

**KARNATAKA
ANNUAL PLAN**

1981-82

**VOLUME-III
SECTORWISE PROGRAMMES
OF
DEVELOPMENT**

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

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G O V E R N M E N T O F K A R N A T A K A

P L A N N I N G D E P A R T M E N T



ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

The Annual Plan of Karnataka for 1981-82 is submitted in five volumes, as shown below for the consideration of the Planning Commission.

Volume I	..	Review of Planning and Proposals for Annual Plan 1981-82
Volume II	..	Statistical Statements: GN-1 to GN-6, TSP-1 and TSP-2
Volume III	..	Sectorwise Programmes of Development including Central Sector Schemes
Volume IV	..	Special Component Plan for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes
Volume V	..	Tribal Sub-Plan

R.A. NAIK
Development Commissioner

D.M. NANJUNDAPPA
Secretary to Government
Planning Department

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KARNATAKA ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

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DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1981-82

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

During the last three plan periods, namely, the III, IV and the V Five Year Plans, the University of Agricultural Sciences made fairly a rapid progress in the fields of teaching, research and extension starting with just two under-graduate degree programmes. To-day, it is offering six under-graduate degree programmes and one Diploma Programme in Agricultural Engineering. Similarly, with practically no post-graduate programme to start with, to-day it is offering post-graduate programme at the Master's level in almost all the disciplines of various agricultural sciences and Ph.D. programme in quite a large number of these disciplines. Similarly, it has made a good progress in a planned manner both in the field of research and extension education, it is being operated in certain selected in certain selected areas supplementing and complimenting the activities of the State Development Departments. In spite of making fairly a good progress made in these areas, the University has found it necessary not only to strengthen the programmes that have already been taken up on hand but also to take up a few new programmes which are found to be necessary in the overall interests of the State Developmental activities. In formulating the VI Five Year Plan proposals, the above principles have determined the priorities. The priorities are as follows:-

- 1) Providing additional facilities for the existing under-graduate and post-graduate programmes which are in operation. These will include class rooms and laboratories.
- 2) Equipments for the laboratories.
- 3) Provision of full hostel facilities for all the enrolled students who would like to live in the campus.
- 4) Amenities for students and staff such as medical facilities, recreational facilities and staff quarters.
- 5) Laboratory equipments, stores, irrigation and land development for Research stations.
- 6) Strengthening and streamlining of Extension Education activities, implementing new and expanded educational facilities to cater to the needs of different regions of the State besides taking up of new Research and Extension Education activities.

~~COLLEGE OF BASIC SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES~~

The Plan proposals are presented under four major headings:-

- 1) Strengthening of Teaching Campuses.
- 2) Strengthening of Research activities.
- 3) Strengthening of Extension Education activities; and
- 4) Strengthening of Direction administration.

1. Strengthening of the Teaching Campuses:

At present the University has 5 Teaching campuses, wherein large number of under-graduate and post-graduate programmes are taken up. There is a dearth in physical facilities both in the Class room as well as in the fields. To meet this requirement, the University has taken up several programmes and they are at different phases of completion. To meet this expenditure, a provision of Rs.37.80 lakhs has been made.

i) New Teaching Campuses: In addition to the above, three more new campuses are required to be taken up at the instance of Government in the current year and the programme of establishing this will be for a period of 5 years and for this purpose a sum of Rs.520.51 lakhs is required for the Colleges at Shimoga, Raichur and Kuskalanagar. The amount proposed for these Colleges are not covered under the grants provided in the Annual Plan 1981-82. Therefore, it is necessary that a separate outlay may be indicated for these colleges.

ii) Equipments and Fittings: With the increased strength of students and to make Teaching and Research programmes more effective, a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been allocated for this purpose.

iii) Library: A good library is a must besides the Class Rooms and Laboratories for an efficient teaching and research and to provide facilities in this behalf, a sum of Rs.5.50 lakhs has been provided to be met out of Annual Plan grants.

iv) (a) Instructional farm facilities, Livestock, Farming, Workshop, glass houses etc.,:

To provide better farming facilities to students as well as to the teachers to conduct practicals, a sum of Rs.6.00 lakhs has been allocated.

(b) Students Hostels: At present only 60 to 65% of the students population are accommodated in the Hostels so far built, though the major sum has been contributed by the I.C.A.R. in building up of the Hostels. But to complete the works as well as to start new Hostels with increased facilities, a sum of Rs.7.50 lakhs has been allocated in this behalf.

(c) Staff Quarters: To match the deficit in grants provided by the I.C.A.R., a sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs has been provided for completion of works taken up.

(d) Students Amenities: At present amenities available in various Campuses for the benefit of students is very much limited. To meet the requirements of these amenities, a sum of Rs.4.95 lakhs is required. However, in view of the limitation of funds, a sum of Rs.4.95 has been shown under II Priority.

v) Creation of new Academic positions and supporting staff for strengthening teaching programmes:

With the increased strength of students and specialisation, there is an absolute need for increasing the strength of teaching **faculties**. For which, ^{the amount} required is of the order of Rs.38.00 lakhs. The amount allocated out of the plan allocation for 1981-82 is Rs.0.75 lakhs only.

(vi) Department of Kannada Studies: The Department of Kannada studies came into existence with the programme of the Central Government to publish books of Scientific interest in Kannada. To continue this Department, a sum of Rs.2.00lakhs has been allocated for this purpose.

2. STRENGTHENING OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES: Just like teaching, the programme of research is equally important to the benefit of the farming community. There is a great need for starting new Research Stations and to take up research in certain regions as well as on certain crops and live stock. Besides, to provide certain added facilities at the existing Research Stations, a sum of Rs.3.25 lakhs has been allocated to meet the initial expenditure.
3. STRENGTHENING EXTENSION EDUCATION ACTIVITIES: Two more Extension Education Units at Mandya, Mudigere and Mangalore have been added on. These two Units are going to serve the areas which were not covered under Extension Education Programmes of the University. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 7.80 lakhs has been allocated.
4. STRENGTHENING OF DIRECTOR ADMINISTRATION: For nearly a decade, the strength of the Administration has remained more or less constant though there is an allround growth in the activities of the University. To meet the immediate requirement, a sum of Rs.7.50lakhs is necessary, since the allocation given for the year 1981-82 is limited. The same has been shown under II Priority.

*(Priority I 77.80 lakhs + priority II 47.20 lakhs)

GENERAL:

The total annual plan proposal is of the order of Rs.125.00lakhs which comprises of items coming under I as well as II Priority. Besides, the State Government have to make further allocation in respect of New Colleges amounting to Rs.520.51 lakhs as well as expenditure to be incurred for the new programmes like N.R.R.P. which is again is of the order of Rs.20.00lakhs.

The list of items indicated under Priority I and II are enclosed vide Annexure 'A'

THE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES, BANGALORE

Statement of items to be taken up out of the outlay indicated in the Draft Plan for 1981-82

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (Rupees in lakhs)	
		PRIORITY-I	PRIORITY-II
1	2	3	4
<u>1. TEACHING</u>	<u>1. Colleges/Laboratory Buildings:</u>		
1.	Agricultural College building at GKVK (Est. cost)	-	2.50
2.	Additions to Agril. College building at Dharwad (W.I.P.)	0.50	-
3.	Providing additional facilities for Horticulture Department at the Agril. College, Dharwad	-	2.00
4.	Providing storage shed, field laboratory and improvements to Veterinary Hospital, Dharwad	-	0.50
5.	Building for fish processing by products, fish farm and field laboratory at Fisheries College, Mangalore	-	1.00
6.	Additions to Veterinary College building, existing Hospital and construction of new Vety. Hospital at Bangalore (for increased admissions)	-	2.00
7.	Construction of I and II Floor of 7th and 8th Blocks to Basic Sciences & Humanities College at GKVK	-	2.50
8.	Cold room, animal house, workshop, orchidarium and store houses at the Basic Sciences & Humanities College, GKVK	0.50	-
9.	Other miscellaneous works at BS&H College, GKVK (WIP) (including Fume ducts for BS&H College)	-	1.70
		<u>1.00</u>	<u>12.20</u>

(WIP: Work in progress)

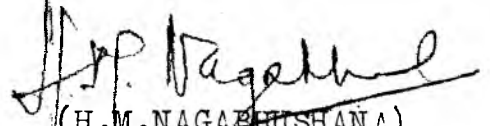
1	2	3	4
2.	<u>Equipments and Fittings:</u>		
	i) College of Basic Sciences & Humanities, GKVK	1.00	1.00
	ii) College of Agriculture, Hebbal	-	1.50
	iii) College of Agriculture, Dharwad	1.00	-
	iv) Home Science College, Dharwad	1.00	-
	v) Fisheries College, Mangalore	-	1.25
	vi) Veterinary College, Hebbal	-	1.00
	vii) Agricultural Engineering Institute, Raichur	-	1.50
		<u>3.00</u>	<u>6.25</u>
3.	<u>Library:</u>		
	i) Library building at the Agricultural College, Dharwad	2.00	-
	ii) Books for all Colleges	3.00	-
	iii) Racks for keeping books	0.50	-
		<u>5.50</u>	-
4.	<u>Instructional Farm Facilities:</u>		
	i) Storage sheds, field labs. cattle mangers at GKVK	1.50	-
	ii) Storage sheds, field laboratories, building at the Agricultural College, Dharwad	0.50	-
		<u>2.00</u>	-

1	2	3	4
5.	<u>Live Stock Farms:</u>		
	i) Purchase of livestock(including Dairy, Poultry and Piggery) ..	0.50	-
	ii) Other new structures for Development of Livestock farming ..	1.00	-
		<u>1.50</u>	<u>-</u>
7.	<u>Workshop, Glass house, Gas plant and other teaching and Research facilities:</u>		
	i) Glass house at GKVK ..	0.50	-
	ii) Workshop at College of Agriculture, Dharwad ..	1.00	-
	iii) Workshop at Bangalore ..	1.00	-
		<u>2.50</u>	<u>-</u>
8.	<u>Students hostel :</u>		
	i) Post-graduate hostel at Bangalore(Hebbal) ..	1.00	-
	ii) Post-graduate hostel at GKVK ..	1.00	-
	iii) Girls hostel at Hebbal ..	1.50	-
	iv) Additional hostel Block at the Agril.College, Dharwad ..	3.00	-
	v) Post-graduate hostel at Mangalore ..	1.00	-
		<u>7.50</u>	<u>-</u>
9.	<u>Staff Quarters:</u>		
	i) Construction of 'C', 'D', 'E' and 'F' Quarters at GKVK(WIP) ..	1.00	-
		<u>1.00</u>	<u>-</u>

1	2	3	4
12. <u>Sports, games and student amenities:</u>			
i) Swimming pool, gymnasium, cafeteria, complex at Fisheries College, Mangalore. (VIP)	..	-	0.35
ii) Development of play grounds at GKVK	..	-	0.60
iii) Expansion of cafeteria at Dharwad	..	-	0.50
iv) Play grounds at Mangalore	..	-	1.50
v) Improvements to Dispensary and Laboratory at Hebbal	..	-	0.50
vi) Dispensary at GKVK	..	-	0.50
vii) Improvements to dispensary and Lab.at Dharwad	..	-	0.50
viii) Dispensary at Mangalore	..	-	0.50
ix) Student Information Centre at GKVK	..	-	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		-	4.95
17. <u>Creation of new Academic positions and supporting staff in the existing disciplines for Development of Teaching:</u>			
i) Basic Sciences and Humanities	..	0.25	-
ii) Agricultural College, Hebbal	..	-	0.50
iii) Agricultural College, Dharwad	..	-	0.50
iv) Fisheries College, Mangalore	..	-	0.25
v) Veterinary College, Hebbal	..	0.50	-
vi) Supporting staff for all Colleges	..	-	2.50
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		0.75	3.75
19. <u>Department of Kannada Studies</u>	..	2.00	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>

1	2	3	4
<u>RESEARCH</u>			
1. Strengthening of new Research Station at ARS Naville	..	1.00	1.00
2. Strengthening of new Research Station at ARS Madenur	..	1.00	1.00
3. Strengthening of new Research Station at ARS Hassan	..	1.25	-
4. Ad-hoc Research Projects	..	-	1.00
5. Supporting staff	..	-	0.50
6. Providing additional facilities at Research Stations including fencing, threshing yards, seed processing units, office-cum-stores, implement sheds, bullock sheds, irrigational facilities and providing tractors	..	-	1.05
7. Acquisition of lands for Research Stations(excluding lands to be acquired for NARP)	..	-	1.00
		3.25	5.55
<u>EXTENSION</u>			
1. Transport Travel facilities and camping equipments for staff in connection with Extension Education programme	..	-	3.00
2. Extension Education Unit, Mudigere	..	4.00	-
3. Extension Education Unit, Mangalore	..	3.80	-
4. Strengthening transport facilities for Extension Education Units	..	-	1.00
5. Construction of training hostels at Hebbal and Dharwad	..	-	3.00
		7.80	7.00
<u>DIRECTION</u>			
1. Creation of new positions for the increased activities of University in the Offices of the Administrative Officer, Estate Officer, Comptroller, Registrar, University Press and Hospital.	..	-	7.50
Total of Agricultural Education		37.80	47.20

1	2	3	4
<u>II. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH</u>			
	25% share of State Government for ICAR Co-ordinated Research Projects. ..	40.00	-
	GRAND TOTAL as per outlay indicated in draft Annual Plan for 1981-82 ..	77.80	47.20
<u>III. Add provision for new College for 1981-82:</u>			
	(a) Agricultural College, Shimoga	177.49	-
	(b) Agricultural College, Raichur	165.53	-
	(c) Agricultural College, Kushalanagar	177.49	-
<u>IV. Amount required towards State share of expenditure towards NARP Project</u>			
		20.00	-


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ANNUAL PLAN - 1981-82
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP HUSBANDRY - AGRICULTURE.

Brief Review of the Progress during 1980-81

The main objectives of the development programmes implemented during 1980-81 are to increase the production of food grains and commercial crops. Particular emphasis is placed on programmes to increase the production of Pulses and Oilseeds. The developmental programmes which contribute towards increased production are being implemented satisfactorily. The Kharif season started on a good note. But there has been some loss due to heavy rains in coastal and malnad regions while drought conditions prevailed in certain Northern and Central Districts of the State. As a result the Kharif crops suffered. The recent rains have revived the crops to some extent.

The progress under some of the important programmes are explained below briefly.

I. Agricultural Extension Project:

The World Bank aided Agricultural Extension Project which was initiated in 1978-79 and was in operation in 12 districts during 1979-80 has now been extended to the remaining 7 districts. Thus all the 19 districts in the State have been covered under the Agricultural Extension Project. The extension set up has been revamped and the "Training and Visits" system is being implemented throughout the State. The project will help in effective transfer of new agricultural technology to field and will pay special attention to small and marginal farmers. It is estimated that 23.67 lakh farm families in the State have been now covered under this project.

II. Multiplication and distribution of seeds:

It is anticipated that 15,000 quintals of foundation seeds would be produced in the 62 Seed Farms of the Department. 27,900 quintals of seeds are likely to be processed in the 7 processing units. 69,000 quintals of hybrid seeds are expected to be distributed during the year. 15,000 seed samples will be analysed in the seed testing laboratory.

III. Fertilisers and Manures:

Recent hike in fertiliser prices have affected the off take of fertilisers. The likely achievement in fertiliser consumption will be as under.

	Target (In lakh tonnes of nutrients)	Likely Achievement
1. Nitrogen (N)	2.78	2.05
2. Phosphatic (P ₂ O ₅)	1.31	0.87
3. Potassic (K ₂ O)	0.91	0.77
TOTAL:	5.00	3.69

IV. High Yielding Varieties Programme:

The performance under high yielding varieties in general is satisfactory. The coverage under Hybrid Jowar is likely to fall short of target while under Ragi it is likely to exceed. In other crops there is likely to be marginal shortfall.

	Target (Area in lakh ha.)	Likely Achievement (Area in lakh hectares)
1. High Yielding Rice	7.00	6.85
2. Hybrid Jowar	8.00	6.40
3. High Yielding Ragi	7.50	8.40
4. Hybrid Maize	2.35	2.08
5. Hybrid Bajra	1.90	1.55
6. High Yielding Wheat	1.75	1.75
TOTAL:	28.50	27.03

V. Plant Protection:

There has been no major attack of pests and diseases so far. The supply position of Plant Protection Chemicals has been satisfactory. It is anticipated that the target fixed for coverage of 46 lakh hectares under various plant protection measures would be achieved.

VI. Agricultural Production:

The Kharif season started well with early rains. But later there were some losses due to heavy rains and consequent floods in coastal districts and in some malnad areas. In some norther districts drought conditions prevailed. As

a result it may not be possible to fully achieve the production targets. However, the later rains have helped to some extent. It is too early to estimate the likely production of crops. However, based on the preliminary indication the likely production is estimated as under:

Sl. No.	Crops	Units	Target	Likely Achievement
<u>I. Food grains</u>				
1. a)	Cereals	Lakh tonnes	74.00	68.50
	b) Pulses	-do-	8.50	6.50
		Total:	82.50	75.00

II. Commercial Crops

2.	Cotton	Lakh bales	13.20	9.06
3.	Oilseeds	Lakh tonnes	12.40	11.25
4.	Sugarcane	-do-	124.00	121.00
5.	Tobacco	-do-	0.39	0.56

VII. Tribal Sub-Plan:

Tribal Sub-plan is being implemented in five tribal blocks. A sum of Rs.26 lakhs has been provided and it will be fully utilised for supply of essential Agricultural inputs, bullocks and bullock carts, agricultural implements, sinking of irrigation wells etc. About 4,000 tribal families are expected to be benefitted.

VIII. Special Component Plan:

A special component plan is being implemented for the benefit of scheduled castes and tribes. The outlay for 1980-81 is Rs.20 lakhs. The entire amount will be utilised to supply essential Agricultural inputs, bullocks, plant protection equipment and agricultural implements, conducting training programmes, conducted tour etc. It is estimated that about 25,000 families belonging to scheduled castes and tribes will be benefitted by this plan.

IX. Transferred schemes:

The following schemes which were formerly Centrally Sponsored schemes with 100% Central assistance and were later transferred to State were continued during 1980-81.

1. Transferred scheme of Fertiliser Control Laboratory at Bangalore and Dakshina Kannada.
2. Transferred scheme of Insecticides Control Laboratory at Bangalore.
3. Transferred scheme of Development of V.F.C. Tobacco,
4. Transferred scheme of Development of Sugarcane.
5. Transferred scheme of Farmers Training and Education Centres.

Financial Outlay:

The plan outlay of Rs.760 lakhs is expected to be fully utilised during the year.

Programmes for 1981-82

During 1981-82 the on-going schemes will be continued. The main objective of the programmes to be implemented during 1981-82 will be to increase the production of important food and commercial crops. As in the previous years more emphasis will be laid on programmes which contribute to increased production of Pulses and Oilseeds. The following table indicates the production targets proposed for 1981-82 for important crops.

Sl. No.	Crops	Level to be achieved during 1981-82	
		Area (Lakh Hects.)	Production (Lakh tonnes)
<u>1. Food grains:</u>			
	a)Cereals	55.27	76.95
	b)Pulses	15.34	7.70
	Total:	70.61	84.65
<u>2. Commercial Crops:</u>			
	a)Cotton	11.84	9.52 (Lakh bales)
	b)Oilseeds	16.69	12.25
	c)Sugarcane	1.54	127.00
	d)Tobacco	0.61	0.58

The increased production will be achieved by carrying out effective extension work to cover more area under high yielding varieties, increasing the consumption of fertilisers, adoption of plant protection measures and such other improved technology.

Brief description of some of the important programmes is given below:

I. Agricultural Extension Project:

The World Bank aided Agricultural Extension Project which has been introduced in all the 19 districts of the State during 1980-81, will be continued. The new extension system under the project other-wise known as "Training and Visits" system has yielded good results in districts where it has been implemented. Out of 35.51 lakh farm families in the State, it is estimated that about 23.67 lakh families are now being covered under this project. During 1981-82 another 3 lakh families will be covered under this project.

II. Multiplication and distribution of seeds:

There are 62 Seed Farms and 7 Seed Processing Units in the State. Some of these farms need strengthening by way of buildings, fencing, irrigation facilities and other development works. These facilities will be provided in a phased manner to all the Seed Farms which need such strengthening.

The Seed Testing Laboratory needs strengthening with additional facilities by way of staff and equipment. The national seeds project is in operation and the State Government has to provided part of the share capital. For all these items a provision of Rs.54 lakhs has been proposed.

III. Agricultural Farms:

Two Agricultural Development Centres have been established, one at Almatti under Upper Krishna Project and the other at Sathanur under Cauvery basin. These centres will be continued and necessary provision has been made.

IV. Fertilisers and Manures:

As application of fertilisers and manures directly contribute to increased agricultural production, efforts to popularise fertiliser application will be continued and promotional activities will be taken up. The following are the proposed

targets under fertiliser consumption.

		<u>In terms of Nutrients</u>
1. Nitrogenous	(N)	3.14 lakh tonnes
2. Phosphatic	(P ₂ O ₅)	1.34 -do-
3. Potassic	(K ₂ O)	1.02 -do-
TOTAL:		<u>5.50 -do-</u>

Organic manures are also important for maintenance of soil fertility. The programme to increase the production and use of the local manurial resources would be continued. The following targets are envisaged for 1981-82.

- 1. Urban Compost (Production) .. 7.45 lakh tonnes
- 2. Rural Compost (Production) .. 90.30 "
- 3. Green Manuring (Coverage) .. 8.12 lakh hecta.

In addition, programmes to popularise use and production of Azolla and blue green algae will be taken up.

V. Plant Protection:

To save the crops from ravages of pests and diseases, the plant protection measures like intensive plant protection measures, rodent control, weed control, control of rodents control of pests and diseases in endemic areas will be continued. It is proposed to cover an area of 48 lakh hectares under these measures.

VI. High Yielding Varieties Programme:
(Food grains - Cereals)

As the high yielding varieties programme contribute towards higher production all out efforts will be made to cover more area under these crops. The following targets are proposed.

Sl. No.	Crops	Area to be covered (in lakh hectares)
1.	High Yielding Rice	7.40
2.	Hybrid Jowar	8.40
3.	High Yielding Ragi	8.00
4.	Hybrid Maize	2.50
5.	Hybrid Bajra	2.00
6.	High Yielding Wheat	1.95
TOTAL:		<u>30.25</u>

VII. Pulses:

The State is deficit in Pulses to the extent of 50% of its requirement. Therefore every effort will be made to increase the production of Pulses by extensive as well as intensive measures. An annual growth rate of 10% is aimed at. It is proposed achieve a production level of 7.70 lakh tonnes during 1981-82. The Pulses Development Programmes under State and Centrally Sponsored Scheme will be continued. An outlay of Rs.5 lakhs is proposed during 1981-82 under State Plan Scheme.

VIII. Commercial Crops:

The development schemes now in operation for increasing the production of Cotton, Oilseeds, Sugarcane and Tobacco will be continued. An outlay of Rs.14.75 lakhs is proposed for these crops.

IX. Crop Insurance:

Crop Insurance will be initiated in a few selected taluks for selected crops on a pilot basis. It is proposed to introduce this scheme in Athani in Belgaum district for Tobacco, Aurad in Bidar for jowar, Sorab in Shimoga district for Paddy, Holalkere in Chitradurga district for Ragi and Siruguppa in Bellary district for Cotton Crop. A sum of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

X. Extension and Farmers Training:

The programmes under this group includes programmes like agricultural information programmes, organising exhibitions, training of rural youth, training of farmers, agricultural schools etc. It is proposed to continue the existing programmes. At present five districts do not have agricultural schools to train farmers sons. Two new schools will be started in the districts where they do not exist at present.

XI. Tribal Sub-Plan:

The Tribal Sub-plan will be continued to be implemented in the five I.T.D. Blocks. A sum of Rs.30 lakhs is earmarked for this purpose. Programmes like supply of essential agricultural inputs, agricultural implements and plant protection equipment, conducting training programmes, supply

of bullocks, sinking of irrigation wells etc., will be continued. All these programmes will be free of cost. About 4000 families will be benefitted by this programme.

XII. Special Component Plan:

A sum of Rs.60 lakhs is proposed for the special component plan for the benefit of scheduled castes and tribes. Programmes like supply of agricultural inputs, agricultural implements, training in improved agricultural techniques to scheduled castes and tribes farmers, conducted tours and field visits etc., will be implemented free of cost.

XIII. Transferred schemes:

The following schemes which were formerly Centrally Sponsored Schemes with 100% Central assistance have been transferred to State from 1979-80.

1. Transferred scheme of fertiliser control laboratories, Bangalore and Dharwad.
2. Transferred scheme for Insecticides Control Laboratory, Bangalore.
3. Transferred scheme for Development of V.F.C. Tobacco.
4. Transferred scheme of Development of Sugarcane.
5. Transferred scheme of Farmers Training and Education Centre.

These schemes will be continued on existing basis and a sum of Rs.28.75 lakhs has been proposed for these schemes.

XIV. Centrally Sponsored Scheme:

The following Centrally Sponsored Schemes with Central assistance will be continued.

1. Eradication of pests and diseases in endemic areas and control of pests of national importance.
2. Intensive Cotton District Programme with its components.
4. Pulses Development Scheme.

The Government of India have indicated revised pattern of Central assistance for these schemes.

The total expenditure on these four schemes during 1981-82 is estimated to be Rs.157 lakhs. The share of State Government will be Rs.57.50 lakh as per the present approved pattern of Central assistance.

