhs, 89 lakhs and R.40 lakhs respectively and the expenditure incurred thereof as R.125.66 lakhs, 89.83 lakhs, 87.55 lakhs and 55.61 lakhs respectively.

During the year 1978-79, the budget provision of R. 54 lakhs has been made for open dug wells under the general sector and R. 6 lakhs under the tribal area sector.

At the end of 1978-79, there were 971 spill over works pending completion under the open dug wells programme. During the current year 1978-79 upto the end of September 1978, 184 fresh works were taken up for execution bringing the total to 1155, Out of 1155 works, 294 works have been completed leaving 861 works pending as on 30-9-1978. A total sum of R.18.40 lakhs has been incurred upto the end of September 1978.

During the remaining period of the current financial year i.e. 1978-79, another 116 works are likely to be taken up for execution and about 506 works are likely to be completed in the same period thus, at the end of March 1979, 471 works will be pending completion. Assuming that each work will require about Rs.8000/- for completion the total amount that would be required towards the 471 likely spill over works which are to be completed during 1979-80 will work out to Rs.37.68 lakhs i.e.(471 x 8000) or say 38 lakhs. Out of the proposed annual provision of Rs.284 lakhs for 1979-80 after earmarking Rs.38 lakhs for the spill over works, there will be a balance provision of Rs.1.46 lakhs available for utilisation on fresh works. At the rate of Rs.18,500 rupees per well it is proposed to take up about 789 fresh works during 1979-80 i.e.(789x18500) or say about 800 fresh works.

During summer season, the water table in many of the open dug wells goes down as a result of which sufficient drinking water will not be available in the open dug wells. Further, many of the open dug wells get silted up and it is quite necessary to remove the silt and also to deepen the wells so that people may get sufficient water for drinking purpose. It is therefore envisaged to deepen atleast 3125 open dug wells during 1979-80. For this purpose a sum of Rs.2000 is proposed to be spent on each such well for drinking purposes. The total amount required for this purpose will be Rs.62.50 lakhs. Hence, it is proposed to make a separate provision of Rs.62.50 lakhs for 1979-80 for deepening of existing drinking water wells in the state.

The particulars in G.N.I, G.N.II, and G.N.III and G.N.IV proforma are enclosed.

Tribal sub-plan-Water Supply

During the year 1977-78 a sum of Rs.1.12 lakhs was provided for open dug wells in tribal areas of the state. As against Rs.12/- lakhs Rs.8.60 lakhs was spent towards 132 open dug wells which were taken up for execution out of which 18 works were completed. Since, the entire amount of Rs.1.12 lakhs could not be utilised before the close of the financial year 1977-78, a sum of Rs.3.40 lakhs which was surrendered by the Deputy Commissioner, Dakshina Kannada District was reappropriated for open drinking water wells under general sector.

During the year 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs has been provided for open drinking water wells for the completion of the incomplete drinking water wells taken up during 1977-78 and also for taking up fresh drinking water well in the tribal taluks. A sum of Rs.0.28 lakhs has been spent upto the end of August 1978. About 90 fresh works have also been taken up for execution in the tribal taluks upto the end of August 1978. During the remaining period of current financial year no fresh works are likely to be sanctioned in the tribal taluks. Out of 204 works including 114 spill over works, which are carried over to 1978-79, 28 works have been completed and it is expected that in the remaining period of current financial year about 22 more works may be completed leaving a balance of 154 works pending at the end of 1978-79. It is proposed to complete about 50 works during the year 1979-80 also. Assuming that a sum of Rs.8000/-

would be required for the completion of each work, a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs would be required during 1979-80 (8000 x 50) on 50 works. The balance amount of 4.00 lakhs would be utilised towards another 20 fresh works at the rate of Rs. 5000/- per well (i.e. Rs. 1,00,000) and at Rs. 2885/- per well on the remaining 104 Drinking Water Well works.

The particulars in the proforma **T** sub-plan I & T sub-plans are enclosed,

ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1979-80
HOUSING.

I. SCHEME OF DISTRIBUTION OF SITES:

The Scheme which was introduced in May 1972 envisaged allotment of free house-sites to families of landless agricultural labourers whose income did not exceed Rs. 2,000 per annum. The benefit of the scheme has been extended to the non-agricultural families also during last year. During 1974-75 and 1975-76, a total number of 49,639 and 3,01,032 sites were distributed respectively to the eligible families. During 1976-77 and 77-78 a total number of 1,10,186 and 42424 sites were distributed under the scheme. Up to the end of September 1978 since inception, a total number of 7,93,342 sites were distributed, out of which 2,85,898 sites were allotted to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is programmed to reach a target of 8.5 lakh sites by the end of 1979-80.

For development and acquisition of land, expenditure at Rs. 100/- per site is being incurred on an average. Levelling of land and internal roads are being provided at a cost of Rs. 25/- per site in maidan area and Rs. 50 per site in Malnad area on an average. A plan provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80 for development of sites and acquisition of private lands.

II PEOPLES' HOUSING SCHEME:

(i) Peoples Housing Scheme: - The Scheme was started during the year 1973-74 as a follow up of the programme of distribution of sites to the rural poor. It envisages construction of low cost houses with an estimated cost of Rs. 2,500/- per house with plinth area of 200 to 250 Sq.ft. The cost per Sq.ft. lies between 10-12 rupees. The beneficiaries under the scheme are assisted to extent of Rs. 2,000/- per house. Out of

Out of Rs. 2,000/- Rs 1,000/- is treated as subsidy and Rs. 1,000/- as interest free loan, to be recovered within 20 years in equal monthly/annual instalments. Balance of Rs. 500/- is contributed by the beneficiaries in the form of cash, kind or labour, During the year 1974-75 a total number of 8,616 houses were completed. During the years 1975-76, 1976-77, and 1977-78, 20,247 houses 35,747 houses and 30,045 houses were completed respectively. Upto the end of August 1978 since inception 1,05,160 houses have been completed.

ii) Experimental Low Cost Housing Scheme:-

Under this scheme the beneficiaries are sanctioned Rs. 1,250/- per house per family for construction of low cost house. This assistance is treated as subsidy. The aid consists of roofing materials worth Rs. 1,000/- and Rs. 250/- in cash towards the erection charges. The beneficiaries are expected to put up the surrounding walls depending upon their capacity. The idea behind the scheme is that the roofs should remain pucca and the surrounding walls should be rebuilt when the economic condition of the beneficiaries improves. Experimental Low cost housing scheme was introduced during 1976-77 and a total no. of 16,803 houses were completed under this scheme to end of August 78. These houses are included in the total no. of 1,05,160 houses indicated in para (i) above.

iii) Hutment Scheme- To cater to the housing need of the poorest among the weaker sections who are not in a position to contribute their share under the above two types of houses, a scheme of construction of huts was introduced during 1976-77 on an experimental basis. Under this scheme building materials worth Rs. 250/- per family are supplied to those who are allotted sites. The beneficiary is expected to complete the hut with his own labour. The object of introducing the scheme was to have a wider coverage in view of its low cost and to enable the poorest to have minimum temporary shelter. The number of huts constructed during 1976-77 was 10,044. During 1977-78 an addition number of 19523 huts were provided. The total no. of huts provided to end of August 78 since inception was 35,231

iv) During 1978-79 a provision of Rs.10.00 crores has been made for construction of additional houses, out of this provision a sum of Rs. 5.00 crores has been set apart as a matching share of State Govt to avail the loan amount of Rs.5.00 crores sanctioned from the HUDCO, New Delhi. The remaining provision of Rs. 5.00 crores is being utilised towards the usual peoples Housing Scheme, with this total outlay of Rs. 15.00 crores, about 75,000 houses are expected to be completed during the year 78-79. In the statements appended as GN1, GN2 etc the assistance to be received from the HUDCO is not included. During the year 1979-80 also a loan of Rs.6.00 crores is proposed to be received from the HUDCO towards construction of additional 30,000 houses.

vi) During 1978-79 a plan provision of Rs. 10.80 crores is proposed for providing about * 54000 houses at the rate of Rs.2,000 per house as financial assistance. This excludes the expected assistance of Rs. 6.00 crores from the HUDCO.

vii) Urban housing for weaker sections:-

A loan of Rs. 4,000/- per family is being sanctioned under the scheme. The type design evolved by the Karnataka Housing Board is proposed to be adopted for 1978-79. A budget provision of Rs. 183 lakhs is made for the current year and an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed for the year 79-80 for construction of 5000 houses in the Municipal areas of the state.

III Tribal Sub-Plan.

A plan provision of Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been made during 78-79 towards construction of 850 houses under P.H.S. in the Tribal Taluks. The procedure prescribed under the P.H.S. is applied in respect of this scheme also under Housing. During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed for construction of 1500 houses in the tribal Blocks under the said scheme.

IV KARNATAKA HOUSING BOARD SCHEMES:

BRIEF NOTE WRITE UP ON KARNATAKA HOUSING BOARD SCHEMES:

Karnataka Housing Board, constituted on 1-6-1956 has been constructing houses under several Housing Schemes for the general public through out the State of Karnataka with a view to reducing the shortage of Housing. The following are the Housing Schemes taken up by the Board since June 1956.

I. Integrated Housing Schemes for industrial workers and Economically Weaker Section of the community.

- i) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme (State and Employers Sector)
- ii) Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme.
- iii) Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme.

II Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

III Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.

IV Rental Housing Scheme for Low paid Govt Employees, KHB Employees, Teachers and for Paramedical staff etc.

V Rural Housing Scheme.

Funds for implementation of these Housing schemes are provided by the State Government under the plan and these are augmented by the loans obtained from the L.I.C. of India through the State Government. In view of the meagre resources from plan and LIC of India and to meet the demands of heavy commitment of Housing programmes drawn up by the Board. The Board has also been raising debenture loans.

I INTEGRATED SUBSIDISED HOUSING SCHEME:

The Integrated Subsidised Housing Schemes for Industrial workers and Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme have been integrated into one scheme with a uniform pattern of State Plan assistance.

The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme is taken up both under State and Employers Sector.

Projects taken up under State Sector are directly executed by the Karnataka Housing Board. Projects taken up under employers sector are implemented by the employers for whom cash loan assistance is given to construct tenements to their industrial workers. The maximum period of repayment is 25 years.

a) SUBSIDISED INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME:

1) Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme assistance for the construction of houses for labour is provided under the State plan.

2) The following are the categories of workers entitled to assistance under the scheme.

a) Those who are workers with in the meaning of Section 2(i) of the factories Act 1948 as amended from time to time.

b) Those employed in mines other coal and mica mines within the meaning of section 2(i) of the mines Act 1962 as amended from time to time.

A total no. of 932 houses were completed under the S.I.H.S. and S.R.H.S. during the years 1974-75 to end of 1977-78 by incurring Rs. 124.05 lakhs. It is proposed to complete 300 houses under these two schemes during 79-80 with a total outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs.

II LOW INCOME GROUP HOUSING SCHEME:

The houses constructed under this Scheme are allotted to eligible individuals whose annual income does not exceed Rs.7200/- The Board has already constructed and allotted houses in all the districts of the State as and when the houses are completed. Applications will be called for by wide publicity in the local news papers and disposed of on lease-cum-sale basis as per the allotment regulations of the Board. A total no. of 1191 houses were completed under this scheme during the years 1974-78. It is proposed to complete 700 houses and 446 houses during 78-79 and 79-80 respectively.

III MIDDLE INCOME GROUP HOUSING SCHEME.

Under this scheme, the Board is constructing houses for allotment to individuals whose annual income exceeds Rs. 7200/- but does not exceed Rs. 18,000/- duly observing the terms and conditions enumerated in the allotment regulations of the Board. Houses completed under this scheme at several places in each District of the State have been allotted to the eligible individuals. A total no. of 280 houses were completed during the years 74-78 and it is proposed to complete 100 houses and 200 houses during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively.

A total outlay of Rs. 230 lakhs is proposed during 1979-80 towards L.I.G. and M.I.G. Housing Schemes.

IV. RENTAL HOUSING SCHEME:

Under this scheme the Karnataka Housing Board is constructing quarters for the low paid Government Employees, Board Employees, Teachers and for paramedical staff at all Taluks of the State. The Scheme contemplates construction of 12 tenements in each Taluk head quarters. The construction is taken up on behalf of the State Government and the amount spent on these quarters will be repaid to Karnataka Housing Board by the Government.

A total no. of 706 houses were completed during the years 1974-75 to end of 74-78 and another 370 houses and 318 houses are proposed to be completed during the years 78-79 and 79-80 respectively. An outlay of Rs. 63.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during 79-80.

V. RURAL HOUSING SCHEME:

This scheme which was previously under the Administrative control of Rural development and Cooperation Department of Government was transferred to the control of Karnataka Housing Board during 1970. A total no. of 4452 houses were constructed during the years 74-78 and it is proposed to complete another 3500 houses and 3466 houses under this scheme during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively. An outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during 1979-80.


(H.M.R. GOWDA)

Under Secretary to Government
HUD Deptt.

2
9/12/76

To

The Secretary to Government,
Planning Department,
Vidhana Soudha,
BANGALORE.

Sir,

Sub: Karnataka's Medium Term Plan 1978-83.

Ref: D.O. letter No. HD 28/EEP/77 Dt. 20-7-78 of
Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa, Secretary to Government,
Planning Department, Bangalore.

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With reference to the above, I write to state as follows:-

The Housing facility provided to the Police men in the State at Present is meagre. Only 47 percent of the Police men in the entire State and 36% posted in Bangalore City are provided with housing facility. To achieve 100 % Housing facility for the Police men, the investment required is estimated at Rs. 43.51 Crores. Out of this about Rs. 20 Crores will have to be in the urban and semi-urban areas and the rest in Mofussil areas.

To fulfill the target of 100% Housing for Police men an outlay of at least Rs. 8.00 to 9.00 Crores will have to be made during each year of the 6th five year plan. However, the amount indicated for Police Housing during the 6th Five year plan is Rs. 8.00 Crores and this sum of Rs. 8.00 crores will have to be allocated over the next five years by duly taking into consideration the allocation made during the financial year 1978-79.

The expenditure incurred so far during the 5th Plan period, the forecast for the 6th Plan period etc., are indicated in Statement -I, which is enclosed.

Statement-II provides the break up figures pertaining to the investment during each year of the 6th Plan, indicating investment in respect of on going works, payment to be made to the Karnataka Housing Board, land acquisition and taking of fresh works for execution etc. considering the Housing facilities still to be provided, the amount of Rs. 8.00 Crores provided for in the 6th Plan is very meagre. At this rate of investment it will take 25 years to achieve 100% housing facilities according to the present strength of Police men. The over all requirements of Housing Facility if we are to provide all Police men with housing facility as indicated in column No.3 of Statement I.

....2....

The problem of housing the Police men will increase with the increase in the Police Force during the next 25 years and with the necessity of demolishing some of the old Police Quarters which will become unfit for occupation. In view of this the allocation of funds for Police Housing Scheme may be stepped up considerably.

It is suggested that if any significant impact is to be made in tackling the problem of providing housing facility to Police men a minimum of atleast Rs.4 Crores may be provided for investment during each year which works out to 20 crores during the 6th plan period, so that the rest of the requirements of Police Housing can be taken up during the 7th Plan period.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- (L. REVANNASIDDAIAH)

For Inspector General of Police,

Copy to:-

1. The Dy. Secretary to Govt., Home Department, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore.
2. The Chief Engineer, (Communications and Buildings) P.W.D. Bangalore.

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At the time of reorganisation of the State about 35% of the Police force was provided with the Housing facilities. A large No. of the quarters provided consisted of 1 room tenements unfit for married people to stay. Considerable efforts have been made to increase housing facility for the Police men, but still no insignificant impact is made, in as-much-as only 47% of the Police men in the State and 36% of the Police men in Bangalore City are provided with houses. The task stupendous. If we are to provide houses to all the police men an investment of Rs.43.51 crores would be required. However this does not take into considerations, the necessity for demolishing the old houses, in case this programme of 100% housing for Police men is prolonged for a long time and also the probable increase in the Police Force in the near future.

The Government have come to attach importance to this problem of housing the Police men in making it a plan subject since 1974-75. Briefly the following all the financial allocation and achievements in the sphere of police housing since 1974-75.

1. 1974-75.

During 1974-75 a sum of Rs.59-67 lakhs was made available under reference "483 C.O. PHS. Plan". This is inclusive of Rs. 9 lakhs of loan assistance given by the Government of India. A total amount of Rs.77,53,842/- was spent on police housing scheme during the year. During this year the Government also agreed in principles and accorded sanction to acquire ready built houses from Karnataka Housing Board.

2. 1975-76. During the year 1975-76 budget provision of Rs.60/- lakhs was made inclusive of Rs.20.70 lakhs loan assistance from the Government of India. The actual expenditure at the end of the financial year was Rs.68,41,400/-. Important work sanctioned during the year was consisted of the scheme of construction of 480 quarters at the rate of 120 each at Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum & Gulbarga for the officers and men of the KSRP at an estimated total cost of Rs.1- Crore.

3. 1976-77. During 1976-77 the budget provision was Rs.65 Lakhs including Rs.18/- lakhs loan assistance from the Government of India. The actual expenditure was Rs.76,8000/-. The important Scheme approved 80 fresh works sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs.380 lakhs. But during the year only 7 fresh works consisting of quarters of 12 PSIs, 1 ASI, 6 HCs, & 121 PCs were sanctioned.

4. 1977-78. During 1977-78 the budget provision was Rs.65/- lakhs including Rs.20.03 lakhs under the loan assistance from the Government of India. The actual expenditure was Rs.82,77,000/- 9 fresh works for the construction of quarters for 4 PSIs, 14 HCs and 90 PCs in various places in the State were sanctioned.

5. 1978-79. During 1978-79 budget provision of Rs.1 crore has been made for Police Housing. Including this sum of Rs.1 crore, it has been indicated that during the next 5 years of the 6th 5year plan, only a total sum of Rs.8/- crores is made available for Police Housing Scheme. This will be too insufficient. As pointed out earlier if 100% Housing is to be achieved the total sum required is 43.51 crores. This can be spread over the 6th & 7th plan periods in which case at least Rs.20/- crores is needed during the 6th plan and Rs.23.51 crores during the 7th 5 years plan. In short there will have to be a budgetary allocations of at least 4 crores every year, if the target of housing of the Police men is to be achieved during the course of 10 - 12 years taking the strength of the Police Force as it is to-day.

Sd/- (L. Revannasiddaiah).
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE YEAR WISE ALLOCATION DURING SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

	1978-79 (Rs. in lakhs)	1979-80 (Rs. in lakhs)	1980-81 (Rs. in lakhs)	1981-82 (Rs. in lakhs)	1982-83 (Rs. in lakhs)	Total (Rs. in lakhs)
1. On-going works	75	150	120	100	65	510
2. Purchase of LHB Houses	10	20	20	20	20	90
3. Land Acquisition Compensation.	10	5	5	5	-	25
4. Fresh Works for execution.	5	70	50	20	10	155
5. Maintenance & Repairs.	-	5	5	5	5	20
	100	250	200	150	100	800

Sd/- (L. REVANASIDDAI AH)
For Inspector General of police.

PUBLIC WORKS

No. II.

PLAN

(Rupees in Lakhs)

76.	Revised Estimates 76-77	Budget Estimates 77-78.	Total 5th Plan 74-75 to 78-79	FORE CAST					Total from 79-80 to 83-84
				78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	
48	76-08	82-77	100 74-77- *00 78.	100-00	250-00	200-00	150-00	100-00	800-00

Schemes proposed for 100% Housing Facility during the Plan period.

	Rs.
1. Construction of 7110 quarters.	1243 Lakhs.
2. Construction 5170 quarters for 5 Bns.KSRP.	870 Lakhs.
3. Construction of 2164 Quarters for temporary Staff.	375 Lakhs.
4. Anticipated increase in Establishment.	240 Lakhs.
5. Increase in cost of building materials and labour.	820 Lakhs.
6. Acquisition of lands for construction of quarters and Administrative Buildings.	291 Lakhs.
7. Purchase of ready built house and repayment of Loan amount to Karnataka Housing Board.	291 Lakhs.
8. Construction of Administrative Building.	240 Lakhs.
Total. Rs.	----- 4351 Lakhs. -----

To achieve 100% housing facility for the personnel of this department the estimated expenditure on housing is Rs.43.51 Crores as against this the allocation during the 6th Plan is 8 crores which ~~is~~ above is allotted yearwise in colum No.2.

sd/- L.Revannasiddiah (AIG)
for Inspector General of Police.

Statement
Public Works
Plan
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)

<u>Actuals (Expenditure)</u>		fore cast					Total from			
1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1979-80 to	1983-84
77-54	68-48	76-08	82.77	100.00	250.00	200-00	150-00	100.00	800-00	

REMARKS

Schemes proposed for 100% Housing Facility during the plan period.

	Rs.
1. Construction of 7110 quarters.	1243 lakhs.
2. Construction of 5170 Quarters for 5 Bns KSRP.	870 lakhs.
3. Construction of 2164 Quarter for temporary Staff.	375 lakhs.
4. Anticipated increase in Establishment.	240 lakhs.
5. Increase in cost of Buildings materials and labour.	820 lakhs.
6. Acquisition of lands for construction of quarters and Administrative Buildings.	291 lakhs.
7. Purchase of ready built house and repayment of loan amount to KHB	272 lakhs.
8. Construction of Administrative Buildings.	240 lakhs.

Total: Rs.	4351 lakhs.

To achive 100% housing facility for the personnel of this department the estimated expenditure on housing is ~~2.43.51 Crores~~ as against this the allocation during the 6th Plan is 8 crores which above is allotted year vide in Column No.

Sd/- L.REVANNASIDDAIAH,
for Inspector General of Police.

For Inspector General of Police.

gr/-:

A BRIEF WRITE UP OF REVIEW OF PROGRESS OF THE BUILDING WORKS
IN 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, THE EXPECTATION IN 1977-78 AND
THE OBJECTIVES FOR 1978-79.

The percentage of quarters provided so far works out to 56 % for the entire State. But in Bangalore City and other Urban areas the percentage of Police Housing is only 36 %. This percentage is likely to show a decrease consequent on the proposed increase of Staff due to re-organisation of various sections of Police Department and also demolition of old quarters in dilapidated condition.

During the year 1974-75, a budget provision of Rs. 59,67,000/- was made by the Govt. under the head "483 Capital Outlay on Housing" for the construction of residential building for non-gazetted Police-men. This is inclusive of a sum of Rs. 9.00 Lakhs of loan assistance granted by the Government of India. Though 249 fresh works were suggested to Government during the year 1974-75, no fresh works were sanctioned by the Government, and therefore out of the budget grant of Rs. 59.67 Lakhs, a sum of Rs. 23,09,400/- was spent towards the spill over works of 'Police Housing.' Apart from this, a sum of Rs. 54,44,442/- was spent by the P.W.D. for acquiring quarters constructed by the Karnataka Housing Board at various places in the State including Bangalore City for providing accommodation to the Police Personnel. Thus, during the year 1974-75 a sum of Rs. 77,53,842/- was spent under Police Housing Scheme.

For the year 1975-76, a budget provision of Rs. 50.70 Lakhs was made which is inclusive of Central Loan Assistance of Rs. 29.70 Lakhs. Though 254 fresh works were suggested to Government for the year 1975-76, no provision was made in the Budget Estimates for these fresh works. During the year a sum of Rs. 68,41,400/- was spent for the spill over works of Police Housing.

During the year 1976-77, a budget provision of Rs. 65 Lakhs was made by the Government under the head "483 CO Housing PHS". Further, during this year Government have included 80 fresh works in the Budget Estimates, the estimated cost of which works out of Rs. 380 Lakhs, whereas the P.W.D. have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 76.08 Lakhs on Police Housing during this year.

During the year 1977-78, a budget provision of Rs. 65 Lakhs was made by the Government under the head "483 CO Housing PHS". This is inclusive of Rs. 20.03 Lakhs of loan assistance granted by the Government of India. No fresh works were included in the budget estimates for this year and have accorded sanction for nine major works costing Rs. 27,73,900/-. The P.W.D. have taken up these works for execution along with seven major works costing Rs. 34.80 Lakhs which were sanctioned during the year 1976-77 and which were not taken up for execution during the year of sanction. The entire budget provision will be spent by the end of this financial year.

(Continued... P2)

SALIENT FEATURE OF THE SCHEME / SCHEMES PROPOSED TO
BE INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1978-79.

As may be seen from the Statements enclosed, budgatory provision of Rs. 100 Lakhs has been made for sanctioned works and Rs. 124 Lakhs for fresh works.

The sanctioned works included construction of quarters for the low paid Police Personnel in Bangalore City and various other places in the State. The Government are allotti only Rs. 65.00 Lakhs on an average every year. The P.W.D. will deduct E.T.P. charges out of this grants. Thus, every year, actually only about Rs. 56 Lakhs is made available for Police Mousing. Out of this amount about Rs. 10 Lakhs has to be set apart for the payment of instalments towards the K.H.B House Purchases and another Rs. 5 Lakhs have to be set apart for acquisition of land for Police Housing in the State. Thus, only about 40 Lakhs are available every year for on going works (Budget Works) as well as fresh works. To say the least, this amount is insufficient and compares to only a drop in the ocean. With a view to completing the on going works expeditiously within the next few years a minimum allotment of Rs. 3.00 Crores every year is therefore absolute necessary.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80 - POLICE HOUSING SCHEME

It is proposed to allocate Rs.250 lakhs under the State Plan for the construction of residential quarters for Police Personnel, such as HCs, PCs and KSRP personnel. In the allocated 250 lakhs it is proposed to purchase 312 houses at New Mahalaxmi Lay out, Bangalore from Karnataka Housing Board, besides this it is also programmed to purchase 184 quarters at Austin Town, Bangalore, for Police Staff from Bangalore Development Authority. In addition to this 350 quarters will be constructed by the Chief Engineer (C&E) Bangalore, (will be proposed for 1979-80) under this P.H.S. It is also programmed to acquire land for further construction during 1979-80 in entire state. Over and above this the constructed quarters are to be repaired and maintained during the annual plan 1979-80. The work of maintenance and repairs will also be taken up for existing quarters of HCs and PCs in the state. It is to be noted some of the programmes mentioned elsewhere are spill over works of the 5th Five year Plan.

A brief write up on the Jail buildings in the draft fifth plan and Annual Plan 1979-80 VIII General Services - Jail buildings (Prisons Department).

* * * *

1975-76

Prior to 1975-76 the Prisons Department was not included under Plan Schemes. It is only during 1975-76 that a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs and 2.00 lakhs were provided under the plan schemes for construction of office building and quarters to Inspector General of Prisons and Deputy Inspector General and quarters to Jail staff at Gulbarga respectively and the works were entrusted to Public Works Department. However, owing to procedure delay such as preparation of plans and estimates, administrative approval etc., the work could not be taken up during the year.

1976-77.

A sum of Rs.5.30 lakhs was provided for Jail buildings out of which a sum of Rs.4.39 lakhs was spent for the construction of Jail buildings and staff quarters as per programme. However, the sum of Rs.1.00 lakh provided for construction of office of the Inspector General of Prisons at Bangalore could not be utilised since Government directed to accommodate the office in the Multistoreyed building III Stage on completion.

1977-78.

Outlays of Rs.1.74 lakhs 0.48 lakhs were provided for construction of Jail buildings and staff quarters respectively As against four schemes estimated at a cost of Rs.1.74 lakhs, construction of Additional barracks at Central Prison, Gulbarga has been completed and also construction of new Sub Jail building at bailhongal and additional accommodation at District Prison, Raichur are also completed. Construction of office of the Inspector General of Prisons for which provision of Rs.0.50 lakhs were made during the year could not be taken up during the year in view of alternative accommodation proposed by Government as stated above. A sum of Rs.0.48 lakhs was provided for construction of staff quarters at various places. The amount has been expended for the purpose.

1978-79

Outlays of Rs.11.50 lakhs and Rs.19.13 lakhs are provided for construction of new Central Prison, Bangalore, Administrative block for Prison Training Institute, Mysore and staff quarters at various Jails respectively as detailed in form GN-1 enclosed. Every effort is made to utilise the allotted amount.

1979-80

During 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.112.30 lakhs has been proposed as 2nd year of VI Five Year Plan. It must be remembered that the Jail buildings have been neglected since ages and it is high time that sizable sum is provided to this Department to take up several works in a phased programme. The highlights of the programmes for 79-80 are construction of Hostel for Prison Training Institute, construction of Central Prison, Bangalore staff quarters at various Jails.etc.

Annual Plan of the Department of Town Planning
for the year 1979-80 : Rs 51.10 lakhs

Physical Planning is the sine-qua-nón of all programmes of Socio-Economic Development and the primary function of the Department of Town Planning is the preparation of physical plans to achieve co-ordinated development at the regional, urban and rural levels.

During the third and fourth five year plans, development plans were prepared for some important urban centres in the State.

It was during the fifth five year plan that the emphasis was laid on the preparation of development plans as well as their implementation.

During the four years of the fifth five year plan the progress secured on the schemes included therein was as follows:

1. District Planning Units:

The District Planning Units at Tunkur, Mandya, Chikmagalur and Madikeri started working from September, 1975 and completed physical and planning surveys of the district headquarter towns and prepared upto date base maps. Preparation of study maps and charts collection of data required for the preparation of Outline Development Plans is continuing. These planning units are also conducting regional studies required for the preparation of regional plans for the districts.

2. Regional Planning Unit for the Krishna Valley Region:

This planning unit commenced functioning from July, 1977 and preparation of regional study maps and collection of regional data is progressing.

3. Creation of Traffic Cell:

The Traffic Cell in the Central Office was set up during September, 1975. The Cell has conducted sample Socio-Economic Survey of 16,822 households, Traffic Volume Survey of 10% roads, Origin-Destination Survey, Commuter Surveys and Travel Time Studies and has analysed these data.

4. Design Group:

The Design Group started functioning with skeleton staff from May, 1977 prepared a design for height zoning in Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore and conducted a study on controlling of hoardings and framed draft bye-laws for control of advertising. It also provided technical assistance to the Bangalore Urban Arts Commission.

5. Training and Research:

An amount of Rs 1 lakh provided for this scheme was released by Government as the state's contributions for the Regional Centre for Training and Research in Municipal Administration, Hyderabad and hence the proposed wing could not be established.

6. Construction of building for the offices of the Town Planning Department at Bangalore:

The work was not taken up for want of sanction to the estimate,

7. Assistance to Planning Authority:

Government sanction to the proposals was not received.

8. Seed capital assistance to the Bangalore Development Authority:

Seed capital of Rs 20.00 lakhs was released to the Bangalore Development Authority for carrying out two Land Acquisition and Development Schemes.

9. Improvement to Inner and Intermediate Ring Roads:

Assistance of Rs10.00 lakhs was released to the Bangalore City Corporation for taking up the first phase widening of Seeshivri Road forming a part of the Inner Ring Road.

10. Assistance to City Improvement Boards:

Assistance to an extent of Rs4.00 lakhs was distributed among the City Improvement Boards of Belgaum, Gulbarga, Davanagere, Hubli-Dharwar, Mangalore and Shiroga for taking up Land Acquisition and Development Schemes.

11. Assistance to Urban Development Works in small and medium towns:

Assistance to the tune of Rs3.00 lakhs was distributed among the Town Municipal Councils of Anekal, Chikkaballapur, Hospet, Shikaripur and group panchayat of Kalasa for taking up construction of shopping complexes and for Bagalkot for taking up a land acquisition and development scheme.

Proposals and objectives for the year 1979-80:

1. District Planning Units:

The four District Planning Units at Tumkur, Mandya, Chikmagalur and Madikeri are continuing the work of preparation of Outline Development Plan for the district headquarters, Regional Plans for the districts and draft development plans for other urban centres and other identified growth centres. The provision for the year 1978-79 is Rs6.00 lakhs.

In view of the continuing nature of the work, namely providing technical assistance to the Planning Authorities to be constituted and preparation of plans, etc. these planning units are proposed to be continued under non-plan from 1979-80 and onwards.

2. Regional Planning Unit for the Krishna Valley Region:

The Planning Unit, which is continuing the preliminary work for the preparation of the regional plan carries a budget grant of Rs2.50 lakhs for 1978-79. It is proposed to continue the planning unit under non-plan in view of the continuing nature of work from 1979-80 and onwards.

3. Creation of Traffic Cell:

The budget provision for the Cell for the year 1978-79 is Rs2.75 lakhs. The Cell has recently completed Railway Commuter Survey and is expected to complete the studies of traffic and transportation problems of Bangalore during this year and submit the report to Government.

As the traffic and transportation problems of other cities in Karnataka are to be studied, it is proposed to continue the Cell under non-plan from 1979-80 and onwards.

4. Design Group:

The Design Group is provided with a grant of Rs1.25 lakhs during 1978-79 and has to continue its work of providing technical assistance to Bangalore Urban Arts Commission and preparation of beautification programmes etc. Hence it is proposed to continue the Design Group under non-plan from 1979-80 and onwards.

5. Training and Research:

It is necessary to have training programmes in the department to train inservice personnel of the department and in charge of urban and rural development under the implementing agencies to equip them in the field of Town Planning. It is also necessary to have research programmes on regional, urban and rural planning and development to enable the working of the department

with the latest innovations in the field of planning. Government sanction is awaited for setting up the Wing.

The provision for 1978-79 is Rs1.75 lakhs and Rs3.30 lakhs for 1979-80.

6. Construction of buildings for the offices of the Town Planning Department at Bangalore and other zonal, regional and district levels:

The proposal is to construct two storeys of the eight storeyed building during 1978-79 and continue the work during 1979-80. This building is intended to accommodate the offices of the Town Planning Department/ State Town Planning Board, etc. at Bangalore. The provision for the year 1978-79 is Rs10.00 lakhs and for the year 1979-80 Rs15.00 lakhs. The work will be executed by the Chief Engineer, (C&B), Public Works Department.

10. Seed capital assistance to Implementing Agencies:

The scheme of providing assistance to the implementing agencies and local bodies is discontinued from 1978-79 as these bodies can obtain assistance directly from Government.

FRESH SCHEMES:

12. Opening a Regional Planning Unit for the Cauvery Valley Region and the Western Ghats Region:

(a) Cauvery Valley Region:

The task of the planning unit is to prepare the regional plan for the Cauvery Valley Region after collecting the required data and conducting necessary studies so as to ensure balanced development of the region.

(b) Western Ghats Region:

A number of major projects are coming up in the Western Ghats utilising the natural resources. The Western Ghats Region will naturally have the impact

of these projects. Hence a regional planning unit is proposed to be set up in the region for identifying areas of impact, and work out regeneration schemes for protection of environment, planning of settlements, etc.

The provision for the above planning units for the year 1978-79 is Rs4.50 lakhs and Rs2.75 lakhs is provided for the year 1979-80.

Proposals have been submitted to Government and orders are awaited.

13. Creation of Project Division for Planning and Urban Development Schemes:

Preparation of detailed projects for Integrated Development of Urban Centres for implementation by the local bodies to the stipulations of the financing agencies like HUDCO, World Bank, Life Insurance Corporation, etc. so as to avail the assistance thus provided, As the local bodies are not having the required technical personnel, the creation of Project Division in the Central Office is proposed to prepare schemes for the local bodies after collecting the required data, conducting surveys, etc.

An amount of Rs2.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1978-79 and Rs1.15 lakhs for the year 1979-80.

Government sanction to the proposals is awaited.

14. Grants to District Planning Unit of Hassan, Bidar, Raichur and Gulbarga:

These district planning units are functioning under non-plan and the funds available are meagre. Therefore it is proposed to provide Rs50,000/- for Hassan Unit for purchase of survey and other equipments and Rs50,000/- each for the Raichur, Bidar and Gulbarga Planning Units for preparing development plans for the identified growth centres during the year 1978-79.

There is no proposal to continue this work during 1979-80.

15. Creation of Environmental Wing in the Department:

In view of the environmental degradation, Environmental Planning for protection has become a dire necessity. Hence, an Environmental Wing is proposed to be created in the department for assisting the State-level Environmental Committee and its six sub-committees in their effective functioning. Provision for the above for the year ¹⁹⁷⁸⁻⁷⁹ is Rs2.00 lakhs and for the year 1979-80, Rs2.25 lakhs.

Government sanction to the proposal is awaited.

16. Creation of seven Planning Units at Kolar, Chitradurga, Bellary, Channarayana, Gundlupet, Hanumanthpet and Channarayana:

The Planning Authorities of the above cited urban centres are not having, at station, technical assistance and the Asst. Director of Town Planning and the staff of the respective District Planning Unit have to assist in addition to their routine duties. This has resulted in a set back in the function of the Planning Authority. Hence, it is proposed to create new Planning Units at the seven urban centres referred to above so as to ensure continuous work.

This work carries a provision of Rs4.60 lakhs for the year 1978-79 and Rs2.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1979-80.

Government sanction to the proposals is awaited.

17. Creation of Statistical Cell in the Department:

Collection, analysis and compilation of periodical statistics relating to various aspects of planning and urban development, both at the urban and regional

levels is very much necessary. The functions of the proposed statistical cell will be the collection and codification of statistics and preparation of resources inventory for reference of this department and other agencies. A budget provision of Rs0.65 lakhs is made for the year 1978-79 and the amount provided for the year 1979-80 is Rs0.25 lakhs.

The proposals have been sent to Government and sanction is awaited.

18. Creation of Zonal offices at Bangalore and Dharwad:

With a view to strengthen the planning machinery in the state at different levels zonal offices at Bangalore and Dharwad are proposed. The functions of these offices will be to exercise technical scrutiny over the working of the regional offices and those of the planning units at district levels and other urban centres, co-ordinate planning work and not only relieve the central office at Bangalore of the work load but also hasten the process of planning at all levels including rural. The Bangalore zonal office will have jurisdiction over the 11 southern districts and Dharwad zonal office over the 8 northern districts of the state.

The budget provision for these zonal offices for year 1978-79 is Rs4.00 lakhs (initial provisions) and the amount provided for the year 1979-80 is Rs8.90 lakhs.

Sanction of Government to the proposals is awaited.

19. Creation of a Village Planning Wing in the Central Office and forming planning units at block-level:

With a view to extend the planning to the rural areas in the state, it is proposed to establish planning units at selected blocks in the first instance and

also a Village Planning Wing in the Central Office to work out guidelines and planning standards for adoption. The block level planning units will carry out their work under the guidance of the respective zonal offices and supervision of the concerned regional and district level offices.

It is proposed to set up the Wing and the Units during the year 1979-80 and a provision of Rs15.00 lakhs has been made.

This department has not contemplated separate schemes under the centrally sponsored or central sectoral schemes, (minimum needs programme and Tribal Sub-plan) and hence there are no particulars to be furnished in this behalf.

The proposals formulated for the Annual Plan 1979-80 for Rs51.10 lakhs conform to the proposals made in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-83) for this department amounting to Rs200.00 lakhs and sent to Government (Planning Department) along with this office letter No.TP/AD IV/VI PLN/78-79 dated 23rd October, 1978.

Conclusion:

The functions of the department being planning in nature, the proposals explained in the foregoing paragraphs relate to strengthening of the planning machinery by establishing zonal and regional level offices, planning units to cover urban and rural areas and forming of Training and Research, Environmental, Statistical and Village Planning Wings at the Central Office. With the structuring of the Planning machinery in accordance with the above mentioned proposals, it is hoped to intensify the planning work, make it more pervasive at all levels and achieve the objectives of planning.

The schemes proposed by the department relate only to Regional and Town Planning. The schemes for Urban Development are not included in the Annual Plan 1979-80 of the Department of Town Planning.

N. Govindappa

Director of Town Planning

30.11.78

ak2911

Note to accompany the Annual Plan for Urban
Development for the year 1979-80 : Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

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INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1. Assistance to the City Improvement Boards:

The Central Scheme for the Integrated Urban Development provides assistance in the form of loan to State Governments for taking up projects relating to Urban Development in Metropolitan Cities and Areas of National Importance. According to the revised guidelines forwarded by the Ministry of Works and Housing, Government of India with letter dated 31.8.78 Urban areas having a population of 50,000 and above are eligible for assistance under the above scheme, the State's contribution being 50%

Integrated Urban Development Programmes are being got up for Mysore, Hubli-Dharwar, Belgaum, Davangere and Mangalore by the respective Planning Authorities providing for sectors of developments as stipulated in the guidelines.

City Improvement Boards are functioning in Shimoga, Bellary, Bijapur and Gulbarga. These were constituted during last year and are not having adequate funds to initiate urban development works.

A provision of Rs.9.00 lakhs is made for the year 1979-80 for distribution among the nine urban centres mentioned above for taking up Urban Development Schemes.

2. Assistance to Local Bodies of urban areas with a population in the range of 50,000 to 1,00,000.

There are nine urban centres in the State with population in the range of 50,000 to 1,00,000 namely Chitradurga, Tumkur, K.G.F., Bagalkot, Gadag, Hospet, Raichur and Hassan. Assistance is proposed to the Local Bodies of these urban areas for taking up urban development works that are remunerative in nature and also strengthen the financial position of the local body.

Provision of Rs.9.00 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan for the year 1979-80 for distribution among the local bodies of urban areas mentioned for taking up remunerative urban development works.

3. Assistance to local bodies of small and medium towns for taking up remunerative urban development works.

During the year 1977-78 token assistance to the tune of Rs.3.00 lakhs was distributed among the local bodies of six small towns in the State under the provisions of Annual Plan of this Department. The local bodies have taken up urban development ^{works} with a view to derive return and strengthen their finances.

In the Annual Plan for the year 1979-80, a provision of Rs.9.00 lakhs is earmarked out of the outlay provided for urban development for distribution among some of the local bodies, which are having remunerative schemes ready for implementation.

4. Development works in villages proposed for inclusion in the Bangalore City Corporation:

There is a proposal to include 110 villages

within the periphery of Bangalore City Corporation and enlarge the present limits of the City Corporation. It would, therefore, be necessary to take such development works in these villages as would hasten integration with the fully developed areas of the City and also provide urban infrastructure which are lacking.

An amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan for the year 1979-80 for taking up works of aforementioned nature in the villages where they are needed very badly. The details are to be worked out.

5. Grants to the State Town Planning Board and Planning Authorities

The expenditure in regard to the functions of the State Planning Board is being met out of the provisions under non-plan and that of the Planning Authorities partly out of their own resources and partly out of the non-plan provisions. The grants made available to the above bodies under the non-plan are meagre in-as-much as the Planning Authorities have not been able to appoint their own Town Planning staff to attend to the day to day work.

A provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan for the year 1979-80, so as to augment the finances of the Planning Authorities and also to meet the additional expenditure in regard to the functioning of the State Planning Board.

N. Govindappa

Director of Town Planning 6.12.78

Note for the Grant of Rs.281.67 Lakhs from the Government of Karnataka during the year 1979-80 for the Development works of Bangalore Development Authority.

The Bangalore Development Authority being the premier Organisation for Planning and Development of the City, has taken up 11 New Schemes (as per the enclosed statement) at an total estimated cost of Rs.4348.77 Lakhs for the Development of 6478.38 Acres of land to form 34,127 sites (10,966 sites for E.W.S. and 23,161 sites for General Public). These Schemes are also included and approved in Intergrated Urban Development Programme of Central Government sponsored between the years 1976 to 1981. The Central Government has also sanctioned total loan assistance of Rs.200.00 Lakhs during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78. A seed money of Rs.100.00 Lakhs has been sanctioned by Government of Karnataka for the above Schemes. Utilising the above loan and with the Internal resources of Bangalore Development Authority, (matching grant of Rs.400.00 Lakhs) the Bangalore Development Authority has spent Rs.595.18 Lakhs and - Rs.183.70 Lakhs on 10 Ongoing Schemes and 11 New Schemes respectively during the year 1976-77 and 1977-78. Also, there is a phased programme of expenditure of 1134.50 Lakhs for 1978-79

The Bangalore Development Authority has also programmed and expenditure of Rs.1022.50 Lakhs for the year 1979-80 for the 11 New Schemes contemplated under Intergrated Urban Development Programme. The Loan Assistance expected from Central Government is Rs.340.85 Lks. for the year 1979-80. The matching contribution is of Rs.681.67 Lks. The Bangalore Development Authority can mobilise Rs.400.00 Lakhs during the year 1979-80, by allotment of sites and auctioning of corner sites etc. The balance requirement to the tune of Rs.281.67 Lakhs is requested to be provided in the State Budget of 1979-80 as grant to be allotted to Bangalore Development Authority, under

Statement Showing the Details of 11 Schemes under Integrated Urban Development Programme

SI. No.	Name of the Scheme	Sanctioned G.O.No. and Date	Estimated Total Pro- Cost Rs. in Lakhs	Programme					
				gross from 1976 to 1978	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Pillanna Garden II Stage	HMA 65 MNJ 71 dt: 9-9-71	13.57	5.60	4.50	Nil	Nil	Nil	
2.	a) Matadahalli Layout	HMA 117 MNJ 69 dated: 9-12-70	90.00	91.00	-	-	-	-	
	b) Further Extension of Matadahalli Layout.	HMA 90 MNJ 76 Dt: 24-11-77	42.50	14.10	25.00	17.50	-	-	
3.	Old Madras Road and Banasvadi Road	HMA 61 MNJ 74 dated: 23-9-74	275.50	-	180.00	120.00	-	-	
4.	Thavarekere Madivala Scheme	HMA 33 MNJ 69 dated: 26-11-71	468.20	-	190.00	50.00	80.00	80.00	€
5.	Hennur Road & Bellary Road Scheme.	Submitted to Govt. in No. BDA/EM/4168/ 75-76 dt: 22-3-76	690.00	-	10.00	165.00	165.00	130.00	12
6.	Hebbal Gangenahalli II Stage	HMA 50 MNJ 76 Dt: 13-10-76	35.00	7.00	25.00	10.00	-	-	-
7.	Rajamahal Vilas II Stage Extension.	HUD 66 MNJ 77 dt: 3-3-78	1140.90	60.00	180.00	270.00	270.00	180.00	24
8.	Further Extension of Mahalakshmi Layout.	HMA 58 MNJ 76 dt: 17-11-76	40.00	6.00	40.00	-	-	-	-
9.	Nandini Layout	HUD 63 MNJ 76 dt: 3-3-78	800.00	-	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	-
10.	Kamakshi Layout	HUD 11 MNJ 76 dt: 5-4-78	382.00	-	160.00	100.00	122.00	-	-

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chandra Layout	HUD 9 MNJ 78	372.00	-	120.00	90.00	55.00	55.00	52.00
Total Rupees in Lakhs:		4348.77	183.70	1134.50	1022.50	892.00	645.00	540.20

BRIEF WRITEUP FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN OUTLAY FOR

1979 - 1980

The problem of slums is assuming serious proportion day by day. The number of slums is increasing and the speed at which they are increasing has become a matter of serious concern. The slums are springing up like mushrooms almost over night. Though according to the survey conducted about one year back the number of slums in Bangalore City was about 180 with a population of roughly 1,70,000, the number is much more today and the number is also increasing day by day without the knowledge of the concerned authorities. It is not possible to check the growth of slums effectively though the local authorities are trying to grapple this problem. The population of Bangalore City according to the census of 1971 is about 17 lakhs. But the city population is growing by leaps and bounds due to various reasons. Therefore there has been an acute shortage of living accommodation in the City. Added to this the slums are also coming up.

The most important reason for the growth of the slums in Bangalore City is the influx of population into the city in search of employment. There are several reasons for the migration of population and the most important is the growth of industry and the development of trade and commerce. Political reasons for growth of slums are also not ruled out.

A population of nearly 2 lakhs is in slums in Bangalore City. On account of acute shortage of accommodation and also inability of the lower strata

of the population to pay higher rents, the migrants have occupied every open place available near their works spot, and put up huts with cheap materials. The places on which the slums have come up are not only on Government lands, Corporation lands but also private lands. The huts are constructed mostly with mud walls and thatched roofing of different materials such as tiles, coconut leaves, tins and some time even plastic sheets and gunny bags. The huts are constructed very close to each other in view of the paucity of space and there are no facilities like drinking water, lighting, drainage and latrines.

The slum dwellers are living in huts constructed in small places without proper ventilation and sanitary facilities. The huts are constructed in a most hapazard manner. Particularly in rainy season the slum area get flooded and the path ways becomes swampy and the entire colony becomes a fertile breeding place for mosquitos exposing the slum dwellers living in the area to all sorts of diseases. During summer they are exposed to the danger of fire accidents in view of the inflammable materials with which the huts are constructed. Thus the slum dwellers life is most miserable and is perpetually in danger. It is no exaggeration to say that they are living worse than animals in rat holes. The surroundings are most un-healthy.

Nearly 80 per cent of the slum dwellers are illiterate and their average income is less than Rs 4,800/- per annum. Mostly they are engaged in manual labour. A few of them are also workers in the

factories and are skilled labourers. There are no schools, hospitals, or other facilities for recreation etc in these slums.

The Government of Karnataka having realised the problems of these slum dwellers have decided to eradicate the slums. With this object in view Government passed a legislation in the year 1974 called the Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1973 and also set up a Board in 1975 called Karnataka Slum Clearance Board. Since then, the Board is trying to tackle the problem of the slums. Much progress had not been made so far for various reasons. Several preliminary procedures had to be followed before declaring an area as a slum area and then a slum clearance area and also in acquiring the land. Therefore, there has been some time lag. Though efforts have made in the past to improve the slums by giving basic amenities like water supply, drainage, lighting, community latrines etc the position has not improved. It is seen that with the efflux of time the areas developed revert to their original condition because the slum dwellers have no sense of cleanliness and they do not maintain the community facilities created in proper conditions. The sites given have been divided and some more huts or buildings have been allowed to come up. Now the Board has come to realise that mere providing basic amenities will not solve the problem and that a lasting solution can be found only in the construction of buildings to the slum dwellers and rehabilitating them in these places.

The most important problem with regard to the housing of the slum dwellers is the construction of

materials like cement and steel it is proposed to use indigenous materials in the construction of houses for the slum dwellers. The cost of lands in Bangalore City is very high. Naturally private persons to whom the lands belongs are reluctant to part with the lands. The amount of compensation paid is not commensurate with the market value of the lands and vacant lands are not available in the city. It is difficult to acquire the private lands. Therefore it is proposed to build up multi-storeyed buildings. But the slum dwellers are reluctant to live in these buildings. They want ownership of the sites and in view of the non availability of sufficient area for allotment of sites and also for other reasons it is considered inadvisable to allot sites to them. Therefore the only alternative is construction of multi-storeyed buildings. Here again there is some difficulty. The HUDCO which is financing the housing projects is not agreeable to construct houses with more than one storey and they want that the cost of each tenement including the cost of sites and development should be within Rs 8,000/- per tenement. Therefore the most important problem which the Board is facing is how to house the slum dwellers in Bangalore City at a low cost within the places available in the city.

Urban development provides the basic needs such as environmental improvement of slums by providing basic amenities like roads, drains, culverts, paving of streets, community bathrooms and housing.

Out of 107 schemes taken up upto end of 1977-78, 41 schemes had been completed and 68 schemes were

During the year 1978-79, 150 schemes including the spill over schemes with an outlay of Rs 112.00 lakhs were included in the Annual Plan.

But so far no grants have been released for the works included in the plan. Anyhow an outlay of Rs 32.14 lakhs has been incurred upto end of October 1978 out of the grants released during the previous years by the Government.

During the remaining period of the current year if funds are made available to the Board immediately, it is proposed to complete 20 schemes in Bangalore and also in other City Corporations and Municipalities and to utilise the entire allotment provided in the budget during the current year alone.

During the year 1979-1980 it is programmed to take up 76 fresh schemes for environmental improvements/clearance and 1250 houses in 13 housing schemes in addition to the works to be carried over as spill over works from the previous year 1978-79 and an outlay of Rs 491 lakhs is provided for taking up the schemes during 1979-1980.



CHAIRMAN

KARNATAKA SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD
BANGALORE

4/12/78

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION & PUBLICITY

Write up of the 1979-80 Plan proposals of
the Department of Information & Publicity.

A. Information & Publicity

The total allocation proposed for the year 1979-80 under the various Plan Schemes of this Department is Rs. ~~103.50~~^{98.70} lakhs including the film unit which has been merged to this Department during May 1978. This allocation does not include Rs. 20 lakhs to be allocated to the Karnataka Film Industry Development Corporation.

The following plan schemes are proposed to be taken up during the year 1979-80.

1. Exhibitions:-

The Department has plans to participate in National and State level major Exhibitions. On a phased programme one Mobile Exhibition van is proposed to be purchased for one of the four Divisions during 1979-80. In addition to participation in major exhibitions the Department will also participate in District and minor exhibitions. The outlay proposed is Rs. ~~3~~^{5.50} lakhs for this purpose.

2. Press Advertisements:-

To achieve maximum publicity to the socio-economic schemes of Government and Developmental activities in various spheres, it is proposed to spend Rs. one lakh during 1979-80 on display advertisements. Part of proposed amount will be utilised to release display advertisements to the Newspapers run by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people and to publicise the benefits extended to weaker sections of the Society.

3. Information Centres:-

The State Information Centres and District Information Centres are doing good work in disseminating information about the State and publicising Plan programmes and developmental activities. It is proposed to strengthen them by adding more books and magazines on general subjects. Plans are afoot to start two State Level Information Centres at Gulbarga and Mangalore. The outlay proposed under this scheme is Rs. ~~2~~^{1.50} lakhs during 1979-80.

4. Tours of journalists:-

To get maximum publicity to all the Plan schemes the tours of journalists to various development projects in State will be arranged as usual. To make the scheme more effective the inter-District tour of Journalists will be intensified. The outlay proposed during 1979-80 is Rs. one lakh.

5. Field Publicity through Mobile Units:-

The replacements of vehicles and Audio-visual equipment in a phased manner has been started. Some old vehicles and projectors have been replaced. During 1979-80 it is planned to replace the old vehicles and three old projectors at a cost of Rs. ²⁻⁷⁰ 2 lakhs.

6. Song and Drama:-

Efforts are being made to fill up all vacant posts of Artistes and folk Musician of the Song & Drama Section. The Song & Drama Programmes of the Department are arranged not only in the State but in other metropolitan cities also. The activities of this Section require to be intensified. It is proposed to spend Rs. ²⁻³⁰ 2 lakhs during 1979-80.

7. Films:-

The Department has plans to produce 8 News Reels and 8 documentary films. The editing of films will be undertaken by this Department. The Photo & Film laboratory needs expansion. The allocation proposed during 1979-80 is Rs. 6 lakhs.

8. Publications:-

The publication section plans to bring out prestigious publications on several subjects such as flora and fauna of Karnataka, land and the people and other pictorial publications. It has also plans to bring out pictorial calendars and diaries. The Department has been able to secure the services of experts in the field of publications. Two Advisers to advise the Department in its Kannada and English Departmental Publications have been secured. The total outlay proposed is Rs. ⁵⁻³⁰ 5 lakhs during 1979-80.

9. Rural Broaccasting & Television:-

Gulbarga has already got a T.V. Station and Bangalore is likely to get one shortly. Consequently the Rural Broadcasting Section has to acquire some community T.V. Sets and equipments. Plans are underway to start

training in the maintenance of televisions. To start with this Department will require a provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs during 1979-80.

10. Talks, Seminars and symposia:-

As usual talks, seminars and symposia will be ~~considered~~ conducted on different development programmes. Eminent persons in field will be invited to give talks on particular subjects. Discussions will be arranged by visiting persons who are experts in the field. These programmes will be conducted in the selected Districts. A sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs will be spent during 1979-80.

11. Buildings:-

The Department plans to have its own buildings. The buildings in which this Department's Offices are housed are not suited to our purpose. The Department has already started its own building programme in the District in a phased programme. The Department has completed its building at Hassan. During 1979-80 it proposes to take up construction work in four Districts. The minimum amount required in this regard will be Rs.3 lakhs.

12. Tribal Sub-Plan:-

The amount proposed under this Scheme is Rs. ¹/₂ lakhs. But Government have intimated a tentative allocation of Rs. one lakh. Out of this Rs.50,000/- will be spent on exhibitions and Rs.50,000/- to bring out a pictorial calendar.

13. Mass Communication at Block Level:-

As the Sixth Five Year Plan is rural-oriented it is proposed to appoint a Block Level Mass Communicator in each block to popularise the plan schemes in rural areas. He will also educate the rural public on the various socio-economic legislations like abolition of bonded labour, Debt Relief Act, Rural Credit Facilities, Land Reforms, Rural Housing Scheme etc. Due to paucity of funds the scheme will be extended to ~~gm~~ 90 out of 175 block during the sixth five year. Each Mass Communicator will be paid Rs.300/- as remuneration plus Rs.50/- as contingent charges. The allocation required for this scheme is Rs.5 lakhs during 1979-80.

14. Research and Training in Mass Communication, Research and Reference Cell:-

It is proposed during 1979-80 to procure valuable material and books for the Research & Reference Cell and make it more useful for Research and Reference ~~Cell~~ and purposes. A sum of Rs.0-50 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1979-80.

* B. Development of Film Industry

It is proposed to continue the scheme of grant of subsidy to films during 1979-80. During 1979-80 about 60 to 70 films are proposed to be subsidised at the rate of Rs.1 lakh per film. An allocation of Rs.60 lakhs is proposed during 1979-80. The scheme of subsidy has done much good not only to the film industry in Karnataka but also brought laurels to our National Film Industry. If this scheme is continued for more years there is no doubt that by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan Karnataka will become the 3rd National Centre in the country followed by Bombay and Madras.

The last two film festivals held in New Delhi and Madras have proved that there is a good overseas market for Kannada films. In order to tap the overseas market for Indian films and secure valuable foreign exchange the Kannada Films have to be sub-titled for better understanding in other countries. It is proposed to assist good Kannada films by providing sub-titling facilities at Bangalore with very meagre expenditure in staff for this purpose it is proposed to spend Rs.1 lakh during 1979-80.

The total expenditure in Development of Film Industry during 1979-80 will be Rs.61 lakhs.

The priorities of the scheme under the Plan during year 1979-80 will be as under:-

A. Information & Publicity

1. Mass Communication at Block level.
2. Tribal Sub-Plan.
3. Field Publicity through Mobile Units.
4. Films production.

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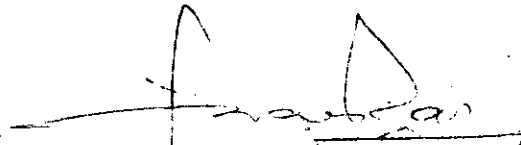
5. Rural Broadcasting - Television Wing.
6. Exhibitions.
7. Song and Drama.
8. Tours of Journalists.
9. Press Advertisements.
10. Publications.
11. Research and Reference Cell.
12. Talks, Seminars and Symposia.
13. Buildings.
14. Information Centres.