Financial Outlay:

The proposed outlay for 1981-82 for Crop Husbandry - Agriculture is Rs.770 lakhs as under:

Sl. No.	Programme/Sub-head of Development	Proposed Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Direction and Administration	400.98
2.	Multiplication and distribution of Seeds.	54.00
3.	Agricultural Farms.	6.00
4.	Manures and Fertilisers.	8.25
5.	High Yielding Varieties Programmes	9.50
6.	Plant Protection	31.00
7.	Commercial Crops (including crop insurance)	29.75
8.	Extension and Farmers Training	55.27
9.	Tribal Sub-Plan	30.00
10.	Special Component Plan	60.00
11.	Transferred schemes with 100% State funds.	28.75
12.	Supplimentary Plan - State share in Centrally Sponsored Scheme.	57.50
TOTAL:		770.00

KARNATAKA ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82 PROPOSALS 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 twin hill stations. Karnataka is blessed with agro-climatic conditions which are conducive to the cultivation of perhaps the largest number of horticultural crops in the country. During 1980-81 promotion of horticulture is undertaken with 53 Plan schemes, 36 Nonplan schemes, 6 Centrally Sponsored Schemes, 13 Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation Schemes and 6 Special Schemes.

Horticultural crops are known for their diversified use. Fruits and vegetables are considered as protective foods being the rich source of vitamins and minerals. Commercial crops like Cardamom, Pepper, Cashew etc., contribute substantially to the Country's economy by way of foreign exchange earnings. Parks and gardens also serve as the cheapest source of recreation centres to the public.

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

During 1981-82 it is programmed to spend Rs. 344.0 lakh

Sector-wise programmes proposed to be implemented and the amount proposed to be spent are narrated in the following paras:-

(1) DEVELOPMENT OF FRUITS INCLUDING BANANA AND PINEAPPLE:-

Large areas of Karnataka are ideally suited for the growing of most of the fruits. The National Commission on Agriculture has stressed on the importance of fruit production with special emphasis on Mango, Citrus, Guava, Papaya, Banana, Pineapple and some minor fruits. As per the nutritional experts the average requirement of fruits per person is 385 grams per day, but our consumption is hardly 120 grams per day. This is mainly due to insufficient production and the high cost, which is beyond the reach of the common man. In order to solve this problem the State had launched schemes for the development of various fruits during the earlier plan periods, which have resulted in increased area and production. The area under fruits as on 79-80 was 1,45,000 ha. It is proposed to extend the area to 1,48,000 ha during 81-82. This target of 3,000 ha new area is proposed to be achieved by raising and supply of required fruit plants. Increased yield per unit area is also aimed by taking up demonstrations and extension of improved package of practices. A sum of Rs.12.00 lakh is proposed to be spent for the purpose.

(2) COCONUT DEVELOPMENT SCHEME:

Coconut is one of the important plantation crops of the State. Due to the developmental programmes taken up during the earlier plan periods for the development of Coconut, the

area and production has considerably increased in the State. As on 79-80 the total area under the crop is 2,35,285 ha. 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. Since coconut is a perennial crop and comes to production only after 5-6 years in order to meet the demands of the State, a short term approach could be to step up production of the existing gardens by adopting improved package of practices. The long range programme is based on the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture to replace the existing low yielding plantations of coconut by resorting to (1) under planting with new varieties of hybrids; (2) by taking up to new plantations.

Keeping this in view it is programmed to bring 5,000 hectares under the crop during 81-82 by raising and supply of quality seedlings. Increased yield from existing coconut plantations will also be obtained by demonstrating improved package of practices and other extension methods. A sum of Rs.22.0 lakhs is proposed to be spent for the purpose.

(3) CARDAMOM DEVELOPMENT INCLUDING ERADICATION OF KATTE DISEASE ON CARDAMOM:

Cardamom is considered as the 'King of Spices' and is one of the important foreign exchange earner. During 79-80 the Country has earned foreign exchange of about 50.00 crores by exporting 2,671 M.T. of card. There is a good demand for cardamom from the middle east countries and also from Europe.

Karnataka stands second in the cardamom production in the country and has much potential for further development particularly in the west ghat region. The area of cardamom in the State at the end of 79-80 was 45,790 hectares. During 81-82 it is proposed to bring 400 hectares additional areas under the crop through private growers by raising and supply of quality cardamom seedlings.

'Katte Disease on Cardamom' in recent years is becoming a serious threat to cardamom industry. The Department has launched a scheme for eradication of Katte Disease in sakaleshpur area where it is severe. The scheme envisages uprooting of the diseased plants and replanting of the area with disease-free saplings, supplied by the Department free of cost. The scheme is to be continued during 81-82 also and it is programmed to cover 600 hectares by supply of disease-free seedlings.

For the entire programme it is proposed to spend Rs.2.00 lakhs.

(4) DEVELOPMENT OF PEPPER:

Pepper is the 'Queen of Spices' and accounts for 40 - 45 crores in the Country's foreign exchange earnings. As at the end of 79-80 area under the crop is 8,047 hectares. With the recent introduction of high yielding varieties like Hybrid Pepper Panniyur-I there is the possibility of stepping up pepper production in the State. The demand for the hybrid pepper is increasing considerably. The strategy of pepper development in the State during annual plan 81-82

is to programme, bring 400.0 hectares under the crop by raising and supply of rooted pepper cuttings of high yielding varieties, as well as the local commercial varieties. A sum of Rs.1.75 lakh is proposed to be spent for the purpose.

(5) DEVELOPMENT OF CASHEW:

Cashew is one of the important foreign exchange earning crop in the country. During the earlier years, the international market was virtually the monopoly of this Country. But the trend is declining year by year and the processing industries have suffered heavily for want of raw nuts from the African Continent. Nearly 75% of rawnut was being imported. But now the import has completely declined due to the fact that the African countries have established their own processing factories and have stopped exporting. A total of 3,60,000 tonnes of raw cashew nuts is handled by various processing units set up in the Country and it is estimated by 2000 A.D. the total quantity required would be 7.00 lakh tonnes while the production in the Country is only 1.40 lakh tonnes. Considering this, the National Commission on Agriculture has recommended that the present area of 2,20,000 ha in the country is to be increased by another 1.30 lakh ha. As on 79-80 the total area under cashew in the State was 55,240 ha. During the plan period it is proposed to bring an additional extent of 1,000 ha under this crop by distribution of quality seedlings and extension work. Increased yield per unit area is also aimed by taking up demonstrations on package of practices. A sum of Rs.2.50 lakh is proposed to be spent for the purpose.

(6) DEVELOPMENT OF ARECA:

Karnataka has already attained self-sufficiency in arecanut production and as per the recommendations of the Central Arecanut Committee, the Government has adopted the policy of not to increase the area under the crop. However, the Department has programmed to popularise the improved package of practices and adopt rejuvenation programme with high yielding varieties and also popularising inter-crop cultivation based on the recommendations of the CPCHL with Pepper, Cocoa, etc., To popularise these programmes it is programmed to layout demonstrations in the cultivators field. For this purpose a sum of Rs.1.80 lakh is proposed to be spent.

(7) VEGETABLE DEVELOPMENT SEED PRODUCTION:

Vegetable crops are rich in vitamins and minerals and are essentially required in our daily diet. As per the nutritional expert nearly 300 gms. of vegetables are required to be consumed in our daily diet. But the present level of production and consumption falls far short of this figure. Hence it is proposed to continue the existing scheme for the development of vegetable production during the sixth plan also. But greater emphasis is proposed on the production and supply of quality seeds and seedlings by establishing more number of seed farms, suited to the different climatic conditions.

The kitchen garden development both in cities and towns through supply of seeds and other inputs to the growers is also proposed. It is proposed to spend Rs.6.00 lakhs for the purpose.

(8) MUSHROOM CULTIVATION:

Mushrooms are delicious food provides vitamin B2, C & D. They are entirely devoid of starch and as such useful for

diabetic patients. They are also good for growing children. There is an increased demand for mushroom, particularly in the urban areas. In order to promote large scale cultivation of mushroom, the Department launched on this programme during 79-80 and it is proposed to spend Rs.0.75 lakhs during 81-82. This is also as per the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture.

(9) CULTIVATION OF COMMERCIAL FLOWERS IN NORTHERN KARNATAKA AREA:

Cultivation of flowers on commercial scale was hitherto confined to the erstwhile Mysore areas only. Commercial flowers like Jasmine, Chrysanthemum, Cosmos, Tuberose etc., are in great demand in most of the States. The demand for these flowers is also increasing in the Northern Karnataka area where there is virtually no cultivation of these flowers. In order to popularise the cultivation of these commercial flowers in Northern Karnataka area a scheme was introduced during 1979-80 for layout of demonstrations in the grower's field for all these varieties. This has gained popularity and it is attracting the attention of the growers. Hence it is proposed to continue the scheme during 81-82 by layout of demonstrations for which a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to be spent.

(10) PLANT PROTECTION SCHEME:

Horticultural crops are subjected to various pests and diseases. Attack of pest and disease will mean reduction in yield and deterioration in quality. Many of the horticultural crops being export-oriented, maintenance of quality is an important factor. Besides, many recurring pests and diseases are quite common on horticultural crops and are found to affect the yield and quality to a great extent. Nephantis Serinopa on Coconut, Blight on Potato, Hairy caterpillar on Cardamom, Koleroga on Arecanut, Hoppers on Mango, Leaf curl on Chillies are some examples. Hence it is necessary that timely plant protection measures are arranged. The Department at present has 8 plant protection squads, 5 sanctioned under Centrally Sponsored Scheme 1 under D.P.A.P. and 2 under regular plant protection scheme. It is proposed to strengthen the existing squads with sufficient equipment etc., and to create new squads in a phased way so that a fully equipped plant protection squad is located at each of the District headquarters. A sum of Rs.12.00 lakh is proposed to be spent for the purpose.

(11) MARKETING OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCE:

Organised marketing is one of the important missing links in the development of horticulture. The trade is almost in the hands of middlemen, wholesale merchants and commission agents etc., In the absence of proper organised marketing, the activities of the private traders have virtually affected the interests of both the producers and the consumers. This has acted 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 lacuna in the marketing practices and organise marketing on scientific lines. Keeping this in view during 79-80 a programme was initiated 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. The programme is to provide subsidy for working

capital, transport, managerial cost, membership to small and marginal farmers and provide personnel for collection of marketing informations. It is proposed to continue the programmes taken up during 79-80 during annual plan 81-82 also. For this purpose a sum of Rs.10.00 lakh is proposed to be spent.

(12) PRACTICAL TRAINING IN HORTICULTURE:

Horticulture is both an art and science which requires practical training for its successful implementation. With a view to make the sons of the soil self-employed in their fields one year training course has been organised in all the districts. Response to this training programme is quite encouraging. It is proposed to continue this programme during 81-82 also with a target to train 120 candidates. Under this training it is also proposed to train inservice personnel who have not received such training so far. For this purpose a sum of Rs.4.00 lakh is proposed to be spent.

(13) HORTICULTURAL FARMS AND NURSERIES:

At present the Department is maintaining 239 farms and 113 nurseries which act as demonstration centres, progeny orchards and experimental stations and also propagation centres. Still some taluks 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 taluks of the State. For this purpose it is absolutely necessary to have atleast one farm and a nursery in every taluka. During 81-82 period it is proposed to establish farms and nurseries in taluks where none in a phased way. Without the existence of such a farm in the taluka the growers of the taluka would not get to know as to how to take care of the horticultural crops, what package of practices to be followed etc., and without a nursery the Department will face extreme difficulty in supplying genuine planting materials to the growers. Production of genuine planting materials is a pre-requisite for any horticultural development programme. Hence the National Commission on Agriculture has stressed the importance of the same and has suggested to have priority programme for the production of quality planting materials.

Though the Department has started 239 farms and 113 nurseries, due to limited grants made available during the earlier plan periods, the required infrastructure and technical staff to these farms could not be provided to the full extent for production of large scale genuine planting materials in the departmental nurseries. It is quite essential that all the requisite infrastructure and staff are provided. It is also proposed to provide on a phased manner such infrastructure facilities to these farms which have been already started. After providing all these infrastructure facilities the Department hopes to make these farms viable units. For this purpose a sum of Rs.30.00 lakh is proposed to be spent.

(14) A.R. & D.C. Schemes FOR DEVELOPMENT OF HORTICULTURE:

Many of the horticultural crops are perennial in nature with long gestation period and come to bearing usually after 4-5 years of planting and the economic yield starts after 8-10 years. The small and marginal farmers in particular, who do not have the necessary resources to invest continuously for 5-6 years till the crop starts yielding would not be able to take up horticultural crops. In order to overcome these problems long term agricultural refinance and development credit facilities have been provided through Land Devt Banks

for crops like Coconut, Cardamom, Arecanut, Citrus, Grape, Mixed Orchid, Betelvine, Cocoa and Cashew during 4th and 5th plan periods. Many of them are very popular and there is a good demand from the cultivators to avail these credit facilities. During 81-82 plan it is proposed to introduce similar schemes in respect of crops like Pepper etc. and extend operation of the existing schemes to other areas now under implementation. The Department has to provide the staff so as to build up loan papers, visit the plots, supervise the utilisation of loan and give technical guidance to the growers. For this purpose a sum of Rs.2.50 lakh is provided.

(15) ESTABLISHMENT OF COLD STORAGE:

Quite some of the horticultural crops specially crops like potato, onion and some of the fruit varieties are season bound and perishable in nature. Hence it is necessary that these produces are properly stored in order to avoid a glut in the market during the harvesting season. To minimise the loss due to perishability, cold storages play an important role. All India Seminars on Preservation and Marketing of Fruits and Vegetables, Potato Development etc., have suggested establishment of a net work of cold storages facilities. So far the Department has already taken up establishment of cold storage plants in important potato growing areas of Hassan, Chickballapur, Kolar and Bangalore. During the sixth plan it is programmed to establish such cold storages in Mysore, Dharwad, Shimoga in addition to improving the existing plants and their maintenance.

A pilot plant for dehydration of fruits and vegetables has also been set up at Bangalore and it is proposed to extend the activities of dehydration unit to other suitable areas of the State. Similarly the Department proposes to put up some cocoa processing units in the Cocoa producing centres with a view to help scientific processing of cocoa to produce quality cocoa beans as per the International Standards. For these purposes a sum of Rs.10.00 lakh is provided.

(16) FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROCESSING AND UTILISATION:

Fruits and vegetables are considered as essential foods supplying energy and vitamins required for the 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 mal-nutrition in our country is common. This is mostly due to non-availability of commodities in required quantities. Further, most of the vegetables and fruits are seasonal and will not be available always. In order to have them in our daily diet it is essential that these are preserved by adopting home scale preservation and processing methods. For this purpose CFTRI has already developed the necessary techniques. During 79-80 the Department has launched a programme of organising 4 units, one each at the divisional headquarters of Belgaum, Raichur, Mysore and Bangalore to demonstrate and train the housewives regarding the preservation and processing of fruits and vegetables. These units will ultimately help the housewives to have fruits and vegetables processed at reasonable cost. The units are provided with vehicle so that they are made mobile and such training facilities can also be extended to rural areas. There has been a good response to this programme, Hence it is proposed to continue these units and a sum of Rs.3.00 lakh is proposed to be spent.

(17) SOIL AND WATER ANALYSIS:

For efficient management of an orchard it is necessary that the nutritional status of the soil and the contents of irrigational water is analysed and made known to the growers before the application of fertiliser. With a view to cater to the needs of the orchardists the existing small laboratory at Lalbagh was strengthened during 1979-80 with sophisticated equipment etc., It is proposed to continue this during 1981-82 plan period also and a sum of Rs.2.00 lakh is proposed to be spent.

(18) INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA UNIT:

For the proper communication of the research findings and the programmes of the various schemes of the Department to the cultivators the Department has organised an Information and Propaganda Unit and it is proposed to continue this during 81-82 period also. As a part of the activities of this unit it is proposed to produce some of the documentary films on major horticultural crops and also depicting the development activities of the Department. It is also proposed to establish a museum attached to this unit at the Directorate. A sum of Rs.2.50 lakh is proposed to be spent.

(19) STATISTICAL CELL:

For pragmatic and realistic planning of the horticultural programmes, the availability of techno-economic data is an essential pre-requisite and the formulation and monitoring of programmes has been greatly handicapped by the absence of reliable data on such basic matters as the areas under crops, total production of particular crops, yield and productivity data, employment generated per acre of different crops and many other revealing statistical indices. The National Commission on Agriculture has also suggested the creation of statistical cell and taking up of base line surveys for estimating the area and production of important horticultural crops like fruits, vegetables, potato and onion etc., Accordingly a scheme was launched during 79-80 to take up survey of area and production of cardamom, cocoa. It is proposed to continue this scheme during 81-82 also, in order to complete the works already taken up and to take up baseline survey on other horticultural crops. For this purpose, it is proposed to spend Rs.4.00 lakh.

(20) PURCHASE OF JEEPS AND TRACTORS:

Subsequent to the re-organisation of the Department of Horticulture its activities have increased considerably. In addition to establishing divisional, district and sub-divisional offices, special schemes for potato, grapes and coconut have been started. Besides, the Department is also implementing special schemes like DPAP, CADA, Western Ghat Development Region, I.R.D.P., Food for work, Employment Affirmation scheme etc., The Officers working on such schemes require greater mobility. It is proposed to provide these implementing officers with jeeps for effective implementation of the programmes. Some of the departmental farms which are located on larger extent also require tractors for effective management and cultivation. An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakh is proposed for the purpose.

21) GENERAL SUBPLAN FOR THE WELFARE OF SCS/STS:

The general sub-plan for the welfare of S.C.s and S.T.s has assumed increased importance in the recent years. Horticulture being one of the important sectors, where change in the

socio economic pattern can be brought out on account of the high returns it fetches per unit area and provides good employment opportunities, in addition to improving their nutritional standards, a separate scheme has been launched during the year 1978-79 for helping the S.Cs/S.Ts people by providing training for a period of one year in all aspects of Horticultural crops production, supply of planting materials, inputs and tools etc., free of cost. It is proposed to continue the scheme during 81-82 also.

Based on past experience it is felt necessary that a pilot programme is drawn up to help these people by establishing the orchards or plantations at government cost completely bearing the entire cost of cultivation by engaging the beneficiaries on daily wages and the orchards so proposed will be maintained till they come to bearing stage after which they will be handed over to the beneficiaries themselves. As far as possible a cluster of families will be involved, in contiguous blocks so that the infrastructural development would be easier and economical. For this purpose a sum of Rs.50.00 lakh is proposed to be spent during 81-82, as per the indications of the Government.

(22) TRIBAL SUB-PLAN:

In certain specified predominantly tribal blocks the intensive development of tribal areas has been proposed to make them self-employed. The tribal people have got a special liking towards the plants and as such horticultural development in the tribal areas is found to be more attractive for upliftment of these people. It is programmed to develop model orchards in the tribal colonies, give training in horticulture to the tribal people and employ them as far as possible in these model orchards, supply planting materials and inputs free. With the above programme a scheme has already been launched during 78-79 and it is to be continued during 81-82 also with an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs.

(23) PACKAGE PROGRAMME ON BANANA:

Banana is one of the few fruits that offer scope for export and is equally important for domestic consumption because of its high yield and quick production and more so in terms of calorific value. It is considered as poor man's food. India is the second biggest in banana production in the world. The production per unit area is far below the standards mainly due to lack of proper cultivation practices on scientific lines. With a view to see maximum production is achieved, a scheme was launched to layout demonstrations in the growers' field on all package of practices recommended by I.I.H.R and U.A.S. by supplying all inputs free of cost and there is good response. Besides export possibility the internal demand is increasing steadily and particularly so for the robusta variety. It is proposed to continue the same during 81-82 with an outlay of Rs.1.50 lakhs.

(24) PACKAGE PROGRAMME ON MANGOP

Mango is the 'King of Fruits' and occupies nearly 2/3rd of area under fruits in the Country. The variety namely Alphonso of India is famous as a fresh fruit in the World market particularly Gulf and the European Countries. This has got very good demand both in internal and external markets and as such has got bright future for further development.

development strategy adopted is (1) short term strategy to step up production in the existing gardens by adopting package of practices (2) and the long term strategy to develop new areas under important varieties. With this view already a scheme has been launched during 5th Plan to layout demonstrations in the growers' field and all package of practices particularly on the commercial varieties like Alphanso. Since these demonstrations have to be continued atleast for a period of three years it is proposed to continue this scheme 81-82 with an outlay of Rs.2.50 lakhs.

(25) PACKAGE PROGRAMME ON CITRUS:

Citrus industry in India is facing serious set back due to citrus die-back. The area and production remains stagnant for the last two decades due to the citrus decline. The decline is due to many factors and the main reason being bad orchard management practices which has hindered the development of citrus. Kodagu district in Karnataka is famous for Coorg Mandarin Oranges. But due to the die-back the industry is declining. With a view to rejuvenate these gardens and induce the growers to adopt proper management of orchards a scheme was launched during the 5th plan to layout demonstrations in the growers field adopting all package of practices. Citrus, like Mango being perennial crop, the results could be seen only after the application of manures and micro-nutrients after three years. It is proposed to continue this scheme during 81-82 also with an outlay of Rs.1.50 lakhs.

(26) CENTRAL NURSERY FOR HYBRID PEPPER, CLOVE AND NUTMEG:

In the production of pepper, Karnataka stands second in the Country. But the production per unit area is not appreciable when compared to Kerala. This is mainly due to the improper management and inferior varieties which produce low yield. In order to step up production the high yielding varieties like Panniyur-I has been introduced in the State and the demand for the rooted cuttings of this variety is increasing day by day from the growers. In order to meet the increased demand two progeny orchards for Pepper have been started and they are to be maintained and continued for production of large scale Panniyur-I pepper cuttings.

The coastal districts of Uthara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada have got a congenial climate for the development of tree spices like Clove and Nutmeg. The bottleneck was the non-availability of quality planting materials. The Department has got a programme of raising and supplying clove and nutmeg seedlings to the growers and there is a good demand for the seedlings.

The programmes have to be continued during 81-82 at a total cost of Rs.1.00 lakh.

(27) COCOA SEED GARDEN:

Cocoa is one of the commercial crops recently introduced in the Country. The cultivation of this as an inter-crop in Areca and Coconut gardens has been initiated in the State during 5th Plan period. This is gaining popularity. With a view to supply quality planting materials a cocoa seed garden was started during the 5th plan period and this is to be continued during 81-82 for maintenance and production of quality seed material. A sum of Rs.0.48 lakh is proposed.

(28) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARKS AND GARDENS:

Aesthetically developed parks and gardens not only contribute to the general environmental attractiveness of an area but they are the cheapest source of recreation to the common man. Investment in the parks and gardens is treated as an investment for '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.

With a view to develop parks and gardens and to improve the environment, the Department has started parks and gardens in various district headquarters Hospitals where there are no parks and gardens, improve tourist centres, office complexes on a phased manner. There is a lot of demand for such parks and gardens throughout the State; as such it is proposed to continue the same during 81-82 with an outlay of Rs.12.00 lakhs.

(29) DEVELOPMENT OF ORNAMENTAL GARDENS IN IRRIGATIONAL PROJECT AREAS:

To create a good environment and also to make the project area more attractive it is proposed to develop gardens in all the major project areas taken up in the State on the lines of Brindavan gardens. These gardens will not only create a good environment but promote tourism as well. Government have also taken up a decision for the development and maintenance of gardens already developed in the irrigational project areas through the Horticulture Department and necessary funds are to be provided by the P.W.D., which should form part of the project cost, but the maintenance of such gardens which have been already established is to be taken up by the Department. For this purpose a sum of Rs.2.00 lakh is proposed to be spent.

(30) DEVELOPMENT OF FLORICULTURE:

Karnataka is known for floral wealth. Varieties of flowers like jasmine, chrysanthemum, crosandra, tuberose are being grown commercially round about Bangalore and Mysore. These are being evolved in the Floriculture Division at Lalpugh and exotic varieties also been introduced through its division. In order to popularise floricultural programmes in northern Karnataka area where it is not so much popular, during 79-80 a scheme was launched for the introduction of floriculture unit, one each at Belgaum and Raichur Division. These units are to be continued during 81-82 with an allocation of Rs.2.00 lakhs.

(31) KADRI AND JAPANESE TYPE GARDENS:

The rapid development of Mangalore City involving the development of the new harbour, the Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers complex and other industries has inevitably posed problems of environmental deterioration. In order to partially combat this, about 25 acres of land has been acquired at Kadri and programmed to develop on a phased way. It is proposed to continue the programme during 81-82 in order to develop into full-fledge park as per the plan already drawn up.

Pampavana at Munirabad has been started and developed as an informal garden in Japanese style. There is still a portion of the land to be developed and the garden is also to be illuminated. For this purpose a sum of Rs.2.00 lakh is proposed to be spent.

(32) DEVELOPMENT OF HILL STATIONS:

The Department is maintaining two hill stations one at Kemmangundi in Chickmagalur district i.e., Sri. Krishna-rajendra Hill Station and the other viz., Nandi Hill Station in Chickballapur taluk of Kolar District. These hill stations are regarded as poor mans hill stations as access is not exclusively the privilege of the richer strata of society. The visitors to these hill stations have considerably increased and the existing accommodation is felt insufficient to meet the demands of the increasing visitors. Further, the amenities for these two hill stations are not adequate and are to be improved. With this in view during 79-80 improvements to cottages, providing sports materials, starting library have been taken up. Construction of additional cottages has been proposed under capital programme of the Department. For construction of new cottages and to develop garden in the new cottage premises it is proposed to spend Rs.1.00 lakh during the year 1981-82.

(33) EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT:

The activities of the Department of Horticulture have increased substantially since it was re-organised in 1970. Many plan and non-plan schemes are under implementation in various districts. The existing staff is now found to be considerably inadequate to cope with the increasing demands of the Department. The Indian Horticultural Development Council has also suggested the creation of posts of subject matter specialists in horticulture at the sub-divisional level. National Commission on Agriculture endorsed this view. With a view to provide efficient technical services to the horticultural growers and thereby the horticultural industry in the State is developed.