(B) Development of Film Industry

1. Subsidy to films.
2. Sub-titling of Kannada films.

Bangalore-1.,
4.12.1978.

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(R. Ananda Rao) 3/12
Director of Information & Publicity.

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WRITE UP:

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE:

I. INTRODUCTION:

One of the significant developments in present days of industrial life is the growing recognition of the Labour Department as an asset to the community. The value of the Department to a worker has been recognised by one and all. Now, it is realised that in serving the working people, the Labour Department serves the Social and Economic interests of the community, and particularly industry.

The activities of the Department of Labour have increased considerably with the growing industrialisation and the ever-increasing organised and un-organised labour force in the State. The number of registered factories is 10,000. The figure of unregistered units is estimated to be at least two lakhs. This shows the stupendous amount of work that devolves on the Department.

The following Central and State Labour Law and Rules framed thereunder are administered by the Department:-

1. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
2. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
3. The Trade Unions Act, 1926.
4. The Factories Act, 1948.
5. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
6. The Weekly Holidays Act, 1942.
7. The Plantation Labour Act, 1951.
8. The Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.
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 22. The Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961.
 23. The Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965.
 24. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.
 25. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.
 26. The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Services) Act, 1976.
 27. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 and Rules framed under all the Acts.

Although a number of Acts listed above have been in force for a number of years but the volume of work in the enforcement of these Acts has increased beyond measure, for instance, we have already seen that the number of registered factories have increased many times. Besides amendments to the Acts such as (1) Industrial Disputes Act under which lay-off and retrenchment of employees cannot be resulted without permission of the Department, (2) Bonus Act under which the Act is sought to be extended to establishments having less than 20 workers will enormously increase work, (3) under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 48 industries have been added to the schedule, (4) the introduction of the scheme relating to workers participation in management and policy making in the industrial units have also increased the work manifold, (5) the Minimum Wages Act relating to Agricultural operations requires that vigilance about its enforcement should be kept in every village of the State. All

this increased the work tremendously and demands substantial increase in staff strength. Effective enforcement of all the legislative measures in the various sectors would enable better productivity, better per capita production among labour resulting, thereby in an increase in the State and National per capita income.

II. OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY:

The objectives of the programmes are as follows:-

1. To create peaceful and cordial industrial atmosphere resulting in more efficient and better production.
2. To ensure participation of workers in the management of Industrial undertakings for better understanding and smooth movement between the workmen and the management.
3. To secure workmen from exploitation during the course of employment.
4. To settle the disputes, arising from service conditions, complaints, petitions, retrenchment dismissal, non-payment of wages, non-payment of overtime wages, leave with wages, national and festival holidays.
5. Providing of Subsidised Housing Scheme to the plantation workers by sanctioning loan and subsidy.
6. Providing of the assistance for rehabilitation of Freed Bonded Labour.

III. PROGRAMME AND PROPOSALS

The programmes and proposals to be taken up during the Annual Plan 1979-80 and Central Sector and centrally sponsored schemes are as follows:-

- I Strengthening the Regional Machinery;
- II. Strengthening the Administration and Direction Machinery in the Head Office;
- III. Setting up of a Legal Cell;
- IV. (i) Strengthening the Inspectorate for Effective Implementation of various Labour Laws.-Creation of new Divisional, Sub-Divisional and 20 Labour Inspectors Offices in the State.
- V. Implementation of the Recommendations of the National Commission on Labour which have been accepted by the Government (Workers participation in Industry).

CENTRAL SECTOR AND CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME:

Central Sector Scheme of Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation workers by provision of funds for sanction of 'Subsidy' and 'Loan' under the Central Sector Scheme.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME:

Rehabilitation of Freed Bonded Labour.

EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL DURING ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80

1. The Employment potential under all the above scheme is 189 under Annual Plan 1979-80.
2. Under Central Sector & Centrally sponsored Scheme the employment potential 500.

ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER VTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

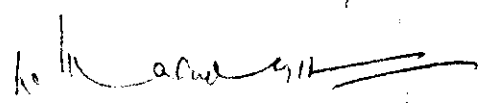
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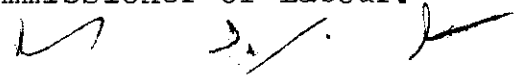
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6. The Labour Welfare Centre, Sankeshwar (Belgaum Dist.)
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14. The Asst. Labour Commissioner (Hqrs.) in the office of the Commissioner of Labour, Bangalore.

The existence of the offices of the Department in the districts created an awareness among the workers with regard to their duties and rights. Enforcement of the legislations was extensive and effective. More disputes and complaints were dealt with. The Labour Welfare Centres provided recreational facilities to the working class. Safety and Welfare measures were enforced by the Inspectors under the Factories Act, 1948. The observance of Code of Discipline by the Employers and trade unions was watched.

Hence the Plan Schemes for 1979-80


for Commissioner of Labour.



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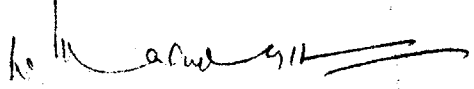
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for Commissioner of Labour.



LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

PLAN SCHEMES

The following plan schemes for strengthening the Department of Labour ^{under} 'Labour & Labour Welfare' are therefore proposed:

Under each of the Schemes reasoning for supporting Development of Labour Department with Financial outlays, physical targets and justifications for the proposals for formulating the schemes is explained.

S C H E M E S

I. Strengthening Regional Machinery:

At present there is only one Deputy Labour Commissioner at Bangalore, whose jurisdiction is Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, Mandya and Kolar District. These places are industrially growing Centres. The work load is heavy. The workers are becoming more and more conscious of their rights, thus Industrial unrest is becoming more and more frequent.

The Jurisdiction of the present Deputy Labour Commissioner at Bangalore Region will be reorganised into two Regions as follows:-

1. The Deputy Labour Commissioner, Bangalore Region, Bangalore, with the Jurisdiction of Bangalore District and Kolar District.
2. The Deputy Labour Commissioner, Mysore Region at Mysore, with the jurisdiction of Mysore, Mandya and Tumkur Districts.

Therefore, the following staff is proposed for the Mysore Region with the Headquarters at Mysore.

- | | | | |
|--|---|----|--------------|
| 1. Deputy Labour Commissioner, Mysore Region. | 1 | .. | Rs.1300-1900 |
| 2. Office Assistant of the rank of the Labour Inspector. | 1 | .. | Rs. 460-1000 |
| 3. First Division Clerk | 1 | .. | Rs. 400- 900 |

4. Second Division Clerk	.. 1	.. Rs. 300-700
5. Steno-Typist.	.. 1	.. Rs. 400-900
6. Peons.	.. 2	.. Rs. 250-400

The financial Outlay for the above proposal is Rs. 0-60 Lakhs.

II. Strengthening the administration and Direction Machinery in the Head office at Bangalore.

Under several Plan Schemes proposals for creation of more number of offices for implementation of various Labour legislations and for settlement and prevention of industrial disputes in Bangalore, as well as in other Districts of the Karnataka State are made. Thereby, there will be considerable increase in the number of officers and staff in the Department. The volume of work in the Administration and Accounts Sections will also considerably increase. The present staff attached to the establishment and to the Accounts Section will not be sufficient to cope with the anticipated additional work. Therefore, more number of staff is required in the Head office at Bangalore to attend to the work of the newly proposed offices under Annual Plan to manage the additional work consequent to sanction of the Scheme. The following is the proposal for additional personnel to augment the development programmes:-

1. Administrative officer (in the grade of Assistant Labour Commissioner).	1	... Rs. 900-1750
2. Superintendent (Grade I)	4	... Rs. 600-1240
3. First Division Clerks.	2	... Rs. 400-900
4. Second Division Clerks.	2	... Rs. 300-700
5. Typists	1	... Rs. 300-700
6. Peons	1	... Rs. 250-400

The financial Outlay for the above proposal is 1-25 Lakhs.

III. Scheme for setting up of Legal Cell in the office of the Commissioner of Labour, Bangalore, for better application of the Labour Laws:

With the introduction and enforcement of as many as 27 Labour legislations by the Labour Department the activities of the Department have become diverse and complicated in so far as they relate to the interpretation and application of the enactments. A large number of prosecution is launched by the Department under various enactments. All these do not end in conviction. In the case of acquittals it is quite essential to review the judgement by the Department so as to get over the loopholes the accused may scrap through. Lot of hurdles and obstacles are experienced in practical enforcement of the Acts and Rules. In order to ~~seem~~ smoothen the enforcement by proper interpretation, it is felt necessary that the enforcing authorities are guided and advised from time to time in the light of the judgements of various courts and case laws. It is, therefore, necessary to appoint a Law officer of the rank of Civil Judge so as to get expert legal advice in the matter of various labour enactments and also about prosecution to be filed and conducted in the various courts. He will have to be assisted by one legal assistant with ministerial staff. Hence, it is proposed that the following posts may be created:-

1. Law officer of the rank of Civil Judge.	1	Rs. 1300-1900
2. Legal Assistant (In the grade of Senior Labour Inspector possessing Law Degree).	1	Rs. 500-1120
3. First Division Clerk	1	Rs. 400-900
4. Second Division Clerk	1	Rs. 300-700
5. Stenographer	1	Rs. 400-900
6. Peon	1	Rs. 250-400

Estimated cost Rs. 0-50 Lakhs.

IV. Strengthening the Inspectorate for Effective Implementation of various labour laws.-- Creation of Divisional, Sub-divisional and 20 Labour Inspectors offices in the State of Karnataka.

The Divisional and Sub-Divisional Level Offices of the Assistant Labour Commissioners and Labour Officers are burdened with implementation of as many as 27 Central and State Labour Legislations and Rules framed thereunder:

(i) To strengthen the Executive machinery under various labour enactments towards ensuring the availability of the benefits of those statutory provisions to the workers without any hinderance and to resort to legal action in case of contravention of the provisions, creation of more divisional offices are found necessary:-

The amendment of section 2A and section 11 A of the Industrial Disputes Act has made an individual dispute also to be an industrial dispute consequently there is an increase in the number of disputes raised and in the case of failure the same are referred for adjudication. In most of the cases awards are given. During the year 1977, 766 awards and settlements have been made. A number of complaints have been received regarding non-implementation of awards and settlements by employers and the Department has a tremendous job in getting the awards implemented and to take up legal action whenever the management is adamant. All these new items of work along with many ameliorative measures for workers and the enforcement of existing labour laws impose an unprecedented burden on the Department of Labour. It is needless to mention that the specialized work of this Department necessarily requires suitable staff to ensure proper execution of various schemes. All the present officers are also conciliation officers under the Industrial Disputes Act.

The recent amendment to the Payment of Bonus Act has made it obligatory on all the employers of factories to pay a minimum bonus of 8.33% to all the workers. There are nearly 10,000 registered factories and the benefits of the amendment has to reach to all the labouring class. This can be done only by having a specialised machinery as the balance sheets and profits and loss accounts require to be scrutinized carefully. In addition to this the Government of India have empowered the State Governments to extend the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act to the establishments employing less than 20 workmen but more than 10. Proposals in this regard are already under consideration before Government, as other States are also examining the proposals. This would increase the work load of the Department further. In addition to the above, the following Acts have to be enforced effectively. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, envisages registration of Motor Transport Undertakings employing 5 and more workers and it prescribes several working conditions of the Motor Transport Workers. Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 also envisages registration of principal employers and contractors. Implementation and Enforcement of other labour enactments, i.e., Shops & Commercial Establishments Act, Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, Payment of Wages Act, Industrial Establishment (National and Festival Holidays) Act, have also overloaded the officers with heavy work. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, has been amended to make the provisions applicable to all the factories employing 50 and more workers instead of 100 workers as hitherto.

Effective enforcement of this Act also is very essential for smooth running of factories and for maintaining good industrial relationship, resulting in maximum production and more employment opportunities to workers.

Proper implementation and enforcement of these Acts makes the workers contented and committed workers. It ensures security and job satisfaction etc. It prevents labour turnover from the point of view of the industry, ultimate result being... availability of more and more employment opportunities because of specialisation and development of more industries. The present executive officers of these Acts being also conciliation officers under the Industrial Disputes Act, it has not been possible for them to give exclusive attention to executive work. The present tendency is, therefore, cure than prevention. But prevention is better than cure. It is evident that if the objectives of the multifarious labour enactments are to be fulfilled and the standards of inspections prescribed are to be observed, it would be necessary to have adequate executive machinery with ministerial staff. Hence, the proposal for creation of the following offices in each of the districts:-

Assistant Labour Commissioners

1. Asst. Labour Commissioners at Divisional Level	...	4	Rs. 900-1750
2. Labour Officers at Sub-Divisional Level	...	8	Rs. 660-1300*
3. Superintendents	...	4	Rs. 500-1120
5. First Dvn. Clerks	...	16	Rs. 400-900
6. Stenographers	...	4	Rs. 400-900
7. Second Dvn. Clerks	...	24	Rs. 300-700
8. Typists	...	8	Rs. 300-700
9. Peons	...	24	Rs. 250-400

Revised jurisdiction will be assigned in due course.

**Out of the 8 Labour Officers, 5 posts have been sanctioned by the Govt. very recently as per G.O. NO. SWL 162 LLE 78 dated 10-11-78. Action is under way to open the new offices. Their continuance during 1979-80 is quite essential.

7. With the growing urbanisation more and more shops and Commercial Establishments have sprung up in almost all the places in the Karnataka State, where the Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act and Rules are in force. The strength of the Labour Inspectors has not increased commensurately. In major cities like, Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur, Bangarapet (Kolar), Shimoga, Mandya, Davanagere, Chitradurga, Hubli, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Raichur, Mangalore, the number of Shops and Establishments covered under the Act are as follows:-

Sl. No.	In the Districts of	Shops and Establishments	Workers.
1.	Bangalore	1,75,000	95,000
2.	Mysore	20,000	11,000
3.	Tumkur	9,500	5,000
4.	Bangarapet (Kolar)	10,500	7,000
5.	Shimoga	10,200	6,500
6.	Mandya	5,600	3,500
7.	Davanagere (Chitradurga)	12,000	8,500
8.	Hubli (Dharwar)	25,000	15,500
9.	Belgaum	18,500	22,200
10.	Gulbarga	6,800	9,500
11.	Raichur	4,800	5,400
12.	Mangalore (D.K)	15,600	19,500
13.	Bellary	5,500	6,500

The Labour Inspectors are notified as Inspectors under Karnataka Shops and ^{Commercial} Establishments Act, 1961, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, the Trade Union Act. 1926, Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 and Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965. Labour Inspector is having about 5,000 shops, Commercial Establishments and scheduled employments in the jurisdiction. These Inspectors have to enquire into complaints, such as non-payment of wages and deprivation of the benefits provided under the various Labour Enactments, apart from their usual inspections. Due to increase in the number of shops and Commercial Establishments it has been quite difficult to inspect all the establishments under the various Acts and there by

legitimate privileges of the workmen are delayed and denied.

With a view to intensive and extensive enforcement of the Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act and other enactments and for collection of more revenue to the Government it is quite essential to create more number of Labour Inspector's Circles in the cities as noted below:-

Sl.No.	Cities	No.of posts	Scale of pay
1.	Bangalore	8	Rs. 400-1000
22.	Mysore	1	-do-
3.	Tumkur	1	-do-
4.	Bangarpet (Kolar)	1	-do-
5.	Shimoga	1	-do-
6.	Mandya	1	-do-
7.	Davanagere (Chitradurga)	1	-do-
8.	Hubli (Dharwar)	1	-do-
9.	Belgaum	1	-do-
10.	Gulbarga	1	-do-
11.	Raichur	1	-do-
12.	Mangalore (D.K.Dist)	1	-do-
13.	Bellary	1	-do-
Total		20	

The above new Labour Inspector's Circle will be called as follows:-

1. Labour Inspector ,Bangalore X Circle.
2. Labour Inspector,Bangalore XI Circle, Bangalore.
3. Labour Inspector,Bangalore XII Circle, Bangalore.
4. Labour Inspector, Bangalore XIII Circle, Bangalore.
5. Labour Inspector,Bangalore XIV Circle Bangalore.
6. Labour Inspector,Bangalore XV Circle, Bangalore.
7. Labour Inspector,Bangalore XVI Circle, Bangalore.

- 8. Labour Inspector, Bangalore XVII, Circle Bangalore.
- 9. Labour Inspector, Mysore IV Circle, Mysore.
- 10. Labour Inspector, Tumkur II, Circle, Tumkur.
- 11. Labour Inspector, Bangarpet Circle, Bangarpet (Kolar Dt.)
- 12. Labour Inspector, Shimoga II Circle, Shimoga. The present Labour Inspector, Shimoga Circle, Shimoga, will be designated as Labour Inspector, Shimoga I Circle, Shimoga.
- 13. Labour Inspector, Mandya II Circle, Mandya. The Present Labour Inspector, Mandya Circle, Mandya will be designated as Labour Inspector, Mandya I Circle, Mandya.
- 14. Labour Inspector, Davanagere II Circle, Davanagere.
- 15. Labour Inspector Hubli IV Circle, Hubli.
- 16. Labour Inspector, Belgaum IV Circle, Belgaum
- 17. Labour Inspector, Gulbarga III Circle, Gulbarga.
- 18. Labour Inspector, Raichur II Circle, Raichur... The present Labour Inspector, Raichur Circle, Raichur will be designated as Labour Inspector, Raichur I Circle, Raichur.
- 19. Labour Inspector, Mangalore IV Circle, Mangalore.
- 20. Labour Inspector, Bellary II Circle.

With regard to the assignment of the jurisdiction to the new 20 Labour Inspectors separate proposals will be submitted shortly.

Supporting staff for the above Labour Inspector:

1. Literate Attenders	20	Rs. 280-500
2. Peons	20	Rs. 280-400

Note:- Out of the 20 posts of Labour Inspectors, 10 posts of Labour Inspectors, 10 Literate Attenders and 10 Peons have been since sanctioned by the Govt. vide G.O.No. 164 LLE 78 dtd.10-11-78 It is quite essential to continue the posts during 1979-80. Steps are being taken to open the offices. The expenditure for all the above schemes will be Rs. **6. (Six)** lakhs.

** The grand total of anticipated expenditure is Rs. 9.35 on all the State plan schemes.*

[Signature]
for COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR.

V. Implementation of the Recommendations of the National Commission on Labour which have been accepted by the Government:-

For effective implementation and maintenance of the Concept of workers' Participation in Industry introduced by the Central Government towards achieving the goal of equal distribution of wealth.

The Scheme of workers' Participation in Industry is introduced by Central Government. It is applicable to all factories employing 500 and more workers. A similar Scheme of State Government makes it applicable to all factories employing 300 or more. The Scheme is also made applicable to all Commercial Organisations having commercial dealings and employing 100 or more workers, e.g., Banks, L.I.C., Etc.,. The Scheme envisages setting up of Joint Councils at all levels of the Industry including workers representatives as members in such councils. Thus, the workers will have a say in the running of the Industry. The Scheme involves the Government in it, to see that the Scheme works well in all the establishments to which it is applicable. Programme, business, Progress of each council will be reported to Government. Constant vigil is necessary to make the Scheme a success. The Scheme being a step towards achievement of the goal of equal distributions of wealth, will also create a sense of responsibility in the minds of the workers towards the establishment in which they are employed. The Scheme being in the initial stages now requires proper guidance, firm footing and strict follow up actions. It can be achieved only by proper foundations in the beginning itself. This Section will exclusively deal with the process and ensure implementation of the scheme.

Hence, the ^{proposal}~~request~~ for creation of the following office with necessary staff at Bangalore Headquarters:-

- | | | | |
|---|-----|---|-------------|
| 1) Special Officer for workers participation in management. | ... | 1 | Rs.900-1750 |
| 2) Superintendent | ... | 1 | Rs.600-1240 |
| 3) First Division Clerk | ... | 1 | Rs.400-900 |
| 4) Second Division Clerks | ... | 2 | Rs.300-700 |
| 5) Typist | ... | 1 | Rs.300-700 |
| 6) Peon | ... | 1 | Rs.250-400 |

The Estimated expenditure will be Rs.1.00 lakh for the above Scheme.

The grand total of anticipated expenditure on all the State Plan Schemes is Rs.9.35 lakhs.

ch/-


for Commissioner of Labour.

Employment likely to be generated in the Government-Sector during the next five years.

State: KARNATAKA:
Department: LA.OUR:

1. Project/Scheme/Programme: Schemes under Labour and Labour Welfare.
2. Financial outlay for the Scheme (in lakhs) have the next plan as whole: Rs.50 lakhs for State Plan Rs.150 lakhs for Central Sector & Centrally Sponsored Scheme).

3. Expenditure likely to be incurred:

	(Rs.Lakhs)
1978-79	34.32
1979-80	39.35
1980-81	41.35
1981-82	42.35
1982-83	42.63

200.00

4. Employment potential of the Scheduled Project/Scheme.

A- Total: 2997	B. 1. 1978-79	...	187	
B- Yearwise:	2. 1979-80	...	195 plus 500	under S
	3. 1980-81	...	200 plus 500	sidised
				(Housing
				Scheme)
	4. 1981-82	...	205 plus 500	
	5. 1982-83	...	210 plus 500	
			997 plus 2000	=2997

(a) Unskilled or uneducated: 2000

(b) Educated: -

(i) Technical: Nil
(ii) Non-Technical: 997

[Signature]
for Commissioner of Labour.

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GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
DEPARTMENT OF FACTORIES & BOILERS

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80

INTRODUCTION:

The Department of Factories & Boilers is entrusted with the responsibility of looking after the Safety, Health and Welfare of industrial workers through enforcement of the Factories Act, 1948 and other allied Acts and Rules framed thereunder. There has been steep increase in the number of registered factories during the last few years. At the beginning of the V Plan, there were about 4,200 registered factories and there were 12 Inspectors and 2 Senior Inspectors of Factories to enforce provisions of various Acts & Rules thereunder in respect of those factories.

V PLAN EXPERIENCE:

During the V Plan certain additional posts like Senior Inspector of Factories (Safety) and two more posts of Inspectors of Factories were created. The post of Senior Inspectress of Factories Class-I - Jr. Scale was upgraded and redesignated as Deputy Chief Inspectress of Factories for Women and Child labour. Thus staffing pattern so far as it relates to officers of the Factory Wing was as follows:-

Chief Inspector of Factories & Boilers	...	1
Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories	.....	1
Deputy Chief Inspectress of Factories	.....	1
(Women & Child labour)		
Medical Inspector of Factories	.....	1
Senior Inspectors of Factories	.....	3
Inspectors of Factories	.....	14

21

The number of factories on the live register which was 4,200 at the beginning of 1974 rouse to 9,600 by the end of 1976 as against 17 field officers (Senior Inspectors of Factories & Inspectors of Factories). This works out to about 565 factories per Inspector as against the recommended All India Norm of 150 factories per Inspector. It is thus evident that there is immediate need for increase in the staff strength of this department, particularly in regard to the inspecting staff. Prevention of industrial accidents is one of the important activities of this department which ultimately gears up production and avoids miseries to the dependent of the deceased. It has been experience of this department that every accident has got a reason for the same and that there is need to educate both managements and workers in the matter of prevention of accidents.

OBJECTIVES DURING THE ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80:

The objectives of the present plan schemes, is to strengthen the enforcement machinery by creating some additional posts of Inspectors.

PROGRAMME DURING 1979-80:

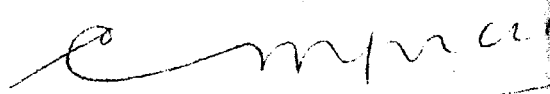
STRENGTHENING OF ENFORCEMENT MACHINERY & THE HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF:-

It is proposed to create three posts of Inspectors of Factories (Class II) in order to reduce the heavy workload being handled by the existing Inspectors to a certain extent. The outlay will be about Rs.0.42 lakh. The Inspectors of Factories who are technically qualified will be assisted by six non-technical Inspectors of Factories. The latter six posts are proposed to be created with an outlay of Rs.0.72 lakh. These Non-Technical Inspectors will assist the Technical Inspectors of Factories in their inspections by providing them with necessary material by way of collection of statistical data, combing out of unregistered factories and bring them within the purview of Factories Act, investigation of complaints, etc.

In addition to the above, it is proposed to strengthen the headquarters staff keeping in view the increased workload in the Central Office. It is programmed to create one post Technical Asst. (Class-I - Jr. Scale) with a provision of Rs.0.23 lakh and one post of Administrative Officer, who will assist the Chief Inspector of Factories & Boilers in all matters relating to establishment and accounts, with an outlay of Rs.0.16 lakh.

For the implementation of the above, the following staff including those to be created as proposed above, are necessary.

Sl. No.	Category of posts	No. of posts	Average Cost	Total Annual Cost
1.	Technical Assistant (Class-I - Jr. Scale)	1	1391/-	23167
2.	Administrative Officer (Class-II)	1	1197/-	16088
3.	Inspectors of Factories (Class-II)	3	1030/-	42660
4.	Inspectors of Factories - Non-Technical (Class-III)	6	838/-	71766
5.	First Division Clerks	5	675/-	48240
6.	Clerk-cum-typists	3	460/-	19512
7.	Peons.	5	330/-	21495
			Total Recurring Rs..	2,42,92
			Non-Recurring Rs.	22,07
			Total Out-lay for 1979-80 Rs..	2,65,00


CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES
BOILERS IN KARNATAKA, BANGALORE

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

Annual Plan : 1989-80.

1.1. The Department of Employment and Training is concerned with the administration of Schemes relating to Craftsmen Training Scheme, Apprenticeship Training Scheme under the Apprentices Act, 1961, Part-time Classes for Industrial Workers, National Employment Service and Directorate of Employment and Training.

1.2. During the previous plan periods including the Fifth Five Year Plan period, this Department has been very much neglected in its developmental programmes for want of adequate funds both for the plan provisions and yearly budget allocation. This has resulted in poor development of training programmes and other activities.

1.3. The outlay for the Fifth Five Year Plan allocation made for the years 1974-75 to 1977-78 for the various schemes are as under:-

S. No.	Schemes.	V Plan outlay	Allocation			
			1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
				(Rs. in lakhs)		
1.	Craftsmen Training Scheme.	94.25	21.65	20.00	*20.00	*20.00
2.	Part-time Classes for Industrial workers.	0.50	0.10	0.10	1.00	0.35
3.	Headquarters staff.	3.00	1.12	1.20	0.50	0.50
4.	Apprenticeship Training Scheme.	18.90	4.00	5.50	8.00	8.00
5.	National Employment Service.	30.00	3.50	3.20	3.00	5.00

.....2/-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
6. Job Oriented Training Programme.	-	-	-	-	-	2.55
7. Buildings.	-	-	-	-	-	2.00
8. Tribal sub-plan	-	-	-	-	-	0.50
		146.65	30.37	30.00	32.50	39.00

*This figure includes the provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs under PWD head for constructional activities.

1.4. Out of the allocation of Rs.92.27 lakhs for the years 1974-75 to 1977-78 a total sum of Rs.111.89 lakhs could be spent during the said period. The achievement during the past four years was more than 100%. It may be stated here that the amount allocated during 1974-75 could not be spent appreciably due to various administrative difficulties, as this was the first year of the Vth Five Year Plan and formulation and implementation of the plans were delayed. Similarly there were some short-fall during 1975-76 due to difficulties in filling up the sanctioned posts, delay in the procedural matters pertaining to the purchase of tools and equipment through the Stores Purchase Department, delay in preparing the plans and estimates and construction of buildings by Public Works Department etc. In spite of the above difficulties being continued during 1976-77 many of the Plan Schemes have been implemented and the amount allocated for that year was spent fully except the expenditure earmarked for constructional activities.

.....3/-.

Even during the year 1978-79, there are constraints in implementing various programmes for want of adequate funds as well as the economy orders which has been re-imposed by Government from time to time. However, it is anticipated that the entire allocation of Rs.47.00 lakhs earmarked for the year 1978-79 would be entirely spent. The schemes that were in position during 1977-78 has been continued during 1978-79 as continuing schemes. Thus it may be seen that the entire Vth Plan allocation of Rs.146.65 lakhs would have been spent including the budget allocation of 1978-79.

The main difficulty in completing the constructional activities started during the last two years is due to inadequate allocation of funds in the Annual Plan budget. As against the requirements of about Rs. 30.00 lakhs, only a provision of Rs.7.50 lakhs is available in the budget during 1978-79. Efforts are being made to get more allocations for improving the progress of the constructional activities.

Brief Reports of the Schemes :-

Direction & Administration (Headquarters)

2.1. The allotment of Rs.50,000 provided in the budget during 1977-78 was fully spent. In fact, about Rs.94,000 was incurred due to the sanction of additional staff for the Directorate. A budget provision of Rs.1.5 lakhs provided during 1978-79 is expected to be fully incurred during the current year.

2.2. As a number of new schemes have been introduced for the welfare of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates including special programmes for the Tribal people in various districts and improvements

.....4/-

introduced in conducting a number of trade tests under Craftsmen Training Scheme, Apprenticeship Training Scheme, Evening Classes Scheme etc., the work load in the Directorate has been increased manifold. The existing staff is inadequate. It is proposed to augment the same in a limited scale during 1979-80 at a cost of Rs.0.25 lakh.

3. NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

3.1. Out of Rs.30.00 lakhs outlay provided for the entire Vth Plan period, only a sum of Rs.9.24 lakhs could be spent upto 31.3.1978. During 1978-79, a sum of Rs.6.00 lakhs has been provided and the same is expected to be incurred fully. Including this, expenditure it is anticipated to incur a total sum of Rs.15.24 lakhs by the end of 31.3.1979, which is about 50% of the Vth Plan allocation. This was mainly due to late sanction of the programmes. Further, there has been much delay in recruitment of the staff as most of the schemes were staff oriented. During the last two years, new programmes were taken up like Opening of Town Employment Exchanges, Special Exchange for SC/ST, Research Units, Strengthening of existing units in the Exchanges, as well as street surveys, Project Employment Exchanges have been opened. Enforcement of Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act has also been taken up.

3.2. During the Vth Plan period, it has been proposed to set up Divisional offices; Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres for SC/ST; Expansion of Vocational Guidance Units at District Employment Exchanges; Creation of Special Cells and Exchanges for Physically handicapped persons and Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe assistance with provisions also for procurement of vehicles for inspection purposes. It is also proposed to take up the construction of exchange buildings on a very limited scale.

in certain places where accommodation is inadequate.

3.3. Keeping in view of the limited allocations during the Mid-Term Plan period i.e. 1978-83, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs during 1979-80.

4. Training of Craftsmen Training and Supervisors in Industrial Training Institutes/Centres.

4.1. Out of the total allocation of Rs.61.65 lakhs, during the period of 1974-75 to 1976-77, a total sum of Rs.38.24 lakhs including the expenditure on building construction has been spent which is about 62%. An expenditure of Rs.15.41 lakhs has been spent during 1977-78 towards constructional activities as against the budget allocation of Rs.10.00 lakhs, which works out to 150%. The progress would have been much better than what had been envisaged if additional provisions had been made available requested for the commitments already made and are to be paid.

4.1.1. Added to this, the procurement of tools and equipment was another constraint on the department. Inadequate budget allocations as against the requirements of a large quantity of tools and equipment has also come in the way of development.

of the Department. There has also been considerable delay in procurement of tools and equipment through Stores Purchase Department which takes a considerable time. However, all possible efforts were made to step up the tempo of the programmes and spend the allocations fully.

4.1.2. In view of the commitments already made on building activities as well as the commitments made towards procurement of equipment, there would be a large amount as spill over of the Vth Plan commitments during the VIth Plan period. To meet these, a sum of Rs.16.00 lakhs and Rs.6.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1979-80 so that the buildings works already taken up would be completed by the end of 1979-80 and also whatever tools and equipment that were ordered or under process of order are procured.

4.2. Opening of New Industrial Training Institutes.

4.2.1(i) Second Industrial Training Institute, at Bangalore.

Anticipating that this building which is in an advanced stage would be completed by middle of 1979, subject to availability of funds, it is proposed to equip the institute with adequate machinery and other items like furniture etc., during 1979-80. Unless this advance action is taken, it would not be possible to start the training programmes even by beginning of 1980 as programmed now. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been provided during 1979-80.

.....7/-

4.2.2. The district of Chickmagalur of late, has become very important due to the taking up of Kudremukh & Iron Ore Project. There has been persisting demand for opening a training Institute at Chickmagalur, which was not been possible all these years for want of funds. It is proposed to start an Industrial Training Centre utilising the facilities of the existing Polytechnic and also provide tools and equipment to augment the existing facilities of the Polytechnic. It is proposed to invest a sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs during 1979-80 for this purpose.

4.2.3. A new Industrial Training Institute has been started at Honnavar during 1978, in a modest way. It is proposed to be extended gradually by adding more units/trades from 1979 onwards. The Plans and estimates for the building are ready and it is expected that the work may be taken up during the far end of 1978-79 and continued during 1979-80.

4.2.4. Similarly, at Belgaum, only a Store Shed has been constructed. But, the main building and workshop are yet to be taken up. Sanctions have been sought from Government for taking up the main building and workshops and the same is expected early. This work is also expected to be taken up during the far end of 1978-79 and continued during 1979-80. For these two works, a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been earmarked during 1979-80.

4.3.1. Diversification of trades - Increasing seating capacity in the existing Institutes.

The process of diversification of training programmes/trades in the existing Institutes has been taken up as a continuous process all these years. This is found to be very successful in the sense that unpopular trades/units in certain places are being slowly worked up and in their places additional units and popular trades have been introduced. In addition to this, a number of requests are there for increasing the seating capacity even in the existing institutions as the demand for training places have gone up. Hence, such expansions/diversifications is possible only by improving the existing facilities mainly in the work-shop in the form of tools and equipment. This was not possible in the past due to want of adequate funds.

4.3.2. In addition to the above, we have introduced the Advanced Vocational Training System with the assistance of UNDP/ILC. This being an international programme, the State Government is obliged to augment the training programmes in the form of staff, indigenous tools and equipment. The UNDP is assisting in the form of foreign equipment and training facilities in other countries.

4.3.3. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.3.00* lakhs has been provided during 1975-80.

*Including token provision for implementing Rural Artisan Training Programme.

4.4. Scheme to provide basic amenities in the Industrial Training Institutes.

Though, buildings have been constructed in various places for training purposes, the basic amenities like canteen, cycle stand, recreation hall etc., have not been provided so far due to want of funds. In a modest way, it is proposed to provide these facilities and a sum of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed to be incurred during 1975-80.

4.5. Construction of Staff Quarters in the Industrial Training Institutes

Though, Staff Quarters have been constructed only in a few places, most of the Institutes do not have any facilities in this regard. The staff of the institutions are finding it very difficult to get accommodation in the cities. To overcome such difficulties, it is proposed to take up in one or two places the construction of staff quarters in a small way at a cost of Rs.2.50 lakhs during 1979-80.

4.6.1 Hostel Buildings at Industrial Training Institutes

In the same manner as explained above, the poor trainees undergoing training in the institutions have not been provided any hostel facilities so far. Only recently, a building has been constructed at Gulbarga to provide hostel facilities. Though, this building was thought of five years back and it could be completed only during the current year.

4.6.2. The training in the institutions are very vigorous and the trainees mostly being from rural areas find it very difficult either to keep up their stamina or find proper accommodation in the cities where the I.T.Is are located. Neither they are in a position to rent out suitable buildings even on collective basis nor in a position to meet their boarding requirements. Unless, some sort of hostel facilities are provided, the trainees would be put into lot of difficulties and may lead to drop outs. Proposals for constructing

2 hostels one at Bhadravathi and another at K.G.F. are pending before Government for sanctions. It is proposed to take up atleast these two hostel buildings for which a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been provided during 1979-80.

4.7. Re-training/Refresher Courses.

For proper implementation of training programmes and improving the standard of training, the skills of the instructional staff have to be improved. Equipping them with skills and knowledge of technology is a continuous process. A large number of technical staff are to be exposed for such training. For this purpose, the Government of India in their Central Training Institutes/Research Institutes and Advanced Training Institutes, have programmed a number of Re-training/Refresher/Special training programmes during 1979-80. It is proposed to utilise the same and the expenditure for this purpose in the form of special allowances/T.A. and D.A. are to be incurred. Hence a sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs has been provided during 1979-80.

4.8 Programme to replace condemned equipments and Supplement with fresh items.

A number of equipments purchased during the early 1960s for training purpose have either been declared as obsolete or have become very old and have to be condemned. All such condemned equipments have been disposed off. But, they were not replaced in time or in required number. This has already affected the training standards and comments have already been received from the inspecting authorities as well as the evaluation committee's that are visiting institutions. This has resulted further in poor training and the standards have gone down. If the training programmes are to be improved even for the minimum skills, adequate number of tools and equipments are quite necessary. This was not possible for a number of years for want of adequate funds. Though, the requirements in this area is quite large, it is proposed to re-equip the institutions in a phased manner during VI Plan Period and during 1979-80, it is proposed to invest a sum of Rs.9.50 lakhs for this purpose. THIS ASPECT CANNOT BE OVER-LOOKED OR DELAYED FURTHER.

4 9 Additional building accommodation in the existing Industrial Training Institutes: Provision of H.T. Electrical System.

Industrial Training Institutes buildings were .11/-

constructed in most of the places during the last 10 to 15 years but were not as per the requirements. This was mainly due to less provisions in the budget. At the same time, the seating capacity were increased gradually. The net result is inadequate accommodation, in form of Class rooms and additional workshop facilities. Further to this, practically all the institutions were provided with L.T. Electrical system. Due to the rapid expansion programmes, consumption of electrical power has also been increased resulting in large payment towards electricity charges. Conversion of L.T. into H.T. system is the only way to minimise the payment of electricity charges. Further to this, the audit have also observed that the payment of electricity charges are very large and has to be minimised. For this purpose, it is proposed to convert all the L.T. system into H.T. during the VI Plan Period in a phased manner.

For these two purposes, a nominal amount of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided during 1979-80.

4.10 Conversion of Industrial Training Centres into independent Industrial Training Institutes - Acquisition of lands - Construction of Buildings at Bidar/Tumkur:

During the V Plan Period, two Industrial Training Centres have been opened one at Bidar and another at Tumkur utilising the Polytechnic facilities. In view of the expansion programmes in the Polytechnic itself, the Director of Technical Education has been pressing this department to find our own accommodation. This is not possible at present. Government have realised this difficulty and already passed orders to take action in a phased manner to have our own independent buildings and other facilities for Industrial Training Institutes. For these two places, lands have already been selected and acquisition proceedings are under finalisation/sanctions. Unless, these works are taken up well in time and completed, it is doubtful whether our own independent buildings with all facilities would be in position even by the end of VI Five Year Plan Period. Therefore, it has been decided, in a phased manner, to take up the acquisition of lands as well as construction of the buildings, at Bidar/and Tumkur during 1979-80 itself, so that the difficulties faced in the Polytechnic premises would also be solved and our own Institutes would be in position in another two or three years. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided during 1979-80.

...12/-.

5.00 Training of Craftsmen and Supervisors in Industrial Training Institutes and Evening Classes Scheme.

5.1 This is a programme wherein theoretical knowledge as well as practical training in selected fields are given to the industrial workers in the evenings. These candidates are permitted to appear as private candidates for the N.C.T.V.T. Trade Test after a period of two or three years training and obtain the National Trade Certificate or National Apprenticeship Certificate as the case may be, to improve their employment opportunities in the industry. This scheme has become very popular at Bangalore in view of the large concentration of industries.

5.2 Similarly, it is proposed to extend this scheme to the Industrial areas like K.G.F. and Bhadravathi during 1979-80 where industries have been developed very well, at a cost of Rs.1.00 lakh.

6.00 Apprenticeship Training Scheme under the Apprentices Act, 1961.

6.1 Extension programme and induction of additional Apprentices:

The Government of India have recently issued instructions to have continuous process of surveying re-fixing the training places and induction of fresh apprentices with a view to improve the quality of training rather than increasing the quantity, since the training programmes have suffered a lot during the last two to three years by way of inducting large number of apprentices under the 20 point programme, even though adequate facilities were not available in various industrial establishments. This had created certain difficulties and also the training programmes had suffered to a certain extent. Keeping this in view, it has been proposed to intensify the action for improving the training programmes and introduce fresh apprentices only where it is found necessary on the basis of facilities available. In fact, in certain industrial establishments the fixations made earlier has been re-fixed and the number is being reduced. During the next four years, it is proposed to induct 2400 fresh apprentices in addition to the number of training places already located and fixed, at the rate of 600 every year. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been provided during 1979-80. The

expenditure in this regard is mainly towards reimbursement charges and to a certain extent procurement of certain essential items like furniture and also creation of technical posts.

6.2 Creation of Additional Divisional Offices - Augmentation of existing Divisional Offices:-

At present, there are 3 Divisional offices at Bangalore, Mangalore and Hubli under a Deputy Apprenticeship Adviser at Bangalore, Assistant Apprenticeship Advisers at Mangalore and Hubli respectively. Since the work has been increased manifold in these Divisional Offices, even the existing staff sanctioned are found to be inadequate. Further, the number of apprentices inducted and who are under training have been increased in the respective regions. It is proposed to upgrade the Divisional offices at Mangalore and Hubli with a Deputy Apprenticeship Adviser at each place and also create one more Divisional Office at Gulbarga under an Assistant Apprenticeship Adviser with supporting staff. For setting up of these Divisional offices and augmenting with additional staff and also to incur expenditure for furniture, typewriter, etc., it is proposed to earmark a sum of Rs.0.75 lakh.

6.3 Creation of Basic Training Centre at I.T.I., Bangalore and increase of additional posts of Instructors:

6.31 In Industrial Training Institute, Bangalore, with a strength of 1200 trainees, the number of apprentices that are undergoing both Basic Training as well as Related Instructions in Bangalore itself is about 1200. In view of inadequate machinery, class rooms and other facilities at I.T.I. Bangalore, permission has to be given to private institutions to conduct basic training as well as related instructions in addition to the facilities given in our institute. It is the responsibility of the Government for imparting basic training for all the apprentices coming from the establishments with a work force of 500 or less and irrespective of work force of any industry, the related instructions of all the apprentices have to be conducted. At present, it is not working properly, for want of a separate B.T. Centre and inadequate facilities in the existing I.T.I. Bangalore. Even the arrangements of imparting B.T. and R.Is. in the private institutions is not progressing well.

6.3.2 With a view to overcome this difficulty, it is proposed to set up a separate B.T. Centre at I.T.I. Bangalore, exclusively for apprentices for imparting both B.T. and R.I. in a phased manner. At present, the technical staff for imparting the training programmes is found to be very inadequate and the staff of the ITIs have to be utilised. In this process, both the training programmes under C.T.S. and A.T.S. are suffering. It is also proposed to increase the number of Craft Instructors for imparting B.T. and R.Is. During 1979-80 and to incur a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs for this purpose in the first instance.

6.4 Procurement of Tools and Equipments for the B.T. Centre:

As already explained above, setting up a B.T. Centre at I.T.I. Bangalore, is very necessary. A B.T. Centre to accommodate a large number of apprentices should have adequate machinery and other tools and equipments. At present, there is no machinery worth mentioning available for this purpose except the old and obsolete machinery available in the I.T.I. which are being shared. The cost of tools and equipments for this B.T. Centre has been estimated more than Rs.25.00 lakhs. It is proposed to equip them in a phased manner and in the first instance it is proposed to invest a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs during 1979-80.

7.00 Tribal Sub-Plan Programme:-

7.1 The Government have attached a lot of importance to uplift all tribal people in the areas where they are concentrated. As far as, this department is concerned, only during 1978-79, some training programmes have been initiated in a small way in the districts of Mysore and Mangalore. It is proposed to impart training in Carpentry and Tailoring trades in these two districts respectively at a cost of Rs.2.80 lakhs for a period of 12 months and proposed to train about 45 during the next 12 months. Due to the late receipt of sanctions, the programme has just been started in these two districts and would be completing the training by about December 1979. Provision has been made for continuing the training programme during 1979-80 for these two batches.

7.2 In addition to the above, it is also proposed to introduce similar or allied type of training pro-

grammes in the districts of Madikeri and Chickmagalur where tribal concentration is very much, during 1979-80. Detailed proposals are being worked out in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners and District Social Welfare Officers of the concerned areas. For the above purpose, it is proposed to earmark a sum of Rs.6.00 lakhs including the Central Government assistance of Rs.1.00 lakh during 1979-80.

KARNATAKA
STATE

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING
ANNUAL PLAN FOR THE YEAR 1979-80
(Abstract)

Rs. in lakhs.

Sl. No.	Scheme/Programme	1979-80			
		R	T&E	B+G	Total
2		3	4	5	6
<u>I. Direction & Administration:-</u>					
1.	Augment the staff and procurement of furniture, staff car etc.	0.25	-	-	0.25
	Total..	0.25	-	-	0.25

II. Employment Exchanges:

1.	Strengthening of Emp. Exchanges.	0.50	-	-	0.50
2.	Setting up of Divisional Offices.	0.50	-	-	0.50
3.	Construction of Employment Exchange Buildings.	-	-	0.50	0.50
4.	Coaching-cum-guidance Centres for SC/ST.	0.50	-	-	0.50
5.	Extension of V.G. Units at Dist. Emp. Exch (Tech.)	0.50	-	-	0.50
6.	Provision of vehicles for Directorate (Excn. Wing) and other officers.	-	0.50	-	0.50
7.	Upgradation of 14 ELABKS	0.50	-	-	0.50
8.	Special Cell in the Exchanges for Physically Handicapped persons and SC/ST asstns.	0.50	-	-	0.50
	Total:	3.00	0.50	0.50	4.00

III. Training of Craftsmen & Supervisors in ITI/ITCs:

1.	Spill over of V Plan				..2/-
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1	2	3	4	5	6
	Commitments to be carried over to VI Plan period towards equipment.	-	6.00	-	6.00
2.	Spill over of V Plan Commitments to be carried over to VI Plan period towards construction of ITI building.	-	-	16.00	16.00
3.	Opening of new ITIs in the State:				
	a) Ind ITI at B'lore.	-	2.00	-	2.00
	b) ITI at Chickmagalur.	0.50	0.50	-	1.00
	c) ITI at Honnavar:Belgaum.	2.00	3.50	4.50	10.00
4.	Diversification of trades increasing the seating capacity in the existing Institute.	-	3.00	-	3.00
5.	Schemes to provide basic amenities to the ITIs.	0.10	-	0.40	0.50
6.	Staff quarters at the ITIs.	-	-	2.50	2.50
7.	Hostel buildings at the ITIs.	-	-	2.00	2.00
8.	Retraining of Instructors/ Refresher Training Programme for the instructional staff of ITIs.	0.50	-	-	0.50
9.	Programmes to replace condemned equipment and supplement with fresh items.	-	9.50	-	9.50
10.	Additional building accommodation in the existing ITIs and conversion of LT into HT Fecl. system.	-	-	1.00	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Conversion of ITCs into independent ITIs - acquisition of lands. Construction of buildings at Bidar/Belgaum/Tumkur.					
		-	-	5.00	5.00
Total:-		3.10	24.50	31.40	59.00

IV. Training of Craftsmen & Supervisors in ITIs/ITCs (Evening Class Scheme)

1. Increasing the seating capacity at Bangalore KGF/Bhadravathi.	1.00	-	-	1.00
Total:	1.00	-	-	1.00

V. Apprenticeship Training Scheme:

1. Extension of ATS by conducting additional 2400 seats with 600 new seats every year.	2.00	-	-	2.00
2. Creating one addl.div. office at Gulbarga and also augment with Addl. JAAs in the existing offices.	0.75	-	-	0.75
3. Creation of addl.posts of Instructors for Basic Trg. ER-1 at the ITIs for the increased No.of apprentices so far conducted and also for the fresh inductions.	2.00	-	-	2.00
4. Equipping the Basic Trg. Centres with necessary tools & Equipments in a phased manner.	-	5.00	-	5.00
Total:-	4.75	5.00	-	9.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
VI. Tribal Sub-Plan programme.		6.00	-	-	6.00
	Total:-	6.00	-	-	6.00

	<u>Grand Total</u>			
a) Direction and Administration.	0.25	-	-	0.25
b) Employment Exchanges.	3.00	0.50	0.50	4.00
c) Craftsmen Training Scheme.	3.10	24.50	31.40	59.00
d) Evening Class Scheme.	1.00	-	-	1.00
e) Apprenticeship Training Scheme.	4.75	5.00	-	9.75
f) Tribal Sub-Plan.	6.00	-	-	6.00
	13.10	30.00	31.90	80.00

INTRODUCTION

The Directorate of Special Employment Programmes in the Social Welfare and Labour Department is charged with the duties of co-ordinating the implementation of special employment programmes sponsored by the Government of India and the State Government. Three Centrally Sponsored programmes, viz., the Special Employment programme 1972-1973, the Half-a-Million jobs programme 1973-74, and the Employment promotion programme 1974-75, and the job oriented training programme 1975-76 sponsored by the State Government are the more important programmes implemented by this Directorate since 1972.

During the early part of the year 1977-78, the Directorate was concerned with the spill-over requirements of the above programmes. In December 1977, the work relating to the stipendiary employment scheme for Graduates, Post graduates and Diploma holders sanctioned in G.O.No.PD 112 BMM 77 dated, 26.12.77 was entrusted to this department. The scheme provides for production employment of unemployed post-graduates, Graduates and diploma holders, hailing from families having no earning member or having an income not exceeding Rs.3,600/- per annum. About 20,000/- candidates have been indentified as eligible for employment under the scheme. Districtwise lists of these candidates have been sent to the respective Deputy Commissioners for making appointments under the scheme.

A sum of Rs.225.50 Lakhs has been provided in the 1978-79 budget for the scheme. About 7,000 candidates were provided with stipendary employment under the scheme as on 30.9.1978.



(S.M.Ramahanumaiah) 8/12
Under Secretary to Government,
Social Welfare & Labour Department.

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EMPLOYMENT AFFIRMATION SCHEME

The Background 'Right to Work'

Massive investments have been made for development in the Annual Plans in the past few years and they have created substantial employment opportunities. They have also carried the benefits both in terms of employment and in terms of other concessions and inputs to the poorer sections of society. Yet, in the rural areas, the magnitude of poverty has been such that a major attack on it is necessary. Poverty is a result of unemployment and under-employment and gets accentuated when the poor do not own any means of production. The antidote to poverty is providing employment to all those who seek work. Employment generated should be such as to generate a surplus so that over a period, the rural community is able to sustain itself. However, it may be very difficult to realise this depending only on the Plan works. In such a situation, to achieve the objective of providing employment at the right time and at the right place, it may also become necessary to think of supplementary programmes that add to the growth process in the rural areas. In the context of the thrust on rural development, the attack will have to be both on poverty through providing employment and on the rural living conditions through improving the rural environment itself. On these considerations, a scheme of providing employment to the poor on works contributing to rural development commands a high priority.

The Constitution of India provides under Article 41 under the Directive Principles of State Policy that "the State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work....." But, no serious efforts have been made so far to redeem the Constitutional provision.

Employment which is the cause of poverty, obtains in both the rural and urban areas although their nature and intensity may vary. Realising the need to provide incomes to the poor by offering gainful work opportunities, Government have introduced a Stipendary Employment Scheme for unemployed graduates, post-graduates and diploma-holders belonging to families which have no adequate income (i.e., less than Rs.3,600 per annum) and no earning member in the family. Through the Government Order No.PD 112 EMM 77 dated 26th December 1977, the poor unemployed graduates, post-graduates and diploma-holders both in rural and urban areas, were offered work opportunities on a stipend of Rs.150 p.m., on schemes covering education, rural electrical services and other repairs, management of co-operatives, extension services for slum dwellers, management of public distribution etc. This scheme is confined to the educated unemployed among the poor. In the speech of the Finance Minister presenting the budget for 1978-79, a reference was made to the intention of the Government to develop an employment guarantee scheme for the illiterate and unskilled sections of the population.

The poor in rural areas are exposed to the rigours of poverty very much, especially in the slack agricultural season when no gainful employment opportunities will be available to them on the farms. There are about 30 lakh agricultural labourers most of whom are landless. In addition, there are 11 lakh marginal farmer households (based on marginal land-holdings data) who may be considered as underemployed and may be looking for augmenting their incomes. There are about 5½ lakh artisans who are self-employed, perhaps, for a period of 4 to 6 months or less in a year and this obviously limits their earning capacity. The Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population is about 39 lakhs forming about 14 per cent of the population and they are mostly spread over the categories of agricultural labourers and artisans. Most of them have no property and

have to depend entirely on wage-employment on the lands owned by others.

There are a number of development schemes under the plans which provide employment in the rural areas. In particular, apart from the plan programmes of irrigation and sericulture which provide substantial work opportunities, there are special programmes like SFDA, DPAP, CAD, Integrated Rural Development, etc., which not only provide employment, but also aim at ensuring sustained employment for the beneficiaries. Where all these programmes are inadequate to absorb the poor who seek unskilled work, it is necessary to think of additional schemes on which such surplus rural poor may be absorbed.

Agricultural labourers and artisans are employed hardly for about eight months or less in a year. They are hard pressed even for their subsistence during the slack season. The long-drawn seasonal unemployment results in misery, starvation, mal-nutrition, and degradation of the human being.

The poor, who have no means of livelihood, especially in the slack agricultural season, should be enabled to get the wherewithal for a respectable existence. By providing employment to them, the idle manpower can be put to work for accelerating development and through it, provide the minimum needs of life. Efforts are, therefore, necessary to provide assured employment to the poor at least in the slack agricultural season to start with and thereby restore human dignity to the rural poor.

The Employment Affirmation Scheme

Realising the importance of providing for the basic requirements of livelihood through offering gainful employment opportunities to the rural unskilled labourers, the State government has decided to implement an Employment Affirmation Scheme (EAS) in the State.

It is a gigantic task to provide assured employment to all the landless labourers and other poorer sections both in terms of finding resources and implementing the scheme. Therefore, a beginning is made during the year 1978-79 to provide an employment guarantee for at least 100 days during the slack agricultural season in 45 talukas and the scheme would be extended to all the 175 talukas in stages in the remaining 4 years of the Five Year Plan for 1978-83.

The EAS is implemented in the following 45 talukas in 1978-79.

<u>Bangalore</u>	<u>Lharwar</u>	<u>Mysore</u>
1) Anekal	1) Nargund	1) Gundlupet
2) Nelamangala	2) Ranebennur	2) Kollegal
	3) Ron	3) Yelandur
<u>Belgaum</u>	<u>Gulbarga</u>	<u>Uttara Kannada</u>
1) Bailhongal	1) Afzalpur	1) Honavar
2) Ramadurg	2) Aland	2) Mundgod
3) Soundatti	3) Jewargi	
<u>Bidar</u>	<u>Hassan</u>	<u>Raichur</u>
1) Aurad	1) Alur	1) Deodurg
	2) Channarayana- patna	2) Kushtagi
		3) Lingsugur
<u>Bijapur</u>	<u>Kolar</u>	<u>Shimoga</u>
1) Muddebihal	1) Bagepalli	1) Channagiri
2) Sindgi	2) Gudibanda	2) Honnali
	3) Mulbagal	3) Shikaripur
<u>Chickmagalur</u>	<u>Mandya</u>	<u>Dakshina Kannada</u>
1) Kadur	1) Krishnarajapet	1) Puttur
	2) Nagamangala	2) Sullia
<u>Chitradurga</u>	<u>Bellary</u>	<u>Tumkur</u>
1) Challekere	1) Bellary	1) Koratagere
2) Chitradurga	2) Kudligi	2) Pavagada
3) Jagalur	3) Siruguppa	3) Sira
<u>Coorg</u>		
1) Somawarpet.		

In the selection of the talukas, the need to dovetail the Employment Affirmation Scheme (EAS) with rural development in the Integrated Rural Development Blocks for achieving full employment has been kept in view.

Scope of the Scheme

The scope of the Employment Affirmation Scheme is as follows:

- 1) The affirmation will operate only in the rural areas of the State. It will not extend to the areas of Municipal Councils and Corporations;
- 2) The affirmation is restricted to provision of unskilled and manual work for 100 days in a year during the slack agricultural season;
- 3) The affirmation extends only to adults i.e., men and women over 18 years of age, normally residing in the village who require work and who give a notice of demand for manual work;
- 4) The participants in the scheme will have no choice of work. They will have to accept any work which may be offered to them;
- 5) The participants will also have no choice of the area of work and the distance to be travelled from their residence to the place of work. As far as possible work will be provided within a distance of about 6 Kms. from the residence of the registrants. Where this is not possible, the registrant should accept work anywhere in the taluk;
- 6) The implementation of the Scheme would be such that the normal agricultural and other operations are not adversely affected;
- 7) It would be ensured that the scheme, apart from providing employment, should result in the creation of productive assets and improvement in the rural environment;

- 8) In each taluka the identified slack season during which employment affirmation to be provided will be notified; and
- 9) The work will be provided within 30 days from the date of registration seeking manual work.

Planning

The effective implementation of the scheme requires proper planning. Those who seek manual work will have to be first provided employment on the normal state Plan schemes including Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes and the special programmes like the S.F.D.A., D.P.A.P., Intensive Rural Development, Command Area Development Programme, etc. When these schemes cannot absorb all the person who are seeking employment, then they have to be given employment under additional productive schemes which are feasible in the area. For this purpose, the Deputy Commissioner of the district will obtain from (1) the Heads of various departments of the District, (2) the State Heads or Regional Heads of Department and (3) The Government, plans for various works which are proposed to be undertaken in the district. The District Plans have been prepared and all the plan schemes together with their locations are available in them. These plans would incorporate details as to whether the works are continuing or new, the budget provision made, whether estimates have been proposed, the direct employment in manual labour likely to be generated by these works, availability of tools, equipment, plant and machinery and technical know-how and the mode of execution of the work. Talukawise list of these works will be prepared.

On the basis of these details, blueprints of productive works will be prepared under the following categories:

- 1) Projects under the normal plan and non-plan budgets including the special programmes like, SEDDA, DPAP, CADA, etc.
- 2) Schemes under Intensive Rural Development Programme; and
- 3) A contingency list of works which can be taken up for implementation if it becomes necessary under the EAS in order to provide employment to the surplus labour seeking manual work.

The blueprints cover a period of 2 years and will be updated every year. The approval of the District Level Committee is to be obtained for these blueprints.

Inventory of Equipment

A complete inventory of equipments like Road Rollers, Dumpers, Bulldozers, etc., available in the district with the several departments will be prepared talukawise so that it may be possible to divert such machinery to areas where they are needed most.

Register of Employment Seekers

- 1) A register of employment seekers is prepared and updated by the village panchayats for every village;
- 2) The Village Panchayat will notify the offer of employment affirmation one month in advance of the season during which employment is offered.
- 3) The actual registration for work under the scheme will commence 15 days before the slack season begins.