Government have strengthened the Department during 1979-80 by certain posts of both executive and ministerial. These are to be continued during the sixth of 81-82 also. In addition it is also proposed to create some of the new posts as per the original re-organisation proposal of the Department. For this purpose a sum of Rs.20.00 lakh is provided.

(34) DEPUTATION OF OFFICERS:

One of the recommendations made by the National Commission on Agriculture is to have subject matter specialists atleast at the sub-divisional level. This requires building a team of specialists in various fields. The Department has proposed to depute about a dozen inservice candidates for higher studies leading to Master's Degree. It may also be necessary to depute officers for higher practical training either within the Country or abroad particularly in order to gain insights into the maintenance of botanical gardens, plant propagation, plant protection, plant nutrition analysis, preservation and processing and marketing etc., for this a sum of Rs.2.00 lakh is proposed.

(35) STRENGTHENING OF LANDSCAPE DIVISIONS:

With a view to take up development of gardens, parks and orchards in a planned way based on the aesthetic requirement and environment features, the Department has established a landscape division at Lalbagh as well as in the divisional headquarters. But these units are to be provided with equipments such as blue printing machines, tracing machine etc., in order to draw up proper plans, drawings etc. For this a sum of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed to be spent during 81-82.

(36) HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS:

The Department of Horticulture has offices at taluk headquarters. Out of 175 taluks in the State, the horticultural offices are located in rented buildings in 53 taluks. It is proposed to take up construction of office buildings in such taluks where there are no departmental buildings. Further some of the Horticultural Farms and nurseries need farm house, store rooms etc., and other civil works. Hence it is proposed to provide such amenities to these farms on a phased way. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.14.00 lakh is proposed to be spent.

(37) 505-CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURE:

The Department has established 239 Farms and 113 Nurseries training centres and also parks and gardens in various parts of the State. The training centres require construction of dormitories, the big farms situated in interior rural areas like B.R.Hills, Doddasaggere, Bellara etc., requires residential quarters for the staff.

The two hill stations maintained by the Department namely Nandi and K.R.Hills requires new cottages and improvement of water facilities etc. The Directorate is expanding and accommodation is felt insufficient for the existing staff and as such additional buildings are to be built up. For all these civil works an outlay of Rs.19.72 lakh is proposed to be spent during 81-82.

(38) COMMITMENT ON CONTINUATION OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:

During 79-80 the following six Centrally Sponsored Schemes which were fully financed by Government of India are being financed on 50:50. They are to be continued during 81-82 as per the approved programme of Government of India. To meet the State share an outlay of Rs.18.00 lakh is proposed.

1. C.S.S. for layout of Cashew demonstrations in cultivators field.
2. C.S.S. for establishment of Cashew Progeny Orchard.
3. C.S.S. for establishment of Elite Seed Farm for coconut.
4. C.S.S. for production and distribution of TxD hybrid coconut seedlings.
5. C.S.S. for production of DxT hybrid coconut seedlings at Bellara.
6. C.S.S. for package programme on Coconut.

(39) MULTISTATE CASHEW PROJECT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CASHEW:

A multistate cashew project for the development of cashew in the Country has been cleared by Government of India and the World Bank for implementation from 1980-81 onwards. Karnataka is one of the participant States in this Project. Under this project the programme in the State is to establish 7500 hectares of new plantations and 2,500 hectares under improvement programme. Accordingly the State has to bear the cost towards establishment of nurseries, staff and other contingencies. Out of the total cost of Rs.409.00 lakhs, the State has to bear Rs.30.00 lakhs during 81-82.

(40) INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF HORTICULTURE:

A scheme for the integrated development of horticulture in the State of Karnataka assisted by the World Bank is under preparation. This is a comprehensive project covering area development under selected crops, setting up of the nurseries to meet the needs for planting materials, providing extension staff, establishment of marketing net work, setting up of processing units and involving research and development. The Project envisages an expenditure of Rs.58.00 crores. It is proposed to phase it over a period of 5 years. It is being urged to clear this Project early. Token provision of Rs.10.00 lakh towards State Government share is proposed for 81-82.

(41) INDO-BULGARIAN PROJECT ASSISTED BY BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT:

Karnataka is blessed with congenial climate to grow many vegetables and fruits throughout the year. Government of India have selected Karnataka for a Project involving setting up of rural agro-industrial complex with the assistance of Government of Bulgaria. 7 taluks of Bangalore and Kolar districts have been identified for such a project. The proposed project envisages coordinating production, processing and marketing. The high yielding varieties particularly tomato, both indigenous and Bulgarian which are best suited for processing is proposed for processing.

For this purpose a separate seed production farm in the project area is to be established. The growers of the project area will be assisted through farmers service societies by advancing credit facilities, cultivation equipment and the department will render technical expertise.

A registered company is contemplated for the processing and marketing of fruits and vegetables and that Government of India and the State Government share on 49:51 basis. A modern processing plant with a capacity of 3,460 metric tonnes tomato paste is targetted. Out of which nearly 3000 M.T. is to be exported to Bulgaria and the remaining marketed internally. The total cost of the target is estimated to be around Rs.3.00 crores. Correspondence is going on with Government of India and the State Government regarding certain terms and conditions. To meet the State Government share towards the Company and cost of Seed Farm and extension staff etc., a token provision of Rs.10.00 lakh is proposed for 1981-82.

MARKETING

Annual Plan for 1981-82

Better marketing of agricultural produce is essential to step up agricultural production in the country. This could be achieved by regulatory measures as well as by adoption of scientific methods of marketing. Enactment of Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966 is the first step in this direction in the State. The Act contemplates provision of better regulating of marketing of agricultural produce and establishment and administration of markets for agricultural produce. The regulation of markets ensures remunerative and competitive prices to the producers and brings the system of marketing on proper and scientific lines.

The Department of Marketing is attending to the enforcement of (1) Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing Regulation Act, 1966 and (2) The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act 1937 (Central Act), besides the implementation of plan schemes drawn for the improvement of different aspects of agricultural marketing.

I. Review of achievements for 1979-80.

1. Schemes:

During the year 1979-80, the following schemes have been taken up for implementation.

- i. Strengthening the administrative set up of the Marketing Department.
- ii. Integrated scheme for improvement of Market Intelligence;
- iii. Scheme for grading of ghee, butter, edible oils, agricultural commodities and betelnuts;
- iv. Scheme for setting up of an audit cell in the department.
- v. Grants to the Karnataka State Agricultural Marketing Board;
- vi. Scheme for grant of subsidy to Market Committees for Market Intelligence cell;

- vii. Training of Marketing personnel;
- viii. Scheme for Market Development project Engineering; C
- ix. Scheme for providing expertise on marketing in T & I
IAAP districts and other intensive production projects
- x. Evaluation of Market Committees;
- xi. Loans to Agricultural Produce Market Committees; and
- xii. Central Sector scheme for development of selected
Regulated Markets.

2. Markets.

As at the end of 1979-80, there are 115 main markets and 202 sub-markets. The agricultural produce worth of Rs.523.00 crores was sold through the net work of these regulated markets upto the end of December 1979.

3. Loans to Agricultural Produce Market Committees:-

The Central Government is giving grants to the selected Agricultural Produce Market Committees at the rate of Rs.4-5 per market depending upon the regulation of particular commodity in that market area for providing infrastructural amenities in the market yard. Other works relating to around development of market yard to be taken up out of Market Committee funds are by obtaining loans from other sources. During 79-80, Rs.8.00 have been spent to give loans to 16 market committees at Rs.50,000/- each.

4. Central sector scheme for Development of selected Regulated Markets:

This scheme envisages giving grants (central assistance) to the selected Agricultural Produce Market Committees for undertaking developmental works. Against the provision of Rs.35.00 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs.25.50 lakhs has been incurred during 1979-80 under this scheme.

5. Budget and expenditure for 1978-79 and 1979-80.

During the year 1978-79, under State plan schemes, against outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs the expenditure incurred was Rs.14.53 lakhs and under central sector schemes, against an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs an amount of Rs.56.45 lakhs was incurred.

During the year 1979-80, under state plan schemes, against an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs.9.553 lakhs was incurred and under central sector schemes, against an outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs, expenditure of Rs.33.50 lakhs have been incurred.

The scheme-wise budget and expenditure for the years 1978-79 and 79-80 are given in annex-I.

6. World Bank Project

Out of 115 markets, 44 markets have been taken up for development under World Bank Project at a cost of 8 million dollars.

Appraisals of 44 markets have been completed by various participating commercial banks. Out of 44 markets appraised, the AR & DC have sanctioned refinance for 39 markets upto the end of December 1979.

The participating commercial banks have released a sum of Rs.616.13 lakhs upto the end of December 1979 and the expenditure incurred by 39 market committees is Rs.773.706 lakhs on developmental works and construction of shop-cum-godowns.

II. ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1981-82:

1. State - Plan Schemes:

The annual plan for 1981-82 is proposed for an outlay of Rs.26.88 lakhs and the following schemes with corresponding outlays are proposed.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Proposed outlay for 1981		
	State Sector	District Sector	Total
1. Scheme for Grading of Ghee, Butter, Edible Oils, Agrl. Commodities and Betelnuts.	0.50	1.50	2.00
2. Scheme of Market Committees for creation of Market Intelligence Cell	-	0.50	0.50
3. Schemes for providing expertise on Marketing in IADP & IAAP Dists. and other intensive production programmes.	-	1.00	1.00
4. Chief Marketing Officer (Scheme for strengthening the Administrative set up of the Marketing Department).	3.50	-	3.50
5. Training of Marketing personnel	0.88	-	0.88
6. Development of Rural Markets.	-	14.00	14.00
7. Loans to Agricultural Produce Market Committees	-	5.00	5.00
TOTAL:	4.88	22.00	26.88

1) SCHEME FOR GRADING OF GHEE, BUTTER, EDIBLE OILS, COMMODITIES AND BETELNUTS:

Under this scheme it is proposed to establish two Primary Grading Units at Harihar (Chitradurga District) and Annigeri, (Dharwad District) during the year 1980-81 out of the Budget provision of Rs.1.60 lakhs with necessary staff and purchase of Grading equipments in addition to the existing Supervisory Grading Centre at Gulbarga and two Primary Grading Units at Bangarpet (Kolar District) and Sankeshwar (Belgaum Dist.) Proposals in respect of the said grading units have been sent to Government and sanctions are awaited. Further, it is also proposed to establish two more grading units during 1981-82. Hence, a provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

2) SCHEME OF MARKET COMMITTEES FOR CREATION OF MARKET INTELLIGENCE CELL:

This scheme envisages giving 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. During the year 1980-81, a budget provision of Rs.0.50 lakhs has been made and proposal for grant of subsidy to the Market Committees of Hiriyur, Chintamani, Sankeshwar, Kumta, Talikote, Basavakalyan, Koppal, Shahabad, Kadur and Hassan at Rs.5,000/- each have been sent to Government to accord sanction and orders are awaited. During 1981-82, it is proposed to give subsidy of Rs.5,000/- each to 10 Markets in the State. Hence a provision of Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed.

3. SCHEME FOR PROVIDING EXPERTISE ON MARKETING IN IADP & IAP DISTRICTS AND OTHER INTENSIVE PRODUCTION PROGRAMMES.

This scheme envisages to co-ordinate the Agricultural Development programme such as Intensive Agricultural Development Programme and High Yielding variety Programme with Agril. Marketing to meet the needs of the increased production by way of requisite marketing facilities.

During the year 1980-81, it is proposed to appoint Marketing extension officers in 4 Districts coming under the Command Areas viz., Belgaum, Gulbarga, Mysore and Shimoga in addition to the existing post of Marketing Extension Officer at Raichur from out of the budget provision of Rs.0.75 lakhs. Proposals have ^{been} sent to Government for the creation of 4 more posts of Marketing Extension Officers at the said places and the orders are awaited. Hence a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for 1981-82.

4. CHIEF MARKETING OFFICER (SCHEME FOR STRENGTHENING THE ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP OF THE MARKETING DEPARTMENT):-

During the year 1980-81, it is proposed to create a vigilance Enquiry and Inspection Cell with necessary staff to the Department to attend to the following items of work, in addition to the existing posts and the budget provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been made.

1. To attend all the complaints relating to mis-management, misappropriation of funds and non-adherence to the provisions of the Act, Rules and Bye-laws:

2. To pay surprise visits to markets to check up 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; and
4. To take follow-up action on inspection reports.

Further, it is proposed to create two posts of District Marketing Officers with necessary staff for the Districts of Chickkkamagalur and Kodagu during the year 1981-82.

Hence provision of Rs.3.50 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

5. TRAINING OF MARKETING PERSONNEL:

This scheme envisages imparting training to Departmental personnel in various fields of Agricultural Marketing and a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh has been made for the year 1980-81 to meet the expenditure on T.A. and D.A. of the staff deputed for training both within and outside the State. It is also proposed to depute Departmental personnel for the training both inside and outside the State during the year 1981-82 and hence a provision of Rs.0.63 lakh is proposed.

6. DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL MARKETS:

This is a new scheme for the year 1980-81 and the budget provision is Rs.12.03 lakhs. Under this scheme, it is proposed to provide certain basic infrastructural facilities like an Auction platform with a small godown at one end and office room at the other end at an approximate cost of Rs.70,000/- and drinking water facilities and sanitary blocks at a cost of Rs.30,000/- each at selected shandies, for the benefit of small and marginal farmers for marketing their produce in order to reduce heavy cost of transport in case they sell their produce in main and sub-markets. During the year 1980-81, it is proposed to develop 12 shandies at the rate of one each in the districts of Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur,

Chikkamagalur, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Gulbarga, ^{to day}
Kolar, Mandya, Mysore and Uttara Kannada. Hence, a provision
of Rs.14.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1981-82.

7. LOANS TO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKET COMMITTEES:-

The central Government is giving grants to selected
Agrl. Produce Market Committees at the rate of Rs.4 to 5 lakhs
market depending upon the regulation of the particular commodity
in that market area for providing infrastructural amenities
in the market yard. For an around 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 by the Department to 5 to 10 Market
Committees which 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.
During the year 1980-81, it is proposed to give loans to 4
main and 21 sub-markets and proposals for the same have been
sent to Government out of a budget provision of Rs.8.00 lakhs
and orders are awaited. Hence a provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs
is proposed for 1981-82.

2. CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES:

For the annual plan 1981-82, the Central Sector Schemes with an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs have been proposed with the following scheme-wise outlays.

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Name of the Scheme	Proposed outlay for 1981-82.

II. CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES:

1. Central sector scheme for development of selected regulated markets.	20.00	
2. Central sector scheme of Development of rural markets.	30.00	
Total.....	50.00	

1. CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTED REGULATED MARKETS:

This scheme envisages giving grants (Central Assistance) to the selected Agricultural Produce Market Committees for undertaking developmental works in their market yard. Proposals recommending 5 to 6 main markets under the scheme, considering the arrivals, financial position and availability of ~~xxx~~ land specified under the guide lines of the scheme will be sent for consideration of the Government of India for sanction of Central Assistance. Amounts will be released to the concerned Market Committees based on the sanctions received from Government of India. During the year 1980-81 a sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs is provided. A sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs is sanctioned and released by the Government of India during the lag end of 1979-80. The same amount will be debited

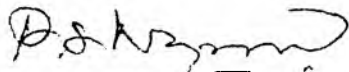
to the current year Budget further proposals are being sent to Government of India to utilise the balance amount of Rs 17.50 lakhs.

A provision of Rs.20 lakhs is proposed for the year 1981-82, for continuance of the scheme.

2. CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME OF DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL MARKETS:

This scheme envisages grant of subsidy to the market committees for the development of Primary markets and wholesale markets in backward areas. Proposals recommending 10 to 15 Primary markets or sub-markets considering the arrivals, Financial position and availability of land specified under the guidelines of the scheme will be sent for the consideration of the Government of India for sanction of Central Assistance. Amounts will be released to the concerned Market Committees based on the sanctions received from the Government of India. During the year 1980-81, a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided. A sum of Rs.28.90 lakhs sanctioned and released by the Government of India during the fag end of 1979-80 will be deducted to the current year budget by obtaining supplementary grants.

A provision of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1981-82 for the continuance of the scheme.


(P. S. NAGARAJAI)
CHIEF MARKETING OFFICER, 30/8
30/8/82

KARNATAKA STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATION
9/3, Primrose Road: BANGALORE- 560 025

ANNUAL PLAN PROPOSALS FOR 1981-82

The Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation was established in November 1957, under the Agricultural Produce (Development & 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 this Act.

At present, the Corporation has 50 Warehouses with a total capacity of 1,49,426 MTs, out of which, 1,00,700 MTs are constructed capacity and 48,726 MTs- hired capacity. The percentage of occupancy is 85.77%.

LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT : During the year 1979-80, the Corporation had proposed to construct godowns of the capacity of 16,000 MTs at an estimated cost of Rs.35,70,000/- at the following places :-

<u>PLACES.</u>	<u>CAPACITY IN MTs.</u>	<u>ESTIMATED AMOUNT:RS</u>
1.Bhadravathi.	2,000	4,00,000/-
2.Harihar	2,000	4,00,000/-
3.Bidar	2,000	4,90,000/-
4.Chitradurga	3,000.	7,20,000/-
5.Shahabad	2,000.	4,80,000/-
6.Bellary.	3,000.	6,00,000/-
7.Hubli.	2,000.	4,80,000/-
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TOTAL:	16,000	35,70,000/-
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The Corporation was not able to take up any of the above works as suitable land was not available. The Corporation has also not drawn any Share Capital from the Government.

Further, the Corporation has spent Rs.3 lakhs from its savings on spill-over works of the previous year and completed the godowns with a capacity of 3,500 MTs during the year at the following places.

1. Shimoga	..	1,500 MTs
2. Ranebennur	..	2,000 MTs

		3,500 MTs

BUSINESS TURN-OVER DURING 1979-80:

As against a total deposit of 3,78,638.5 Mts during 1978-79, the deposits during the year 1979-80 were 4,48,754.9 MTs with an increase of 70,126 MTs, when compared to the previous year and as against the withdrawals of 3,49,776.7 MTs during 1978-79, those during the year 1979-80 were 4,86,100.8 MTs. Further, the average capacity per month during 1978-79 was 1,39,409 MTs with an occupancy of 104,582 MTs. As against this, the average capacity for 1979-80 went upto 1,59,987 MTs and the occupancy, to 1,22,314 MTs. The average occupancy in 1979-80 was 78.20% as against 75.02% during 1978-79, with an increase of 3.18%.

WORKING RESULTS:

The Gross Income of the Corporation for 1979-80 will be about Rs.59,70,000/- as against Rs.55,77,000/- during 1978-79. The net anticipated profit would be about Rs.12,22,000/- as against Rs.12,07,000/- during 1978-79., after providing for Depreciation, Income Tax, Bonus etc.,

DISINFESTATION EXTENSION SERVICE:

The Disinfestation Extension Service continued to be extended by the Corporation for preservation of stocks in parties' premises and it has earned an approximate income of Rs.3,40,000/- during 1979-80, as against Rs.3,03,000/- during 1978-79.

INSTALLATION OF WEIGHBRIDGE:

During the year, the Corporation has installed one 20 MT. Automatic Weighbridge at Raichur. During 1980-81, the Corporation has installed two 20 MT Automatic Weighbridges at Hubli and Tumkur.

During the year 1980-81, the following proposals have been drawn up for construction of 5,725 MTs capacity godowns and purchase of readily built godown of 6000 MT capacity at Mandya. The total outlay proposed is Rs.28.50 Lakhs.

<u>PLACE.</u>	<u>CAPACITY IN MT.</u>	<u>ESTT.COST.</u> <u>(RS.in Lakhs)</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
1.Mysore	1,000	2.40.	Work started.
2.Shimoga	3,225	6.47	-do-
3.Kollegal.	1,000	3.11	-do-
4.Yaraballi.	500	1.52	-
5.Mandya.	6,000	15.00	Purchase of readily built godowns.
TOTAL:	11,725	28.50.	

During the year 1981-82, i.e, the Second Year of the VI Five-Year Plan, the Corporation has proposals to construct 19,000 MTs capacity godowns at an estimated cost of Rs.47.50 lakhs at the following places :

ANNUAL PLAN PROPOSALS

1981-82: Contd).

- : 4 : -

	<u>1981-82</u>	
<u>NAME OF THE CENTRE.</u>	<u>CAPACITY IN MT.</u>	<u>ESTT. COST. (RS. In LAKH)</u>
1. Harihar.	3,000.	7.50
2. Sindhanoor.	4,000	10.00
3. Bijapur	4,000	10.00
4. Nargund.	3,000	7.50
5. Karwar	3,000	7.50
6. Arsikere.	2,000	5.00
	-----	-----
TOTAL:	19,000	47.50.
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To take up the construction at the above centres, the Corporation proposes to purchase land at a cost of Rs.50,000/- at the following places :

1. Harihar ;; Rs.25,000

2. Nargund :: Rs.25,000

Total :: Rs.50,000.

SPECIALISED STORAGE FOR UNHUSKED COCONUTS:

Further, the Corporation proposes to provide specialised storage capacity for 16,000 unhusked coconuts at an estimated cost of Rs.1.25 lakhs.

The total Capital provision for 1981-82 will be Rs.49.25 Lakhs.

[Signature]
for MANAGING DIRECTOR.

he
29.8.80

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT 1981-82

The main objective of taking up special programmes was to provide employment opportunities to the rural poor. The programmes to be taken up are SFDA, DPAP and IRD. Comprehensive Rural Development Authority will be set up for the implementation of these programmes. The total outlay provided for these programmes during the year 1981-82 is of the order of Rs.234.50 lakhs as detailed below: (Rs. in lakhs)

<u>Programmes</u>	<u>Total Outlay</u>	<u>State Share</u>	<u>Central Share</u>
1. SFDA	437.50	347.50	90.00
2. DPAP	1020.00	675.00	345.00
3. IRD	757.00	378.50	378.50
4. Strengthening of the Rural Development Hierarchy & Est. of Comprehensive Rural Development Authority (CORDA)	100.00	100.00	-
Total:	2314.50	1501.00	813.50

The DPAP is in operation in 46 taluks under the central sector and 22 taluks are covered under the State sector. In respect of SFDA, 8 districts are covered with central assistance and the remaining 11 districts/under the State sector. The IRD is in operation in 85 blocks of which 43 are intensive and 42 normal. Provision is also made for the Comprehensive Rural Development Authority for effective implementation of the programmes. The individual programmes are discussed below:

I. Small Farmers Development Agency: Annual Plan 1981-82:

The SFDA has been extended to the entire State in November 1978 and of the 19 districts, 8 districts (72 taluks) are covered under Centrally sponsored SFDA where centrally assistance to an extent of 50% would be available. The remaining 11 districts are covered under the State sponsored SFDA.

The main object of SFDA projects is to improve the economic conditions of the target groups by adopting strategies like, improving crop production, introducing subsidiary occupations like dairy, sheep, pig and poultry rearing, rural artisan programme, bee-keeping, sericulture etc. to supplement the income of the target groups. The projects are designed to benefit the weaker sections like small and marginal farmers; agricultural labourers and rural artisans. The IRD Guidelines are now made applicable to SFDA's also. The Small Farmers are eligible for a subsidy of 25% whereas marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans are eligible for a subsidy of 33-1/3% for approved programmes.

These programmes are credit oriented and credit input is being provided through institutional sources like co-operative banks and commercial banks. Action has also been taken to have smooth flow of credit as most of the programmes are linked with credit.

Critical review of the programmes implemented during past two years

i) Achievements during 1978-79: During the year 1978-79, the agencies identified 96,246 weaker section persons belonging to the category of small and marginal farmers, agri-

cultural labourers and rural artisans. The agencies have extended benefits to 39,499 persons. These agencies have spent a sum of Rs.156.398 lakhs as against an outlay of Rs.203.665 lakhs. The percentage of expenditure incurred by different agencies varies from 91.95% (Rs. 30.650 lakhs in Bangalore district) to 23.91% (Rs.7.174 lakhs in Shimoga district). Inadequate flow of institutional finance was the bottleneck in achieving better progress. The flow of institutional finance during the period was Rs.593.379 lakhs of which Rs.368.479 lakhs was channelised through co-operatives and Rs.224.90 lakhs through commercial banks. The flow of institutional finance was fairly good in respect of SFDA, Bangalore (Rs.79.89 lakhs) Mysore (Rs.69.43 lakhs) and Uttara Kannada (Rs.65.40 lakhs).

Physical progress was mostly proportional to financial progress. Regarding minor irrigation, the agencies completed 699 irrigation wells, in which the share of SFDA, Mysore, Tumkur, Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada was quite substantial. As many as 1148 IP Sets were installed. Dakshina Kannada installed the maximum number of IP Sets (671) followed by Bangalore (153) and Tumkur (112). Regarding supply of milch animals, the agencies distributed 6,926 milch animals to weaker sections. The share of Bidar (1,251) and Bangalore (1,403) was substantial. Regarding poultry units, the progress was generally poor and all agencies put together established only 11 poultry units. During the year as many as 2107 sheep units were established of which the contribution of Bangalore SFDA (876) units) was substantial. The progress was poor in respect of Mysore and Bidar. Regarding

piggery units, only 58 units were established. These were established in Bangalore (30 units) Hassan (12 units) and Dakshina Kannada (10 units) and the progress in other agencies was not sufficient.

Achievements during 1979-80

The 3 centrally sponsored agencies have spent a sum of Rs.90.225 lakhs as against an outlay of Rs.180.00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred by SFDA, Mysore (Rs.18.683 lakhs) and Tumkur (Rs.18.067 lakhs) was good. The achievement of SFDA, Bellary (Rs.4.975 lakhs) Gulbarga (Rs.7.500 lakhs) and Hassan (Rs.7.990 lakhs) has been poor. The State sponsored agencies have spent a sum of Rs.116.450 lakhs as against an outlay of Rs.357.500 lakhs. The achievement in respect of SFDA Bangalore (Rs.39.480 lakhs) has been exceedingly good. It has overspent the outlay allocated to it. The performance in respect of SFDA, Dakshina Kannada (Rs.16.600 lakhs) was satisfactory. The performance in respect of other districts was not satisfactory.