Manpower Budget

A manpower budget will be prepared by the Assistant Commissioner in consultation with the Block Development Officers and Tahsildars on the basis of the projects which are to be implemented in the district under the various schemes.

The Nature of works

Only technically and economically feasible labour-intensive works of productive nature will be included in the contingency list of works included in the blueprint. The labour-intensive works are those which have a ratio of wage cost of unskilled labour to capital cost (equipment, materials, supervision charges, cost of skilled labour, etc.) as 75:25 or higher. Care is taken to see that specific works provided in annual budget are not shifted to the Employment Affirmation Scheme unless funds provided in the budget under Plan and non-Plan heads are exhausted. In selecting the works, top-priority is given to those which directly enhance production like the following:

1. Minor irrigation;
2. Desilting of tanks and promotion of fisheries;
3. Soil conservation;
4. Canals of major and medium irrigation projects;
5. Land development;
6. Afforestation; and
7. Agricultural estates.

If these works are not possible, the works which contribute to economic development indirectly like those listed below, will be taken up.

1. Rural roads;
2. Housing for the poor;
3. School buildings ;
4. Village sanitation; and
5. Improvements to Harijan colonies

Those who are enabled to have self-sustaining employment under the Intensive Rural Development Scheme or any other similar scheme, will be given lower priority under the WAS, if they still seek manual work.

Wages

The wage rate under WAS for unskilled labour shall be Rs.4 per day of 8 hours work. In cases where it is not possible to execute the works on daily wage rate basis, it will be ensured that on an average a worker will be able to get Rs.4 a day. Wages will be paid weekly and 2/3rd of the wage will be paid in kind (wheat or rice supplied under 'Food for work' Programme).

Adequate arrangements will be made for storing the required quantity of foodgrains at appropriate places and for transportation and distribution to the workers at the work-spot.

The implements for the works will be provided by Government and on no account will any deduction be made in respect of hire charges of implements from the wages payable to the workers.

Conditions for Starting Employment Affirmation Scheme

Work under the scheme will be commenced only if there are 50 or more persons available for work. If less than 50 persons come forward, they will be absorbed in the continuing works or in other works carried out

under EAS in the neighbouring locations. It is ensured that the scheme does not adversely affect the operations and development of agriculture and other rural activities. The slack season in every taluk will be identified and it will be ensured that all the labourers in need of work secure full-time work.

All the works under the EAS will necessarily be executed departmentally and not through contractors. However, certain exceptions are allowed, where it is absolutely necessary that the work should be executed on the basis of a piece-rate or gang-system. But the wage rate payable to unskilled labour should conform to the standards prescribed under EAS. Where skilled labour is required to be employed the district or department schedules of wages will be adopted for payment of wages for such skilled work. The contractors executing various plan and non-plan schemes for Government departments, P.D.s will be requested by the concerned departments to take the maximum number of local labourers.

Organisation

The Deputy Commissioner of the district is in over-all charge of the EAS. The works to be taken up under the scheme are selected only from the blueprints approved by the District Level Committee.

The affirmation of employment is given at the district level, But operationally, it will be effective at the taluka level. If work is not available within the taluka, the affirmation will be deemed to have been fulfilled if work is provided in any taluka within the district.

The necessary funds required for implementing the scheme in the selected taluks will be placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, who is responsible for allocating works in the district among various implementing agencies with the approval of the District Committee and in consultation with the implementing agency after taking into account their capacities and commitments. The decisions of the District Committees and Deputy Commissioners shall be carried out by the concerned departments at the district level. Any difficulty faced by the implementing agency should be brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner and the Divisional head of the department concerned and the implementation of the work will not under any circumstances be delayed, stopped or slowed down. Non-compliance or reluctance to carry out the decisions of the district/taluk committee/Deputy Commissioner on the part of the departmental head of the district in this regard will be considered as a dereliction of duty. The implementing agencies shall be responsible to the Deputy Commissioner for proper maintenance of accounts of the expenditure incurred, details of work done, payment of wages to labour and submission of periodical statements of accounts and progress of the scheme.

Inspection and Supervision

An audit Squad consisting of one or two persons is established under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioner of each district. The squad will be responsible for checking the implementation of the works with reference to the number of workers on the muster-roll, output of work, timely payment of wages and foodgrains, technical supervision regarding quality of work, arrangements made in deployment of labour and all other matters

regarding implementation of the EAB in accordance with the objectives of this scheme. The squad will continuously report to the Deputy Commissioner who will take immediate action on the audit squad report under intimation to Government. If any irregularities are observed, the defaulting officer will be charged with dereliction of duty and the Deputy Commissioner will take appropriate action through the competent authority immediately.

Nodal Department

Planning Department will be the nodal department for administering the scheme at the State Level.

Committees for Employment Affirmation Scheme

There will be a committee each at the State level, district level and the taluka level for the implementation of the Employment Affirmation Scheme.

The State level committee will consist of the following:

Chief Minister	..	Chairman
Minister for Revenue	..	Member
Minister for Finance	..	Member
Minister for Public Works	..	Member
Minister for Rural Development and Panchayat Raj	..	Member
Minister for Labour & Excise	..	Member
Chief Secretary	..	Member
Development Commissioner	..	Member
Financial Commissioner	..	Member
Secretary, Planning	..	Member-Secretary

The State Level committee will review the progress of implementation of Employment Affirmation Scheme, arrange for providing funds as and when necessary and continue to evaluate the employment situation in rural areas on a continuing basis and the impact of the EAS on strengthening the rural economy.

The District Level Committee is to undertake planning, direction, control, coordination and evaluation of the Employment Affirmation Scheme in the talukas coming within its purview.

The composition of the District Committee is as follows:

Minister incharge of the district	.. Chairman
Divisional Commissioner	.. Vice Chairman
All members of the Parliament representing or residing in the talukas covered under EAS of the District.	.. Members
All members of the Legislative Assembly representing the whole or part of & members of the Legislative Council residing in the talukas covered under EAS.	.. Members
Deputy Commissioner	.. Member Secretary
District Planning Officer	.. Deputy Secretaries
District Development Assistant	

The district level officers of the departments concerned will be co-opted depending upon the schemes executed and the type of assistance needed.

At the taluka/blocklevel, there will be a committee for implementation, coordination, control, direction and evaluation of Employment Affirmation Scheme (EAS). The composition of taluka level committee is as follows:-

Chairman of Taluka Development Board	Chairman
Members of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council representing or residing in the taluks covered under EAS.	Members
Assistant Commissioner	Member Secretary
Tahsildar	Deputy Secretaries
Block Development Officer	

The taluka level Committee would identify the slack season and the works that are to be included in the blue-print.

If there are any social organisations with proven record of social service in the district/taluk, a representative of such organisations will also be included in the various committees, depending upon the area of operation of the organisation.

A time schedule is prepared every year for carrying of all the preliminary work at various levels for the implementation of this scheme so as to ensure that the actual implementation starts from 1st of Mare when the agricultural slack season commences.

Outlays for EAS

It is estimated that in the 45 Talukas in which EAS is implemented during 1978-79, about 3 to 3.5 lakh persons may seek work under the scheme of providing assured employment for illiterate and unskilled persons for 100 days in a year during the slack agricultural season. Its cost is estimated to be about Rs.8 crores for payment in cash towards wages and capital expenditure and another Rs.6 crores for payment in kind towards wages in the form of wheat or rice. It is anticipated that Government of India would provide foodgrains for EAS under the 'Food for Work Programme'.

In the financial year 1978-79 there will be only one month namely, March 1978 when the scheme will be under implementation and gets rolled into April, May and perhaps a part of June of the next financial year, namely 1979-80. It is proposed to extend EAS in stages to the entire State by 1983. During 1979-80, the scheme will be extended to another 45 Talukas on the same lines. In effect, the financial outlay for EAS during 1979-80 will be Rs.16 crores for payment of wages in cash and towards capital expenditure and another Rs.16 crores for payment of wages in kind either in wheat or rice.

Implementing the Employment Affirmation Scheme is a difficult and complicated task. For its successful integration with the Plan schemes, it demands considerable preliminary work, careful planning and dedication on the part of all concerned.

EMPLOYMENT AFFIRMATION SCHEME

STATEMENT - I

Outlays and Expenditure

Head of Account:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development	5th Plan outlay finalised in October, 1976	1974-1978 Actuals	1977-1978 Actuals	1978-83 Five Year Plan Outlay proposed		1978-79 Approved outlay		Anticipated expenditure		Proposed Outlay (1979-80)			
				Total	of which MNP	Total of which MNP	Total of which MNP	Total of which MNP	Foreign Exchange Component of total outlay	Capital Content of total outlay			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Labour -EAS	-	-	-	7400*	-	225	-	-	-	1600**	-	-	800

* Excludes wage payment of 2/3 in foodgrains

** Excludes foodgrains of Rs.1600 lakhs.

ANNUAL PLAN

1979 - 80

" 288 SOCIAL SECURITY & WELFARE "

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED
TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

DIRECTORATE OF SOCIAL WELFARE
BANGALORE.

A BRIEF WRITE UP ON THE SCHEMES TAKEN UP FOR THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES: SCHEDULED TRIBES: DENOTIFIED TRIBES: NOMADIC AND SEMI-NOMADIC TRIBES DURING 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78 AND PROPOSALS FOR 1979-80.

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

Several schemes have been formulated for Welfare of different categories of Backward Classes like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes during Five Year Plan Periods. The stress, earlier, was laid mainly on educational advancement of the Backward Classes. Now the stress continues to be for the Education advancement of Backward Classes along with some measures for economic and social advancement. A Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe development Corporation has been established for economic advancement of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.

The Denotified Tribes and Nomadic Tribes for whom welfare schemes are being formulated, will largely fall in the group of Backward Tribes except a few. Some of the schemes which have been separately taken up for the Denotified Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Semi-Nomadic Tribes have again been proposed for continuation but the main emphasis is on the schemes for educational advancement of the Backward Classes as a whole.

In view of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes (amendment) Act 1976 certain categories of Backward Classes which have been recognised as Scheduled Caste in a particular region of State have to be recognised as Scheduled Castes through out the state. In view of this certain categories of Backward Classes like Lamanies, Banajara, Bhovies, Koracha, Korama have to be treated as Scheduled Castes throughout the State. This has resulted in the increase in the population of Scheduled Castes by 10 lakhs.

According to 1971 the population of Scheduled Castes in the State is 38,50,034 and that of the Scheduled Tribes 2,31,268. Thus the Scheduled Castes population may go over to 48,50,000. There is also a slight increase in the population of Scheduled Tribe as a result of the Scheduled Tribe (Amendment) Act 1976. The main emphasis is laid on educational advancement because the literacy of Scheduled Castes remains at 13.88 percent and that of the Scheduled Tribes 14.69 percent as against general literacy of 31.54 percent according to 1971 census.

The State has paid particular attention for the advancement of all the sections of the Backward Classes by implementing various Welfare measures and have also quantified the funds that have to flow for the welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes from the general development sectors. Separate Sub-Plan have also been formulated for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

As far as the Fifth Five Year Plan is concerned, for the various Welfare Schemes during 1974-75 Rs.200 lakhs were allocated, during 1975-76. Rs.225 lakhs, during 1976-77, Rs.300 lakhs and during 1977-78, Rs.314 lakhs have been provided. The approved outlay for the year 1978-79 is Rs.315.00 lakhs of this Rs.305 lakhs for the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Denotified Tribes and Nomadic Tribes and Rs.10 lakhs for the welfare of Other Backward Classes which will be transferred to the Department of Backward Classes and Minorities from the next year.

A Corporation known as Karnataka Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation Limited was established in 1975 with a share capital of Rs.80 lakhs. The Corporation has a programme of assisting Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families with an outlay of Rs.51.28 crores., involving the financial institutions and banks for the participation by the Government, the corporation would require Rs.5 crores by way of margin money during 1979-80. The State Government share will be Rs.2.55 crores and Government of India share will be Rs.2.45 crores on matching basis. This requirement is not shown in the plan outlay and will have to separately given.

The Department of Social Welfare, which now, solely looks after the interest of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes needs to be re-organised to strengthen the administration at State level and at District level to ensure better implementation of various schemes. For this purpose a provision of Rs.16 lakhs is made.

I. Administration:

The Department of Social Welfare, which now, solely looks after the interest of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe needs to be reorganised to strengthen the administrations at State level and at District level to ensure better implementation of various schemes. For this purpose a provision of Rs.16 lakhs is made during the year 1979-80.

Schemes that have to be taken up for the various categories of the Backward Classes during 1978-79 and work done during the earlier annual plan periods, are given below.

PROGRAMME

II STATE PLAN

II SCHEDULED CASTES

1. Government Pre-matric Hostels:

With a view to encourage Scheduled Castes to take up education in larger numbers, a programme for running Government Hostels for the benefit of students studying in pre-matric courses was introduced during IInd Five Year Plan. In these hostels, free boarding and lodging facilities are provided. In addition, other amenities like clothes, stationery, text books, bedding, medical and coaching facilities are also provided. During Vth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.33.43 lakhs was spent for starting of 17 hostels and towards maintenance of enhanced strength of boarders in the existing hostels under non-plan covering 1,540 boarders in 327 hostels.

It is proposed to continue the policy of covering all the pre-matric students either by hostel facilities or scholarships. During the year 1978-79 a sum of Rs.22.90 lakhs has been provided which will be spent. *During the year 1979-80 an amount of Rs.13.49 lakhs is proposed for starting of 10 hostels & for enhancement of strength for existing hostels by 298.*

2. Award of Merit Scholarships:

To encourage the Scheduled Castes students to strive hard and achieve better result, Scheduled Castes students in pre-matric courses are awarded merit scholarships. The students who secure marks ranging from 50 to 60 percent in the previous Middle Schools and more than

examination are sanctioned Rs.50 per annum in Middle Schools and Rs.75 per annum in High Schools. Students who secure more than 60 percent are awarded scholarships at Rs.75/- per annum in Middle Schools and Rs.100/- per annum in High Schools in addition to pre-matric scholarships. During the Vth Plan Period 1977-78 13,089 Scheduled Castes students in the pre-matric courses were awarded merit scholarships at a cost of Rs.9.17 lakhs. During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.2.15 lakhs has been provided which will be utilised fully. During the year 1979-80 an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed.

This has had a salutary effect and the number of merit students are on the increase year by year. As such, it is proposed to continue this scheme in the medium-term plan period with an increased outlay of Rs.14.15 lakhs for the benefit of 14,150 students. It is also proposed to increase the rates of scholarships.

3. Award of Pre-matric Scholarships to Middle School and High School Students:

In order to encourage the Scheduled Castes students to continue education without any break, it has been decided as a matter of policy to award scholarship to every Scheduled Castes student, who does not avail of the hostel facility. During Vth Five Year Plan period 1974-78 a total sum of Rs.111.10 lakhs was spent and 2,07,787 students were awarded pre-matric scholarships. During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been provided which will be utilised fully. During 1979-80 an out lay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed.

4. Payment of Extra Boarding and Lodging charges (Post-matric):-

Government of India Post-matric Scholarships are not adequate enough to meet the boarding and lodging charges at general hostels. Therefore, a scheme of payment of extra boarding, lodging and establishment charges has been implemented during previous plan. This has benefitted the students in finding accommodation in general hostels and live with other sections of students. During Vth Five Year Plan period, a sum of Rs.58.70 lakhs was spent and 12,250 students were benefitted.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.15.00 amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs was provided which will be utilised fully. During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 1000 students.

5. Improvement of existing hostels:

This scheme will be implemented under Non-Plan during 79-80.

5. Supply of Equipments and Books to Post-matric students:

The object of this scheme is to see that Scheduled Castes post-matric students get the required text books for their studies from the Book Banks established in the colleges. The parents of the Scheduled Castes students cannot afford to provide their children with the required books due to poverty.

Therefore, a programme of establishment of Book Banks in the colleges is to be implemented for the benefit of Scheduled Castes students. The Scheduled Castes students have to become members of these Banks to get the required text books by paying a caution deposit of Rs.25/- in the case of Medical and Engineering students and Rs.10/- in the case of others.

At present, funds are granted to colleges at the rate of Rs.100/- per student in general courses and Rs.300/- per student in Medical, Engineering, Agricultural and Veterinary Courses towards text books and equipments per annum. During Vth Five Year Plan period, a sum of Rs.0.46 lakhs was spent and 1,542 students were benefitted. During the year 1978-79 a sum of Rs.0.25 was provided which will be fully utilised. During the year 1979-80 an out lay of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed for the establishment of 200 book banks.

7. Stipends to trainees in ITIs/ITCs and other Allied Training Schemes:

The object of the scheme is to enable the educated unemployed to acquire necessary technical training and qualification and become eligible for technical posts reserved for these communities or to pursue such avocations on their own. This is a supplementary programme. Training is imparted in the following technical trades:

- i. Training in ITIs/ITCs in courses like electrician, welder, turner, fitter, motor mechanic, etc. with a stipend of Rs.45/- each per month.
- ii. Training in typewriting and stenography by giving a monthly stipend ranging from Rs.50/- to Rs.200/- per month.
- iii. Training in printing, composing and book binding by giving a monthly stipend of Rs.45/- per month.

During the Vth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.16.96 lakhs was spent for the benefit of 2,265 trainees.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.7.50 lakhs has been provided which will be fully utilised.

During 1979-80 an amount of Rs.7.50 is proposed.

8. Starting of Government Hostels for Post-Matric students

A large number of Scheduled Castes students studying in colleges come from rural areas and many of them do not have hostel facilities. All the colleges do not have hostels attached to them. Even in the colleges having hostels, all the Scheduled castes students are not able to get admission because of limited intake capacity.

During the Vth Five Year Plan period, a sum of Rs.5.15 lakhs was sanctioned towards the starting of 18 Government Hostels for college students benefitting 2,000 students. At present, only equipments grant to an extent of Rs.20,000/- is sanctioned during the year of starting. The mess charges including the establishment and other charges are met out of the Government of India Scholarships and Extra Boarding and Lodging charges sanctioned to the boarders of the hostels.

During the year 1978-79 a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs was provided which will be utilised fully.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to start 5 hostels.

9. Award of Prize Money to students who pass SSLC in 1st Class

To encourage the Scheduled Castes students to pass the SSLC Examination with merit and also to compete with other students, a scheme of awarding prize money of Rs.500/- in cash each for students who pass SSLC in Ist Class in first attempt has been introduced during 1974-75. During the Vth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.3.05 lakhs was spent for award prizes to 334 Scheduled Caste students.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.1.10 lakhs has been provided which will be spent for award of prizes to 22 students

During the year 1979-80 it is proposed to provide Rs.1.50 lakhs to cover 300 students.

10. Award of Prize Money to University Students

To encourage the Scheduled Castes students to pass P.U.C. and Degree Examinations with merit and also to compete with other students, a scheme of awarding prize money of Rs.600/- and Rs.750/- in cash respectively for students, who pass in first class in first attempt is proposed in medium-term plan with an outlay of Rs.11.00 lakhs to cover 1,630 students. This is a new scheme. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed during 1979-80 for award of prize money to 100 students.

11. Award of Gold Medal or Cash to the Bank Students in SSLC

In order to encourage Scheduled Castes students to pass and secure Ranks in the examinations, a scheme of award of Gold Medal or Cash grant of Rs.1,000/- was introduced during the Vth Five Year Plan period. But, no award was made under this scheme, as no student secured a Rank. However, this scheme will also be continued during Annual plan 1978-79 with a token provision of Rs.0.05 lakh to award Gold Medals to students who secure Ranks.

12. Payment of Extra Study Tour Charges to Post-matric Students:

Scheduled Castes students studying in post-matric courses and who are expected to go on educational tours compulsorily as part of their courses are paid a sum not exceeding Rs.400/- per

student over and above Rs.100/- paid under Government of India Scholarships scheme as extra study tour charges. During Vth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.0.20 lakh was spent for the benefit of 100 students.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.20 lakhs have been provided and which will be utilised fully.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.0.20 is proposed.

13. Award of Foreign Scholarships:

To encourage Scheduled Castes students to go abroad for higher studies, it is proposed to pay to and fro charges to them. During Vth Five Year Plan, no amount was sanctioned under this scheme. During the year 1978-80 a taken grant of Rs.0.05 lakhs is proposed.

14. Grant-in-Aid to Private Hostels (Pre-Matric): $\frac{3}{4}$

There is also a scheme for encouraging voluntary organisations to run hostels for the Scheduled Castes students studying in pre-matric courses. The managements are sanctioned boarding charges at Rs.50/- per month per boarder for 10 months on behalf of the inmates. During the Vth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.42.61 lakhs was spent for the benefit of 17,662 boarders. During the year 1978-79 a sum of Rs.8.00 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 a sum of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed for sanction of Grant-in-Aid to private hostels.

15. Construction of Hostel Buildings for Pre-matric students:

Most of the Government Hostels are running in private rented buildings, which are not suitable for the purpose. To locate Government Hostels in permanent buildings, a scheme of construction of hostel buildings for pre-matric students has been taken up. During the Vth Five Year Plan, Rs.29.93 lakhs was spent for completion of 13 old works. During the year 1978-79 Rs.24.00 lakhs has been provided which will be utilised fully. During 1979-80 an amount of Rs.20 lakhs was proposed for the construction of 5 hostels.

16. Construction of Hostel Buildings for College students (Post-matric):

To provide better accommodation to Scheduled Castes students studying in post-matric courses, construction of college hostel buildings would be taken up at various places. During the Vth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.27.22 lakhs was spent for completion of 3 hostel buildings.

During the year-1978-79 a sum of Rs.78-79 a sum of Rs.11.80 lakhs have been provided and which will be utilised fully,

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.12.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 4 hostels.

17. Assistance to run College Hostels:

In addition to starting of Government College Hostels, it is also proposed to assist voluntary organisations to start college hostels for the benefit of Scheduled Castes students in post-matric courses by granting Rs.5,000/- towards non-recurring items of expenditure. During the Vth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.0.15 lakh was spent for assisting 8 private organisations.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.50 was provided which will be utilised fully.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.0.45 lakhs is proposed for sanction of financial assistance to 9 private hostels

18. Payment of Capitation fees to join Private Medical colleges:

The management of private medical colleges charge capitation fees for providing admissions to Scheduled Castes students. At present, the capitation fee is Rs.5,000/- per candidate. During the Vth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.2.05 lakhs was spent for the benefit of 17 Scheduled Castes medical students.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.1.50 lakhs have been provided and which will be provided.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for giving capitation fee to 200.

19. Special Coaching to Scheduled Castes students in Medical Colleges:

To provide special coaching to the Scheduled Caste students studying in Medical/Engineering, for better performance in the qualifying examination and for completion of the course successfully, this scheme is being implemented. An honorarium of Rs.250/- per month per part-time tutor was being given during the Vth Five Year Plan. During 1977-78, a sum of Rs.0.31 lakh was spent for appointment of 5 part-time tutors.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.50 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed.

20. Starting of Residential/Ashram Schools:

During the Vth Five Year Plan period 1974 to 78 and 78-79 no Residential Schools/Ashram Schools were started for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. But now due to the removal of a area restriction in 1976, certain communities like Lambani, Bhovi are recognised as Scheduled Castes throughout the State. Lambanis live in their own Tandas for away from general habitation. The Bhovis still move from place to place in search of labour. It is necessary to provide scholarship facilities for their children lest they are neglected. It is therefore proposed to start 50 Ashram Schools with an out lay of Rs.19.00 lakhs during 1979-80.

21. Construction of Residential Schools Buildings:
(Ashram Schools)

In order to have Government Buildings with proper accommodation to house these schools. ~~This is a~~ new scheme taken up and included in the medium term plan. During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.12.00 lakhs is proposed to for the construction of 24 buildings.

22. Incentives for Sankskit Study:

The number of Scheduled Castes students taking sanskrit as a subject of study is negligible. It is, therefore, proposed to encourage Scheduled Castes students to take up study of sanskrit by providing them incentives. This is a new scheme introduced in the Annual plan with an outlay of Rs.0.11 lakhs to give incentives to about 11 students.

B. ECONOMIC BETTERMENT

1. Nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centres:

To inculcate the school going habit in their early age, the Scheduled Caste children of the age group of 3-6 years are admitted to Women Welfare Centres. These children are provided mid-day meals worth 0-50 paise per day per child apart from supplying 4 sets of clothese each annually. After the nursery education, they are admitted to the primary schools. These centres also provide facilities for women to learn various crafts by participating in their leisure hours. During the Vth Five Year Plan, 214 Women Welfare Centres were started with a strength of 50 children each. During the year 1978-79 a sum of Rs.46.50 lakhs have been provided which will be futilised fully.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.8.50 lakhs proposed for starting of 50 Women Welfare Centres.

2. Tailoring Training Centres for Women

Scheduled Castes women are encouraged to earn their livelihood and supplement their family income by imparting training in Tailoring. Women who are admitted in the Tailoring Training Centres are given a monthly stipend of Rs.75/- for 12 months. During 1975-76, the strength in 38 centres was increased from 12 to 20 each under the plan scheme. After completion of training, the successful candidates are given a sewing machines free of cost.

During Vth Five Year Plan, 3 new Tailoring Training Centres were started. An amount of Rs.8.38 lakhs was spent on the starting of these 3 centres and maintenance of enhanced strength in 38 old centres.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.4.70 lakhs have been provided, which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.3.60 lakhs is proposed for starting of 20 new Tailoring Training Centres.

3. Assistance to individuals to enrol as members of PLD Banks:

Sch. Castes persons owning lands are being assisted financially to enrol themselves as members of the Primary Land Development Banks to avail loans for sinking irrigation wells, installation of pumpsets or both. Each member is paid Rs.49.50 towards membership fees and after sanction of loan a further sum of Rs.250/- is sanctioned as additional share fee. During the Vth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.4.63 lakhs was spent and assistance was extended to 3,319 members.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.1.00 lakhs have been provided, which will be utilised fully.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed.

4. Subsidy to Agriculturists for supply of inputs who have been sanctioned lands:

Under this scheme, Sch. Castes Agriculturists who possess lands or who are assigned lands are proposed to be granted assistance for the purchase of ploughs, bullocks, implements, manure, seeds etc. to take up agriculture. During the Vth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs.1.82 lakhs was spent for the benefit of 414 agriculturists.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.50 lakhs have been provided which will be utilised fully.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.6.50 lakhs is proposed. The cost of the bullocks has been considerably increased it is proposed to provide F.A. under this schemes to an extent of Rs.2,000/- per family. *↓ Financial Assistance*

5. Subsidy to enrol Scheduled Caste persons as members to Co-operative Societies:

To encourage Scheduled Caste persons to become members of Co-operative Societies and avail loan and other facilities, financial assistance is given to them towards membership fees, share fees and share amount as per the provisions of the bye-laws of the Co-operative Societies. During the Vth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.7.06 lakhs was spent for enrolment of 64,200 persons as members of the Co-operative Societies.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.50 lakhs have been provided which will be utilised fully.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakhs is proposed.

6. Formation of Agricultural Colonies:

Agricultural Colonies have been established during the II and III Five Year Plan period for permanently settling landless. But some of the colonies have not furnishing properly. It is therefore considered necessary to revize these colonies by giving such assistance as may be necessary so that they may cultivate the lands and get economic yield.

- It is necessary to sanction financial assistance for
- 1) purchase of Plough Bullocks
 - 2) Purchase of agricultural implements to develop the lands assigned to them and for fertiliser and seeds etc.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.20 lakhs have been provided which will be utilised fully.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed.

7. Law, Medical and other Professional assistance to Graduates:

Law Graduates belonging to Sch. Castes are given assistance to enrol themselves as members of the Bar Council and to take up legal profession by sanctioning Rs.500/- as enrolment fee and Rs.500/- for purchase of Law Books. During the Vth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.0.22 lakhs was spent to assist 22 Law Graduates.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.05 ^{lakh} have been provided which will be utilised fully.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.0.25 lakhs is proposed.

8. Assistance to Craft Co-operative Societies:

To encourage Sch. Caste persons to start small scale industries and other cottage industries these persons are being assisted financially on their forming Co-operatives. During 1974-75, a sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs was spent to assist 5 Societies. No amount was spent during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78, as the Sch. Castes/Sch. Tribes Development Corporation was set up to advance loans to the Sch. Caste members for economic development.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.05 lakhs have been provided which will be utilised fully.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakhs is proposed.

9. Setting up of Sch. Castes & Sch. Tribes Development Corporation:

With a view to improve the economic conditions of Sch. Castes & Sch. Tribes, a Development Corporation for the exclusive benefit of Sch. Castes and Sch. Tribes has been set up in the State in 1975. The Corporation has been extending loan facilities to members of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes to take up various avocations. The Corporation has advanced Rs.28.82 lakhs as loans and 1230 members have been benefitted so far. It is proposed to grant assistance to the Corporation towards working capital. In the Vth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.89.00 lakhs was granted to the corporation as Government share.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs have been provided which will be utilised fully.

~~During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed.~~

10. Supply of Sewing machines:

As a follow up measures, the Sch. Caste Women trainees who successfully complete the examination in the Tailoring Training Centres are supplied with a sewing machine free of cost to enable them to take up tailoring, earn and supplement their family income. During the Vth Five Year Plan period, a sum of Rs.9.49 lakhs was spent and 1066 sewing machines were supplied to successful candidates in Tailoring Training Centres.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.3.50 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for supply of sewing machines.

11. Training in Gardening:

This is a new scheme proposed for the ^(*)Mid-term Plan with an outlay of Rs.2.50 lakhs to give training in Gardening ~~with a one p.m.~~ stipend of Rs.100/- p.m. for 250 trainees.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.50 lakhs have been provided, which will be utilised fully.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.0.50 is proposed.

12. Piggery:

This is a new scheme proposed during the Mid-term plan. During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.75 lakhs have been provided which will be utilised fully.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed.

13. Rearing of Sheep and milch animals:

This is a new scheme for supply of milch animals and sheep proposed during the ^(*)Mid-term Plan. During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.60 lakhs have been provided which will be utilised fully.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed.

14. Reclamation of lands:

Scheduled Caste persons who are assigned lands are not able to reclaim and cultivate. This new scheme is therefore proposed for giving assistance for reclamation up to Rs.500 per individual.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed.

(*) Mid-Term: Medium Term.

C. HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES:

1. Acquisition of lands for house sites in Rural areas:

There is already a scheme for providing house sites to landless and siteless families for the construction of houses irrespective of the community to which they belong.

Besides, lands are also being acquired at Govt. cost for providing house sites to houseless and siteless Sch. Caste families who are not covered under the above general programme in rural areas where Govt. lands are not available. During the Vth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs.12.03 lakhs was spent for providing house sites to 1876 Scheduled Caste families.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs have been provided which will be utilised fully.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

2. Acquisition of lands for house sites in Urban areas:

As in rural areas, the lands in urban areas are also proposed to be acquired for distribution as house sites to houseless and siteless Sch. Caste families at Government cost. During the Vth Five Year plan a sum of Rs.3.37 lakhs was spent to acquire 10 acres of land for distribution of house sites.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.50 lakhs have been provided which will be utilised fully.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed.

3. Subsidy for construction of houses:

Scheduled Castes families who are deprived of their houses either on account of fire, floods or other natural calamities are sanctioned a subsidy of Rs.700/- each for house construction. During the Vth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.10.95 lakhs was spent for construction of 1,498 houses.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs have been provided which will be utilised fully.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed.

4. Drinking water wells:

A token provision is being made under this scheme to take up new wells or to take up repairs to the existing drinking water

wells in certain remote places predominantly inhabited by Sch. Castes. During the Vth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.0.39 lakh was spent for sinking of 10 drinking water wells in harijan colonies.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.2 lakhs have been provided which will be utilised fully.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.0.30 lakhs is proposed.

5. Legal Assistance:

Under this scheme, 19 legal advisors, one in each district and 3 Special Legal Advisors, one in Karnataka Revenue Appellate Tribunal and two in the High Court of Karnataka have been appointed to defend criminal and civil cases pertaining to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons. The legal advisors in the Districts are paid an honorarium at the rate of Rs.300/- p.m. and the Special Legal Advisors are paid at the rate of Rs.750/- p.m.

During the Vth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs.3.01 lakhs was spent to continue these legal advisors to render legal advise.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakhs is proposed.

6. Community Centre Building:

Community Centre Buildings are constructed at a cost of Rs.10,000/- each, for the common use of Sch. Caste members near their habitations for conducting cultural activities. During the Vth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs.48.83 lakhs was spent for construction of 488 Community Centre Buildings.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.1.00 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed.

7. Scheme for removal of Untouchability:

Under this scheme, it is proposed to carry on publicity and propoganda against the practice of untouchability. Financial assistance of Rs.2.000/- is proposed to be given to the couples who contract inter-caste marriages and who are placed under hard circumstances. During the Vth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs.2.20 lakhs was spent to assist 18 couples.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.1.00 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outly of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed.

8. Providing Electricity to Harijan Houses:

Sch. Caste being poor are not able to take electric connections as considerable initial investment is involved. Therefore, Sch. Caste families who desire to have electric connections to their houses are assisted by sanctioning a sum not exceeding Rs.500/- each. During the Vth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs.7.52lakhs was spent to provide electricity to 1504 houses.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.3.30 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed.

9. Supply of free converted timber:

Sch. Caste persons who take up construction of houses are supplied converted timber free of cost consisting of 2 sets of windows and doors costing Rs.505. During the Vth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.63.10 lakhs was spent for supply of converted timber to 14,290 Scheduled caste families.

The scheme is proposed to be continued in the VIth five Year Plan also with an outlay of Rs.26.70 lakhs for supply of 11,000 sets of converted timbers to 5340 persons for construction of their houses.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.3.70 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed.

10. Subsidy for construction of houses for Sweepers and Scavengers through Local Bodies:

This scheme was under implementation as Centrally Sponsored schemes till the end of IVth Five Year Plan period. Government of India have suggested that this scheme may be implemented by the State Government as Plan programme. Under the scheme, the local bodies were being given Grant-in-aid at Rs.750/- to Rs.900/- per house. This scheme has not benefitted them much by way of owning a house of their own as the houses became property of the local bodies when these persons retire they have to leave these houses which would cause great inconvenience.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

It is therefore proposed to give them grant to an extent

of Rs.2,000/- to Rs.5,000/- per family for construction of houses and enable them independent house.

11. Publicity Unit:

The study of the socio-economic condition of Scheduled Castes and Sch. Tribes in Karnataka reveal, that these people especially in rural areas are still not aware of the constitutional safeguard confirmed on them and also of the plan programmes that are taken up for the advancement in the State. It is therefore, felt necessary to have one publicity unit attached to the Directorate of Social Welfare. This is a new scheme with plan outlay of Rs.3.75 lakhs.

The following is the staffing proposed for the unit:

		<u>Scale of pay</u>
1. Publicity Officer-cum-Editor	1	Rs.900-1750
2. Stenographer	1	400-900
3. Projectionist-cum-Technician	1	500-1120
4. First Division Clerk	1	400-900
5. Operator	1	280-500
6. Driver	1	
7. Peons	2	250-400

The pattern of expenditure of the publicity and will be as under:

1. Establishment charges	--	Rs.50,000
2. Projector and other equipments	--	30,000
3. Publicity Van	--	50,000
4. Contingencies	--	20,000

Total: 1,50,000

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES:

A. EDUCATION:

1. Hostels (Pre-matric):

The Scheduled Tribes students studying in pre-matric courses are provided free boarding and lodging in the hostels. In addition, amenities like clothes, stationery, text books, bedding, etc., are also provided. During the Vth Plan period, 2 hostels were started under the Plan and strength was enhanced by 66 boarders in the existing hostels (13) and a sum of Rs.2.38 lakhs was spent. In addition, under the non-plan programme 13 hostels were functioning at the end of March 1978.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.1.50 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.1.80 lakhs is proposed.

2. Ashram Schools:-

The programme of starting of Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes which was implemented during the Vth Plan period is proposed to be continued during the medium-term plan period also. In concentrated interior tribal areas, Ashram Schools are started to impart education to the students in Ist to IVth standard.

During the Vth Plan period, 3 Ashram Schools were started and strength was enhanced by 100 children in the existing schools. A sum of Rs.2.32 lakhs was spent. Under the non-plan programme also, 53 Ashram Schools were functioning.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.2.32 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.3.20 lakhs is proposed.

3. Award of Merit Scholarships:-

Like Scheduled Caste students, the merited Scheduled Tribes students in pre-matric courses scoring 50% or more marks are also sanctioned merit scholarships. During the Vth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs.0.55 lakhs was spent for awarding scholarships to 825 students.

During the year 1978-79, an amount of Rs.0.35 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.0.35 lakhs is proposed.

4. Award of Pre-matric Scholarships:-

This scheme is being implemented since the commencement of the first plan. It is the intention to cover every student either under hostel programme or under scholarship programme. During the Vth Five Year Plan period, 7,590 students were awarded scholarships at a cost of Rs.5.06 lakhs.

During the year 1978-79, an amount of Rs.1.50 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed.

5. Payment of Extra Boarding charges (Post-matric):-

Students who go to distant places for higher studies find it difficult to meet their boarding and lodging. Although they are given scholarships, they are not able to meet the hostel charges, when they stay in General Hostels. Therefore, in order to enable them pay boarding, lodging and establishment charges during their stay in General Hostels, they have to be given assistance in addition to Government of India Scholarships. The scheme of sanction of Extra-Boarding and Lodging charges implemented in the Vth Five Year Plan is proposed to be continued in the Medium-Term plan also.

During the Vth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.0.29 lakh was spent and 96 Scheduled Tribe students were benefitted.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.42 lakhs have been provided which will be utilised fully.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.0.05 lakhs is proposed.

6. Supply of Equipments & Books to Post-matric Students:-

Scheduled Tribe students studying in Post-matric courses, are being assisted to get text books and reference works by establishing books banks in Colleges. The Colleges are given lumpsum grants for purchase of text books, reference works and equipment sets depending on the number of Scheduled Tribe students in the college. This scheme implemented in the Vth Five Year Plan.

During the Vth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.0.09 lakh was spent for the benefit of 25 Scheduled Tribe students.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.20 lakh have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.0.25 lakhs is proposed.

7. Equipments and Clothing to children:

Primary School going children belonging to Sch. Tribes are sanctioned 4 sets of clothes, books and slates worth Rs. 50/- per child per year with a view to encourage them to attend schools. During the Vth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 6.34 lakhs was spent and 12,680 children were benefitted.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

13. Payment of Capitation fees to students in Medical Colleges:-

The management of private Medical colleges charge "Capitation Fees" for given admission. Scheduled Tribe students who join colleges against the seats reserved for them are unable to pay the capitation fees owing to poverty. Hence, it is proposed to sanction a sum of Rs.5,000/- each, belonging to Scheduled Tribes as "Capitation Fee" who secures seat in private medical colleges. During the Vth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.10,000/- was spent and 2 students were benefitted.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.50 lakh have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed.

14. Grant-in-aid to private Hostels (Pre-matric):

In addition to Government hostels for Scheduled Tribe students, Voluntary Organisations are being encouraged to run hostels for the Scheduled Tribe students studying in pre-matric courses. The managements of these hostels are sanctioned boarding charges of Rs.50/- per month per boarder for 10 months on behalf of the inmates. During the Vth Plan period, a sum of Rs.0.39 lakh was spent to cover 78 boarders in two private hostels.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.10 lakh have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.0.09 lakhs is proposed.

15. Special coaching to the students who are studying in Medical/Engineering colleges:-

Engineering

17. Ashram School Buildings:

There are over 50 Ashram Schools run for the benefit of Sch.Tribe children started in the previous plan period. Most of these schools do not have permanent buildings and are run in private buildings or buildings belonging to T.D.Bs. and V.Ps., which are not suitable for the purpose. Also, the staff working in these schools do not have quarters.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the construction two ashram school buildings .

going in their early ages, nurseries have been started. In these nurseries, the children in the age group of 3 to 6 years are admitted and are provided with mid-day meals costing Rs.0.50 per day per child. In addition, 4 sets of clothes are supplied

to each one of them. Fifty children are admitted in each Women Welfare Centre. In the afternoon, the Women Welfares carry out programmes for women such as teaching, sewing, needle work, embroidery etc., During the Vth Five Year Plan period, a sum of Rs.6.94 lakhs was spent for starting of 32 centres for the benefit of 1,600 children.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.4.25 lakhs is proposed.

2. Supply of Inputs to Agriculturists:-

Agriculturists who possess land or who are assigned lands are not able to cultivate on their own without any assistance. They are given financial assistance for purchase of plough-bullocks, implements, manure, seeds, etc., to take up agriculture. During the Vth plan period, a sum of Rs.2.10 lakhs was spent to extend benefits to 362 agriculturists.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.15 lakh have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed.

3. Assistance to enrol as members to P.L.D. Banks:-

Scheduled Tribes persons owning lands are being assisted financially to enrol themselves as members of P.L.D. Banks to enable them to avail of loan for sinking of irrigation wells, installation of pumpsets etc., Each member is paid Rs.49.50 towards membership fee and after sanction of loan, a further sum of Rs.250/- is sanctioned as additional share fee, if necessary. During the Vth Plan period, a sum of Rs.1.46 lakhs was spent and assistance was extended to 1,867 members.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.15 lakh have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed.

4. Assistance to enrol as members of Co-operative Societies:-

To encourage the Scheduled Tribe persons become members of Co-operative Societies and avail of loan, assistance is given to them towards membership fee and share fee as per the provisions of the bye-laws of the concerned Co-operative Societies. During the Vth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.1.60 lakhs was spent to enrol 3,160 persons as members of the Co-operative Societies.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.15 lakh have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed.

5. Assistance to Professional Graduates:-

Law Graduates belonging to Scheduled Tribes are being given assistance to enrol themselves as members of the bar council and to take up legal profession by sanctioning Rs.500/- as enrolment fee and Rs.500/- for purchase of Law Books. During the Vth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs.0.05 lakh was spent for the benefit of 5 persons.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.05 lakh have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.0.20 lakhs is proposed.

6. Formation of Agricultural Colonies:-

Over 60 agricultural colonies were established in the earlier plan periods to settle landless Scheduled Tribes families. Some of these colonies have not come up well for want of irrigation facilities etc., Therefore, a programme of revival of these Agricultural colonies to enable the Scheduled Tribes to settle down permanently on the lands and to take cultivation is proposed in the Medium-Term Plan. It envisages extending assistance for inputs, reclamation of land and sinking irrigation wells. During the Vth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.0.25 lakh was spent for revival of six agricultural colonies.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.25 lakh have been proposed which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed.

7. Setting up of Development Corporation:-

With a view to improve the economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a Development Corporation for the exclusive benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been set up in this state. The Corporation has been extending loans to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to help them take up various avocations at concessional rate of interest. 1,230 members have been given loans so far. In the Vth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.6.00 lakhs was granted to the Corporation.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh have been provided which will be fully utilised. *Please see supplementary demand*

8. Supply of Milch animals:-

This is a new scheme Medium-Term plan.

During the year 1979-80 an amount of R lakh is proposed.

9. Supply of Bullocks:-

This is a new scheme. Agriculturists who possess lands, but who are not able to cultivate for want of plough bullocks are proposed to be supplied with a pair of bullocks.

During the year 1978-80 an outlay of Rs.0.90 lakh is proposed.

C. HEALTH, HOUSING & OTHER SCHEMES:

1. Subsidy for construction of houses:-

In the remote forest areas, Scheduled Tribes still do not have proper shelter. During the Vth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.8.66 lakhs was spent towards grants of subsidy to 1,155 families for construction of houses.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.50 lakh have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.0.60 lakh is proposed.

2. Drinking Water Wells:-

During the Vth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.0.67 lakh was spent for repairs to 6 drinking water wells.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.20 lakh have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.0.20 lakh is proposed.

3. Construction of Community Centre Buildings:-

For common use of Scheduled Tribe members near their habitations and for conducting various cultural activities, there is a scheme for constructing Community Centre Buildings at a cost of Rs.10,000/- each. During the Vth Five Year Plan period, a sum of Rs.5.73 lakhs was spent for construction of 57 community centres.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.20 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.0.30 lakh is proposed.

4. Acquisition of lands for house sites in Rural Areas:-

There is already a scheme of providing house sites to landless and siteless families for construction of houses, irrespective of the community to which they belong. It is considered necessary to have a separate scheme to cover such Scheduled Tribe persons who are not covered under the said programme. Lands are acquired at Government cost for providing house sites to Scheduled Tribe families in remote areas, where Government lands are not available. During the Vth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.0.22 lakh was spent for acquiring 5 acres of land for providing house sites to Scheduled Tribe families.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.30 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.0.35 lakh is proposed.

5. Providing Electricity to houses:-

Scheduled Tribes being economically poor are not able to secure electricity to their house owing to the initial investment involved. Therefore, Scheduled Tribes families who desire to have electric connection to their houses are assisted by sanctioning a sum of Rs.500/- each per house. During the Vth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs.0.78 lakh was spent for providing electricity to 156 houses.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.10 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.0.20 lakh is proposed.

6. Free supply of converted timber:-

Scheduled Tribe persons who take up construction of houses are supplied free of cost two sets of windows, door and repers at a cost of Rs.500/-. During the Vth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs.4.95 lakhs was spent for supply of converted timber.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs.0.50 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed.

DENOTIFIED TRIBES:

A. EDUCATION:

1. Pre-Matric Govt. Hostels:-

The Denotified Tribes are still backward in education. There are no schools nearby the thandas where these tribes live and the children do not attend schools. In order to make the children useful citizens it is necessary to take them away from the habitations and put them in hostel to pursue education. Therefore the programme of starting of pre-matric hostels which was implemented during previous plan period is proposed to be continued in the Medium Plan Period also. The Denotified Tribes students studying in pre-matric courses are provided with free boarding and lodging in the hostels. In addition, amenities like dress, stationery, text books, bedding etc., are also provided.

During the V Plan Period one hostel was started and strength was enhanced by 82 boarders in the existing hostels and a sum of Rs. 2.29 lakhs was spent.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 1.95 lakhs is proposed.

2. Supply of Books & Equipments to Post Matric Students:-

The parents being too poor cannot afford to equip their sons/daughters with the required text books. Book Banks in Colleges are established where by the students get the benefit of the free supply of text books on loan basis. This scheme which was implemented during the previous plan period is proposed to be continued in Medium Plan also. The colleges would be given grants at the rate of Rs. 100/- per students in general courses and Rs. 300/- per student in technical courses (Engineering, Medicine, Agriculture etc.,) for purchase of books and other equipments.

During V Plan Pe-riod a sum of Rs. 1.91 lakhs was spent.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 0.15 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is proposed.

3. Payment of Extra Boarding and Lodging Charges:-

The scheme of payment of extra boarding, lodging and establishment charges now under implementation will be continued. This scheme has proved very useful to the poor Denotified Tribes students to enable them stay in general hostels and complete their education. The students studying in post matric courses and who stay in college hostels will be granted State Post-Matric Scholarship at hosteller's rate. The maintenance allowance sanctioned to Denotified Tribes students is not adequate to meet the expenditure on boarding and lodging. Hence Extra Boarding and Lodging charges will be sanctioned upto Rs. 125/- per month per boarder.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 0.16 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 0.17 lakhs is proposed.

4. Improvement of Existing Hostels:

The recommendations of the "Hostel Committee" have been accepted by Government and amenities like free supply of text books, stationery, bedding, clothing, medical aid, free coaching etc., are extended to the boarders. In the Vth Plan Period, boarders in 31 hostels were provided amenities and a sum of Rs. 3.92 lakhs was spent. *This programme will be continued in the Vth Plan programme during 1979-80*

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

5. Stipend to Trainees in ITI/ITCs:-

A scheme of providing stipends to Denotified Tribes candidates to enable them undergo training in technical and other professional fields is being implemented. The object is to enable the educated for the employed to acquire the necessary skills and experience and render them eligible for selection to technical posts.

Training is imparted at present in the following trades.

a) training at I.T.I/I.T.Cs in courses like electrician, welder, motor mechanic etc., with a stipend of Rs. 45/- per month each.

b) training in typewriting and stenography with a monthly stipend ranging from of Rs. 50/- to Rs. 200/- each.

c) training in printing, composing, bookbinding with a monthly stipend of Rs. 45/- each.

d) training in horticulture and gardening with a monthly stipend of Rs. 100/- each.

During the V Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 0.36 lakhs was spent and 454 persons were benefitted.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 0.30 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 0.70 lakhs is proposed.

6. Payment of Extra Study Tour Charges:

Students who have to undertake educational tours as part of their study compulsorily are given financial assistance upto Rs. 500/- to enable them to meet their expenses. In the V Plan a sum of Rs. 0.15 lakhs was spent and 115 students were benefitted.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 0.03 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 0.05 lakhs is proposed.

7. Grant-in-aid to Private Hostels:-

The Department is also encouraging voluntary organisations to run hostels for the Denotified Tribe students studying in pre-matric courses. The management of these hostels are sanctioned boarding charges at Rs. 50/- per month per boarder for 10 months on behalf of the inmates. During the Vth Five Plan Period, a sum of Rs. 3.19 lakhs was spent to cover 638 boarders in 52 hostels.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed.

8. Ashrama School:

In order to motivate the Denotified and Nomadic Tribes put their children (in the age group 6-10) in schools, a programme of Ashrama (Residential) schools is being implemented.

In the Vth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 0.63 lakhs was spent for maintenance of 2 Ashram Schools.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 0.60 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 1.89 lakhs is proposed.

9. Award of Pre-Matric Scholarships:

Denotified Tribes students are also awarded pre-matric scholarships as in the case of the Sch.Castes and Sch.Tribes students. During the Vth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 4.18 lakhs was spent for award of scholarships to 9,630 students.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed.

10. Payment of State Post Matric Scholarships to Denotified Tribes:

Post-matric students are awarded State Govt., post-matric scholarships. This scheme which was implemented during the previous plan period is proposed to be continued in the Medium Term Plan period also. During V Five Year Plan Period, a sum of Rs. 1.49 lakhs was spent for the benefit of 672 students.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 4.50 lakhs is proposed.

11. Construction of Ashram School Building:

This is a new scheme proposed for the Medium Plan with a view to provide proper accommodation to the Ashram Schools which are now located in rented buildings.

During 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed.

B. ECONOMIC BPLIFTMENT:

1. Nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centres:

To inculcate among the Denotified Tribes Children the school going habit in their early ages nurseries have been started. In these nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centres the children of the age group of 3 to 6 years are admitted and are provided with mid-day-meal worth Rs. 0.50 per day.

per child, in addition to supply of 4 sets of dresses to each child, 50 children are admitted for each of the nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centre. The activities of the centre are confined to the women in the afternoons when they are taught tailoring, needle work and embroidery. During the V Plan period a sum of Rs. 0.10 lakhs was spent for starting of 1 centre.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs have been provided which will be utilised fully.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 0.34 lakhs is proposed.

2. Aid to Agriculture:

Denotified Tribes Agriculturists who possess lands or who are assigned lands, are not able to cultivate owing to poverty. Hence they are sanctioned assistance for purchase of plough-bullocks, implements, manure, seeds etc., to carry on agriculture.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed.

3. Assistance to enroll Denotified Tribes as members of P.L.D. Banks:-

Denotified Tribes persons owning lands are assisted financially to enroll themselves as members of P.L.D. Banks to avail loans for sinking of irrigation wells and installation of pumpsets or both. Each member is paid a grant of Rs. 49.50 towards share fee, membership fees etc., and after sanction of loan a further sum of Rs. 250/- is also sanctioned as additional share fees.

During Vth Five Year Plan period, a sum of Rs. 1.70 lakhs was spent and assistance extended to 2,110 persons.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is proposed.

4. Assistance to enroll Denotified Tribes as members of Co-operative Societies:

To encourage the Denotified Tribes persons to become members of Co-operative Societies and enable them avail loans, financial assistance is given to them towards membership fees and share fee as per the provisions of the bye-laws of the societies.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 0.80 lakhs is proposed.

5. Supply of Bullocks:-

This is a new scheme proposed for inclusion in the Medium-Term Plan. Agriculturists who possess lands are not able to cultivate for want of plough bullocks. It is therefore proposed to supply a pair of plough bullocks each who do not have any means to cultivate their lands. *Up to a cost of Rs. 3000 each*

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 1.60 lakhs is proposed.

C. HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES:

1. Subsidy for construction of Houses:

Denotified Tribes' families whose houses are destroyed or damaged by fires, floods or other natural calamities are sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 700/- per house for reconstruction. During the Vth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 2.53 lakhs was spent for sanction of subsidy to 361 persons for construction of houses.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed.

WELFARE OF NOMADIC & SEMI NOMADIC TRIBES:

A. EDUCATION:

1. Grant-in-aid to Private Hostels:

The department is encouraging voluntary organisations to run hostels for the Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribe students in pre-metric courses. The management of these hostels are sanctioned boarding charges of Rs. 50/- per month per boarder for 10 months on behalf of the inmates. During the V Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 2.29 lakhs was spent to cover 458 boarders in 7 hostels.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 1.05 lakhs is proposed.

2. Ashrama Schools:-

The programme of starting of Ashrama Schools for Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes which was implemented during V Plan period is proposed to be continued during the medium term plan period also.

During V Five Year Plan Rs. 0.54 lakhs was spent for the maintenance of 4 Ashrama Schools.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 0.60 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 1.90 lakhs is proposed.

3. Supply of Books and Equipments to Post-Matric Students:

The parents of the Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes students cannot afford to purchase costly books due to their poverty. To enable the students (Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes) secure the required text books on loan basis by Book Banks have been started in colleges. Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes students have to become members of these Book Banks to have the required text books for their studies during the year.

At present, assistance to colleges is given at the rate of Rs. 100/- per candidate in general courses and at Rs. 300/- per candidate in medical, engineering, veterinary, agriculture courses for purchase of books and other equipments.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 0.20 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is proposed.

4. Payment of Extra Boarding and Lodging Charges:

The scheme of payment of Extra Boarding and Lodging charges implemented in the V Five Year Plan is proposed to be continued in the medium term plan period also.

The students who are staying in general college hostels are awarded State Government post-matric scholarships at hosteller rate

and are also given Extra Boarding and Lodging charges. The financial assistance is given up to Rs. 125/- per month including the value of state post-matric scholarship (Maintenance Allowance). During V Five Year Plan period a sum of Rs. 1.33 lakhs was spend and 532 students were benefitted.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 1.33 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 0.17 lakhs is proposed.

5. Stipends to trainees in Industrial Training Institute/Industrial Training Centres:

The object of this scheme is to enable educated un-employed candidates to acquire the necessary skills and practical experience and thus become eligible for selection to the technical posts/jobs in various industrial concerns, factories etc. Training is imparted in the trades.

i) training at Industrial Training Institute/Industrial Training Centres in trade like electrician, welder, Motor Mechanic etc., with a monthly stipend of Rs. 45/- each during the period of training.

ii) training in typewriting and stenography with a monthly stipend ranging from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 200/- each.

iii) training in printing, composing book binding with a monthly stipend of Rs. 45/- each.

iv) training in horticulture, gardening with a monthly stipend of Rs. 100/- each. During V Five Year Plan period a sum of Rs. 0.19 lakh was spent for the benefit of 195 trainees.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 0.30 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 0.70 lakhs is proposed.

6. Award of Pre-Matric Scholarships:

The object of the schemes is to cover as far as possible the Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes students staying in middle schools (V to VII) and high schools (VIII to X) either with hostel facilities or a scholarship.

Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes Pre-Matric students are awarded scholarships at Rs. 50/- per annum in middle schools and at Rs. 75/- per annum in High Schools.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed.

7. Extra Study Tour Charges:

The Nomadic and Semi Nomadic Tribes Post Matric students who have to undertake study tours as a part and of their courses. These students are entitled for Rs. 100/- per student per annum towards the expenditure connected with the tour which is not adequate. It is, therefore, proposed to give extra grant upto Rs. 400/- to enable the students to meet the entire charges.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 0.05 lakhs is proposed.

B. Award of Post Matric Scholarships:

Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes students in post matric courses are awarded State Post Matric Scholarships. This scheme implemented in the V Five Year Plan Period is proposed to be continued in the medium-term plan also with a larger outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs for sanction of scholarships to 1692 students.

During the V Five Year Plan period a sum of Rs. 1.54 lakhs was spent for awarding of scholarships to 325 students.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed.

9. Construction of Ashram School Building:-

This is a new scheme proposed for the annual plan in order to provide proper accommodation to the Ashram Schools which are now located in rented buildings.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed for construction of Ashrama School Buildings.

B. ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT:

1. Nursery School cum Women Welfare Centres:-

To inculcate the school going habit in their early age, nurseries cum-Women Welfare Centres have been started for Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes children. The children of the age group 3 to 6 years are admitted and are provided with mid-day-meal at Rs. 0.50 per day per child, in addition to supply of 4 sets of uniforms to each child. 50 children are admitted in each Women Welfare Centre. Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes women are taught tailoring, needle work and embroidery etc., in these centres in the afternoons. During V Five Year Plan period a sum of Rs. 1.12 lakhs was spent for the benefit of 250 children by starting 5 centres.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 0.80 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 0.85 lakhs is proposed.

2. Assistance to enrol members in Primary Land Development Banks:

Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribe persons owning lands are being assisted financially to enrol themselves as members of Primary Land Development Banks to avail of the loans for sinking irrigation wells, installation of pumpsets etc. Each member is paid Rs. 49.50 towards membership fees and share fee. After sanction of loan, a further sum of Rs. 250/- will also be sanctioned as additional share fee. During V Five Year Plan period a sum of Rs. 0.91 lakhs was spent and assistance extended to 500 persons.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 0.10 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 0.95 lakhs is proposed.

3. Aid to Agriculturists:

Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes Agriculturists who possess lands or who are assigned lands but are not able to cultivate them due to poverty. As such they are given assistance for purchase of plough bullocks, implements, manure, seeds etc., to enable them carry on agriculture. *Upto a cost of Rs. 2000/- per family,*

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 0.30 lakhs is proposed which will be fully utilised.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 3.30 lakhs is proposed.

4. Assistance to members of Co-operative Societies:-

To encourage Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes persons to become members of Co-operative Societies and avail loan and other facilities, financial assistance is given to them towards membership fee and share fee as per the provision of the bye-laws of the co-operatives.

During the year 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 0.30 lakhs have been provided which will be fully utilised.

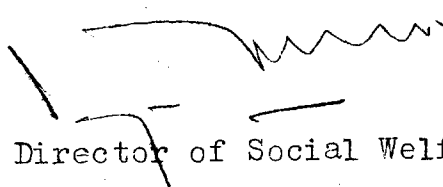
During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 0.80 lakhs is proposed.

C. HEALTH, HOUSING & OTHER SCHEMES:

1. Subsidy for construction of houses:

Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes families whose houses are damaged or destroyed by fire, floods or other natural calamities are sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 700/- per house for reconstruction. During V Five Year Plan period a sum of Rs. 1.14 lakhs was spent for the benefit of 285 families for construction of houses.