During the year 1979-80, the the centrally sponsored 8 agencies have completed 119 irrigation wells, installed 133 IP sets, distributed 2,569 milch animals, established 5 poultry units, 541 sheep units and 44 pig units. The 11 State sponsored agencies have completed 378 irrigation wells, installed 934 I.P.Sets, distributed 5763 milch animals established 21 poultry units, 1,499 sheep units and 119 piggery units. Their performance has been in proportionate to the financial progress achieved by them.

Programmes:-

During the annual plan period, 1981-82, it is proposed to cover 70000 persons belonging to target groups like small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans. This is estimated, taking into consideration about 400 persons would be benefitted per year per block to raise them above the poverty line. There are 175 SFDA blocks of which 103 are State sponsored and 72 are Centrally sponsored which would attract a central assistance to an extent of 50%. A provision of Rs.437.50 lakh would be required of which the State share would be Rs.347.50 lakhs. The central share would be Rs.90.00 lakhs. The following is the break up.

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Total outlay required	State share
i) Centrally sponsored SFDA		
72 taluks in 8 districts namely Mysore, Bidar, Uttara Kannada, Tumkur, Hassan, Bellary Gulbarga and Shimoga.	180.00	90.00
ii) State sponsored SFDA		
103 blocks in 11 districts namely Bangalore, Dakshina Kannada, Belgaum, Bijapur, Chickmagalur, Chitradurga, Dharwar, Kodagu, Kolar, Mandya and Raichur.	257.50	257.50
Total:	437.50	347.50

The Government of India norm of Rs.2.5 lakhs per taluk per year, is taken for both Centrally sponsored and State sponsored SFDA's. It is proposed to cover 400 beneficiaries per year per taluk providing them multiple benefits within a

ceiling limit of Rs.3000/- so as to raise them above the poverty line.

It is proposed to carry out quick household survey in the clusters selected so as to assess to prevent economic conditions of the family, their skills, aptitudes and to chalk out the programme for the families. The package of programmes would be provided with multiple benefits to raise the income level of the family above the poverty line. For infrastructure development, about 10% of the funds would be earmarked so as to support the beneficiary oriented schemes.

Generally, small farmers are eligible for subsidy at the rate of 25% whereas marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, and rural artisans are eligible for subsidy at the rate of 33-1/3%. The programmes taken up should be generally from the sectors of Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, Minor irrigation, Fisheries, Custom Service, Co-operation and marketing. The details are indicated in GN Statements.

The programmes are linked to credit. The credit requirement is estimated at Rs.875.00 lakhs. This would be channelised through the cooperative and commercial banks. Efforts would be made to have the smooth flow of credit to weaker sections.

II. DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME 1981-82

During the Fifth Plan Period, the Drought Prone Areas Programme was continued and there was a change in the approach and strategy and an integrated area development approach was conceived. This strategy envisaged "Watershed" approach for development with an emphasis to integrate all developmental activities like development of irrigation facilities, with soil and moisture conservation measures, dry land farming development, afforestation and pasture development, development of horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, sericulture and credit support with the objective of bringing stability to the area on a permanent basis. There has been a change in the funding of the programme to share the expenditure equally between the State and the Centre. The beneficiary oriented programmes were also introduced to create self-sustaining employment and supplementary income, and also to assist and encourage subsidiary occupations to provide additional income especially to the weaker sections.

The Centrally Sponsored DPAP is in operation in 46 taluks spread over 10 revenue districts. The list of taluks covered under centrally sponsored DPAP is given in Annex-I. These 46 taluks were covered in 6 DPAP projects upto the end of 1978-79 and the programmes were implemented under the administrative control of the Drought Prone Areas Development Authorities of the respective projects. After the establishment of District Rural Development Societies in all the districts during March 1979, the responsibility of the implementation of the programmes shifted to the respective DRDS from 1979-80. The DRDS were set up with a view to

have speedier implementation of grants and to avoid lapse of grants at the end of the financial year and to maintain the tempo of progress during the beginning of the year even if there is delay in the sanction of plans.

The DPAP in Bijapur district is one of the six projects in the country, and the only one in the state being implemented with the World Bank Assistance. The terminal period of the World Bank Assisted Bijapur DPAP Project was June 1980 and the period has since been extended by one more year.

Since the contiguity of the area was a factor insisted by the Government of India for extending financial assistance, certain other taluks in the State where also the DPAP could be implemented were perforce left out of the purview. But Government of Karnataka was seriously thinking of extending DPAP under State Sector to some other deserving taluks. During the year 1976-77, the DPAP under State Sector was introduced in Shirahatti taluk (of Dharwad district) in a small measure. During the end of 1979-80, the Government of Karnataka extended the DPAP under State Sector to 22 more taluks (including Shirahatti taluk) spread over in 12 revenue districts. The list of taluks covered under State Sector DPAP is given in Annex-II.

The Drought proofing is a long-term process and cannot be tackled by short-term measures and therefore the DPAP in Karnataka has to be continued further and the coverage of the area and the tempo of the programme requires to be accelerated.

CUMULATIVE PROGRESS AS AT THE END OF MARCH 1980 OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME:

a) FINANCIAL PROGRESS: The total outlay for 1974-79 was Rs.3321.76 lakhs for all the centrally sponsored DPAP Projects including World Bank Assisted Bijapur Project and the expenditure incurred was Rs.2757.664 lakhs. The project-wise and year-wise break up of the expenditure is given in Annex-III. The project-wise and sector-wise expenditure is given in Annex-IV.

The outlay for 1979-80, was Rs.886.37 lakhs (including unspent balance of Rs.176.37 lakhs of 1978-79 of Bijapur DPAP) and an expenditure of Rs.783.463 lakhs has been incurred. The district-wise financial outlay and expenditure is given in Annex-V. The district-wise and sector-wise expenditure are given in Annex-VI.

b) PHYSICAL PROGRESS: Under agriculture sector, soil survey has been completed in an extent of 4.10 lakh hectares soil conservation work has done in 5.57 lakh hectares, area covered under improved farm practices was 5.35 lakh hectares of irrigated land and 15.441 lakh hectares of dryland. The total area covered under minor irrigation works is 0.258 lakh hectares and area benefitted under Command Area Development is 0.063 lakh hectares and irrigation potential created by underground water development was 0.06 lakh hectares. Under Afforestation, area covered was 0.354 lakh hectares, under social forestry 0.017 lakh hectares besides raising of seedlings and pasture development of 0.021 lakh hectares. Under animal husbandry programme, 0.02 lakh milch animals were distributed on subsidy basis to the persons of target group, calves born through artificial

insemination technique was 0.41 lakh. 120 milk dairy co-operative societies were established, 20 sheep development co-operatives were organised, 77 poultry units and 57 piggery units were established and 70 hectares were covered under fodder development. Under horticulture sector, 32.23 lakh fruit plants were distributed and 0.081 lakh hectares was brought under vegetables. Under Fisheries, an area of 0.14 lakh hectares was developed and nursery developed in an area of 14 hectares. Under Sericulture, 0.15 lakh hectares was brought under mulberry cultivation.

CUMULATIVE PROGRESS AS AT THE END OF MARCH 1980 OF STATE SECTOR DPAP IN SHIRAHATTI TALUK (DHARWAD DISTRICT)

a) FINANCIAL: As against an outlay of Rs.17.37 lakhs for the period 1976-77 to 1979-80, an expenditure of Rs.14.059 lakhs has been incurred.

The sector-wise break ups are as follows:

Sector	(Rs.in lakhs)	
	Outlay	Expenditure
1. Minor Irrigation	4.760	4.107
2. Soil Conservation	5.370	3.500
3. Afforestation	7.240	6.452
Total:	17.370	14.059

b) PHYSICAL: One Lift Irrigation Scheme to benefit an area of 223 hectares was completed. An extent of 1750 hectares have been contour bunded and an area of 4857 hectares have been afforested and trenches have been excavated in an extent of 480 hectares.

Annual Plan for 1981-82

a) Centrally Sponsored DPAP:

An outlay of Rs. 690.00 lakhs (of which State share is Rs. 345.00 lakhs) is required for the year 1981-82 as per the norms of Rs. 15.00 lakhs per taluk.

The district-wise allocations are as hereunder

Sl. No.	District.	Outlay for 1981-82 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Belgaum	74.75
2.	Chitradurga	75.50
3.	Chickmagalur	14.00
4.	Tumkur	58.00
5.	Dharwad	75.50
6.	Bellary	28.00
7.	Kolar	177.20
8.	Gulbarga	44.50
9.	Raichur	28.00
10.	Bijapur	163.25
		----- 678.70
	Administration at State level and publicity at all levels.	11.30
	Total:	----- 690.00*

*State Share 345.00

Central Share 345.00

b) State Sector DPAP

It is necessary to adopt the norms of Rs. 15.00 lakhs per taluk as in the case of centrally sponsored DPAP to the State Sector DPAP also. Therefore, an outlay of Rs. 330.00 lakhs is required for the year 1981-82.

The district-wise break ups are as follows:

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sl. No.	District	Outlay for 1981-82
1.	Bellary	30.00
2.	Bidar	15.00
3.	Chickmagalur	15.00
4.	Chitradurga	15.00
5.	Dharwad	30.00
6.	Gulbarga	60.00
7.	Hassan	30.00
8.	Mandya	15.00
9.	Mysore	15.00
10.	Raichur	45.00
11.	Bangalore	30.00
12.	Tumkur	30.00
Total:		330.00 (State share only)

ANNEX -I

LIST OF TALUKS UNDER CENTRALLY SPONSORED DPAP

	<u>District</u>	<u>Taluk</u>
1.	Belgaum	1. Athani 2. Gokak 3. Raibagh 4. Ramdurg 5. Soundatti
2.	Chitradurga	6. Chitradurga 7. Challakere 8. Molakalmuru 9. Hosadurga 10. Jagalur
3.	Chickmagalur	11. Kadur
4.	Tumkur	12. Koratagere 13. Machugiri 14. Pavagada 15. Sira
5.	Dharwad	16. Haveri 17. Kundgol 18. Mundargi 19. Raibennur 20. Ron
6.	Bellary	21. Harapanahalli 22. Hadagali
7.	Kolar	23. Bangarpet 24. Bagepalli 25. Chintamani 26. Gudibanda 27. Kolar 28. Mulbagal 29. Sidlagatta 30. Srinivasapur.
8.	Gulbarga	31. Shahapur 32. Shorapur 33. Yadgir
9.	Raichur	34. Kushtagi 35. Lingasugur
10.	Bijapur (World Bank Project)	36. Badami 37. Bagalkot 38. Bagewadi 39. Bijapur 40. Bilgi 41. Hungund 42. Muddebihal 43. Indi 44. Jankhandi 45. Mudhol 46. Sindgi

ANNEX - II

LIST OF DPAP TALUKS UNDER STATE SECTOR

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Taluk</u>
1.	Bellary	1. Bellary 2. Kudlegi.
2.	Bidar	3. Aurad
3.	Chickmagalur	4. Chickmagalur
4.	Chitradurga	5. Hiriya
5	Dharwar	6. Hargund 7. Shirahatti
6.	Gulbarga	8. Afzalpur 9. Chittapur 10. Jewargi 11. Sedam
7.	Hassan	12. Arasikere 13. Channarayapatna
8.	Mandya	14. Nagamangala
9	Mysore	15. Gundlupet
10.	Raichur	16. Deodurg 17. Koppal 18. Yelburga
11.	Bangalore	19. Doddaballapura 20. Kanakapura
12.	Tumkur	21. Chiknayakanahalli 22. Gubbi

A N N E X - III

DPAP (Centrally Sponsored) - Financial outlay and expenditure for the period 1974-79

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	Outlay for 1974-79	Expenditure					Total
			1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	
1.	Belgaum	400.000	26.670	76.778	100.208	95.637	81.697	380.990
2.	Chitradurga	795.610	81.740	127.090	182.450	140.460	135.310	667.050
3.	Dharwad	505.280	38.100	55.360	126.360	108.510	105.430	433.760
4.	Gulbarga	293.650	27.800	51.880	61.130	60.250	59.760	260.820
5.	Kolar	500.000	33.810	69.760	113.710	90.740	125.470	433.490
6.	Bijapur	827.220*	53.700	116.692	144.171	134.721	132.270	581.554
Total		3321.760	261.820	497.560	728.029	630.318	639.937	2757.664

*Excluding the uncommitted outlay (Price contingency) of Rs. 536.28

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ANNEX-IV.

DFAP (Centrally Sponsored) Financial Outlay and Expenditure in the Five Year Plan - 1974-79

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Sector	BELGAUM		CHITRADURGA		DHARWAD		GULBARGA	
		Outlay for V Five Year Plan 74-79	Expenditure during V Five Year Plan 74-79	Outlay for V Five Year Plan 74-79	Expenditure during V Five Year Plan 74-79	Outlay for V Five Year Plan 74-79	Expenditure during V Five Year Plan 74-79	Outlay for V Five Year Plan 74-79	Expenditure during V Five Year Plan 74-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Minor Irrigation:								
	a) Surface Irrigation	171.400	156.660	215.520	207.780	136.300	113.480	95.930	100.420
	b) Ground Water Development	8.000	7.230	22.740	14.930	24.160	13.750	16.110	6.190
2.	Soil conservation & Dry Land Farming	70.000	72.410	206.610	163.500	78.960	96.070	53.630	54.420
3.	Afforestation	34.500	33.910	107.330	118.340	85.350	82.190	43.670	40.320
4.	Horticulture	15.600	14.570	38.260	36.000	28.550	26.340	15.760	18.000
5.	Fisheries	21.000	19.030	46.590	41.790	37.530	29.010	17.100	13.660
6.	Animal Husbandry	32.500	25.080	74.180	51.630	36.050	31.460	23.000	17.870
7.	Sericulture	24.000	21.660	20.800	11.160	25.540	24.410	7.000	4.740
8.	Apiary	---	---	3.740	3.290	---	---	---	---

Contd.....

Annex-IV Contd....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. Credit Planning		16.000	14.680	30.260	11.490	22.450	9.480	16.230	1.020
10. Project Administration		7.000	6.560	7.830	7.140	7.450	7.570	5.410	5.620
11. Other Programmes		---	9.200	13.750	---	18.940	---	---	---
12. District Core Fund		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	TOTAL:	400.000	300.990	795.610	667.050	505.200	433.760	293.650	260.820

M.Raju*

Sl No.	Sector	KOLAR		BIJAPUR		TOTAL	
		Outlay for V Five Year Plan 74-79	Expendi- ture du- ring V Year Plan 74-79	Outlay for V Five Year Plan 74-79	Expendi- ture du- ring V Year Plan 74-79	Outlay for V Five Year Plan 74-79	Expendi- ture du- ring V Year Plan 74-79
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Minor Irrigation:						
	a) Surface Irrigation	97.700	114.060	183.000	130.540	899.850	830.940
	b) Ground Water Development	19.490	20.340	---	---	90.500	62.440
2.	Soil Conservation & Dry Land Farming	70.000	37.880	265.420	175.303	744.620	599.583
3.	Afforestation	69.000	83.430	108.560	122.374	448.410	488.564
4.	Horticulture	18.000	22.850	11.770	12.311	127.750	127.831
5.	Fisheries	31.500	36.370	104.070	70.214	257.790	210.074
6.	Animal Husbandry	82.500	55.020	96.650	46.504	344.890	227.564
7.	Sericulture	18.800	24.860	2.930	6.006	103.070	92.836
8.	Apiary	6.400	6.310	---	---	10.140	9.600
9.	Credit Planning	20.000	8.120	---	---	112.940	45.590
10.	Project Administration	9.000	6.400	4.810	8.371	41.500	41.661
11.	Other Programmes	57.610	17.850	---	---	90.300	27.050
12.	District Core Fund	---	---	50.000	1.931	50.000	1.931
	TOTAL:	500.000	433.490	827.220	581.554	3321.760	2757.664

M.Raju*

A N N E X - V

DPAP (Centrally Sponsored)

District-wise Financial outlay and expenditure for the year 1979-80.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Outlay for 79-80	Expenditure during 79-80
1. Belgaum	74.750	90.965
2. Chitradurga	75.500	52.680
3. Dharwad	76.000	60.624
4. Gulbarga	44.500	34.410
5. Kolar	117.200	138.910
6. Bijapur	339.620	342.770
7. Bellary	28.000	33.150
8. Raichur	28.000	15.240
9. Chikmagalur	14.000	12.550
10. Tumkur	58.000	56.364
State Level Administration	10.800	5.800
Total	866.37*	783.463

*Budgetted Outlay for 79-80	Rs. 690.00
Add, unspent balance of 78-79 of Bijapur	Rs. 176.37
Total	Rs. 866.37

DPAP Centrally sponsored - District-wise and Sector-wise - financial outlay and expenditure
for the year 1979-80 (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	Belgaum		CHITRADURGA		DHARWAD		GULBARGA	
		Outlay for 79-80	Expenditure during 79-80	Outlay for 79-80	Expenditure during 79-80	Outlay for 79-80	Expenditure during 79-80	Outlay for 79-80	Expenditure during 79-80
1.	<u>MINOR IRRIGATION:</u>								
a)	Surface irrigation	26.495	18.282	18.500	14.230	10.364	19.016	9.790	12.400
b)	Ground water Devt.	2.760	0.550	1.500	2.190	14.625	6.000	2.380	0.650
2.	Soil conservation & Dryland farming	4.045	6.731	18.000	7.190	6.750	9.797	3.830	1.320
3.	Afforestation	10.000	8.857	12.500	11.340	9.685	8.532	7.600	7.660
4.	Horticulture	3.000	0.869	5.000	2.430	6.639	4.859	3.400	1.390
5.	Fisheries	6.000	3.512	5.500	2.460	1.000	1.570	3.600	2.880
6.	Animal Husbandry	10.000	5.914	11.500	7.950	13.920	6.451	6.000	3.460
7.	Sericulture	7.700	6.738	4.000	1.330	4.988	6.544	3.600	2.030
8.	Apiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Credit Planning	2.000	1.766	2.000	1.590	4.030	1.512	1.800	0.510
10.	Project Administration	2.750	1.740	3.500	1.970	4.000	2.343	2.500	2.110
11.	Other programmes	-	36.000*	0.500	-	-	34.000*	-	-
12.	District core fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	State Level Admn.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:		74.750	90.965	82.500	52.680	76.000	100.624	44.500	34.410

* For the Hubli-Dharwar milk powder plant.

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ANNEX - VI Contd

Sl. No.	S E C T O R	K O L A R		B I J A P U R	
		Outlay for 79-80	Expenditure during 79-80		
<u>I. MINOR IRRIGATION:</u>					
a)	Surface irrigation	30.200	52.110	100.210	40.710
b)	Ground water Development.	3.400	-	-	-
2.	Soil conservation & dryland farming	10.000	7.890*	73.200	53.505
3.	Afforestation	30.000	31.120	30.000	26.965
4.	Horticulture	7.000	5.130	8.000	4.011
5.	Fisheries	7.000	5.400	25.000	10.509
6.	Animal Husbandry	12.500	14.840	90.940	16.882
7.	Sericulture	9.600	9.500	5.040	3.598
8.	Apiary	2.300	2.110	-	-
9.	Credit Planning	2.000	1.650	-	-
10.	Project Administration	3.200	2.180	3.250	2.410
11.	Other programmes	-	6.980	-	91.620
12.	District core fund	-	-	12.210	2.560
13.	State Level Administration	-	-	-	-
Total:		117.200	138.910	347.850**	242.770

**Limited to Rs. 339.62 lakhs. (includes Rs. 176.37 lakhs unspent balance of 1976-77).

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Sl. No.	SECTOR	Ballary		RAICHUR	CHICKMAGNIUR	TUMKUR	TOTAL				
		Outlay for 70-80	Expenditure during 79-80								
I. MINOR IRRIGATION:											
a)	Surface irrigation	9.000	10.483	7.070	6.150	1.750	4.800	15.000	15.000	222.379	193.131
b)	Ground water Devt.	-	-	-	-	0.310	-	1.200	2.442	26.175	11.832
2.	Soil conservation & dryland Farming	2.840	4.000	4.100	2.460	3.280	0.820	12.430	12.090	138.475	105.803
3.	Water station	6.000	5.710	5.400	2.140	1.940	3.940	9.080	10.961	122.205	117.225
4.	Horticulture	2.000	2.045	2.720	1.490	1.000	0.800	4.000	2.721	42.759	25.745
5.	Fisheries	3.400	3.950	2.200	0.920	2.600	1.190	4.500	5.020	60.800	35.417
6.	Animal Husbandry	1.760	2.984	4.160	0.430	2.300	0.700	6.790	6.980	159.870	66.591
7.	Sericulture	3.000	2.978	2.830	1.650	-	-	4.000	2.370	44.758	36.738
8.	Apiary	-	-	-	-	0.400	0.300	1.000	0.280	3.700	2.690
9.	Credit Planning	-	1.000	-	-	0.420	-	-	-	12.250	2.028
10.	Project Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.500	19.200	13.253
11.	Other Programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.500	153.600
12.	District Core fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.210	2.560
13.	State Level Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.800	5.800
TOTAL		28.000	33.150	28,480@@	15.240	14.000	12.550	58.000	56.364	882.080@@@	783.463

@ Limited to Rs. 75.50 lakhs
@@ Limited to Rs. 28.00 lakhs
@@@ Limited to Rs. 866.370 lakhs.

ANNEX - VII
D.P.P (CENTRALLY SPONSORED) - DISTRICT WISE AND SECTOR WISE OUTLAY FOR 1980-81
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	Belgaum	Chitradurga	Dharwad	Gulbarga	Kolar	Bijapur	Bellary
1.	<u>Minor Irrigation:</u>							
a)	Surface Irrigation	22.000	35.410	10.970	15.000	38.000	33.620	10.000
b)	Ground water Devt.	2.000	0.500	21.400	-	1.600	-	-
2.	Soil Conservation & Dry-land farming	12.000	0.500	8.600	3.320	7.000	25.650	2.740
3.	Afforestation	9.000	16.000	7.004	7.600	30.000	12.800	6.000
4.	Horticulture	3.500	3.367	4.825	3.120	6.000	5.130	2.000
5.	Fisheries	5.500	4.415	1.000	3.600	7.000	13.070	2.840
6.	Animal Husbandry	9.000	4.800	7.515	6.050	11.000	23.000	2.500
7.	Sericulture	8.000	6.758	4.260	3.660	11.200	5.900	3.500
8.	Apiary	-	-	-	-	3.000	-	-
9.	Credit Planning	2.000	-	6.836	-	0.800	-	-
10.	Project Administration	2.750	3.500	3.000	2.500	1.600	3.250	0.750
11.	Other programmes	-	0.250	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Core-fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	74.750	75.500	75.500	44.850	117.200	163.250	30.330
	Limited to:	74.750	75.500	75.500	44.500	117.200	163.250	28.000

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Sl. No.	Sector	Chickmagalur	Raichur	Tumkur	Total
1.	<u>Minor Irrigation:</u>				
a)	Surface Irrigation	3.490	12.186	15.000	196.590
b)	Ground water development	-	-	1.200	26.700
2.	Soil conservation and Dry land farming	2.422	4.000	4.292	69.214
3.	Afforestation	2.129	2.900	8.938	102.371
4.	Horticulture	1.000	2.050	4.000	34.992
5.	Fisheries	1.030	1.650	3.920	44.025
6.	Animal Husbandry	2.403	2.000	10.300	78.568
7.	Sericulture	1.250	3.000	7.288	54.826
8.	Apiary	0.300	-	1.000	4.300
9.	Credit Planning	-	0.300	0.102	10.038
10.	Project Administration	0.750	-	1.350	19.450
11.	Other programmes	-	-	-	0.250
12.	Core-fund	-	-	-	40.830
	Total	14.774	28.000	58.000	682.154
	Limited to:	14.000	28.000	58.000	678.700
	Administration to State level and Publicity at all levels				11.300
MK*				Total	690.000

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III. Integrated Rural Development Programmes:- (Annual Plan 81-82)

Karnataka has been allotted 85 Integrated Rural Development Blocks of which, 43 blocks are intensive blocks having an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs per year per block and 42 are normal blocks having an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs per block per year. Of these 40 IRD Blocks (20 intensive IRD and 20 normal blocks) are located in SFDA Area and 25 blocks (13 intensive and 12 normal) are located in DPAP area and 20 blocks (10 intensive and 10 normal) are located in CAD Area. The Government of India assistance would be available to these programmes to an extent of 50%. The list of IRD Blocks, districtwise and programmewise is indicated in the Annex-1.

Under the programme for block planning for full employment, 6 blocks were allotted during the year 1978-79 and 12 blocks during 1979-80 and 13 blocks during 1980-81 for which, each block would get Rs.0.60 lakh for household survey and Rs.2.00 lakhs for programmes during the first year. During Second, third, fourth and fifth years, an allocation of Rs.3.00 lakhs, Rs.4.00 lakhs, Rs.5.00 lakhs and Rs.6.00 lakhs respectively would be made to each of the block per year.

The main objective of the IRD programme is to raise the income level of families of identified target groups above the poverty line by creating substantial additional gainful employment. It is proposed to cover at least 400 families including 100 rural artisans families and to raise their income level above the poverty line. It is also proposed to implement TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment) for the benefit of rural poor.

It is proposed to have a cluster approach so that benefits could be provided to the identified persons in the cluster which has an

advantage of effective supervision and infrastructural development for the beneficiary oriented programmes. It is proposed to conduct household survey to ascertain the present level of economic conditions of the families and other details like their skills, aptitudes etc. and chalk out plan comprising of package of programmes required to raise the income level of the family above the povertyline. Considerable number of S.Cs and S.Js. families would be covered.

Review of Progress during 1978-79 and 1979-80:

Progress during 1979-80:

S.F.D.A. in I.R.D. Areas:- As against an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs for 40 IRD Blocks for the year 1978-79, a sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs was released. Out of this, a sum of Rs.45.82 lakhs was spent and the remaining amount was adjusted to DRDS. The IRD Blocks of Bellary District registered better progress (48.43%) where as the progress registered by IRD Blocks of Bidar District was the least (7.20%). Since the finances were released at the fagand of the year, substantial progress could not be achieved. These agencies during the year 1978-79 completed 11 irrigation wells and installed 3 IP sets. Input subsidy was given to 501 persons, demonstrations were laid in the fields of 3,296 persons, improved implements were distributed to 55 persons, soil conservation was taken up in an area of 35 hectares bullocks were distributed to 262 persons and bullock carts to 199 persons. Milch animals were supplied to 1,326 persons, sheep units to 47 persons. Seventeen persons wer assisted for taking up sericulture. As many as 1,066 persons were trained and 4,837 persons were assisted with interest free share capital loan. 14 farmers service societies were assisted with managerial cost subsidy.

A sum of Rs. 106.93 lakhs was channelised as loan to the beneficiaries through co-operatives and commercial banks. During the year 1.28 lakh persons were identified and 36.231 lakh were enrolled as members of co-operatives.

IRD Blocks in DPAP Areas:-

There was an outlay of Rs.125.00 lakhs for 25 blocks of which, a sum of Rs.62.50 lakhs was released of which a sum of Rs.40.00 lakhs was spent, and the remaining amount was adjusted to the DRDS for the pending loan application. The IRD Blocks of Belgaum registered better progress (56%) whereas, the lowest progress was recorded by IRD Blocks of Chitradurga (6.96%).

These blocks during the year sanctioned 79 irrigation wells, 12 community irrigation wells, 63, IP Sets. Agricultural implements were provided to 8 persons and soil conservation assistance was given to 137 persons. Bullocks were supplied to 77 persons. Milch animals were distributed to 245 persons, and sheep units to 94 persons. Training was imparted to 40 persons and 450 persons were assisted with interest from share capital loan.

A sum of Rs.20.20 lakhs was channelised as loan through co-operatives and commercial banks. As many as 24,626 persons were identified and 450 persons enrolled as members of co-operatives. In all, 884 persons were benefitted.

I.R.D. In C.A.D. :-

As against an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs, Rs.50.00 lakhs was released and the progress achieved by the IRD Blocks was not upto the mark.

Progress During 1979-80:-

During 1979-80, the agencies have achieved better progress. IRD Blocks in SFDA areas have spent a sum of Rs.150.661 lakhs as against

an outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs. IRD Blocks of Mysore have shown better progress by spending Rs.74.310 lakhs as against an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs. The progress achieved in Uttar Kannada was the lowest.

The IRD Blocks in DPAP areas have spent a sum of Rs.102.665 lakhs as against an outlay of Rs.190.00 lakhs. The progress achieved by Kolar was good. Kolar has spent Rs.53.41 lakhs as against an outlay of Rs.55.00 lakhs. The progress achieved by Raichur was very poor. Regarding C.A.D. Blocks the progress has been poor. They have spent only Rs.40.607 lakhs as against an outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs. Among the CAD Blocks, the progress achieved by Mandya (Rs.17.621 lakhs) was slightly better than others.

Programme:-

During the annual plan period 1981-82, it is proposed to bring 63,600 persons above the poverty line by providing them with multiple benefits and package of programmes required to raise their income level above the poverty line. It is assumed that 400 persons should be brought above the poverty line in each block of normal IRD and Area Planning for full employment and 800 persons in each Intensive IRD Blocks. A provision of Rs.757.00 lakhs is made to implement the programmes. The State share would be Rs.378.50 lakhs. This is a centrally sponsored programme where central assistance would be available to an extent of 50%. Therefore, the Government of India share would be Rs.378.50 lakhs. The following is the break-up of outlays:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	<u>Total outlay required</u>	<u>State Share.</u>
1. IRD in SFDA Areas.	300.00	150.00
2. IRD in DPAP Areas.	190.00	95.00
3. IRD in CAD Areas.	150.00	75.00
4. IRD in non-special programme areas (Area Planning for full employment).	117.00	50.50
Total	757.00	378.50

It is proposed to select the cluster of villages and identify the weaker section persons, who are below the poverty line and provide them with multiple benefits through package of programmes to enable them to raise their income level above the poverty line. The infra-structural facilities required for supporting the beneficiary oriented programmes would be provided out of 10% of the allocation.

The programmes taken up would be from the sectors of Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Custom Service, Co-operation and Marketing. The Programmes to be selected would depend upon the need of the individual family and they would be selected based on the ability, skills, and the aptitude of the family. The details are indicated in GN Statements.

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LIST OF SELECTED TALUKS/BLOCKS FOR INTENSIVE AND NORMAL I.R.D.

PROGRAMME (KARNATAKA)

C.A.D.

S.F.D.A

D.P.A.P.

Raichur District:

1. Koppal*
2. Gangavathi*
3. Manvi*
4. Sindhanur*
5. Devadurga ,
6. Raichur*

Belgaum District:

7. Bailhangal
8. Chickodi*
9. Hukkeri

Mandya District:

10. Mandya*
11. Malavalli*
12. Maddur
13. Nagamangala
14. Pandavapura
15. Srirangapatna

Dharwar District:

16. Gadag
17. Navalgund
18. Naragund

Bijapur District:

19. Diligi*
20. Mudhol

Mysore District:

1. Chamarajanagar*
2. Heggadevanakote*
3. Kollegal*
4. Manjangud*
5. T.Narasipura*
6. Yelandur*
7. Mysore
8. Gundlupet*
9. Periyapatna
10. K.R.Nagar
11. Hunsur*

Shimoga District:

12. Chahnagiri*
13. Shikaripura*
14. Honnali*
15. Bhadravathi
16. Shimoga

Bellary District:

17. H.B.Halli
18. Bellary
19. Hospet*
20. Siruguppa*
21. Kudlagi*
22. Sandur

Hassan District:

23. Alur
24. Belur
25. Sakaleshpur
26. C.R.Patna
27. Hassan
28. Arsikere

Bidar District:

29. Bidar
30. Santapur
31. Basavakalyana
32. Bhalki*

Gulbarga District:

33. Chincholi*
34. Afzalpur*
35. Gulbarga
36. Chitapur
37. Sedam*
38. Jevargi*
39. Aland

North Kanara District:

40. Mundgod*

Tumkur District:

1. Koratagera*
2. Madhugiri*
3. Pavagada*

Chitradurga District:

4. Chitradurga
5. Challekere
6. Jagalur*

Kolar District:

7. Bangarpet
8. Bagepalli
9. Chintamani
10. Gudibanda*
11. Kolar
12. Mulbegal
13. Sidlaghatta*
14. Srinivasapura*

Belgaum District:

15. Soundatti*
16. Ramdurga*
17. Gokak

Dharwad District:

18. Ron*
19. Ranebennur
20. Kundagol*
21. Haveri*

Bellary District:

22. Hadagali*

Raichur District:

23. Kustagi
24. Lingasugur

Chickmagalur District:

25. Kadur.

* Blocks selected for intensification.

IV. COMPREHENSIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (CORDA)

There is the basic need for effective co-ordination of the rural development effort, which is multifaceted and must cover the total spectrum of programmes which Government is able to provide for economic benefits and by way of special inputs, including programmes of infrastructure and institutional, and organisational development, and, of course, co-ordination will imply that all the rural development programmes be treated as a pool and taken up so that attention is paid to all the aspects required to make every scheme a success and contributing to a predetermined basic policy objective. The basic features are to have 100 percent coverage. Effective household planning and monitoring will be taken up. Conspicuous emphasis will be placed on area projects with comprehensive services by way of infrastructure and institutions. The credit requirement of the family plan will have to be fully met.

It is proposed to have a "Comprehensive Rural Development Authority" (CORDA) for each district. It is proposed to bring in legislation to constitute them as statutory authorities with comprehensive functions in the matter of rural development. This will have the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman and the Project Directors of DRDS's and DPAP's as Vice-Chairman and Managing Directors, with Ex-Officio status of Special Deputy Commissioner (Development). It will have its own cadre for execution of civil works under rural development

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programme and would also function through the normal Government machinery on the rural development side in the district. It will assume responsibility for ensuring that for all the plans that are prepared for rural development, whether infrastructure, institutional or individual beneficiary oriented their credit requirements, whether long term or short term, and their inputs and services requirements will be fully met. At the grass root level, the multipurpose (Rural Development Assistant) worker is responsible for all programmes in each Panchayat. This will be responsible for planning and monitoring. It will be the modal agency to tackle all rural development activities from whichever department of the Government it may come. For effective supervision of the blocks, the Assistant Commissioners will be inducted extensively into rural development supervision.

Separate full fledged department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj is proposed to be set up. There is the need for a permanent cadre structure. In the rural development side by increasing the responsibilities. The task of rural development will be an unending one, envisaging that development proceeds at a rapid pace from level to level of unending growth.

Voluntary agencies play an important role in rural development and it is proposed to establish a high-power coordinating Bureau of Voluntary Organisations with the Chief Minister as Chairman, the Minister for Rural Development as the Vice-Chairman and the Secretary to Government, RD & C Department as the Member-Secretary. At the district level,

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there will be a counter-part of this co-ordinating bureau with the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman and the Managing Director of the CORDA as Vice-Chairman. Apart from Co-ordination and policy and programme monitoring, these two bureaus will disseminate information about programme guidelines and schemes, which may come up from time to time dissemination of experience and methodologies which will be a guide by way of success stories and ideas, in the area of motivation and programme strategies, so that, they can be successfully adopted in other Panchayats/Taluks/Districts.

It is also proposed to strengthen the State Level Directorate and Hierarchy of rural Development as it is very much necessary since a number of programmes have come under the control of the Rural Development and Co-operation Department.

It is proposed to have computer centres in all the districts of the State and this is with a view to computerise the household survey results and also to have effective monitoring of the programme. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1981-82. The strengthening of the rural development hierarchy will help for effective implementation of the programmes.

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF WESTERN GHATS
REGION IN KARNATAKA

ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1981-82.

During the Fifth Plan period an amount of Rs.406.00 lakhs was sanctioned to Karnataka and as against this the expenditure incurred was Rs.393.32 lakhs. The outlay for the year 1979-80 was Rs.154.00 lakhs and the entire amount was utilised. The programmes were implemented in 20 taluks upto 1978-79 and from 1979-80 onwards the programmes are being implemented in 40 taluks. The details of outlay and expenditure upto the end of March 1980 is given below:

OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE
1974-75 to 1979-80 (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Sectors	Outlay	Expenditure
1.	Animal Husbandry	64.67	40.07
2.	Horticulture	75.44	79.29
3.	Agriculture	68.16	61.56
4.	Irrigation	99.03	44.31
5.	Forestry	108.61	151.13
6.	Small Scale Industries	48.88	84.18
7.	Tourism	25.63	37.85
8.	Sericulture	38.77	38.77
9.	Sandal Oil	20.00	-
10.	Western Ghats Cell	11.70	10.16
<u>Total</u>		<u>562.89*</u>	<u>547.32</u>

* Includes Rs.2.89 lakhs of unspent balance of the first two years for which the Planning Commission agreed to utilise the amounts.

So far, under animal husbandry sector, 25 artificial insemination centres were established, 749 cross bred bulls were distributed and financial assistance was given to 1,144 farmers for rearing female calves. Seven progeny orchards were established by the Horticulture Departments. The KSCLD Bank has extended financial assistance to take up general schemes in an extent of 16,488.52 hectares which include mixed orchards, wire fencing, land levelling, bunding, farm houses and cattle sheds. Coconut, coffee and cardamom covers an

area of 1,888.03, 338.80 and 226.50 hectares respectively. 2,156 persons have been given the assistance for sinking irrigation wells and purchase of pumpsets.

Bunding was completed in 10,800 hectares and IADP in 11,007 hectares. The pilot project was continued. Under minor irrigation, 33 minor irrigation works have been completed. The KLAC has taken up the execution of Minor Irrigation works in North Kanara District. Fourteen foot bridges have been completed in Coondapur taluk. The extent covered under bamboo, soft wood and matchwood and cashew plantations was 2,168, 6,532 and 6,123 hectares respectively. Financial assistance was extended to KSFIC for setting up of green grass dehydration and pelletisation plants.

The programmes under industries relate to construction of industrial estates, establishments of bee-keeping centres, coir development and handicrafts activities. Construction of tourist rest houses have been taken up at Nagarhole, Malpe and Mercara by the Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation. Under Sericulture, 19 extension centres have been established and mulberry cultivation has been covered in an extent of 12,272 hectares.

The outlay for the year 1980-81 is Rs.187.00 lakhs and except flood control and wind mills for power generation, the other schemes are in the nature of continuation.

OUTLAY FOR 1980-81

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sl.No.	Sectors	Outlay
1	Animal Husbandry	12.00
2	Horticulture	20.00
3	Agriculture	15.00
4	Irrigation	34.00
5	Small Scale Industries	11.00
6	Flood control	20.00

1	2	3
7	Forestry	35.00
8	Tourism	6.42
9	Sericulture	30.00
10	Wind Mills for power generation	1.60
11.	Western Ghats Cell	1.98
Total		187.00

The entire amounts of Rs.187.00 lakhs will be utilised during the current financial year.

The outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs.260.00 lakhs and the sectoral details are as follows:

OUTLAY FOR 1981-82 (-Rs. in lakhs).

Sl.No.	Sectors	Outlay
1.	Animal Husbandry	16.68
2.	Horticulture	31.05
3.	Agriculture	20.85
4.	Irrigation	34.90
5.	Small Scale Industries	15.87
6.	Forestry	48.66
7.	Flood control	27.81
8.	Tourism	11.50
9.	Sericulture	30.00
10.	Sandal Oil	19.93
11.	Western Ghats Cell	2.75
Total		260.00

The details of the programmes are indicated below:-

Animal Husbandry: Under this sector, the AI Centres and Mobile clinics already set up will be maintained. Some new mobile veterinary clinics will be set up. The chilling centre which was taken up during the year 1980-81 will be continued.

Horticulture: The programmes will be taken up both by the Departments as also the KSCLD Bank. The departmental schemes relate to maintenance of the orchards. Plants protection and conducting of demonstration. The KSCLD Bank advances the loans for a number of horticultural programmes and also for land levelling, sinking of irrigation wells and purchase of pumpsets.

Agriculture:- Under agriculture, Soil conservation and IADP will be continued. The pilot project and the audio-visual centre will be maintained.

IRRIGATION:- The funds will be utilised only for the completion of the spill over minor irrigation works, foot bridges as also the works executed by the KLAC.

Small Scale Industries:- Priority will be given only for the completion of the spill over works.

Forestry:- As emphasis is being given for forestry development, priority will be given for forestry activities. Seedmoney will be given for the Corporation for attract institutional finance.

Flood Control:- This programme was taken up only during the year 1980-81 as the people of the flood affected areas are facing lot of difficulties.

Tourism: The programmes relate only for the completion of the spill over works. No new works will be taken up.

Sericulture: - Sericulture is gaining momentum and as it is a labour intensive industry. Priority will be given for this sector.

Sandal Oil:- The programme which was taken up during the year 1979-80 could not be implemented due to land acquisition problem. Now, it is proposed to take up the programme.

Western Ghats Cell:- The Western Ghats Cell will be continued as the cell acts as the Secretariat for all the matters relating to Western Ghats Developments in Karnataka.

SUBSIDY FOR MINOR IRRIGATION

ANNUAL PLAN - 1981-82

Irrigation facility to farmers is very important for increasing their agricultural production thereby improving their economic conditions. In most of the holdings of marginal small and medium farmers, the underground water potential is not tapped. However, in SFDA and DPAP Areas, necessary inducement has been given to small and marginal farmers to tap the underground resources. This facility is not available to medium farmers holding 2-4 hectares and small and marginal farmers in non special programme areas. (It is now available under State Sponsored SFDA). Government of India have come forward to meet 50% of the cost of subsidy to be provided to small and marginal farmers in non-special programme areas and also to medium farmers holding land between 2 to 4 hectares in all areas. The State Government have extended SFDA to all the 103 taluks not covered under centrally sponsored SFDA and the subsidy pertaining to minor irrigation wells would be available to all small and marginal farmers, but it would be possible to reimburse this amount from Government of India in State Sponsored SFDA's to an extent of 50%.

So far, this programme has not been implemented and it is proposed to implement the programme from the year 1980-81. For the year 1980-81, it is proposed to assist 500 medium farmers by providing them 20% subsidy for individual irrigation wells. It is proposed to have 5 community irrigation wells by providing 40% subsidy. It is also

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proposed to provide individual irrigation wells to 600 farmers consisting of 200 small farmers and 400 marginal farmers. A total provision of Rs.30.00 lakhs is made for payment of subsidy Rs.15.00 lakhs would be the Government of India's share and the rest (Rs.15.00 lakhs) would be the share of Government of Karnataka.

For the annual plan 1981-82, it is proposed to provide subsidy at the rate of 20% to 500 medium farmers holding 2 to 4 hectares land. The total outlay required would be Rs.50.00 lakhs of which, the credit component would be Rs.40.00 lakhs. The subsidy portion (20% subsidy) would be Rs.10.00 lakhs of which, the share of Government of Karnataka and Government of India would be Rs.5.00 lakhs each. Each individual irrigation well may cost Rs.10,000/-.

It is proposed to construct 5 community irrigation wells costing Rs.2.5 lakhs each which will benefit about 150 persons. The total cost of irrigation wells would be Rs.12.50 lakhs, of which, credit component would be Rs.7.5 lakhs and subsidy component would be Rs.5.00 lakhs. This would be shared equally by Government of Karnataka and Government of India.

It is proposed to provide 600 irrigation wells in non-special programme areas to benefit 200 small farmers and 400 marginal farmers. The total outlay required would be Rs.50.00 lakhs of which, credit component would be Rs.35.00 lakhs. The subsidy component of Rs.15.00 lakhs will be equally shared by Government of Karnataka and Government of India.

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In all, a provision of Rs.30.00 lakhs is made for payment of subsidy of which, the share of Government of Karnataka would be Rs.15.00 lakhs. Government of India would contribute Rs.15.00 lakhs. The statement indicating the details of the programmes is enclosed.

PROGRAMME UNDER SUBSIDY SCHEMES FOR MINOR IRRIGATION FOR THE YEAR 1981-82.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl No	Programmes	Total Outlay	Credit	Subsidy Component		Total
				Government of India's schemes	Government of Karnataka's schemes	
1.	Individual irrigation wells to 500 medium farmers holding 2 to 4 hectares.	50.00	40.00	5.00	5.00	10.00
2.	Community irrigation wells (5) to medium farmers holding 2 to 4 hectares.	12.50	7.50	2.50	2.50	5.00
3.	Individual irrigation wells (600) to small and marginal farmers in non-special programme areas.	50.00	35.00	7.50	7.50	15.00
Total		112.50	82.50	15.00	15.00	30.00

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UNICEF ASSISTED PROJECTS FOR PROVIDING BASIC SERVICES ANNUAL PLAN
1981-82.

High priority has been given in the Sixth Five Year Plan to rural development and for generation of rural employment. Apart from economic programmes social inputs are also proposed to be provided to make the family self-sufficient. For providing social inputs Government of India and UNICEF would jointly assist the State Government. A Pilot Project in Bidar has been taken up with an outlay of Rs.663.80 lakhs. The project is phased over a period of Five Years and covers all the five taluks. The funding of the programme is as follows:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. State Government Share	388.00
2. Central Government Share	185.80
3. UNICEF/Swiss assistance	90.00
TOTAL:	<u>663.80</u>

The objectives of the programme would be to integrate economic development programmes with social developmental programmes and involve the community at all stages of the project. It contemplated strengthening of basic institutions like Mahila Mandals and training of women in leadership, health, child care, nutrition etc., Provision of health services at Village level, non-formal education for drop outs from schools, income generation activities to women are some of the other objectives. The general objective of the programme would be to improve the survival portion and quality of the survival of young children and women who are below the poverty line in the rural areas and who are identified for support. The specific objectives would include reduction of infant mortality rate, reduction of child mortality and morbidity, increase of literacy of girls and women and reduction of death rates due to desentery, diahorria respiratory deseases, gastro-entritices and malnutrition.

It is programmed to cover Bidar, Chitradurga, Bijapur and Chickmagalur, during the year 1980-81 and rest of the 15 districts would be covered in a phased manner at the rate of about 35 taluks per year. The requirement of funds (State share) is calculated at the rate of Rs.78 lakhs per taluk for the project period, at the rate of Rs.10 lakhs for the first year and Rs.17 lakhs each during the second, third, fourth and fifth years. The requirement of funds for the years 1981-82 is Rs.8.94 crores as State shares. During the year programmes in 32 Taluks taken up during 1980-81 could be continued and programme in 35 taluks would be taken up.

Since the projects are to be implemented from the year 1980-81 there has not been any financial and physical progress during the previous years. Bidar integrated Rural Development project which has been finalised was sanctioned and will be implemented from 1980-81 for the year 1980-81 a provision of Rs.3.20 crores is needed as states shares for implementing of the programme in 32 Taluks.

It is proposed to strengthen Mahila Mandals and organised new ones wherever they are not in existence. Building facilities would be provided and nursery school (Balwadi) would be attached to Mahila Mandals. Training would be provided to women in the field of health, child care, nutrition, agriculture so as to enable them to play an important role in carrying out economic and social activities of the household. Village health services would be improved with the assistance of auxiliary workers and paramedical staff of the Health Department. The selected members of the Mahila Mandals who could be trained are proposed to be employed as Gramlaxmis to assist in the implementation of the programmes on payment of some honorarium. These people could help in implementing programmes under health,

sanitation, prevention of epidemic diseases etc. It is proposed to provide drainage facilities and improve village roads, cattle sheds and establish gobar gas plants so as to improve the environmental sanitation of the village. Drinking water facilities would be provided emphasis will be given on applied nutrition programmes by encouraging kitchen gardening, poultry keeping, beekeeping and fodder development which have direct bearing on improvement of nutritional standards and as well as economic standard of the family. Subsidiary occupations which generate income and employment would be provided to women. It is proposed to assist women for taking up programmes like tailoring, making of dolls rearing of milch animals, sheep, poultry etc. It is proposed to train school drop outs by providing non-formal education and conduct literacy classes to women. It is proposed to establish demonstration units for supporting programme under health and nutrition and providing training facilities. The project would be implemented through the D.R.D.S. by involving Mahila Mandals and Taluk Development Boards.

M.Raju*

TRAINING FOR RURAL YOUTH FOR SELF-EMPLOYMENT (TRYSEM)
ANNUAL PLAN - 1981-82

As part of the strategy for promoting self-employment, the Government of India have sanctioned a project for launching a national programme of training rural youth for self-employment (TRYSEM). The essential steps involved are (1) Careful identification of opportunities for gainful self-employment; (2) Designing training programme which are helpful; (3) Organisation of post training services such as subsidy, credit and marketing and (4) Organisation of training programme in such a manner that training institutions served the need of continuing education or training. This programme would be implemented out of IRD funds in blocks covered under IRD. For blocks not covered under IRD, funds will have to be provided for strengthening the infrastructure as well as for conducting training out of separate allocation. For this purpose, the allocation earmarked for the year 80-81 is Rs. 60.00 lakhs. The central assistance will be (50%) Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

It is proposed to cover a minimum of 40 persons per year per block. In all 18,000 persons will be covered during the sixth plan period at the rate of 3600 persons per year. The main thrust of the scheme will be on equipping rural youth with necessary skills and technology to enable them to seek self-employment. After the training, the trainees would be given necessary support for setting up of their own enterprise. The training would cover self-employment in agriculture and allied sectors, small industries

Annual Plan - 1981-82: contd.

and service industrial sectors. The training would be imparted by the existing training institutions like RITC, Farmers' Training Centres, Vignana Kendras, Agricultural Universities etc. In the present scheme, each trainee would be sanctioned a stipend of Rs. 100/- per trainee per month for the period of training.

Besides the training expenses, not exceeding Rs. 50/- per month per trainee expenditure would be incurred which would be made available to training institutions concerned

for meeting the expenditure on honoraria and training course materials and other incidental expenses. Apart from this, a lumpsum provision of Rs. 100/- per trainee would be provided to the institution for purchase of new materials and tools and for meeting other incidental expenses. The training would be normally for a period of 3 to 6 months but can be extended for 6 months wherever there is need.

For the first time, the programme is taken up for implementation during the year 1978-79 in IRD Blocks and during the year 79-80 the programme is implemented in non-IRD Blocks of Bangalore district also. Till the end of 1979-80, 1449 youths have been trained. It is proposed to cover 18,000 rural youths during the plan period in non-IRD blocks for which, a provision of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is made for 80-81.

Out of 175 blocks in Karnataka, 85 blocks are covered under IRD programme and 90 blocks are yet to be covered under regular IRD programme.

To implement TRYSEM in non-IRD blocks, a provision of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is required of which central share is Rs. 30.00 lakhs for year 1981-82. The programmes wise allocation for the year 81-82 is indicated

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme	Total outlay	State Share
1.	Stipend for 3,600 rural youth trainees at Rs. 100/- each per month for 6 months.	21.60	10.80
2.	Honoraries, course materials etc. at Rs. 50/- per trainee per month	10.80	5.40
3.	Lumpsum provision for training institutions at Rs. 100/- per trainee for purchase of raw materials, tools, etc.	3.60	1.80
4.	Lumpsum provision for strengthening of training institutions.	12.00	12.00
		TOTAL	60.00
			30.00

The rural training infrastructure would be build up in areas where it is weak or non-existent. Priority would be given to SC/ST areas while establishing these institutions. Full weightage would be given to rural youth belonging to SC/ST so that the benefit of the scheme flows sufficiently and effectively towards these sections.