During the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed.


for Director of Social Welfare.

ADDITIONAL NOTE

STATE PLAN

KARNATAKA SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

1. Activities of the Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Limited:

The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation was set up by the Government of Karnataka with an authorised capital of Rs. One crore in the month of March 1975. Rs. 80/- lakhs have been sanctioned to the Corporation till the end of March 1978 towards its share capital. The activities of this Corporation and its achievements till the end of the Fifth Plan are as follows:

i) This corporation sanctioned Rs. 28.80 lakhs to 1230 applicants belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes towards full loans for various productive purposes during 76-77 and 1977-78.

ii) This Corporation sanctioned Rs. 1.37 lakhs to 1315 farmers towards 5% additional share capital and enabled them to secure loans amounting to Rs. 29.84 lakhs from the Primary Land Development Banks for the sinking of irrigation wells, pumpsets and other allied pursuits during 1977-78.


iii) This Corporation sanctioned Rs. 81,390/- towards 25% margin money to 27 drivers belonging to Scheduled Castes and got Rs. 2,44,170 sanctioned by the Punjab National Bank and the Canara Bank, being 75% loans, for the purchase of 27 new auto-rickshaws during 1976-77.

iv) An ancilliary Unit for assembling watches to the HMT Watch Factory, Bangalore has been established at Bangalore in November 1976 for providing employment to 100 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes girls by 1979-80. Already 50 girls have been trained and put up on the job. Another 19 girls are undergoing training in HMT Watch Factory in complete Assembly of Watches.

2) Details of schemes proposed in the sixth plan:

It is proposed to implement programmes with an outlay of Rs.51.28 crores for helping 105300 families belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Sixth Plan. The commitment of this Corporation will be Rs.5 crores Rs.2.55 crores from the State Government by way of 51% share capital contribution of the Corporation and Rs.2.45 crores by the Government of India by way of 49% share capital contribution of the Corporation as already agreed by the Government of India. This Corporation will be utilising this share capital of Rs.5 crores towards the payment of 5% additional share capital to the Primary Land Development Banks on behalf of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes farmers for sanctioning 100% loans for the sinking of irrigation wells, installation of pumpsets and reclamation of lands and payment of 25% margin money to the Banks limited to Rs.750/- for loans upto Rs.3,000/- and 20% margin money limited to Rs.2,000/- for loans upto Rs.10,000/- for Dairy Development, Sheep Rearing, poultry keeping, Horticulture, Sericulture, Fisheries and for taking up various occupations for their economic development. The Primary Land Development Banks will be sanctioning 100% loans to the extent of Rs.36.00 crores and the Banks will be sanctioning 75% or 80% loans to the extent of Rs.9.48 crores in the Sixth Plan to 105300 families. Rs.3 lakhs have been provided during 1978-79 which is not at all sufficient. During the year 1979-80 The Government of India has to provide Rs.24.40 lakhs and the State Government has to provide Rs.25.60 lakhs

As such it is proposed to provide Rs.25.60 lakhs for sanction of financial assistance to Karnataka Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation over and above the outlay of Rs.307.61 lakhs fixed for the year 1979-80.


DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE.

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

DEPARTMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES & MINORITIES

B A N G A L O R E

ANNUAL PLAN FOR THE YEAR

1979-80

TVT

ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1979-80

- I N T R O D U C T I O N

The programmes for the amelioration of the conditions of Backward Classes and Minorities, are primarily aimed at inculcating the spirit of self-reliance among the weaker sections of the society, by providing facilities for their educational and economic betterment.

A regular survey of the population of Backward Classes and Minorities in the State, is yet to be undertaken. However, the Backward Classes Commission, in its Report has estimated the population of Backward Classes and Minorities to be about 60% of the total population.

The problem of ameliorating the conditions of these sections of the Society has been engaging the attention of the Government for quite some time. With a view to assess the magnitude of the problem and to make suitable recommendations for the socio-economic betterment of these sections of the population, the Government constituted a Committee in August 1972, called as "Karnataka Backward Classes Commission". The Commission conducted a socio-economic survey and presented its report to the Government making several recommendations.

Among other recommendations of the Commission, the important ones are:-

- 1) Classification of the several castes, and communities as Backward for purposes of articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) of the Constitution.
- 2) Reservation in services and admission to Educational Institutions.
- 3) Constitution of an Advisory Board for Backward Classes.
- 4) Award of Scholarships to Post and Pre-matric students.
- 5) Provision of Hostel facilities.

6) Creation of a Finance Corporation for Backward Classes.

7) Setting up of an independent Directorate.

Government by notification dated 22-2-1977, specified the several communities, and castes which constitute, Backward Classes for the purpose of article 15 (4) and 16 (4) of the Constitution. Further, by an Order dated 2-5-1977, Government constituted an Advisory Board for Backward Classes.

Government in their Order dated 29.8.1977, accorded sanction for the implementation of the other recommendations of the Commission. Creation of a separate Department, scheme for award of scholarships to Pre and Post-matric students, scheme for starting hostels for Pre and Post-matric students and setting up of a Development Corporation.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 1978-79:

Achievements during 1978-79 are as under:-

- 1) The staff sanctioned during 1977-78 at Directorate and District level has been maintained.
- 2) 240 Hostels started for Pre and Post-matric students are maintained.
- 3) The scheme of awarding Pre and Post-matric scholarships is continued during 1978-79 and
- 4) Financial assistance has been provided to the Development Corporation.

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY OF THE PLAN

The objective is to cover as large a number of student population of Backward Classes under the several educational benefits like providing Fee concessions, Hostel facilities, Award of Scholarships, etc.,

In addition, the long term strategy is to provide necessary incentives to these students to pursue various

vocational course like I.T.I/I.T.Cs Typewriting and Stenography courses and Training in Tailoring.

It is also proposed to strengthen the economic base of these classes by providing share capital to the Backward Classes Development Corporation which formulates and implements several programmes and schemes aimed at their economic betterment.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE YEAR 1979-80

1) Direction and Administration:

The expenditure on administrative staff of the Directorate, District staff and the Advisory Board for Backward Classes for the year 1979-80 being committed expenditure would be met under Non-Plan. The outlay will be Rs.29.70 lakhs.

Presently, we have no independent staff of the Department at taluk level. All the programmes for the welfare of Backward Classes are being implemented through the Block Development Officer. Unless an extension agency is created at taluk level, it would be difficult to effectively organise and implement our programmes. Hence, a modest beginning is proposed to be made by creating the post of one Extension Officer (Inspector of Backward Classes and Minorities) in each taluk. For this programme an amount of Rs.10.50 lakhs is provided during 1979-80 under Plan allocation.

2) Maintenance of Post-matric Hostels:-

During 1977-78, 40 Post-matric Hostels (25 for Boys and 15 for Girls) were started for the benefit of Backward Classes students. During 1978-79, all these hostels are continued with the sanctioned strength. During 1979-80, a sum of Rs.55.00 lakhs is provided for this programme under Non-plan, whereas the amount actually required is of the order of about Rs.58.38 lakhs. Hence, the shortfall of Rs.3.38 lakhs is provided in the Plan for 1979-80.

3) Maintenance of Pre-matric Hostels:-

During 1977-78, 200 Pre-matric Hostels (184 for Boys and 16 for Girls) were started. All these hostels are continued during 1978-79 with the sanctioned strength. During 1979-80, under Non-plan provision only a sum of Rs.77.00 lakhs is provided for this programme. But the actual requirement for this purpose is of the order of Rs.122.63 lakhs. Hence, the deficit of Rs.45.63 lakhs is provided in the Plan itself during 1979-80.

4) Award of Post-matric Scholarships:-

The committed expenditure of Rs.55.00 lakhs (Non-Plan) is expected to cover all renewal cases. An outlay of Rs.62.69 lakhs is proposed during 79-80 for awarding fresh scholarship to about 15,672 students.

5) Award of Pre-matric scholarships:-

The committed expenditure of Rs.77.00 lakhs (Non-Plan) is expected to cover all renewal cases. An outlay of Rs.30.95 lakhs is proposed during 1979-80 for awarding fresh scholarships to about 47,615 students.

6) Incentive to Hostellers:-

With a view to encourage a spirit of healthy competition among the boarders of the hostel at the several examinations, some incentive is proposed to be provided to the meritorious students. An outlay of Rs.0.25 lakhs is provided for this programme during 1979-80. The number of students proposed to be covered under this programme is 136 during 1979-80.

7) Grant in-aid to Private Hostels:-

In addition to hostels run by the Department, some voluntary agencies are also running hostels to provide hostel facilities to the students of the Backward Classes. This contribution of the voluntary Agencies goes a long way in supplementing the efforts of Government. It is planned to go

to the assistance of such voluntary agencies by providing them grant-in-aid, on boarding charges. It is proposed to provide grant-in-aid to atleast 25 such hostels at the rate of 25 boarders in each hostel. During 1979-80, an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

8. Construction of Post-matric hostels:-

The Pre and Post-matric hostels are housed in private rented buildings. A substantial portion of the allotment provided under the hostel programme has to be spent on rent. Besides, it is our experience that the private buildings are not suitable for housing hostels. Therefore, it is the intension of the Department, to provide well planned buildings for the hostels of the Department in a phased manner. Keeping in view the financial constraints, it is proposed to take up during 1979-80 the construction of 4 Post-matric hostels at an estimated cost of Rs.20.00 lakhs and 7 Pre-matric hostels at an estimated cost of Rs.20.00 lakhs during 1979-80 under the Plan.

9) Increasing the strength in the existing hostels:-

The present sanctioned strength in the Post and Pre-matric hostels are far too inadequate as compared to the demand. With a view to meet this additional demand, it is proposed to increase the strength by 300 boarders in the existing hostels. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.3.40 lakhs is provided in the Plan for 1979-80.

10) Providing sports materials:-

It is our aim to see that the inmates of the hostels grow strong in body and mind. Taking into consideration the need for their physical fitness, it is proposed to provide sports and games materials to the inmates of the hostels. A sum of Rs.2.80 lakhs is provided for this purpose during 1979-80. The materials will be provided once in two years. Nearly 13,250 students are likely to be benefited by this programme.

11) Starting of Pre and Post-matric Hostels:-

Having due regard to the resources available, a modest programme of starting 27 (22 boys and 5 girls) fresh Pre-matric and 11 (9 for Boys and 2 for Girls) Post-matric hostels during the annual plan period is envisaged. An amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is provided during 1979-80 for the starting of Pre and Post-matric hostels. The proposed programme will provide additional boarding facilities to 1350 Pre-matric students and 1000 Post-matric students respectively, totalling in all to about 2350 students, during 1979-80.

12) Stipends to trainees in I.T.I./E.T.Cs:-

Under this programme, it is proposed to provide stipends to about 1000 trainees who are undergoing training in several industrial training institutes. A monthly stipend of Rs.45/- per month per trainee is envisaged. During 1979-80 an amount of Rs.4.50 lakhs is provided in the Plan.

13) Stipend to trainees in Typewriting:-

Sufficient number of qualified candidates trained in Typing and Stenography are not available to fill up the vacancies reserved for Backward Classes. With a view to encourage Backward Classes students, to get trained in typewriting stenography and such other skills it is proposed to give them stipends. A target of 500 trainees is set for the annual plan period. A stipend of Rs.50/- per month per trainee is envisaged. Total cost of this programme will be Rs.2.00 lakhs during 1979-80.

ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT AND OTHER PROGRAMMES

14. Working capital to Backward Classes Corporation:-

Another aspect of the entire welfare measures is to provide for the implementation of the schemes calculated to improve the economic standards of these people. With this and in view, the Backward Classes Development Corporation has

been established. This Corporation, is formulating and implementing several programmes meant for the economic betterment of the Backward Classes and Minorities. It is proposed to strengthen the Corporation by providing another Rs.10.00 lakhs towards its share capital during 1979-80.

15. Starting of Tailoring Training Centres:-

It is proposed to set up 10 centres for training women of Backward Classes in tailoring, at these institutions. In these training centres, the trainees will be provided with necessary raw materials, a tailoring machine, and a stipend of Rs.75/- per month per trainee. A total sum of Rs.4.00lakhs is provided for this programme, during 1979-80.

16. Assistance to individual farmers of Backward Classes for enrollment as members in the P.L.D. Banks and Primary Cooperative Societies:-

Presently small and marginal farmers are getting credit facilities in areas covered under programmes/schemes like D.P.A.P., S.F.D.A. etc., Still there are a few shadow areas which are not covered by any one of these special schemes. It is the department's intention to help the small and marginal farmers of Backward Classes in these shadow areas, which are not already covered under any of the special schemes, by providing financial assistance to become members in the Primary Cooperatives and Primary Land Development Banks. A share capital assistance of Rs.10/- for becoming a member of the Primary Cooperative Society and a share capital assistance of Rs.40/- for becoming a member of the Primary Land Development Bank is proposed to be given to Small and Marginal Farmers of Backward Classes. A sum of Rs.1.70 lakhs is provided for the programme during 1979-80.

17) Information and Publicity Unit:-

A number of programmes for the welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities are under implementation by the Department. It is necessary that information regarding the several benefits and facilities available should reach all parts of

our State. With this end in view, it is proposed to set up an Information and Publicity Unit, with the necessary equipment and staff, at a cost of Rs.1.50 lakhs. This Unit will work at the State Level under the guidance of the Director.

18) Guidance Bureau-cum-Employment Cell:-

This cell is intended to provide necessary guidance to the educated unemployed youth of Backward Classes and Minorities. With the State Government providing for Job reservations, both in State services and Public undertakings, employment opportunities are available to the qualified persons of Backward Classes and Minorities. Similarly under the apprenticeships scheme also, proportionate reservations are made in favour of Backward Classes and Minorities youths. This cell will monitor all such information and guide the youth in the proper direction. One such unit at the State level, with a Junior Class I officer and the necessary supporting staff is proposed to be set up, at an estimated cost of Rs.2.00 lakhs, during 1979-80.

B. Srinivas
For Director of Backward Classes
and Minorities, Bangalore.

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DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80 - HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT - OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

STATE/U.T.
STATEMENT G.N.I

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Head of Development	5th Plan outlay finalised in Oct.76	1974-78 Act-uals	1977-78 Act-uals	1978-83		1978-79				Proposed outlay(1979-80)			
				Five Year Plan out-lay proposed	Total of which MNP	Approved outlay	Anti-Expdr.	To- tal	of whi- ch MNP	To- tal	of whi- ch MNP	To- tal	of whi- ch MNP	Foreign exchange content of to- tal outlay	Capital con ent of total outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
288 Social Security & Welfare of Back-ward Classes													
<u>Direction & Admini-stration.</u>													
1. Directo- rate.	20-00	5-50	5-50	20-00	-	20-00	-	20-00	-	-	-	-	-
2. District Offices.	20-00	16-43	16-43	20-00	-	20-00	-	20-00	-	-	-	-	-
3. Advisory Board for Backward Classes.	2-00	Not avai- lable	Not avai- lable	2-00	-	2-00	-	2-00	-	-	-	-	-

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4. Extension Agency at Taluk level	-	-	-	70.00	-	-	-	-	-	10.50	-	-	-

EDUCATION:

1. Maintenance of Post-matric hostels started during previous year.	131.00	19.95	19.95	235.12	-	50.00	-	55.00	-	3.38	-	-	-
2. Maintenance of Prematric hostels started during previous yr.		66.66	66.66	408.72	-	70.00	-	100.00	-	45.63	-	-	-
3. Award of Post-matric Scholarships	43.76	52.85	52.85	587.63	-	45.00	-	45.00	-	62.69	-	-	-
4. Award of Pre-matric Scholarships	35.00	24.60	24.60	353.51	-	40.00	-	40.00	-	30.95	-	-	-
5. Incentive to hosteliars	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	-	-	-
6. Grant-in-aid to private hostels.	-	-	-	31.75	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	-

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7. Construction of Postmatric hostel buildings (4 buildings)	-	-	-	-	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	20.00	-	-	20.00
8. Construction of Postmatric hostel building (7 bldgs)	-	-	-	-	120.00	-	-	-	-	-	20.00	-	-	20.00
9. Increasing the strength in the existing hostels (Prematric hostels)	-	-	-	-	26.00	-	-	-	-	-	3.10	-	-	-
10. Providing sports materials to post & Pre-matric hostel students.	-	-	-	-	5.60	-	-	-	-	-	2.80	-	-	-
11. Starting of fresh pre-matric hostels	-	-	-	-	144.00	-	-	-	-	-	20.00	-	-	-
12. Starting of fresh Post-matric hostels	-	-	-	-	154.23	-	-	-	-	-	20.00	-	-	-
13. Stipends to Trainees in III/ITCs.	-	-	-	-	18.00	-	-	-	-	-	4.50	-	-	-

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80 - MINOR HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

STATE/U.T.
STATEMENT G.N.2

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development.	Minor head of Development.	5th plan outlays finalised in Oct.76.	74-78 77-78		1978-83	1978-79			Proposed Outlay (1979-80)					
			Actua- ls.	Actu- als.	Five Yr. plan out lay pro- posed.	Appro- ved outlay	Anti Expen- diture	Total of MNP	Tot- al.	of which MNP	Forei- gn ex- change content of total outlay.	Capital content of total outlay.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
288 Social Security and Welfare of Backward Classes.														
Administration														
1. Directo- rate.	-	20.00	5.50	5.50	20.00	-	20.00	-	20.00	-	-	-	-	-
2. Distri- ct Offi- cers.	-	20.00	16.43	20.00	20.00	-	20.00	-	20.00	-	-	-	-	-
3. Advisory Board for B.C's.	-	2.00	-	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-
4. Extension agency at Taluk level.	-	-	-	-	70.00	-	-	-	-	-	10.50	-	-	-

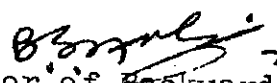

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
09-0291) y... Educet- ion.	87-8781	88-8781												
1. Maintenance of 40 Post- matric Hos- tels.	-	131.00	19.95	19.95	235.12	-	50.00	-	55.80	-	3.38x	-	-	-
2. Maintenance of 200 Pre- matric Hos- tels.	-	66.66	66.66	406.72	-	70.00	-	100.00	-	45.63xx	-	-	-	-
3. Award of Post- matric Scho- larships.	-	43.76	52.85	52.85	587.63	-	45.00	-	45.00	-	62.69xxx	-	-	-
4. Award of Pre- matric Scho- larships.	-	35.00	24.60	24.60	353.51	-	40.00	-	40.00	-	30.95xxx	-	-	-
5. Incentive to Hosteliers.	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	-	-	-
6. Grant-in-aid to private Hostels.	-	-	-	-	31.75	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	-
7. Construction of Post-matric Hostel build- ings.	-	50.00	-	-	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	20.00	-	-	20.00
8. Construction of Pre-matric Hostel Build- ings.	-	20.00	-	-	120.00	-	-	-	-	-	20.00	-	-	20.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
9. Increasing the strength in the existing Hostels.	-	-	-	-	26.00	-	-	-	-	-	3.10	-	-	-
10. Providing Sports materials to Post and Pre-matric Hostels.	-	-	-	-	5.60	-	-	-	-	-	2.80	-	-	-
11. Starting of pre-matric hostels.	-	-	-	-	144.00	-	-	-	-	-	20.00	-	-	-
12. Starting of Post-matric hostels.	-	-	-	-	154.23	-	-	-	-	-	20.00	-	-	-
13. Stipend to trainees in I.T.I/I.T.Cs.	-	-	-	-	18.00	-	-	-	-	-	4.50	-	-	-
14. Stipends to trainees in Typewriting & Stenography.	-	-	-	-	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	-	-	-
Total:	-	251.76	185.99	-	-	-	247.00	-	282.00	-	250.80	-	-	40.00
		185.99	2255.57											

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<u>Economic Uplift and other Schemes</u>															
1. Information and Economic- publicity Unit. Schemes						3-00						1-50			
2. Working Capital to B.C's Corpora- tion		15-00	15-00	15-00	58-00					3-00		10-00			
3. Starting of Tail- oring Training Centres.						21-50						4-00			
4. Guidance Bureau						6-50						2-00			
5. Assistance to in- dividual farmers of B.C's enrolment.						6-80						1-70			
/for															
Total		15-00	15-00	15-00	95-80					285-00		270-00			

- N.B.:- 1) The expenditure under establishment of the Directorate, District Offices and Advisory Board are transferred to Non-plan during 1979-80.
 2) The Department came into existence during October 77, i.e., during 1977-78. The figures indicated in column 2 are the release made in G.O. No. SWL 210 SBC 77 dated 29th Sepr. 77.
 X. Rs.55-00 lakhs treated as committed expenditure is provided under non-plan.
 XX. Rs.70 lakhs treated as committed expenditure is provided under non-plan.
 XXX. For award of fresh scholarships.

*SR)


 For Director of Backward Classes
 and Minorities,
 Bangalore. 

ANNEXURE TO STATEMENT -- CM 2

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80 - STATES

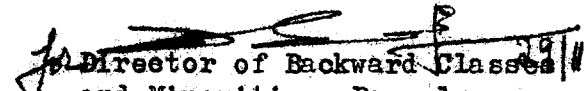
(Rupees in lakhs)

Major/Sub-Minor and
Minor Heads of Development

288 Social Security and Welfare
of Backward Classes & Minorities

(1) Direction and Administration	.....	10-50
(2) Education	.....	240-30
(3) Economic Uplift and other Schemes	.....	19.20

	Total	270-00


Director of Backward Classes
and Minorities, Bangalore.

Kns:

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN - 1979-80 SELECTED TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS
 (PLEASE INDICATE CUMULATIVE TOTALS FOR EACH YEAR)

STATE/U.T.
 STATEMENT G.N. 3.

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Fifth plan target (1974-79)	1974-78 Achiev-ement.	1977-78 Achiev-ement.	1978-83		1978-79	1979-80 Proposed target.
						Proposed target	Target	Anticipated achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. <u>Direction and Administration:</u>									
1.	Directorate and District Staff.	Staff	Staff created	Staff maintained.	Staff maintained.	Staff maintained.	Staff to be main- tained.	Staff to be maintained.	Maintained under Non-Plan.
2.	Advisory Board for Backward Classes.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
3.	Extension Agency at Taluk level.	-do-	-	-	-	175 Ex- tension Officers.	-	-	175 extension Officers.
II. <u>EDUCATION:</u>									
1.	Maintenance of 40 host-atrie hostels.	Hostels	40 hos- tels.	40 host- els.	40 host- els.	40 host- els.	40 host- els main- tained.	40 hostels are being maintained.	40 hostels to be maintained.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. Maintenance of 200 Pre-matric hostels.	Hostels	200 hostels	200 hostels	200 hostels	200 hostels	200 hostels	200 hostels	200 hostels	200 hostels	200 hostels	200 hostels
		sls.	sls.	sls.	sls.	sls.	sls.	sls.	sls.	sls.	sls.
3. Award of Post-Matric Scholarships.	Scholarships	20,150	20,150	20,150	1,46,987	12,500	13,750	15,672			15,672 fresh Scholarships.
4. Award of Pre-Matric Scholarships.	-do-	74,281	74,281	74,281	5,43,859	61,540	61,540	47,615			47,615 fresh Scholarships.
5. Incentive to hosteliars.	Boarders	-	-	-	680	-	-	170			
6. Grant in aid to Private hostels.	Hostels	-	-	-	65	-	-	25			
7. Construction of Post-Matric hostel Buildings.	Buildings	-	-	-	10	-	-	4			
8. Construction of Pre-matric hostel Buildings.	-do-	-	-	-	40	-	-	7			
9. Increasing the strength in existing hostels.	Boarders	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	300			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Providing Spor- #s materials to Pre and Post Matric Boarders.	Boarders	-	-	-	13,250	-	-	13,250
11.	Starting of Pre- Matric hostels.	Hostels	=	+	-	66	-	-	27
12.	Starting of Post Matric hostels.	-do-	-	000	-	29	-	-	11
13.	Stipends to tra- inees in I.T.Is/ I.T.C.s.	Trainees	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	1,000
14.	Stipends to tra- inees in Type- writing, Steno- graphy.	-do-	-	-	-	2,900	-	-	500

III. ECONOMIC UPLIFT SCHEMES.

1.	Information and Publicity Unit.	Unit	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
2.	Working capital to Backward es. Corporation.	Corpor- ation.	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. Starting of tailoring training Centres			-	-	-	20	-	-	10
4. Guidance Bureau			-	-	-	1	-	-	1
5. Assistance to individual members of Backward classes for enrolment as members in P.L.D.Banks and primary Co-operative societies.			-	-	-	32,000	-	-	8,000

B. Srinivas
For Director of Backward Classes
and Minorities, Bangalore.
29/11

BRIEF WRITTEN UP ON THE ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1979-80.

I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION:

1. DIRECTORATE OF WOMEN & CHILDREN'S WELFARE: It is proposed to have Divisional Level and District level Posts for the proper implementation of the programmes of the Development. The budget provision now made is to meet the establishment charges of Divisional level posts and District level posts.
2. TRAINING OF PERSONNEL: During 1978-79 Budget of Rs.6-15 has been provided and it is proposed to give training facilities to the House Fathers and House Mothers working in various Voluntary Organisations. and 1979-80 also the training programme for field level offices will be provided
3. SOCIAL SERVICE COMPLEX: There is a budget provision of Rs.4.00 Lakhs during 1978-79 and it is proposed to continue 2 Complexes to be sanctioned during 1979-80.

II. EDUCATION AND WELFARE OF THE HANDICAPPED:

1. SCHOLARSHIPS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED:

Since 1973, the State Government Scholarships are being awarded to the students studying in Vth Standards from Ist to VIIIth as per Government orders in addition to Govt. of India Scholarships to the Students studying in IXth Std., and onwards.

2. DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND AND DEAF: Budget of Rs.6-25 Lakhs has been provided for the year 1979-80, and it is proposed to create some additional posts and to provide more facilities in the existing schools.

3. EDUCATION TRAINING UNDER REHABILITATION PROGRAMME FOR THE Physically Handicapped and Mentally Handicapped:

There is a Budget provision of Rs.1.00 Lakhs under the scheme Six Institutions have been assisted during 1978-79 and the scheme will be continued during 1979-80.

4. SCHEME FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED AND DISABLED POOR:

This Scheme has been transferred to Revenue Department and Budget is being provided by this Department and the scheme will be continued during 1979-80.

III. WOMEN WELFARE:

1. GRANT-IN-AID TO HOSTELS FOR WORKING GIRLS IN LOWER INCOME GROUP:

During this year Rs.1.00 Lakh has been provided under this Scheme. It is expected more numbers of applications during 1979-80.

2. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO NEEDY WOMEN FOR TAKING UP TRAINING.

It is expected more Numbers of applications during 1979-80 and here there is Budget provision of Rs.6-49 Lakhs under this scheme.

3. WOMEN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:

It is proposed to start a Women's Development Corporation on the lines of such institution in Andhra and Maharashtra State. A Budget provision of Rs.2.50 Lakhs is provided for the year 1979-80 for the purpose.

IV. FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE:

1. SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME:

Under the Programme Children in the age group of 0-6 years and pregnant and nursing mothers from lower income group in urban slums and tribal areas are being given supplementary nutrition. At present there are 2.50 Lakhs beneficiaries under the scheme. This scheme is implemented in slums of 57 Towns in 18 Districts and Tribal areas in 6 Districts of Mysore, South Kanara, Coorg, Shimoga, Bangalore and Chickmagalore. There are more than 100 feeding centres. This scheme will be continued during 1979-80 as Minimum Need programme.

2. JUVENILE SERVICE BUREAUS AND CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS.

This is a Non-Institutional Programme aimed at Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency/Child Vagrancy etc., by providing recreation, health, education, cultural activities counselling and guidance etc., to children in Urban slums through Probation Officers and Juvenile Service Bureaus. At present there are four Bureaus at Bangalore, Belgaum, Davangere and Hubli with 22 Play Centres. It is proposed to start four more Juvenile Service Bureaus at K.G.F., Mysore, Gulbarga and Mangalore.

3. GRANT IN AID TO ORPHANAGES AND FOSTER HOMES:

Grants on 50% matching contribution basis are given for the non-recurring items of expenditure to Voluntary Organisations which are running Orphanages. During 1977-78, 12 Organisations have been sanctioned Grants.

4. GRANTS IN AID TO CRECHES FOR WORKING MOTHERS:

The Grants may be sanctioned to Voluntary Organisations to start creches for children of Lower income working mothers. The expenditure on recurring a creche is mainly on the recurring expenditure, which is not admissible as Grant-in-aid by the Government. It is also proposed to Government to provide rent of the Building to start the Programme, and Government orders are awaited. Very few applications have also been received under the Scheme.

5. GRANTS TO DEVELOP OF CHILD WELFARE AND CHILD RECREATION BAL BHAVANS:

Financial Assistance is given for some Special Programme of the Bal Bhavan and to Start District Level Bal Bhavans. A sum of Rs.1.00 Lakh has been sanctioned during 1978-79 under the Scheme.

6. HOUSE KEEPERS TRAINING:

Under this programme it is proposed to give Training to about 200 girls and women in domestic work through Voluntary Organisations. It is intended to implement the scheme during 1978-79., and 1979-80.