MK*

KARNATAKA LAND ARMY CORPORATION

ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82 PROPOSALS

The Karnataka Land Army Directorate was established during the year 1971 and it was later converted into an autonomous Corporation during 1974 with an authorised share capital of Rs.100.00 lakhs and issue capital of Rs.25.00 lakhs. The primary object was to tackle the rural unemployment and underemployment. The scheme was first of its kind in India and mainly aimed at training unemployed youths in the art of working together for the deployment of development works in and around their own villages. The Corporation has trained artisans in various skills to enable young men to find self-employment.

The works pertaining to DPAP Minor Irrigation, Major Irrigation, Forest Department, Animal Husbandry and DANIDA are being executed by the Land Army.

During the year 1978-79 the value of works executed was Rs.86,44,701/- as against the actual expenditure of Rs.73,59,463/- only. During 1979-80 the works valued at Rs.187.13 lakhs were executed deriving a profit of Rs.5.33 lakhs. As many as 8,12,584 mandays were generated during the year 1978-79 and 12,60,667 during 1979-80.

For the year 1980-81 it is programmed to execute works costing Rs.475.36 lakhs under spillover works and Rs.113.98 lakhs under forest works. A provision of Rs.200.00 lakhs is made in the Budget proposals of 1980-81 under the Head "767-Miscellaneous". It is programmed to take up medium and minor irrigation works at Mysore and Mandya districts besides setting up of a Mini Cement Plant near Alnawar.

The funds available with the Corporation are hardly sufficient to meet requirement of various programmes drawn up by the Corporation. They are at times compelled to take advances from the banks at heavy rate of interest. In order to obviate this difficulty, it is proposed to provide seed money of Rs.50.00 lakhs in the form of share capital. Hence, a provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for being provided during 1981-82.

Enna/-

ANNUAL PLAN FOR THE YEAR 1981-82

I STATE PLAN

LAND REFORMS

Salient features and progress:

The Karnataka Land Reforms Act was substantively amended with effect from 1974, abolishing the system of tenancy, reducing ceiling limit to 54 acres in terms of dry land, providing for constitution of popular Tribunals for deciding the claims for occupancy rights and distribution of surplus lands. Later in 1976 in addition to deciding tenancy cases and distribution of surplus land, Tribunals have been entrusted with the determination of surplus also. The Land Reforms Act was again amended by Act I of 1979 providing for conferment by Tribunals of ownership rights on Agricultural Labourers in respect of homesteads occupied by them and giving them time for filing their applications upto 31-12-1979. The tenants who had not applied to the Tribunal under Sec.48-A of the Act for registration of their occupancy rights were also granted extension of time to do so upto 30-6-1979. In the same amendment Act, the Tribunals were also given the power of review of cases of surplus lands where earlier orders were obtained by mis-representation of facts or by furnishing false etc., declarations. The work of distribution of surplus was however given to the Assistant Commissioners of Sub-Divisions.

In all, 8.00 lakh applications have been received from tenants under Sec.48-A up to the end of June 1980. Out of them, 5.37 lakh applications have been disposed of by Tribunals granting occupancy rights to 3.24 lakh tenants in respect of 12.60 lakh acres. Of the 1.46 lakh declarations received, 0.84 lakh declarations have been disposed of by tribunals, determining 1.47 lakh acres of surplus land in respect of 4,300 landholders. An extent of 43,773 acres of surplus land has been distributed to 8,329 landless persons, of whom 4,891 are members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under the amended Act, applications from 4,212 homestead dwellers have been received for grant of occupancy rights on homesteads occupied by them. Out of these, 155 applications have already been disposed of in their favour by the Tribunals upto the end of May 1980.

A sum of Rs.14.22 crores has been credited by 1,30,963 tenants to Government as premium and occupancy certificates have been issued to 1,15,727 tenants. A total sum of Rs.13.82 crores ~~xxxxxx~~ has been paid to ex-landlords.

Under the scheme of financing tenants to pay premium to Government, the Primary Land Development Banks have upto the end of May 1980 sanctioned a sum of Rs.9.49 crores to 54,236 tenants and a sum of Rs.837.30 lakhs has actually been disbursed. Under the scheme of Legal Aid to poor tenants 3,279 tenants have been given aid through Government Advocates either to defend

them or to file writ petitions before the High Court. Out of 349 cases decided by the High Court, 14 cases have been decided in favour of tenants and 325 cases remanded back to the tribunal.

For speedy implementation of land reforms, a special staff of 56 Special Assistant Commissioners and 133 Special Tahsildars with supporting staff have been appointed exclusively for land reforms work. To cope with heavy pendency, 17 additional Tribunals, in addition to 175 tribunals at the rate of one for each taluk, are functioning at present. To speed up the disposal of cases by tribunals, the Chairmen of Tribunals were instructed to hold tribunal sittings for five days in a week, as far as possible in villages, for six months ending with 31st August, 1979. However, a little less than half of the work is yet to be done. It is estimated that when the land reforms programme is complete between 4 and 5 lakh tenant families will get occupancy rights and about a lakh landless people will be benefitted by grant of surplus land.

The work of bringing the record of rights upto date has been taken up from 1978-79 by appointing a special staff of 1 Survey Supervisor, 1 Surveyor and 1 Peon each at Sub-Divisional level, preparatory to taking up of Consolidation of Holdings. It is also proposed to take up this work in the Command Areas of Irrigation works.

REQUIREMENTS FOR 1981-82

Land Reforms Programme is likely to be completed by the end of the present Five Year Plan. The expenditure on staff sanctioned till 1977-78 is met from Non-Plan funds under committed expenditure. However, the annual expenditure on staff sanctioned from 1978-79 onwards is estimated at Rs.26.00 lakhs. For this staff and further additional staff for which there is demand from the Divisional Commissioners and the Deputy Commissioners provision will have to be made in the Budget under Plan. Due to change in the provisions in the Karnataka Land Reforms Act by Act 1 of 79, many of the religious and other institutions could not be paid the annuity or interim annuity for the past years. Hence, a higher provision is necessary for 1981-82. The Karnataka State Co-operative Land Development Bank did not require any debenture support from land reforms budget as its requirements could be met from Co-operation Budget. It has been decided that any subsidy on staff employed by Karnataka State Co-operative Land Development Bank for financing tenants has to be either met from the regular budget of the Co-operation Department or from its margin. Hence, no provision under the Plan under the Heads of Account "298 Co-operation - Subsidy on staff employed by Karnataka State Co-operative Land Development Bank" and "498 Capital Outlay on Co-operation-Debenture support to Karnataka State Co-operative Land Development Bank" is necessary under Land Reforms for 1981-82.

The requirements of funds under Plan for 1981-82 are therefore as follows:-

<u>"304" OGES</u>	<u>Estimate for 1981-82</u> <u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Salary, T.A. and Congingencies in respect of additional staff to be appointed for implementation of land reforms and purchase of jeeps.	113.65
2. T.A. to members of Tribunals.	62.00
3. (i) Annuity to widows.	12.00
(ii) Annuity and annual payment to religious institutions.	30.00
4. Legal Aid to poor tenants.	20.00
5. Consolidation of Holdings expenditure on special staff.	20.00

	Total: Rs. 257.65

II. Supplementary plan on Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

The Central Sector Scheme of financing allottees of surplus land has now been converted into Centrally Sponsored Scheme with State share of 50%. The scheme is at present in operation in 29 taluks which are not covered by Centrally Sponsored SFDA, MFAL, DPAP and CADA Programmes.

The Scheme has been extended to all the areas in the State, where the allottees require assistance and who will be given an assistance of Rs.1,000/- per hectare under the required scheme of the Government of India. Therefore a sum of Rs.40.00 lakhs may be provided for the purpose for 1981-82. The States share on it is Rs.20.00 lakhs.

Total requirements under plan for implementation of Land Reforms in 1981-82.

1. Land Reforms (State Plan)	257.65
2. Centrally Sector Scheme of financial assistance to allottees of surplus land - State share.	20.00

Grand Total	Rs.277.65

ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

WRITE UP

Target during 1980-81

It has been proposed to incur an outlay of Rs.1356.00 lakhs including Rs.14.00 lakhs pertaining to Tungabhadra Project under 506 Capital Outlay and targetted to complete 194 works benefitting an atchkat of 36609 hectares of new atchkat in addition to stabilisation of 9858 hectares of old atchkat.

2. Under 306 Minor Irrigation Plan, it is proposed to incur an outlay of Rs.803.66 lakhs which includes Rs.25.00 lakhs for payment of interest subsidy to Karnataka Electricity Board and Rs.573.43 lakhs under Employment Affirmation Scheme. It has been targetted to complete 209 works benefitting a fresh atchkat of 1089 hectares in addition to stabilisation of 14780 hectares of existing atchkat.

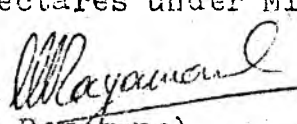
3. An amount of Rs.22.00 lakhs is proposed to incur under Tribal Sub-Plan. It has been targetted to complete 13 works benefitting a fresh atchkat of 413 hectares in addition to stabilisation of 116 hectares of existing atchkat.

4. During 1980-81, an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been provided for Minor Irrigation works under I.D.W.G. Region. It is expected to create a fresh irrigation potential of about 300 hectares. The detailed programme is being worked out.

5. The indicated outlay for 1980-81 is Rs.261.58 lakhs; out of which Rs.51.58 lakhs is proposed for surface irrigation.

Annual Plan 1981-82:

A total plan outlay of Rs.2040.23 lakhs has been allocated for Minor Irrigation works for the Annual Plan 1981-82 which includes an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs for Tribal Sub-plan. Under the Special Component Plan for the benefit of Scheduled Castes about 15% of the Plan Allocation will be identified and utilised for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. The amount of Rs.306.00 lakhs earmarked for this will be fully utilised during 1981-82. It is proposed to bring in a fresh atchkat of 31,350 hectares under Minor Irrigation in all.


(M.L. Rayamane)

Under Secretary to Government,
Public Works & Elec. Department.

VN:

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1981-82

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

The Command Area Development Authorities have been set up in the State, one each for the Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Gattaprabha-Mallaprabha, Upper Krishna and the Cauvery Basin Projects for the best utilisation of the irrigation facilities created. A separate Wing of Command Area Development is also operating in the Planning Department at the Secretariat level. The Command Area Development Authorities have been declared as statutory bodies by a State Government Ordinance to perform the duties more effectively for the speedy development of Command Areas. The provision of funds under the Command Area Development Authority budget is only a nucleus one and the development Departments have to supplement these programmes and schemes from out of the provisions made in their budget. In the New Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, the outlay proposed for development of the Command Area is Rs.1250.00 ~~xxx~~ lakhs. For the 1981-82 Annual Plan, an outlay of Rs.445.00 lakhs is proposed as below:

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Annual Plan outlay for 1981-82 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Tungabhadra Project	89.00
2.	Mallaprabha & Ghattaprabha	110.00
3.	Cauvery Basin Project	95.00
4.	Upper Krishna Project	127.00
5.	Bhadra Project	22.00
6.	CAD Wing of Planning Department	2.00
	Total	445.00

Upper Krishna Project:

A provision of Rs.127.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1981-82 Annual Plan for Upper Krishna Project Command Area Development Authority with the following break up:

	Proposed outlay for 1981-82 (Rs. in lakhs)
1) Administrative expenditure with office/residential buildings, transport, etc.	81.60
2) Survey, Planning of OFD works/FICs/FDCs etc.	27.80
3) Subsidy to small and marginal farmers.	0.50
4) Special loan fund for ineligible farmers	15.00
5) Other allied Departmental Schemes	2.20
Total	127.00

Tungabhadra Project:

A total of Rs.89.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Tungabhadra Command Area Development Authority Annual Plan for 1981-82 with the following break up:

	<u>Proposed outlay for 1981-82 (Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1) Administration	30.00
2) Soil Survey and Land Development	20.00
3) Ground Water Survey and Investigation	4.00
4) Construction of Field Channels	2.00
5) Drainage	3.00
6) Construction of Ayacut Roads	4.00
7) Construction of Markets	2.00
8) Agriculture	4.00
9) Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services	2.50
10) Afforestation	2.50
11) Marketing	1.50
12) Sericulture	2.00
13) Co-operation	4.00
14) Horticulture	2.50
15) Fisheries	3.00
16) Project Studies and Research	2.00

Total	89.00

Mallaprabha and Ghataprabha Projects:

A provision of Rs.110.00 lakhs has been made for Mallaprabha and Ghataprabha Command Area Development Authority Annual Plan for 1981-82.

Cauvery Basin Project:

A provision of Rs.95.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Cauvery Basin Command Area Development Authority for 1981-82 Annual Plan with the following break up:

	<u>Amount proposed for 1981-82 (Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1) Command Area Development Authority Establishment	15.00
2) Survey Planning and on-form development works.	3.00
3) Construction of Field Channels	25.00
4) Construction of Field Drainage	5.00
5) Subsidy for land development	3.00
6) Construction of Ayacut Roads	13.00
7) Construction of Markets	1.00
8) Ground Water Survey Investigation	1.00
9) Agriculture Scheme	5.00
10) Animal Husbandry	3.00

11) Horticulture	3.00
12) Afforestation	3.00
13) Co-operation	2.00
14) Sericulture	4.00
15) Country Planning and Growth Centre	1.00
16) Fisheries	4.00
17) Project Studies and Research	3.00
18) Marketing	1.00

Total	95.00

Bhadra Project:

An outlay of Rs.22.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Bhadra Project Command Area Development Authority for 1981-82 Annual Plan.

Command Area Development Wing of the Planning Department in the Secretariat:

The Command Area Development Wing of the Planning Department was created in 1974 and is being continued from time to time. After the five Command Area Development Authorities have become statutory boards, the staff in the CADA Wing in the Planning Department has been drastically reduced and only the following posts have been retained.

1) Deputy Secretary	One Post
2) Section Officer	"
3) Senior Assistant	"
4) Stenographer	"
5) Junior Assistant	"
6) Typist	"
7) Dalayats	Two Posts
8) Driver	One Post

For the Annual Plan 1981-82, Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed for the above Command Area Development Authority Establishment.

ANNUAL PLAN - 1981-82
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The total area needing soil conservation measures in the State is estimated to be 50½ lakh hectares. Of this, 26.52 lakh hectare have been contour bunded till 31.3.1980, out of which 21.72 lakh hectares have been fully completed. Thus the area to be completed is 4.80 lakh hectares as on 31.3.1980. At present emphasis is being laid on completion of incomplete works.

The plan outlay for 1980-81 is Rs.360 lakhs and it is likely to be fully utilised. For the year 1981-82, an outlay of Rs.360 lakh has been proposed. Brief description of each programme is given below.

1. Direction and Administration:

There are 13 soil conservation divisions and 62 sub-division. These staff have been transferred to "Non-plan", except the field staff i.e. Assistant Agricultural Officers and Agricultural Assistants which have been continued under "Plan". The estimates on these staff has been included under the scheme "Soil Conservation on Watershed basis". Therefore, no separate provision has been shown under "Direction and Administration".

2. Soil Survey:

2.1 There are 11 soil survey parties. During 1980-81 it is estimated that an area of 35,000 hectares could be covered under detailed survey as certain posts remained vacant. During 1981-82 it is proposed to cover an area of 45,000 hectares under detailed survey. It is proposed to strengthen the scheme with additional soil survey parties.

2.2 A pilot project for application of remote sensing technology has been sanctioned. The scheme will be implemented in Mandya district during 1980-81 and 1981-82.

2.3 A sum of Rs.15 lakhs has been proposed for these schemes in the plan of 1981-82.

3. Research:

A provision of Rs.0.10 lakhs has been made for the year 1980-81 for works to be carried-out in the four observation centres. A sum of Rs.0.10 lakhs has been proposed for 1981-82.

4. Education and Training:

4.1 Soil Conservation Training Centre, Mysore:

During 1980-81, 20 Agricultural Officers and 80 Assistant Agricultural Officers will be trained in the training centre. The duration of the training is 5 months.

During 1981-82, 20 Agricultural Officers and 80 ^{officers} ~~Asst. Agricultural Assistants~~ will be trained.

An outlay of Rs.3.2 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme during 1981-82.

4.2 Training in Minor Irrigation and Water-use, Dharwad:

60 Assistant Agricultural Officers and 100 Agricultural Assistants and 2250 farmers are expected to be trained during 1980-81.

This centre will train the same number as mentioned above during 1981-82.

An outlay of Rs.0.70 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for 1981-82.

5. Soil Conservation Schemes:

5.1 Soil Conservation on Watershed basis is the major scheme implemented. Particular attention is paid to complete the backlog of incomplete works rather than taking up new works. The targets and achievements during 1980-81 are as under:

	<u>Target</u>	<u>Anticipated achievement</u>
	(in Hects.)	
1. New Contour Bunding works.	14,000	16,000
2. Completion of incomplete works.	92,000	1,15,000

During 1981-82, it is proposed to take up new bunding works in

5.2 Categorisation of waste lands in blocks of less than 250 acres:

During 1980-81, it is estimated that an area of 80,000 hectares would be surveyed under this scheme. The target proposed for 1981-82 is 80,000 hectares. An outlay of Rs.9 lakhs has been proposed for the same during 1981-82.

5.3 Pilot Project on Integrated Watershed Management:

It is proposed to take-up pilot projects on integrated watershed management. A pilot project for Managanahalli watershed is likely to be sanctioned during 1980-81. An outlay of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed for such projects during 1981-82.

6. Land Reclamation:

A Land Reclamation scheme with two units, one for Tungabhadra Project and the other for Vanivilas Sagar has been sanctioned by the Government to reclaim 1,000 hecets. of affected lands in a year. The scheme will be continued during 1981-82 to reclaim 1,000 hectares.

Land reclamation in other areas will also be taken-up. During 1980-81, an area of about 250 hectares is expected to be covered under reclamation works. During 1981-82 an area of 350 hectares will be covered.

For land reclamation works a sum of Rs.40 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

7. Tribal Sub-Plan:

Under the tribal sub-plan, soil conservation measures like contour bunding, graded bunding, bench terracing, re-shaping of Paddy lands etc., are being taken up in the tribal colonies. An area of about 1,200 hectares is likely to be covered. Other programmes envisaged include construction of farm ponds and distribution of improved agricultural implements. The amount of Rs.8 lakhs provided for the tribal sub-plan during 1980-81 is expected to be fully utilised.

During 1981-82 the same programme will be taken up and a sum of Rs.8 lakhs is proposed.

8. Special Component Plan:

An outlay of Rs.60 lakhs has been proposed during 1981-82 under Special component plan. Programmes like soil conservation and land reclamation will be taken up free of cost on the lands belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

9. Supplementary Plan - Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50% Central assistance:

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for soil conservation on watershed in catchments areas of River Valley Projects, is being implemented in Tungabhadra, Nagarjunasagar and Nizam-sagar catchments. During 1980-81 an area of 12,440 hecets. are expected to be covered under soil conservation measures in these projects. During 1981-82, an area of 12,500 hecets. is proposed to be covered.

A sum of Rs.60 lakhs is expected to be spent during 1980-81 of which 50% will be met by Government of India. For 1981-82, a sum of Rs.60,00 lakhs is proposed of which the state share will be Rs.30 lakhs.

Financial Outlay:

The expenditure likely to be incurred during 1980-81 and proposed outlay for 1981-82 are given below:.

Sl. No.	Programme/Sub-head of Development	Likely expenditure during 1980-81 (Rs.in lakhs)	Proposed during 1981-82 (Rs.in lakhs)
1.	Direction & Administration.	-	-
2.	Soil Survey	16.90	15.00
3.	Research	0.10	0.10
4.	Education & Training	3.90	3.90
5.	Soil Conservation Schemes	281.10	203.00
6.	Land Reclamation Schemes	20.00	40.00
7.	Tribal Sub-plan	8.00	8.00
8.	Special Component Plan	-	60.00
9.	<u>Supplementary Plan:</u>		
	50% State share on Centrally Sponsored Schemes.	30.00	30.00
	Total:	360.00	360.00

BRIEF WRITE UP

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1981 - 82

Review of Annual Plan 1980 - 81:

1. Direction and Administration:

An outlay of Rs.5.50 lakhs is provided during the year 1980-81 for continuing 46 Posts of Second Division Clerks sanctioned to several Taluks where DPAP, CADA and KVS activities are existing. In addition another 47 posts of Second Division Clerks to several taluks is still to be sanctioned by the Government.

2. Veterinary Education and Training:

An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is earmarked for this sector during 1980 - 81. During the this year it is proposed to select 200 candidates for undergoing training course of Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors. Action has already been taken for the selection of candidates through Departmental Recruitment Committee.

In addition 22 Inservice Personnel have been deputed for prosecuting higher studies leading to M.V.Sc., course.

An officer has also been deputed and return from Australia after completing higher studies in Sheep Development

3. Veterinary Services and Animal Health:

A total sum of Rs.89.75 lakhs has been earmarked under this sector during 1980-81. Out of which a total sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been placed at the disposal of Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals Society for taking up developmental activities. Rs.2.00 lakhs provided for the continuation of strengthening programme two major Veterinary Hospitals at Hubli and Bangalore and the implementation is in progress.

Prophylactic vaccination against Rinderpest disease and Foot and Mouth Disease among cattle and buffaloes are being under taken both under State and centrally sponsored schemes out of the total provision earmarked to these schemes for the year 1980-81. The provision made will be fully utilised.

10 Mobile Veterinary Clinics at a total cost of Rs.20.00 lakhs are proposed to be established during the current year and the same is under active consideration of Government in addition to the continuation of one Mobile Veterinary Clinic established at Mangalore.

An outlay of Rs.58.00 lakhs is set apart for implementing 150 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries and upgradation of 75 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries to Veterinary Dispensaries Taluk Type already sanctioned. The implementation is in progress.

4. Investigations and Statistics:

Under this sector the proposal for taking up the pilot sample survey on estimation of number of pigs slaughtered etc., has already been submitted to Government and Orders are awaited. The scheme attracts 50% share of ICAR.

5. Cattle Development:

Under this sector a total sum of Rs.18.00 lakhs is provided which includes Rs.15.00 lakhs provided to Red Dane Project, Hessarghatta.

An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided for establishing New Intensive Cattle Development Scheme at Gulbarga, the proposal is under active consideration of Government.

6. Poultry Development:

National Poultry Breeding Programme at State Poultry Farm, Hessarghatta is being continued during 1980-81 at a cost of Rs.1.00 lakh.

7. Sheep and Wool Development:

As against the total outlay of Rs.9.00 lakhs, Rs.1.00 lakh is placed at the disposal of Karnataka Sheep and Sheep Products Development Board. The large scale Sheep Breeding Farm, Challakere is being continued at a total cost of Rs.8.00 lakhs during 1980-81.

8. Piggery Development:

A proposal has been submitted to Government for establishing a Pig Breeding Farm at a total cost of Rs.1.00 lakh and the proposal is under active consideration of Government.

9. Feed and Fodder Development:

Government Order have been received for establishing Fodder Bank at Birur at a total cost of Rs.1.00 lakh. The execution of this programme is in progress.

10. Tribal Area Sub-Plan:

A proposal has been submitted to Government for taking up the schemes viz., supply of milch cow, poultry units, piggery units and goat units etc., for the welfare of Tribal people of the 5 integrated tribal project areas coming under Mysore Division at a total cost of Rs.10.00 lakhs inclusive of Rs.3.00 lakhs of Central Additive Assistance. By implementing these schemes 349 families will be benefitted. The orders of Government on this behalf is still awaited.

11. Other Expenditure:

Under this sector a sum of Rs.6.00 lakhs is provided for the implementation of special component plan for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. Schemes of establishment of Sheep Units, Poultry Units and Piggery Units are proposed to be taken up during 1980-81. By implementing these schemes 132 number of Scheduled Caste families will be benefitted. The proposal is still to be sanctioned by the Government.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT:

A total outlay of Rs.45.16 lakhs is provided under Dairy Development Programmes. The progress is as follows. A proposal for the establishment of Rural Dairy Centre at a total cost of Rs.2.66 lakhs has submitted to Government and orders are awaited. Government order for strengthening five **Government Dairies at Hubli-Dharwar, Bhadravathi, Belgaum, Tulbarga and Mangalore** by equipping homogeneous and other mechaneries to each of the dairies at a total cost Rs.15.00 lakhs has been received. And the purchase under the same is under progress.

PLAN PROGRAMMES FOR 1981 - 82:

The State Government have indicated an outlay of Rs.171.07 lakhs for the Department to take up the plan programmes for the year 1981-82. Out of this total outlay a sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs Rs.2.00 lakhs and Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to be apportioned and placed at the disposal of Red Dane Project, Hessarghatta, Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biologicals and Karnataka Sheep and Sheep Products Development Board respectively, leaving a balance of Rs.148.07 lakhs to the Department.

The outlays and the programmes for the year 1981-82 are as detailed below.

1. Direction and Administration.

A total provision of Rs.5.50 lakhs is earmarked under this sector for the continuation of 93 Second Division Clerks sanctioned to several Taluks, where intensified plan programme like D.F.A.P., CADA, Development of Western Ghats and Key Village Scheme are existing.

2. Veterinary Education and Training:

A total outlay of Rs.2.50 lakhs is earmarked under this sector for the training programme. Inservice personnel will be deputed for prosecuting higher studies in the State, in the country and to abroad. In addition, it is proposed to train 200 Veterinary Compounders and 200 Veterinary & Livestock Inspectors during the year 1981-82.

3. Veterinary Services and Animal Health:

A total provision of Rs.48.57 lakhs is earmarked to this sector. Out of which Rs.2.00 lakhs is placed at the disposal of Institute of Animal Health & Veterinary Biologicals for continuation of Veterinary Biological activities.

Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed to be utilised for the strengthening of two major Veterinary Hospitals - one at Bangalore and another at Hubli- by providing modern equipments, laboratory, X-Ray Plant etc. A sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs each is earmarked for the purchase of Rinderpest vaccine and Foot and Mouth vaccine respectively. A sum of Rs.6.00 lakhs is earmarked for the continuation of eleven Mobile Veterinary Clinics. A sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs is earmarked for the continuation of newly opened 150 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries and 75 upgraded Rural Veterinary Dispensaries in the State at various taluks and villages.

In addition, the following Centrally Sponsored Schemes are proposed to be continued on matching grants basis 50:50 during 1981-82. A total outlay of Rs.4.75 lakhs being State Share has been earmarked for these schemes.

- i) Control of Foot and Mouth Disease by vaccination of cattle and buffaloes in selected areas;
- ii) Rinderpest Surveillance containment vaccination programme;
- iii) Eradication of Rinderpest in border areas.

Further, it is proposed to take up the scheme for modernisation of Slaughter House Project at Bangalore during 1981-82 in a phased manner. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is earmarked for the year 1981-82 being the State share as a token provision. The scheme attracts equity share from ARDC.

4. Investigation and Statistics:

The XIII Quinquennial Livestock Census is proposed to be taken up during 1981-82 and Rs.1.00 lakh is earmarked.

In addition, the Pilot Sample Survey on estimation of number of Pigs Slaughtered and study of Attendant Swine Practice is proposed to be continued with the assistance of 50% I.C.A.R. share during 1980-81. A sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs is provided for this scheme during 1981-82.

5. Cattle Development:

A total provision of Rs.37.00 lakhs is earmarked under this sector. Out of which Rs.20.00 lakhs is placed at the disposal of Red Dane Project, Hessarghatta. The Intensive Cattle Development Scheme at Gulbarga will be continued during 81-82 at a cost of Rs.2.00 lakhs. Rs.4.00 lakhs is earmarked for the scheme of Intensive Cross Breeding of Cattle with imported frozen semen in selected areas during 1981-82. Rs.1.00 lakh is also earmarked for the strengthening of existing livestock farms during 1981-82.

A Hallikar Cattle Breeding Station at a total cost of Rs.5.00 lakhs and a Cross Bred Heifer Project at a cost of Rs.3.00 lakhs are proposed to be taken up during 1981-82.

6. Poultry Development:

Under this sector, the transferred scheme of National Poultry Breeding Programme will be continued and an outlay of Rs.3.50 lakhs is earmarked for the same.

Registration of Hatcheries is proposed to be started during 1981-82 with an outlay of Rs.1.50 lakhs. It is also proposed to establish an "Egg Marketing Board" at a cost of Rs.2.00 during 1981-82.

7. Sheep and Wool Development:

The large scale sheep breeding farm, Challakere will be continued during 1981-82 with an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is earmarked for the Karnataka Sheep and Sheep Products Development Board for the year 1981-82.

8. Piggery Development:

Under this sector, the Pig Breeding Farm at Koila is proposed to be continued during 1981-82 and a provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs is earmarked for this purpose.

9. Feed and Fodder Development:

A total outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is earmarked under this sector. The Fodder Bank at Birur will be continued with an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs. And a new scheme Grass Land Development is proposed to be started in a phased manner and Rs.2.00 lakhs is earmarked for the year 1981-82.

10. Tribal Sub-Plan:

A total outlay of Rs.14.00 lakhs as State share is earmarked for the year 1981-82 apart from the Central Additive Assistance. The Schemes of supply of Milch Cows, establishment of Piggery / Poultry / Sheep / Goat Units in the Five Tribal Project Areas of the State would be taken up during 1981-82 and 375 Tribal people will be benefitted.

11. Other Expenditure:

Under this sector the Special Component Plan is proposed to be taken up. The total outlay earmarked is Rs.35.00 lakhs out of which Rs.5.00 lakhs will be diverted to Red Dane Project Hessarghatta under this Special Component Plan the poorer Scheduled Caste beneficiaries will be selected and provided with the following animal Husbandry and Dairying Schemes to improve their economic States.

1. Supply of Milch Cows.

2. Establishment of Poultry / Piggery / Sheep / Goat Units. It is proposed to take up 750 Units among the above schemes and 750 number of scheduled caste beneficiaries will be benefitted.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Government have earmarked an outlay of Rs.210.16 lakhs for Dairy Development Programmes in the State for the year 1981-82. Out of this total outlay programmes to the extent of Rs.50.00 lakhs have been furnished hereunder leaving a balance of Rs.160.16 lakhs for Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation for furnishing their programmes.

It is proposed to establish a Rural Dairy Centre at Haveri at a total cost of Rs.4.00 lakhs with a initial capacity of handling 2000 to 4000 litres milk per day during 1981-82.

There are Five Government Dairies existing at the following places:-

(1) Hubli-Dharwar (2) Bhadravathi (3) Belgaum (4) Gulbarga and (5) Mangalore.

It is quite essential to expand these Government Dairies by equipping Modern equipments etc., to increase their capacity of handling milk from 10000 to 60000 litres per day. As such a total outlay of Rs.27.50 lakhs has been earmarked under expansion programme during 1981-82.

In addition, it is proposed to establish a New Government Dairy at Bellary with initial handling capacity of 10000 litres per day at a total estimated cost of Rs.8.00 lakhs.

It is proposed under Dairy Development to assist 40 Milk Producers Co-operative Societies in kind for steady and regular milk supply to the existing Government Dairies during 1981-82.

A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been earmarked to take up the training programme of inservice personal in modern Dairy Technology during 1981-82.

KARNATAKA
DAIRY
DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT

ANNUAL PLAN 1981 - 82

The Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Ltd
'Poornima' Buildings, No.22, JC Road I Cross
Bangalore -560 027

KARNATAKA DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

REAMBLE:

World Bank aided Karnataka Dairy Development Project aims at enhancing milk production in the rural areas by providing free technical inputs, like AI facilities, Animal health cover, supply of seeds and cattle feeds, to be members of Dairy Cooperative Societies, and by promoting milk producers cooperative societies at the village level which form the base for Project.

The Project limits it's activities to the 8 southern Districts of Karnataka, namely Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Mandya, Tumkur, Hassan, Chickmagalur, and Goorg. When completed the Project will involve and benefit about 4.5 lakh farmers, including large number of small and marginal farmers.

This Seven year Project of 51 crores is financed, besides the World Bank (IDA 47%), by the GOI, GOK (31%), ARDC, Banks (13%), and Farmers (9%) according to the agreements entered into with the World Bank.

I ACHIEVEMENTS: (Since 1975 to June 1980)

The pace of progress has been satisfactory. The following are the few achievements in brief:

i. UNIONS:

Four Cooperative Milk Producers Societies Union, namely Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Hassan, as required under the Project programme, have been established with necessary staff. These Unions, comprising of about 1146 DCS, (360 at Bangalore, 353 at Mysore, 244 at Tumkur and 189 at Hassan- as on June 1980), are providing Technical Inputs, Animal Health Services and Fodder Development incentives to the producers and DCS.

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2. Dairy Cooperative Societies:

Of the 1800 DCS proposed, 1146 DCS have been organised so far, out of which 1001 are functioning. Due to constraints in the processing facilities formation of DCS are slowed down.

The average membership per society, which was 79 during 1975 has gone up to 163 during 1980. Simultaneously, the milk procurement and Sales have been progressively increasing. Average procurement/DCS/day during 1980 is 205 Kgs. as against 90 Kgs. in 1975.

Some of the Physical achievements of DCS are as follows:-

Details	During 1980-81 (from April 80 to June 80)	From inception
1. Members in position	8776	163628
2. Share capital of DCS	87860	1858189
3. Milk Procured (Tonnes)	16641	190486
4. Animals treated	54696	472469
5. AI done	19941	163547
6. Pregnancy diagnosed	7456	82081
7. DCS Staff trained in AI and Cooperation	61	1047
8. Cattle Feed Supplied (Tonnes)	609	10682
9. Fodder Seeds Supplied		
i. Legume (Kgs.)	97	2165
ii. Non-legume(R-S in lakhs)	12	160

The DCS's have maintained the profit orientation trend, from the beginning. Except, a very few DCS, all are earning regular profits. Table below shows, the total profit earned by the DCS in the Unions, and the average profit per litre of milk.

UNIONS	Profit for the Year					
	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
	Total profit	Profit per ltr. of Milk (in Paise)	Total Profit	Profit per ltr. of milk (in Paise)	Total profit	Profit per ltr. of milk (in Paise)
Bangalore	1195	12	2057	10	2806	11
Mysore	840	19	1681	18	2472	16
Channarayana	419	11	859	14	1305	14
Channarayana	190	7	480	13	861	13
Total	2544	-	5077	-	7444	-

PLANT CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES:

Expansion activities of the existing Dairies viz. Bangalore and Mysore, will be completed during 1980-81. The probable dates of completion of other Dairy projects with their expansion plans are as follows.

Unions	Capacity	Date of completion
<u>Bangalore Union:</u>		
Establishment of Mother Dairy, Bangalore	2,00,000 lpd	30 months from date of commencement of Civil works.
Establishment of Cattle Feed Mill, Bangalore	100 tons	June 1981
Establishment of New Chilling Centre, Kolar (Chintamani, Kolar Dist.)	20,000 lpd	Work is yet to be started.
<u>Mysore Union:</u>		
Product Plant, Mandya	10 tonnes/day	December 1981

UNIONS	Capacity	Date of completion
<u>Tumkur Union:</u>		
1. Establishment of New Dairy Tumkur	60,000 to 1,00,000 lpd	June 1981
2. Cattle Feed Mill, Tumkur	100 tonnes/day	June 1981
<u>Hassan Union:</u>		
1. Establishment of New Dairy Hassan	60,000 to 1,00,000 lpd	December 1981
2. Expansion of Kudige Chilling Unit	20,000 lpd	Work is yet to be started

3.1 Bangalore Union:

3.1.1 Bangalore Dairy Expansion:

The capacity of the Dairy, which was initially 60,000 lpd is being increased to 1,50,000 lpd. However, at present it is handling 1,75,000 to 2,00,000 lpd. It is also proposed to increase the handling capacity from 1,50,000 to 2,00,000 lpd. New Dairy equipments installed and commissioned are 7 sachet filling machines, continuous butter-making machine of capacity 2000 kgs/hr, a weigh bridge of 25 tonnes capacity, a deep freeze of 250 tonnes capacity and a new refrigeration plant.

In addition to the above, 500 KVA additional transformer is positioned at the sub station, for additional loads. A Boiler of 2000 Kgs/hr has been commissioned along with the pressure reducing station. Cream pasteurisation plant was put on auto level. Further, Civil construction works for 5 tonnes capacity powder plant is nearing completion.

So far, equipments worth of Rs. 52.78 lakhs have been received out of equipment worth of Rs. 56.22 lakhs ordered.

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3.1.2 Mother Dairy, Bangalore:

The extent of land proposed for the construction of the building is 56.62 acres, out of which the possession of 38.62 acres have already been handed over to NDDB, who are our turnkey contractors, for the establishment of the processing plants.

Equipment worth of Rs. 73.75 lakhs have been received out of equipment worth of Rs. 120.93 lakhs ordered.

3.1.3 Bulk Vending Booths, Bangalore:

Out of the first 12 bulk vending booths proposed to install at Bangalore City, Civil Works for three are almost completed and are due to be commissioned by the end of September 1980. Civil works for four more booths are in progress and are in advance stage of completion. Further z applications have been moved for obtaining more sites.

Approximate value of civil works done so far is Rs. 1.52 lakhs.

3.1.4 Cattle Feed Plant, Bangalore:

29.30 acres of land has already been acquired and handed over to NDDB. Construction work is in full swing. Approximate value of civil works done so far is Rs. 8.55 lakhs.

Equipment worth Rs. 17.66 lakhs have been received out of equipment worth of Rs. 24.60 lakhs ordered.

2. MYSORE UNION:

2.1 Mysore Dairy Expansion:

The entire expansion work is nearing completion. The Milk handling capacity of the Mysore Dairy was 10,000 lpd. and the same is being expanded to 60,000 lpd.

Erection of new equipments are in progress and approximate value of Civil works done so far is Rs. 20.50 lakhs.

... E/2

Equipments worth of Rs. 92.79 lakhs have been received so far out of equipment worth of Rs. 98.22 lakhs ordered.

3.2.2 Product Plant, Mandya:

Civil works for production Block & Administration Block of the Product Plant, are at various stages. Approximate value of Civil works done so far is Rs. 22.07 lakhs.

Equipment worth of Rs. 91.08 lakhs have been received out of Rs. 161.42 lakhs ordered.

3.3 TUMKUR UNION:

3.3.1 Feeder Dairy, Turkur:

About 90 acres of land have already been acquired, and Civil construction works for production Block, Service Block, and pump house of the Dairy, are at various stages of completion. Approximate value of Civil works done so far is nearly 23.20 lakhs.

Equipments worth of Rs. 67.66 lakhs have been received out of Rs. 77.56 lakhs ordered.

3.3.2 Cattle Feed Plant, Turkur:

An area of 28 acres of land has been acquired. Civil works for the finished products godown of the Cattle Feed Plant has been completed and for the production Block it is in progress. Approximate value of Civil works done so far is Rs. 7.02 lakhs.

Equipment worth of Rs. 13.76 lakhs have been received so far out of equipment worth of Rs. 23.95 lakhs ordered.

3.4 HASSAN UNION:

3.4.1 Feeder Dairy, Hassan:

An area of 20.37 acres of land have already been acquired and the construction works are also in full swing. Civil works for Production Block, Service Block and workers

amenity building are at various stages.

Approximate value of Civil works done so far is
Rs. 14.25 lakhs.

Equipment worth of Rs. 49.95 lakhs have been received out of equipment worth of Rs. 76.26 lakhs ordered.

1.5 Chilling Centres of Chintamani and Kudige:

There is already a chilling centre at Kudige and it has been planned to expand this chilling centre with capacity of 20,000 lpd expandable to 30,000 lpd. The expansion work is yet to be commenced.

Project reports for the new Chilling Centre at Chintamani (Kolar District) which is proposed to be started and, for the expansion of existing Kudige Chilling Centre, have been completed. Work will be taken up by KDDC.

PROJECT SCHEMES:

1 On-Earn-Investment:

Due to non-availability of sufficient number of Milch animals, it was originally decided to utilise Rs. 100/- lakhs only. But on a reappraisal, a decision is being taken to limit the programme only to an extent of Rs. 16 lakhs representing the loans already sanctioned to the farmers by the DC.

2 Calf Rearing Subsidy:

Government of Karnataka have agreed in principle to provide funds to this programme from out of funds allocated under SFDA from 1980-81 onwards (Also please see for details under "Programme of spending for the year 1981-82").

Training and Extension:

Scheme of Training and Extension, with an outlay of Rs. 279.32 lakhs, has been cleared by Government of India,

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whereas the scheme of Mass Media activities with an outlay of Rs. 80/- lakhs has not yielded financial clearance from Government of India. Hence the Mass Media activities are cut short to the frame work of Rs. 25/- lakhs and the expenses are being met from the above approved Training and Extension Scheme.

Training to secretaries and testers of the DCS are being imparted by the training centres.

Training to DCS staff in AI and Cooperation methods, farmers visit to Amul, Film shows and Calf rallies etc., activities are continuing and the achievement (as on June 1980) is as follows:

1. DCS Staff trained in AI and Cooperation	1047
2. Farmers visit to Amul	1207
3. Film shows conducted	840
4. Calf Rallies held	13
5. Women training camps held	10

Publication of 'Ksheera Sagara' Fortnightly Wall News Paper and Magazine in Kannada are being released regularly. Eight prints of 16 mm. Documentary films were got dubbed in Kannada from Film Division, Government of India, Bombay and were supplied to the four Unions.

27 Souvenirs and special supplements of several organisations and News papers were given advertisements conveying the message of the project.

4.4 Establishment of Bull Breeding Farm and Central Frozen Semen Bank:

The scheme has been staggered as per the advise of World Bank.

4.5 'Investment Report on Technical Services' for all the four Unions of the Project have been approved and the Unions are implementing the scheme. Achievements are as follows.

	<u>During the year</u>	<u>From in- ception</u>
1. DCS covered under AI	162	777
2. DCS covered under Veterinary aid	44	740
3. Animals treated in weekly visits	54696	472459
4. Emergency cases attended	5152	25130
5. AI done	19941	163547
6. Pregnancy diagnosed	7456	82081

4.6 Diagnostic Laboratories and Other research Programme:

Government of India have already given administrative sanction for the construction of Diagnostic Laboratories at Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Hassan. The scheme is already in progress. Reporting of Diseases, Disease Surveillances and Monitoring, Gynaecological examinations etc., activities are being carried out by the Diagnostic Laboratories.

4.7 UAS/KDDC Fodder Project:

The report of the Benchmark survey for basic resources and Potential of Farmers of KDDC command area of all the four Unions have been completed.

A committee has been constituted for finalising the schedules and methodology, for conducting the resurvey, to study the impact of the introduction of KDDC Milk supply scheme, on the rural economy in the Milk collection areas of the KDDC command area and also to estimate the nature and degree of expansion, in the activities of DCS.

Necessary schedules have been prepared for the purpose of resurvey and the survey work will be conducted shortly.

Research Development:

Various research trials are under progress conclusion and interpretation of experiments are also being made simultaneously.

4.8 Fodder Development:

The total No. of Fodder plots raised by the Farmer members of the Unions are as follows.

	<u>No. of plots raised</u>	<u>Total area covered (in Hects.)</u>
Bangalore	1921	85.12
Mysore	8906	634.36
Tumkur	3650	264.24
Hassan	2556	12.96
Total	<u>17034</u>	<u>996.68</u>

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

DEPARTMENT OF RED DANE PROJECT

BRIEF WRITE-UP OF ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1981-82 (STATE SECTOR)

The Red Dane Project, Hossaraghatta was started in the year 1964 as Indo Danish Project with the collaboration of Government of Denmark, to augment the milk production of the country. The following are the objectives of the Project:-

1. Demonstration of modern methods and Dairy Farming with high yielding exotic animals.
2. Assisting in upgrading of local cattle through supply of semen from pedigreed bulls and distribution of pure bred exotic bulls produced on the farm throughout the country.
3. Training of farmers, village level workers, Veterinarians etc., in improved methods of Dairying, Fodder production, Utilisation, Preservation etc.,.
4. Taking of Extension work in selected villages round about the institutions.

To have a regional balance, three sub-stations in Munirabad (Gulbarga Division), Kudige (Mysore Division) and Dharwad (Belgaum Division) were started during the year 1971, 1972 and 1973 respectively with the same objectives but on a smaller scale.

Work done during the year 1979-80:-

MAIN STATION, HOSSARAGHATTA.

DAIRY:-

The herd strength was 355 and 107 milking animals produced 2,60,267 Kgs. of milk. There were 106 normal calvings out of which 49 were males and 57 were females. During the year 64,690 doses of extended semen was supplied to different institutions for upgrading the local stock. 30 young bulls were sold for breeding purpose to different parts of the country and as well as to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.

Agriculture and Fodder Production:-

During the year under report different fodder crops viz., Maize, Cowpea, Teosente, Jowar, Kaji etc., were grown. The total area of 56 acres was irrigated and 108 acres were under rainfed. Totally 1,297 tonnes of fodder was produced and fed to the animals.

Training:-

Training is being given to farmers' sons for a period of 4 weeks with free boarding and lodging facilities. During the recent years there is a great demand from unemployed educated youths for training to get themselves self employed. In addition Government agencies like DPAP, SFDA, IRDP etc., are also deputing the youths for undergoing training and also encouraging farmers to take up dairying. Subsidy is given to small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for purchase of milch animals. During the year under report, the following categories of trainees were trained.

1. Farmers' sons	4 weeks	...	128
2. DPAP	10 days	...	192
3. IRDP	10 days	...	222
4. SFDA	10 days	...	118
5. Trysem	4 weeks	...	26

Extension:-

The extension work started in the year 1967, taking six taluks viz., Nelamangala, Bangalore North, Devanahalli, Doddaballapur, Chikkaballapur and Sidlaghatta Taluks. During the year under report 19 Milk Recording Assistants and One Vety. Livestock Inspector are working/158 villages have been included in the Extension area, involving 907 farmers and milk recording of 1,224 cows was taken up during this year.

In these villages 59 evening classes were conducted. In addition 4.22 lakhs of rootslips of improved grasses were supplied to encourage fodder production in the area.

Progeny Testing Scheme:-

The scheme was started in the year 1971, sponsored by the Government of India and now being continued under Non-Plan. The objectives of the scheme is to test the bulls produced in the farm regarding its capacity to imprint its qualities to the daughters which will enable to use only the best bulls for further breeding works and achieve better progress with regard to milk yield.

7 bulls are now under test. 7096 inseminations have been done using semen of these bulls and 1,552 of them have conceived.

SUB-STATION, MUNIRABAD

The sub-station, is located in Munirabad with an area of 565 acres with necessary buildings close to Tungabhadra Project. The pure Red Dane breed cattle are maintained and

are being multiplied. In addition Cross Breeding with Krishna Valley Cattle is also taken up. The herd strength during the year under report was 225. 51 cows were in milk and 1,11,810.80 Kgs. of milk was produced. Totally 1,130.4 tonnes of fodder was produced and fed to farm animals.

Centralised Semen Collection Centre:-

At this station a semen bank is existing under which 12 A.I. sub-Centres are located in Raichur and Bellary Distts.

Semen is being supplied to the Vety. Institutions and Artificial Insemination Units. The other works carried out were, as follows:-

1. No. of cases treated	...	18,031
2. No. of Castrations	...	1,991
3. No. of Inseminations	...	1,444
4. No. of Calves born	...	241
5. No. of vaccinations	...	30,559
6. No. of animals dosed	...	5,968

Training Programme:-

Under Training Programme 79 farmers were trained during the year and the duration of training was one week.

Extension:-

During the year 322 cows were under milk recording. 4 film shows were conducted to educate the farmers to follow better Dairy Management practices. 56,100 of rootslips of improved grasses were supplied to the farmers to establish their own fodder plots.

SUB-STATION, KUDIGE

Dairy:-

In this sub-station, Danish Jersey breed is maintained for milk production and also for the production of Jersey male calves for breeding purpose. The herd strength during the year was 200.

The total milk produced during the year was 1,13,191 Kgs. and 60 calves were born.

Agriculture:-

During the year 1,136.5 tonnes of fodder was produced. Out of which 20 tonnes made into hay.

Training and Extension:-

During the year 25 evening classes were conducted. 13 cows were under milk recording. 45 film shows were conducted. 3.2 lakhs of rootslips were supplied to the local farmers for improved fodder production. 4 Calf Rallies were organised during the year.

The other works carried out were as follows:-

1. No. of artificial inseminations	...	1,126
2. No. of Castrations done	...	73
3. No. of Vaccinations	...	1,459
4. No. of Calves born	...	90
5. No. of Infertility cases treated.	...	64

SUB-STATION, DHARWAD

Dairy:-

The sub-station was started during the year 1972 in the U.A.S Campus, Dharwad. The breed stationed at this project, is Danish Jersey. The herd strength during the year was 214. Totally there were 73 calvings. The milk produced during the year was 1,63,610.5 Kgs.

Agriculture:-

The total quantity of green fodder produced was 1,032 tonnes and fed to the animals as green fodder.

Extension and Training:-

The extension work was started during the year 1974.75. In the extension area of the project there were totally 232 cows under milk recording. In addition to this 3 film shows were conducted. 7,580 cc., of Jersey semen was produced and distributed in the extension area. During the year 108 trainees were trained and the duration of training was for one month.

Cross Bred Heifer Project, Hessaraghatta:-

This is a model scheme which was sanctioned under 20 point economic programme during the year 1976 to produce Cross bred heifers and to supply to the weaker sections of the population at a nominal cost, when the heifers are pregnant.

The herd strength during the year was 413. So far 216 calves were born out of which 40 Crossbred bull calves have already been sold to Western Ghat Scheme, Shimoga.

45 pregnant heifers are ready for sale to the small farmers. These heifers will be distributed during the current year.

The details of the scheme to be continued and to be taken up during the year 81-82 are as follows:-

State Plan:-

1. Civil Works.
2. Continuation of Cross Bred Heifer Project at Red Dane Project sub-station, Kudige.
3. Continuation of Fodder Development scheme at Red Dane Project, Hesaraghatta.

Civil Works:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

a) Red Dane Project, Hesaraghatta.

For improving boarding and lodging facilities - additional accommodation to the existing hostel and spillover works to Fodder Development Scheme. 1.00

b) Cross Bred Heifer Project, H'ghatta.

Completion of spillover works such as cattle sheds, open well, formation of roads etc., - construction of office store rooms-staff quarters. 2.00

c) Red Dane Project Sub-stn., Munirabad.

Construction of Buildings. 1.00

d) Red Dane Project sub-station, Kudige.

Construction of Buildings. 1.00

e) Red Dane Project Sub-stn., Dharwad.

Construction of buildings as per the Administrative approval sanctioned in G.O.No.AAH 74 AID 75 dt.20-8-79. 2.50

f) Cross Bred Heifer Project At Red Dane Project sub-station, Kudige:

Construction of buildings office quarters for staff, store rooms, and spillover works. 2.50

c/o

10.00

....6.

	B/F.	10.00
2.	<u>Continuation of Cross Bred Heifer Project at Red Dane Project sub-stn., Kudige:</u>	5.00

Proposals have been submitted to Government and sanction is awaited from Govt., provision is made for recurring charges for 1981-82.

3.	<u>Continuation of Fodder Development scheme at Red Dane Project, H.ghatta:</u>	2.00
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Proposals have been submitted to Govt., and sanction is awaited from Government. Provision is made for recurring charges for 1981-82.