INTEGRATED FAMILY WELFARE SERVICES:

This is a new Programme started during the current year on the lines of Centrally sponsored Integrated Child Development Services Scheme for providing Integrated Services of Health, Nutrition, and education to the children and expectant and nursing mothers, about 10,000 beneficiaries in each Block, 7 more blocks have been sanctioned in addition to 2 Old Blocks sanctioned during 1976-77 during 1978-79 five more blocks will be sanctioned and they will be continued during 1979-80

MARRIAGES OF INSTITUTIONAL INMATES:

This programme has been introduced during the year 1976-77, under which financial assistance to the extent of Rs.3,000/- each is given to couple where the bride is an inmate of our institution under this Department. During 1978-79 and 1979-80 it is proposed to cover more couples under this Scheme.

NIGHT SHELTERS:-

Due to un-employment and poverty in the Rural Area large No. of children migrate to the cities in search of employment. Such child labour is found mostly used by hotels owners and machine shops, in the cities working under deplorable working condition. This department proposes to start a night shelter which will provide such children with sleeping facilities and few bath rooms and some indoor games and books. It is proposed to start one such shelter during 1978-79 and continue the same during 1979-80.

WELFARE OF THE POOR AND DESTITUTE:

2. GRANT-IN-AID TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS FOR THE CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF OLD, INFORM, DISEASED ETC., :-

Under this Scheme Grants on 50% matching contribution basis are given to Voluntary Organisations which are running homes for the above types of beneficiaries for non-recurring items of expenditure. The same will be continued during 1978-79 and 1979-80.

3. CORRECTIONAL HOMES:

1. STATE HOMES AND RECEPTION CENTRES:

It is proposed to start 2 Reception-Centres each year for needy women and those in moral danger in addition to existing State Homes and Reception Centres started already.

2. CONDENSED LITERACY COURSES FOR LOWER AND HIGHER SECONDARY CLASSES:

Under the Schemes condensed VIIth Std., and Xth Std., educational classes are started in State Homes. In 3 State Homes the Course has already been started and during 1978-79 and 1979-80 all State Homes will have condensed Course in VIIth and Xth Standard.

3. CERTIFIED SCHOOLS AND REMAND HOMES:-

This provision is made for starting more institutions to cater to the growing number of destitute and neglected children. During 1978-79 it is proposed to start 2 more Certified Schools and proposed to equip all the certified schools with required training and educational facilities.

4. STATE HOME FOR MEN AND DISTRICT SHELTERS:

This provision is for introduction of some more crafts in existing State Home for Men. The proposals sent to Govt. yet to be sanctioned. During 1978-79 it is proposed to start one After-Care Home attached to Certified School at Bangalore.

5. SUBSIDY TO DISCHARGED PRISONERS FOR REHABILITATION:

Financial Assistance subject to a maximum of Rs. 400/- is given to released prisoners to purchase tools and equipments.

VIII. BUILDINGS.

"498. CAPITAL OUT LAY IN SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE"

Since many of the institutions of this Department are housed in rented buildings, which are not suitable to implement the programme of this institution, it is felt necessary to have own buildings. Accordingly every year construction of new buildings are taken up to house the institutions. Construction work at Remand Home, Karwar has been completed. During 1978-79 construction of buildings for Home for Mentally Retarded Women, Bangalore and Reception Centre, Bangalore, State Home for Men, Hubli will be taken up and it is proposed to take up construction work of State Home for Women, Gulbarga, School for the Blind, Gulbarga and Remand Home and Reception Centre at Shimoga.

IX. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES:-

1. SCHEME FOR PROVIDING INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE BLIND IN NEED OF CARE AND SHELTER:-

(5) Integrated Education of the Physically Handicapped:

It is proposed to start the scheme of Integrated Education of the Physically Handicapped in the State 1.4.1979 in some selected schools.

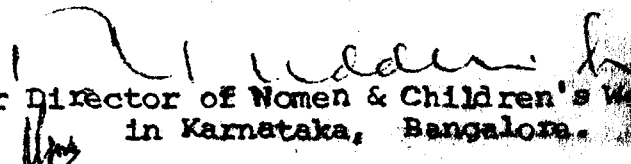
(6) Placement of Physically Handicapped:

This new scheme will be taken up from 1.4.1979.

(7) Welfare of the Destitute Women & Children:

Under the scheme 13 applications have already been recommended and so far 3 have been sanctioned by Govt. of India.

beneficiaries under the Integrated Child Development Scheme and Integrated Family Welfare Services Programmes. This programme is implemented by the Anganwadi Workers.


for Director of Women & Children's Welfare
in Karnataka, Bangalore.

ANNUAL PLAN, 1979-80

NUTRITION

Midday Meals Programme for School Children

At present the beneficiaries covered under the Midday Meals Programme of the State Government are as under:

CARE assisted Feeding Programme

NON-PLAN

	No. of beneficiaries covered
Pre-school children in the age group 3-5 -	<u>4.77 lakhs</u>
Primary School children in the age group 6-13 (Classes I to VII) -	8.50 "

The children are supplied with "Uppittu" prepared out of Balahar and Vegetable Oil supplied by CARE.

State assisted Feeding Programme

PLAN

Supply of extruded ready-to-eat food to primary school children in 9 Districts of the State -	1.75 lakhs
Supply of nutritious bread to primary school children in Bangalore City -	0.25 lakh

A normal CARE ration provides a child with 1/3 his daily requirement (ICMR) of calories and protein i.e. nearly 350 calories and 14 gms. protein. Further, the meals also provide other necessary vitals like Vitamin 'A' and Vitamin 'B'. The CARE ration per beneficiary is 80 gms. of Cereals (SFB/Balahar) and 7 gms. oil.

An important achievement in the V Plan period was supply of extruded ready-to-eat food to primary school children in the State under the State-assisted Feeding Programme. Under the extruded ready-to-eat food programme, every child is given 80 gms. of extruded food everyday (40 gms. sweet and 40 gms. savoury). The calorie value of 80 gms. of extruded food is 304 calories comprising of 12 gms. protein and 6 gms. minerals, moisture, carbohydrates and vitamins. This extruded food is received very well by the children. Another achievement was supply of Nutritious Bread manufactured by Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd., to 25,000 children in Bangalore City area. The nutrition content of 80 gms. of Bread (dry) is expected to be the same as that of 80 gms. of extruded food. The cost of 80 gms. of extruded food given to each child per day comes to 35 paise. The cost of 80 gms. of Bread supplied to each child everyday comes to 32 paise. The feeding programme is usually for 200 days in a year.

Another important achievement was establishment of 10 Central Kitchens during 1977-78 on an experimental basis. At each

Central Kitchen food (i.e. Uppittu) required for about 6000 children is prepared and distributed. With the establishment of Central Kitchens there has been a full utilisation of beneficiaries which ~~xxxx~~ has resulted in better enrolment and lesser dropouts of children.

Programme for 1979-80

The no. of beneficiaries to be covered under non-plan during 1979-80 will be as under:-

- i) 4.77 lakhs of pre-school children in the age group 3-5 with Uppittu under the CARE-assisted programme.
- ii) 8.50 lakhs of primary school children in the age group 6-13 (Classes I-VII) with Uppittu under the CARE-assisted programme.
- iii) 1.75 lakhs of primary school children with Extruded ready-to-eat food.
- iv) 0.25 lakh of primary school children with nutritious bread.

It is proposed to cover 3.20 lakhs of children during 1979-80 with Energy Food for which 5 Plants are being setup by the Government. These Plants are expected to go into production by the beginning of next year.

Further, 50 more Central Kitchens in addition to 60 Central Kitchens already started are proposed to be started during 1979-80.

A provision of Rs.289.00 lakhs is provided under Plan during 1979-80 for the following purpose:-

- i) Establishment of 50 more Central Kitchens - Rs. 33.00 lakhs
- ii) Supply of Energy Food to 3.20 lakhs beneficiaries at a cost of 40 paise per child per day for 200 days - Rs. 256.00 lakhs

rg/

2. SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME:

Under the Programme Children in the age group of 0-6 years and pregnant and nursing mothers from lower income group in urban slums and tribal areas are being given supplementary nutrition. At present there are 2.50 Lakhs beneficiaries under the scheme. This scheme is implemented in slums of 57 Towns in 18 Districts and Tribal areas in 6 Districts of Mysore, South Kanara, Coorg, Shimoga, Bangalore and Chickmagalore. There are more than 1088 feeding centres. This scheme will be continued during 1979-80 as Minimum Needs Programme.

BRIEF WRITE UP OF THE PROGRAMME OF SEVEN FIVE YEAR PLAN 1974-79.

OUTLAY

I Year	..	1 Lakh
II Year	..	1 Lakh
III Year	..	3 Lakhs
IV Year	..	3 Lakhs
V Year	..	4 Lakhs

At the outset a sum of Rs.5 lakhs had been indicated as a tentative outlay under State Plan to the Weights and Measures Department at the rate of Rs.1 lakh per year for 5 years from 1974 to 1979.

In 1974-75 the proposal to purchase testing equipments for Verification and Stamping of Autorickshaw and Taxi metres and for the additional staff required to take up the above work could not be put through because the administrative sanction was delayed. Hence a sum of Rs.1 lakh stood lapsed.

During the year 1975-76 the proposal of the year 1974-75 was got renewed and test benches only worth of Rs.80,000 was acquired through the Store Purchase Department. But the additional staff required to implement the above scheme was not sanctioned by Government and hence a sum of Rs.20,000 stood lapsed.

In the year 1976-77 Rs.3 Lakhs was made available for the scheme to strengthen the Department to enforce the Packaged Commodities Order 1975. This proposal was not sanctioned by the Government but on the other hand the staff required for the scheme proposed during 75-76 was now sanctioned to man the scheme for verification and stamping work of Autorickshaw and Taxi metres and a sum of Rs.55,550 only was spent thereby resulting an amount of Rs.2,44,550/- being lapsed.

The Staff sanctioned is as follows:-

- 1 - Asst. Controller of Weights and Measures,
- 2 - Inspector of Weights and Measures,
- 1 - Technical Assistant,2

- 3 - Manual Assistants,
- 1 - First Division Clerk,
- 1 - Typist,
- 2 - Peon.

During the year 1977-78 a sum of Rs.3 lakhs was made available for the following :-

1. On going scheme of 1976-77	.. Rs. 72,000/-
2. Creation of Staff i.e.,	
1-Dy.Controller of W/M.	.. Rs. 29,000/-
1-F.D.C.,1-Stenographer.	
3. 4 Standard "20" Vans.	.. Rs.1,86,000/-
4. Fuel and maintainence.	.. Rs. 13,000/-
	Rs. 3,00,000/-

Out of the above proposal as submitted by this Department, Government has accorded sanction for the purchase of only 2 diesel driven Standard "20" Vans at a cost of Rs.94,958-44 only and the amount required for the ongoing scheme of 1976-77 i.e., Rs.72,000/- was also sanctioned. Hence an amount of Rs.1,33,041-56 stood lapsed during 77-78.

During the year 1978-79 the following posts to take up the work under the Packaged Commodities Rules is sanctioned.

- 1. Asst.Controller of W/M. ... One
- 2. First Division Clerk ... One
- 3. Stenographer Grade-II ... One

The proposal for the year 1978-79 as submitted by this Department is as follows:-

SCHEME-I. Creation of flying squad consisting of :-

Asst.Controller of W/M	.. One		
Inspector of W/M	.. Two		
Manual Assistants	.. Two		31,000-00
Peon	.. One		
Driver	.. One		
Purchase of Diesel Driven Van and Diesel and maintainence etc.,		61,000-00	
	Total	92,000-00	

**SCHEME-II. Weights and Measures Training Cell
as follows:-**

Honararium to officers imparting the training.	..	5,400/-
Honararium to Ministerial Staff.	..	1,700/-
Equipments	..	2,400/-
T.A. Expenses etc.,	..	14,000/-
		<hr/>
Total ..		23,000/-

SCHEME-III.

Mobile Laboratory (Purchase of vehicle chasses, body building, equipment, maintainence and salary of one Driver.)		1,54,000/-
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SCHEME-IV.

For ongoing schemes of 76-77 and 77-78 i.e. Salaries of Staff created in 76-77 and maintainence of 2 vehicles purchased in 1977-78.		1,31,000/-
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Grand Total .. 4,00,000/-

Outlay for 78-79 .. Rs.4 lakhs.

Proposed schemes for
78-79 as above. .. Rs.4 lakhs.

OBJECTS AND PROPOSALS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80I. Mobile Laboratory :-

Enforcement of the Weights and Measures Laws is to be spread over in such a way that almost every nook and corner of the State has to be covered. The Weights, Measures, Weighing and measuring instruments used in trade and commerce Industry, Petroleum Industry etc., will have to be checked in order to be sure that they are accurate. This indeed, is a challenging job and to achieve this end, mobility is the most vital factor and this too, with the required standards, It is because of this need, that, in the 16th Conference of All India Controllers of Weights and Measures this fact was emphasised and a recommendation made, that mobile Laboratories should be requested in every State. In pursuance of this recommendation, it was felt necessary and feasible to have at least 4 Mobile Labs. in this State for the 4 Divisions. Such Mobile Labs. will facilitate the enforcement staff to reach for off and isolated villages of the State and effect verification and stamping of the Weights and Measures etc., used and also check malpractices, resorted to by unscrupulous traders. The Enforcement Staff will also be able to take up the test checks of sealed packages throughout the length and breadth of the State, in retail trade as well as in wholesale trade, in addition to carrying out of test checks at factory levels. 4 Mobile Labs. have been proposed during the VI Plan 1978-83 at the rate of 1 per year starting from 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82. The cost of purchase of the Mobile Lab., salary of driver and maintainence etc., for 1979-80 would be Rs.1,54,000/- in addition to the recurring cost of ongoing scheme of 1978-79.

Cost of chassis and body building etc.,	..	1,40,000-00
Salary of driver	..	4,104-00
Diesel cost and maintainence.	..	9,896-00
		<u>1,54,000-00</u>

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II. Diesel Driven Vehicles:-

Mobility being the most important factor in the Enforcement of the Laws, it is essential that the enforcement staff of this Department move around fast and attend to the complaints by consumers in respect of contraventions of the Weights and Measures Laws by traders. For this, it is imperative that, vehicles are provided to such enforcement staff. In order to have quick effective and regular inspections surprise visits etc., on traders to detect fraud and foulplay and taking needful punitive action against such of those who indulge in malpractices in weighments or measurements; to undertake periodic verification and stamping of weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments used in trading premises, Industrial Establishments etc., by carrying the required standards and also to check up the net contents etc., in sealed packages, mobility is the most vital factor. In pursuance of these objects, it has been proposed to have 18 Diesel Driven vehicles during the VI Plan, in a phased way, at the rate of 6 vehicles during 1979-80 and 4 each during the remaining 3 years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83. In 1979-80, for 6 vehicles, the probable cost i will be around Rs.3,16,200/- inclusive of purchase of the vehicles, maintainence, diesel cost and salaries, T.A. etc., of drivers.

6-Diesel Driven vehicles	2,76,000/-
@ Rs.46,000/- each.	
Salaries of 6 Drivers	24,624/-
@ Rs.342/-	
Diesel cost and maintainence.	15,576/-

3,16,200/-

III. Regional Reference Standards Lab. :-

One piece of land on Banneraghatta Road has been selecte and also approved by Government of India for setting up the Regional Reference Standards Lab. The State Government, in the R.D.C. Secretariat have been requested to request the Revenue Department for allotting the above land to this Department for being

given to the Government of India, free of cost, for the above purpose. The Government of India would be taking up construction work thereafter, at their own cost.

The creation of the posts to man this Regional Reference Standards Lab. as proposed earlier viz., Deputy Controller of Weights and Measures -1, Asst. Controller of W/M - 2, Lab. Assistants - 6, Manual Assistants - 6, Peons - 2 could be taken up during 1980-81 by which time the Regional Reference Standard Lab. building etc., would be completed by the Government of India out of their own funds. Hence in 1979-1980 there will be no expenditure in respect of this Scheme.

IV. Secondary Standard Lab. :-

The Organisation Committee of Government of India (Weights and Measures) in its report, has recommended for the establishment of Secondary Standard Labs and Working Standard Labs in the State and have enclosed the details regarding location, type of building and measurements. 4 Secondary Standard Labs are therefore proposed to be set up, one at each Divisional Headquarters. During 1979-80 it is proposed to set up one such Lab. at Belgaum at a cost of Rs. 2-60 lakhs towards cost of site, construction and equipment only. The existing Secondary Standards in the Department could be utilised for this lab. during the year 1979-80.

V. Working Standard Labs. :-

On the basis of the recommendation of the organisation committee it is proposed to have 25 Working Standard Labs. in the first instance at the rate of 7 during 1979-80 and 4 each for the next 3 years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83. The cost of each such lab. including cost of site and construction will be around Rs.1 lakh. Hence, for 1979-80 for 7 such Working Standard labs the cost will be Rs. 7 lakhs.

PROPOSED SCHEMES FOR 1979-80

1. On going scheme of 1978-79 (Flying Squad)	..	46,000-00
2. On goind scheme of 1978-79 (Mobile Lab.)	..	15,000-00
3. Mobile Lab. - 1 No. cost of chassis, Body building, . equipment, Driver salary, maintainence and diesel.	..	1,54,000-00
4. Diesel driven vehicles -6 cost of purchase, Salary of drivers, diesel and maintainence.	..	3,15,000-00
5. Secondary Std.Lab. -(1) Site, building & equipment.	..	2,45,000-00
6. Working Std. Lab. -(7) Site, building & equipment.	..	7,00,000-00
		<hr/>
Total	..	14,76,000-00
		<hr/>

Annual Plan Outlay for 1979.80 as indicated by the Planning Deaprtment in Annexure-A of D.O.Letter PD 32 PAP 78 dated 18-11-78 .(Page-5) .. Rs.14-76 lakhs

Schemes for 1979-80 of the Weights & Measures Department (proposed Expenditure) .. Rs.14-76 lakhs

Draft approved |
by the C.W.M. |

[Handwritten Signature]

mb/-

FOR CONTROLLER OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS.

Annual Plan Scheme for 1979-80

I. Review of Programmes during Fifth Plan (1974-78) and during 1978-79.

1. Construction of Index Numbers of Industrial Production: The weighting diagram required for construction of index numbers was prepared. Selection of factories for collection of data on industrial production was also completed and the instructions and the format for reporting the required data have been communicated to the selected factories.
2. Estimation of capital Formation and Savings: The basic data required for preparation of the estimates of capital formation was being collected and the staff was got trained for this purpose. The provisional estimates of final consumption expenditure and gross fixed capital formation for 1970-71 at current prices were worked out.
3. Strengthening of the District Statistical Set-up: Five District Statistical Offices were strengthened by providing additional staff.
4. Studies of the Impact on Employment in the Command Areas of Industrial and Power Projects: A study on the spread effect of one industrial project, namely, Mysore Cements Limited was taken up. Preliminary data was collected.
5. Cell for Social Statistics: The data on various aspects of social statistics was assembled. The data on crimes and suicides were analysed.
6. Training Units in the Bureau: Training was imparted to the statistical personnel of the Bureau in batches.

7. Preparation of District Statistical Hand Books:

Statistical Handbooks were prepared for three districts namely, Mandya, Hassan and Shimoga and issued. Similar Handbooks for 6 more districts were compiled.

II. Programme for 1979-80.

1. Strengthening of the District Statistical Set-up: It is proposed to strengthen the District Statistical Office in the remaining 14 districts by providing additional staff, in view of the fact that the workload has increased. An amount of Rs.3.19 lakhs is provided for this purpose.
2. Strengthening of Social Statistics: It is proposed to undertake surveys on social problems and therefore necessary to strengthen the existing Social Statistics Unit. Additional staff is proposed and this addition will cost Rs.0.73 lakhs.
3. Economics Division and State Income Unit: Analytical studies of economic problems will be continued and studies relating to State income estimation will be continued. This scheme cost Rs.1.38 lakhs.

KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT COMPUTER CENTRE

During 1977 it was found that the full working capacity of the then existing IBM 1401 Computer System has been exceeded and to overcome the short fall it was resorted to hire computer system outside. But hiring of Computer time outside dislocated the work since the operators spent a lot of time in journey. So sanction was accorded in G.O.No.PD 128 PST 77 dated 6-9-77, to hire one additional Computer of TDC 312 System manufactured by M/s E.C.I.L. on monthly rental basis and the expenditure to be met out of the Budget provision under Plan scheme. Accordingly the new system was installed during April 1978. The TDC-312 Computer is presently working in about 1½ shifts. The total clock hours achieved of the New System is about 300 hours per month. It is proposed to increase the workload on the system to 500 clock hours during 1979-80 to meet the increase in work-load which involves an increase in monthly rental servicing charges.

During the year it is expected to take up selections of personnel registered with Employment Exchanges, issue of notices for Traffic Violations and Tax collections of Motor Vehicles. Other Systems are being progressively developed for operation during the year.

PLANNING MACHINERY

Formulation of Plan Programmes as well as their effective implementation calls forth for appropriate skills, which are required to meet the needs of the sophisticated process which planning has become. A number of technical exercises and indepth studies are required to be carried out, before rational decisions on plans, policy, finance and administration etc., could be taken. Besides this, plan implementation calls forth for use of effective monitoring tools to achieve the targets.

Therefore, the Planning Department has been strengthened and restructured and has the three following main divisions.

1. Policy and Programmes Division
2. Technical Division
3. Command Area Development Division.

1. Policy and Programmes Division: The main functions of the Policy and Programmes Division are to look after policy matters relating to Five Year Plans and Annual Plans, effecting coordination with various departments in matters relating to Planning Department, periodic reviews of the progress of implementation of schemes (with the help of Plan Monitoring and Information Unit), mobilisation of institutional resources for development, assisting research within the state in Planning and Development through Universities and Research Institutions,

ensuring proper implementation of socio-economic and development programmes and carrying out day to day administrative matters.

2. Technical Division: Technical Division consists of the following Units:-

1. Functional Units:-
 - a) Special Studies Division
 - b) District & Regional Planning Unit
 - c) Project Formulation Unit
 - d) Evaluation Unit
 - e) Perspective Planning Unit
 - f) Manpower & Employment Unit
 - g) Plan Monitoring & Information Unit.
2. Bureau of Economics and Statistics
3. Government Computer Centre

The structure of the Technical division particularly follows the general pattern suggested by the Planning Commission and Karnataka was the first State in the country to restructure its Planning Department by setting up a number of Functional Units with subject specialists. Planning Department has also strengthened the Planning Machinery at the district level by setting up District Planning Unit in each district.

Special Studies Division (the new designation for erstwhile Economic Adviser's Division) is responsible for conducting and supervising systematic

studies having a direct bearing on Government policy decision and its services are available to all departments of the Government.

District and Regional Planning Unit is responsible for carrying out studies connected with grass roots level planning.

To handle the task of decentralised Planning, the Planning Department has established District Planning Units in each of the 19 districts in the State. At present, the District Planning Unit is headed by a District Planning Officer who is drawn from the cadre of Deputy Directors of Bureau of Economics and Statistics/Block Development Officers. Each District Planning Officer has one Statistical Assistant and works in close coordination with the District Statistical Office which is a part of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics which comes under the control of the Planning Department. The District Planning Units are controlled and guided by the State level District and Regional Planning Unit.

The main functions of the Project Formulation Unit consists of the preparation of project reports particularly those having relevance from the point of view of World Bank and other international assistance. In addition, this unit looks after the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Western Ghats Development Programme.

Evaluation Unit is responsible for undertaking concurrent and terminal evaluation of Plan Programmes and preparing special evaluation studies according to Government's requirement.

The main functions of Manpower and Employment Unit consist of associating with different departments in the formulation of development programmes to ensure that manpower requirements are properly spelt out, estimating the imbalances between supply and demand for different educated and skilled categories of personnel, integrating these estimates into a consistent frame for the State's economy as a whole and assisting in ensuring the supply of personnel of different categories of manpower by:

(a) influencing decisions regarding programmes, education and training, and

(b) suggesting advance action regarding recruitment and training of personnel. In addition, the unit has a liaison function with the Institute of Applied Manpower Research at New Delhi. It is responsible for studies relating to trends in unemployment in different sectors and regions within the State, and assessing the impact of Plan Programmes on employment.

Perspective Planning Unit is responsible for conducting systematic studies for the assessment of natural and human resources within the State and formulation of perspective plans for the development

of different sectors of the State as well as for the State's aggregate economy.

Plan Monitoring and Information Unit is entrusted primarily with the function of monitoring information in regard to progress of various plan schemes/World Bank projects and special schemes like the National Cooperative Development Corporation Schemes etc., and analysing the progress and subjecting it for periodic review. Besides this, a close and continuous appraisal of specific plan projects which are critically important and need close and continuous scrutiny for implementation is also carried out. Programmes of intensive monitoring using systems approach and sophisticated tools are also being planned. The other functional units/policy and programmes division and some times Government departments are supplied with data required by them for their planning needs.

Bureau of Economics and Statistics extends upto the Taluk level and is responsible for the systematic collection and interpretation of data in respect of socio-economic activities in the State and coordination of Statistical work relating to other departments.

Government Computer Centre provides extensive data processing and system analysis facilities to Government Departments and outside organisations, particularly public sector organisations.

To bring about the speedier integrated development in the Command Areas under the major irrigation projects and for promoting fuller utilisation of irrigation potential created, four Command Area Development Authorities have been set up in the State, one each for Ghataprabha and Malaprabha Projects, Tungabhadra Project, Upper Krishna Project and Cauvery Basin Project. A separate Division has been set up at the State Secretariat level to be in overall charge of the Command Area Development Authorities. This Division is located in the Planning Department and it attends to all the work relating to development of command areas.

The functional units have only a nucleus staff. With the increase in the number and type of Planning exercises to be carried out and development programmes to be drawn up, it is necessary to strengthen them further by providing additional technical and auxiliary staff. The Perspective Planning Unit has to take up exercises relating to different sectors and is assisting in building up a plan model for Karnataka. The Project Formulation Unit has a large number of project reports which are to be prepared for posing to institutional finance and other agencies. The Evaluation Unit has not been able to conduct all the required Evaluation studies for effective implementation due to inadequate staff. Manpower and Employment Unit requires more trained officers in the

context of the emphasis placed on employment, especially for conducting manpower studies in different areas. The Special Studies Division is receiving large number of references from other departments and it is difficult to cope with the work with the existing staff. Plan Programmes are being reviewed in greater detail. Similarly a large number of other programmes coming under Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Scheme as well as those which have attracted IDA assistance are being reviewed. As the Rolling plan concept is accepted in the planning process, monitoring of latest data on the progress of various projects in a more meaningful manner has become all the more important. From 1978-79 a Two-tier Planning process has been introduced in the State, as already mentioned. For giving guidance to the District Planning Units in the preparation of the District Sector Plans and for location specific programmes for achieving integrated development, the District and Regional Planning Unit with personnel drawn from different disciplines like Geography, Economics, Engineering, Agriculture, etc., has to develop more of expertise and cope with the magnitude of the task involved each year.

If the Two-tier Planning Process is to succeed and ultimately pave the way for a Three-tier Planning covering the State, District and the Taluk levels,

District Planning machinery should be strengthened adequately. Now that integrated rural development has become the basis of intensive block planning for achieving full employment, synchronisation of the programmes of all sectors is very crucial. Resource inventories have to be prepared and programmes have to be worked out on the basis of the local resources and the felt needs of the area, continuing area approach with target family approach. Again, the disaggregation of the schemes of different departments at district level and their coordinated implementation demands appropriate monitoring, project formulation, evaluation and manpower planning.

The Dantawala Committee which has submitted its report to the Government of India recently has recommended the strengthening of district planning machinery. In Karnataka, where we have only one Planning Officer at the district level should be suitably strengthened by adding to the District Planning Machinery other experts. In view of the responsibilities and the complexity of the work to be handled, the District Planning Machinery should have officers with appropriate skills and status. Therefore, it is proposed to have a Chief Planning Officer at the district level of the rank of a Joint Director. He would be assisted by two or three Deputy Directors for handling tasks relating to different spheres of development and the personnel should be drawn from various

disciplines like agriculture, Engineering, Economics, Geography, etc. At the block level, there may have to be one Assistant Director for two contiguous blocks.

For improving the process of planning, each department at the State and District levels, must have trained Planning Officer who has an intimate knowledge of the sectoral activity and the prerequisites of planning. The practice of nominating one of the officers in each of the Departments as the Planning Officer at the State level has not yielded the expected results. These officers have not the experience required in planning to match their experience in their subject of specialisation. It is, therefore, proposed to have Planning Officers for the technical departments specially recruited for the purpose and trained in planning methodology and programme formulation. They could then maintain an effective liaison with the Planning Department and be on continuous work of planning for their sectors.

Planning machinery should therefore, be strengthened not only at the State level but also at the District level, Block level and at the level of each Department dealing with sectoral programmes during the new plan period. It is estimated that the financial requirements for such strengthening of

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the planning machinery during 1978-83 may be more
(State share being Rs.168 lakhs).
than about Rs.504 lakhs/ It is presumed that this
programme will attract Central assistance during
the new plan period. During the year 1979-80 it
is estimated that the outlay will be Rs.111.63
lakhs (Rs,37.21 lakhs being State Share and
Rs.74.42 lakhs being Central Share).

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DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80

VIII GENERAL SERVICES -
Stationery and Printing

There has been a great increase in the demand for printing with the increase in activities of Government Departments. Government therefore sanctioned the establishment of Suburban Press at Kenchanahally on the outskirts of Bangalore during the V Plan period particularly with a view to attending to quality printing works. It is expected that the Press would be ready for production during 1979-80. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs (Rs.2.00 lakhs to meet spill-over expenditure relating to construction of buildings and Rs.4.00 lakhs towards purchase of machinery and equipment) is therefore proposed for 1979-80.

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