Total:- 17.00

V.S. Joshi
(V.S. Joshi)
Director,
Red Dane Project,
Hessaraghatta, Bangalore-562 113. *23/7*

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

F I S H E R I E S

ANNUAL PLAN

1981-82

DIRECTORATE OF FISHERIES

BANGALORE-560 001.

ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82.

F I S H E R I E S

INTRODUCTION:

Fisheries plays a vital role in augmenting production of food in general and production of high quality animal protein food in particular. It is assuming greater importance with regard to promotion of the economic status of the people at the lower rung of the socio-economic ladder of the society and as a potential earner of foreign exchange of considerable magnitude to the State's exchequer.

The State abounds in 4.0 lakh hectares of inland fishery resources of all descriptions, apart from river stretches and an extensive net work of irrigational canal systems and 300 kms. of coast line having 25,000 Sq.kms. of continental shelf with increase fishery potential. Though much headway has been made on the marine side, only about 1.0 lakh hectares of inland resources have been so far utilised for fish culture of some sort. In pursuit of the objective of increased fish production through the intensification of coverage of potential resources under fish culture and to exploit the marine resources to the fuller extent, the department has been implementing various schemes with greater emphasis on the production-cum-employment oriented approach in all spheres of fisheries.

LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT UPTO JULY 1980 AND LIKELY ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 1980-81.

INLAND FISHERIES:

1. Construction of Fish Farms:

As against the existing pond area of 36.5 hectares, the proposed target of construction during the year is 3 hectares. The construction works taken up in regard to expansion of the pond area in several fish farms are under various stages of progress. The outlay of Rs.16.0 lakhs earmarked for the purpose is likely to be spent in full.

Budget provision - Rs. 16.00 lakhs.

2. Fish Seed Production, Rearing and Distribution:

51.4 Million fish seeds have been produced in the State fish farms upto July 1980 as against a target of 200 Million for 1980-81.

Works on the construction of the first unit of Industrial Estate for fish seed production at Kabini taken up at a total cost of Rs.5.8 lakhs are completed. The proposal with regard to the relaxation of terms and conditions of lease of the estate to an unemployed fisheries graduate is under consideration of the Government.

The proposal of the scheme "Subsidy for Fish Seed Production" envisaging sanction of subsidy at 25% of the capital cost limited to Rs.15,000 per unit for the fish seed production farms constructed in private and cooperative sectors is under consideration of the Government. The scheme, if sanctioned, will pave way for an increased production of fish due to augmentation in seed production.

With the expiry of currency of the World Bank Assistance for the DPAP programmes in Bijapur district with effect from 30-6-80, it has become an imperative necessity for absorbing 39 posts into the department. Hence the budget on this account has been ordered to be met under the scheme vide G.O.No.AAH 64 SFE 80 dated 4-6-80.

Budget provision - Rs.16.00 lakhs

3. Development of Reservoir Fisheries:

The staff sanctioned to the Bhadra Reservoir have been continued. The proposed scheme of development of fisheries in Rakaskop, Thonnur Major Tank and Linganamakki reservoirs has not so far been sanctioned. If the scheme is sanctioned 33,768 hectares of more reservoir area will be added raising the total water spread area so far brought under fish culture to 70,000 hectares.

Budget provision - Rs.2.0 lakhs.

4. Development of Riverine Fisheries:

The Riverine Survey unit is currently engaged in surveying the fishery potential of the rivers flowing in Mysore, Mandya and Hassan Districts. On the otherhand, one more Riverine survey unit meant for the survey of rivers in Belgaum and Dharwar Districts has been sanctioned by the Government recently and action is being taken to post technical personnel

to undertake the survey work.

Budget provision - Rs.1.00 lakh.

5. Development of Sports Fishing:

The scheme has been sanctioned very recently. The funds earmarked for the construction of Boulder Dams across K.R.Hill stream, at Kemmanagundi in Chickamagalur District have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Engineer (Communication and Building). The works are expected to be completed by March 1981.

Budget provision - Rs.0.50 lakh.

6. Assistance to Fishermen for procuring fishing gear:

It is proposed to sanction subsidy at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % to 334 fishermen availing fishery requisite loan from the Commercial Banks and loan-cum-subsidy on 2:1 basis to 200 fishermen through the fishermen cooperative societies. The scheme is aimed at enabling the poor fishermen to purchase costly fishery requisites like nylon nets, Coracle or Boats and seek self-employment.

Budget provision - Rs.3.00 lakhs.

7. Inland Fish Seed Corporation:

The scheme of establishing a fish seed corporation has been dropped.

II. MARINE FISHERIES:

1. Mechanisation of Fishing Craft:

The targetted number of Rampani units of Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada districts proposed to be assisted during 1980-81 for acquiring purse seine units by way of sanction of subsidy at Rs.30,000 each on Marine Diesel Engines and purse-seine nets is 25. The Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation will advance a soft loan of Rs.30,000 per unit in addition to the personal investment to the same extent by the beneficiary. The remaining amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs will be advanced by the Commercial Banks. The scheme is under consideration of the Government.

In addition, it is proposed to sanction of 25% subsidy limited to Rs.20,000 on purse-seine nets and subsidy on Marine Diesel Engines to the extent of 25% of the cost of the cheapest Engines.

Budget provision - Rs.16.00 lakhs.

2. Assistance to Traditional Fishing:

The scheme envisages sanction of 25% subsidy limited to Rs.12,500/- per unit of Gill nets in order to encourage coastal fishermen to exploit the column fishes viz. Seer, Pomfret, etc., for which vast potentiality exists at present. This is a Bankable scheme wherein the beneficiaries will have to obtain loan component from the Commercial Banks for acquiring gill net units.

The other component of the scheme is to sanction loan-subsidy on 2:1 basis to coastal fishermen through Fisheries Cooperative Societies. Most of the expenditure is likely to be booked during III and IV quarters.

Budget provision - Rs.3.00 lakhs.

3. Mariculture:

Though the scheme of pilot project for Brackish water fish culture, which has been sanctioned by the Government of India in 1978-79, is yet to be cleared by the State Government. However, in anticipation of the clearance of the scheme, preliminary action has been taken to take over 16 ha. of Government land and acquisition of another 21 ha. of private land is underway. The proposed construction of 10.5 ha. Brackish water fish farm at an estimated cost of Rs.7.4 lakhs is awaiting administrative approval from the Government.

Budget provision - Rs.6.00 lakhs.

4. Provision of Landing and Berthing facilities:

Some of the maintenance works taken up during 1979-80 are under progress. In respect of fresh works funds have been placed at the disposal of the P.W.D. authorities for execution.

Budget Provision - Rs.4.00 lakhs.

5. State Fisheries Corporation:

As in the previous year, it is proposed to sanction share capital contribution of Rs.2.0 lakhs to the Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation for its general development.

Budget provision - Rs.2.00 lakhs.

6. Deep Sea Fishing:

The scheme has been deferred as the completion of Malpe Fishing Harbour will take some more time. Hence the outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh earmarked for the scheme will be utilised for other programmes.

Budget provision - Rs.1.00 lakh.

OTHER SCHEMES:

III. Processing, Preservation and Marketing:

The scheme envisages sanction of loan-cum-subsidy on 50:50 basis to Taluk Development Board, Fisheries Cooperatives Panchayaths and Town Municipal Councils for the construction of fish markets at important marketing centres. During 1980-81, it is proposed to sanction dues of arrear instalments to 6 local bodies and consider fresh proposals. Provision is also made towards the salaries of two Ice Mazdoors at V.V.Sagar.

Budget provision - Rs.2.50 lakhs.

IV. Research, Education, Training and Extension:

1. Research:

The Research Unit at Bhadra is continued and the unit has commenced research work. The proposal of establishing a Biological Research Station at Munirabad in collaboration with CADA is under consideration of the Government.

Budget provision - Rs.3.00 lakhs.

2. Education and Training:

3 Superintendents of Fisheries have been deputed to Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay for studying 2 years Diploma in Fisheries Science and 4 Superintendents of Fisheries

are in the second year. Two Superintendents of Fisheries are undergoing training at Hyderabad and Barrackpore. The proposal in respect of deputation of B.F.Sc. graduates for post-graduation in fisheries is under consideration of the Government.

As against a target of training 120 inland candidates, at Hagaribommanahalli and K.R.Sagar training centres, 34 are undergoing training in the I Batch. 9 marine candidates deputed during 1979-80 for undergoing training as Fishing Second Hands and Engine Drivers at Cochin are continued.

Budget provision - Rs.3.50 lakhs.

3. Exhibition:

The Department will participate in various State, District and Taluk Level Exhibitions.

Budget provision - Rs.1.5 lakhs.

4. Aquarium:

Works on the construction of the Aquarium Building at Cubbon Park will be completed and the additional staff required for the Aquarium will be created.

Budget provision - Rs.1.0 lakh.

V. Fisheries Administration:

The Ministerial staff sanctioned to the Zonal Offices at Shimoga and Karwar are continued. The various works on the construction of staff quarters at important fish farms are under progress.

The proposals for the establishment of a separate Zonal Office for Mysore, Mandya and Hassan districts, a Technical Inspection Cell for conducting periodical technical inspection of the subordinate offices at all levels and creation of 5 posts of Superintendents for district offices are under consideration of the Government.

Budget provision - Rs.3.0 lakhs.

VI. Tribal Sub-Plan:

The following programmes are proposed to be implemented during 1980-81.

1. Training of 132 inland 76 marine tribal candidates.
2. Supply of Fishery requisites to the trained candidates at Rs.1200/- per group of 2 candidates in respect of inland fisheries and Rs.6000/- per group of 2 candidates in respect of marine fisheries.
3. Establishment of training unit exclusively for training inland tribal candidates.
4. Construction of Dormitory for the tribal trainees.

Government have accorded sanction for the implementation of the scheme at a total cost of Rs.7.0 lakhs.

VII. Assistance to Cooperatives:

Under the scheme, Fisheries Cooperatives are proposed to be sanctioned Managerial subsidy at Rs.1000/- per society and share capital contribution at Rs.5000/- per society. It is also proposed to provide assistance to them under N.C.D.C. scheme for the purchase of transport vans, deep freezers, purse-seine units etc.

Budget provision - Rs.1.50 lakhs.

VIII. Infrastructural facilities:

The staff sanctioned for supervision and execution of the various works proposed to be constructed under the scheme are continued. Additionally, 21 posts consisting of 2 Superintendents of Fisheries (Engg) and other staff are being proposed for creation for running and maintenance of Ice Plants, fish curing plant yards, Service Station, etc., constructed at Shiroor in Dakshina Kannada and Alvekodi in Uttara Kannada. The various works taken up under the scheme are under progress.

Budget provision - Rs.6.0 lakhs.

IX. Indo-Danish Project:

The scheme of International importance is under active consideration of Government of India. A token provision of Rs.3.0 lakhs is made towards the State share of the project.

X. Fishery Link Roads:

The two road works taken up during 1979-80 are under progress in Dakshina Kannada. 3 fresh works in Dakshina Kannada and in Uttara Kannada are proposed to be completed during 1980-81 and the concerned Public Works Department authorities have been addressed to prepare plan and estimates. It is also proposed to build fishery link roads in Chitradurga District to improve the prospects of fish marketing under hygienic conditions at places of considerable market potential in inland areas.

Budget provision .. Rs.4.00 lakhs.

ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

The Planning Department has communicated an outlay of Rs.211.28 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1981-82 under Fisheries Sector with instructions to set apart Rs.6.0 lakhs for the Tribal Sub-Plan and Rs.35.0 lakhs for the welfare of Scheduled Castes under General Sub-Plan. As per the guidelines of the Planning Department, the priorities are given to the on-going schemes, both state plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

The break up of scheme wise allocation of outlays is as follows.

<u>Schemes</u>	<u>(Rs.in lakhs)</u>
I. Inland Fisheries	51.50
II. Marine Fisheries	44.00
 <u>OTHER SCHEMES</u>	
III. Processing, Preservation and Marketing.	3.28
IV. Research, Education, Training and Extension.	10.50
V. Fisheries Administration	8.00
VI. Tribal Sub-plan	6.00
VII. Assistance to Cooperatives	6.50
IX. Indo-Danish Project	40.00
X. Fishery link Roads	6.50
Total	182.28

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:

(50% State share)

1. Minor Fishing Ports.	
a) Fishing Harbour at Malpe	10.00
b) Fishing Harbour at Honnavar	2.50
c) Fishing Harbour at Mangalore	12.50
2. Fish Farmers Development Agency (Mysore, Shimoga and Dharwar)	4.00
TOTAL	29.00
GRAND TOTAL	211.28

Brief account of each of the schemes included in the Annual Plan 1981-82:

I. INLAND FISHERIES:

1. Construction of Fish Farms:

2.5 hectares of pond area is proposed to be constructed and added to the existing fish farms. Ancillary facilities like staff quarters, laboratory, store room, pump house, water supply arrangements etc. are also proposed to be provided under the scheme.

Budget provision: Rs. 20.00 Lakhs.

2. Fish seed Production, Rearing and Distribution.

It is proposed to step up fish seed Production to 20 crores of spawn or 5 crores of fingerlings as against the fish seed production of 10.88 crores during 1979-80.

Under the self-employment programme for the fisheries graduates, the second unit of Industrial Estate for fish seed production is proposed to be constructed at Bhadra in Shimoga District. The scheme provides employment to scores of skilled and unskilled labourers and increases fish production due to augmentation in fish seed production.

In order to step up the fish seed production to the targetted level, it is proposed to create and provide additional staff consisting of an Assistant Director of Fisheries and other staff to each of the potential medium farms. Under the scheme of "Assistance for fish seed production", 10 private as well as Fisheries Cooperative Societies are proposed to be assisted by sanction of 25% subsidy on capital cost limited to Rs. 15,000 per unit. The scheme holds out bright prospects of increasing seed production in private and cooperative sectors.

Provision is made for the expenditure on the office of Bijapur Zone as well as that of two Superintendents of Fisheries originally sanctioned under the World Bank Assistance.

Budget Provision: Rs. 22.00 lakhs.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF RESERVOIR FISHERIES:-

The staff of Bhadra Reservoir will be continued. The proposed reservoirs viz., Rakaskop, Thonnur major tank and Linganamakki, will be developed under the scheme and Bachanki reservoir in North Kanara will be brought under fish culture.

Budget Provision: Rs.3.00 Lakhs.

4. DEVELOPMENT OF RIVERINE FISHERIES:

The two Riverine Survey Units at Mysore and Dharwar, will continue the survey of fishery potential of the rivers flowing in Mysore, Mandya, Kodagu and Hassan in case of the former, and Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts in case of the latter.

Budget Provision : Rs. 1.50 Lakhs.

5. DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS FISHING:

It is proposed to construct Boulder Dams across hill schemes at Kemmannugundi in Chickmagalur District and to construct a fish farm for taking up the breeding of Mahaseers at Ramanathapur in Hassan District.

Budget Provision : Rs.1.00 Lakh

6. CONSTRUCTION OF TANKS FOR FISH CULTURE:

Private entrepreneurs will be encouraged to construct Tanks exclusively for fish culture as the existing major and minor tanks in the state have been constructed basically to cater to the irrigational needs of the surrounding areas. The scheme envisages sanction of subsidy to the extent of 25% on capital cost subject to a limit of Rs.3000 per tank and 33 private individuals will be benefitted under the scheme, contributing to increase fish production in a large measure.

Budget provision : Rs.1.00 lakh.

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7. ASSISTANCE TO FISHERMEN FOR PROCURING FISHERY REQUISITES:

334 Fishermen under the scheme of subsidy to Fisheries Cooperatives and 200 fishermen under the Bankable scheme are proposed to be assisted for the purchase of fishery requisites viz., Nylon Yarn, Coracle, Boats etc., in the form of loan cum subsidy on 2:1 basis in the former and 1/3 subsidy on the loans procured from Commercial Banks in the latter case.

Budget Provision : Rs.3.00 lakhs.

II. MARINE FISHERIES:

1. ASSISTANCE TO MECHANISATION OF FISHING CRAFT:-

It is proposed to assist 10 Rampani units of the marine districts for acquiring purse seine units by sanctioning subsidy on Marine Diesel Engines fitted to the purse seiners and purse seine nets. Subsidy will also be granted on 20 purse seine nets and 50 Marine Diesel Engines owned by Fishermen other than Rampankars.

Budget Provision : Rs.20.00 lakhs.

2. ASSISTANCE TO TRADITIONAL FISHING:-

12 Gill net units under the Bankable scheme and 200 fishermen through Fisheries Cooperatives are proposed to be sanctioned subsidy limited to Rs.12,500 per unit in case of the farmer and loan cum subsidy on 2:1 basis in case of the latter.

Budget Provision : Rs.3.00 lakhs.

3. MARICULTURE

The pilot project for demonstration of Brackish Water Fish and Prawn culture along the Karnataka coast will be established and Brackish Water Fish Farming area will be expanded to another 4 hectares.

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Mariculture activities will be intensified in Dakshina Kannada District by shifting the Mariculture unit of Karwar. The existing brackish water farm area will be expanded at Mulki, Pavanje and Koodi-Coondapur farms of Dakshina Kannada.

Budget Provision : Rs. 7.00 Lakhs

4. PROVISION OF LANDING AND BERTHING FACILITIES:

Since the existing landing and berthing facilities are found to be inadequate, resulting in congestion due to the progressive induction of fishing fleet of purse-seiners, shrimp trawlers and Gill netters every-year, it is proposed to construct new jetties at important landing centres of the marine districts, besides undertaking maintenance of the existing jetties, Auction halls etc.

Budget Provision : Rs. 9.00 Lakhs

5. STATE FISHERIES CORPORATION:

The Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation will be sanctioned share capital contribution of Rs.5.00 lakhs as in the previous years.

Budget Provision : Rs. 5.00 lakhs

OTHER SCHEMES:

III. PROCESSING, PRESERVATION AND MARKETING:

8 Local bodies will be sanctioned loan cum subsidy on 50:50 basis to construct fish markets and market fish under hygienic conditions so as to ensure remunerative prices to the fishermen. Provision is made for the Two Ice Mazdoors for the maintenance of scale Ice Plant at V.V.Sagar.

Budget Provision : Rs.3.28 lakhs

IV. RESEARCH, EDUCATION, TRAINING AND EXTENSION:

1. RESEARCH:

The Research Station at Bhadra will be continued to

.....

study the practicability of prawn culture in fresh water medium. Another Biological Research Station will be established at Munirabad in collaboration of the CADA agency of Tungabhadra Project.

Budget Provision : Rs.3.00 lakhs.

2. EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

120 inland fishery youths will be trained at K.R.Sagar and H.B.Halli training centres and the stipendary allowance of Rs.90 per month being paid to the candidates is proposed to be enhanced. 4 officers will be deputed to Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay for undergoing Diploma level training in Fisheries Science, One officer each will be deputed to Hyderabad, Bombay and Agra for training in inland Fisheries. 2 Fisheries Graduates are proposed to be deputed to College of Fisheries, Mangalore for 2 years post-graduation in Fisheries Science.

Additionally, 9 marine fishery youths will be deputed to Cochin and Madras for training as fishing Deck hands and Engine Drivers etc.

Budget Provision : Rs.4.00 lakhs.

3. EXTENSION:

The department will participate in various exhibitions being held at State, District and Taluk Levels.

Budget Provision : Rs.1.50 lakhs

4. AQUARIUM:

The additional staff proposed for the maintenance of Aquaria at Cubbon Park, Bangalore will be continued, if sanctioned during 1980-81. Budget provision is made for the purchase of aquaria and other requisite materials under the scheme.

Budget Provision : Rs.1.50 lakhs.

5. EXTENSION:

Publication of Books, Booklets, Hand outs, posters etc. highlighting the importance of fish, as a human diet, fish culture of varied nature, Brackish water prawn culture etc., will be done under the scheme.

Budget Provision : Rs.0.50 Lakh

V. FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION:

The ministerial staff sanctioned under the scheme to the Zonal Officer at Shimoga and Karwar will be continued.

It is proposed to construct office buildings at District and Taluk Levels besides constructing staff quarters at important fish farms.

The proposed establishment of a separate zonal office for Mysore, Mandya and Hassan Districts, Technical Inspection Cell at the Directorate for periodical technical inspection of subordinate offices at all levels, will be continued if sanctioned during 1980-81.

It is also proposed to create 5 posts of superintendents (Ministerial) for being provided to the District Offices to tone up office administration and Technical Assistants for the purpose of assisting the zonal and district officers in technical matters concerning their jurisdictions.

Budget Provision : Rs.8.0 lakhs.

VI. TRIBAL SUB-PLAN:

The programmes proposed to be implemented during 1981-82 are as follows;

- (1) Training of 136 inland and 64 marine tribal candidates.
- (2) Supply of fishery requisites costing of Rs.1,200 per group of 2 Inland Trainees and Rs.6000 per group of 2 marine trainees.
- (3) Continuance of the Training Unit.
- (4) Assistance to Tribal Cooperative Societies at Rs.200 per acre for tank Fisheries Development.

Budget Provision : Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

VII. ASSISTANCE TO FISHERIES COOPERATIVES:

50 Fisheries Cooperatives are proposed to be sanctioned Managerial subsidy at Rs.1000 per society and 20 societies contribution of share capital contribution at Rs.5000 per society. In addition, the State Share of the N.C.D.C. assistance to assist No. of societies is proposed to be met under the scheme.

Budget provision : Rs. 6.50 lakhs.

VIII. INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES TO COASTAL VILLAGES:

The spill over works in respect of Ice Plants, fish drying yards, Service station, water supply arrangements, etc. being provided in the coastal villages under the scheme will be completed. The additional staff proposed for the smooth running and maintenance of Ice Plants, Service Station and Fish Drying Yards will be continued along the existing original staff of the scheme.

Budget Provision : Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

IX. INDO-DANISH PROJECT:

In anticipation of the clearance of the scheme by Government of India during 1980-81, a budget provision of Rs.40.0 Lakhs is made for the construction of staff quarters for the Danish Experts and their Indian counter parts, construction of colonies for the fishermen, etc. as envisaged in the original project.

Budget Provision : Rs.40.0 lakhs

X. FISHERY LINK ROADS:

5 fishery link Roads are proposed to be built in both marine and inland districts for ensuring quicker movement of fish from landing centres to marketing centres and remunerative prices for the fishermen.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:

50% share of the State Government is earmarked for the schemes of this category out of Rs.211.28 lakhs.

1. MINOR FISHING PORTS:

FISHING HARBOURS AT MALPE, HONNAVAR AND MANGALORE:

The spill over works in respect of the fishing harbours being constructed at Malpe and Honnavar will be completed for which Rs.10.00 Lakhs and Rs.2.50 lakhs respectively have been earmarked for 1981-82.

The proposed fishing Harbour Works will be continued at a cost of Rs.12.50 lakhs (being the ^{50%} State Share), if the project is cleared by the Govt. during 1980-81.

2. FISH FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY:

The Fish Farmers Development Agency in Mysore District will continue to function, and the proposed two agencies for Dharwar and Shimoga Districts will be continued as they are under consideration of the State Government after having been cleared by Government of India.

Budget Provision: Rs.4.00 Lakhs.

T A B L E I

Break up of Schemewise (State Plan) allocation in the Annual Plan 1981-82.

<u>SCHEMES:</u>	<u>Outlays</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>Capital Cont.</u> (Rs. in lakhs)
I. INLAND FISHERIES:		
1. Construction of Fish Farms.	20.00	20.00
2. Fish seed Production, Rearing and distribution.	3.00	3.00
3. Development of Reservoir Fisheries.	3.00	3.00
4. Development of Riverine Fisheries.	1.50	1.50
5. Development of Sports Fishing.	1.00	1.00
6. Construction of tanks for Fish culture.	3.00	---
7. Assistance to fishermen for procuring fishery requisites.	3.00	---
II. MARINE FISHERIES:		
1. Assistance to Mechanisation of Fishing Craft.	20.00	---
2. Assistance to Traditional Fishing.	3.00	---
3. Mari-culture.	7.00	4.00
4. Provision of landing and berthing facilities.	9.00	9.00
5. State Fisheries Corporation.	5.00	5.00
OTHER SCHEMES:		
III. Processing, preservation and Marketing.	3.28	---
IV. Research, Education, Training and Extension.	10.50	---
V. Fisheries Administration.	8.00	3.00
VI. Tribal Sub-Plan.	6.00	---
VII. Assistance to Co-operatives.	6.50	4.65
VIII. Infrastructural facilities to coastal villages.	6.00	3.00
IX. Indo-Danish Project.	40.00	---
X. Fishery link roads.	6.50	6.50
TOTAL:	132.28	59.15

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN
1981-82

F O R E S T D E P A R T M E N T

I N D E X

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DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN

1981--82.

G E N E R A L.

In Karnataka, out of the total geographical area of 1,91,773 Sq. Kms, the forest area is 36,808.61 Sq.Kms. which is 19.2% of the land area as against 23% of All India average and 33½% as envisaged in the National Forest Policy.

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

Sl. No.	Particulars.	Area in hectares.	Percentage to the Geographical area
1.	Agriculture ..	1,02,18,180	53.3
2.	Forest:		
	(a) Reserved Forest	28,28,783	14.7
	(b) Other class of Forests (i.e., Minor and Protected unclassified village forest, private forest etc.)	8,52,078	4.5
3.	Land not available for cultivation	19,92,846	9.9
4.	Other uncultivated land.	23,36,740	12.2

The State is having some of the finest Forests in the country. The extent of area under principal forest types and the estimated growing stock are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Type.	Percentage to the total forest area.	Forest area under each type. (in '000' ha)	Growing stock per hectare (in M3)	Growing stock in each type (in million m3)
1.	Evergreen	11.32	435	200	87.00
2.	Semi Evergreen	3.77	145	150	21.75
3.	Moist deciduous	15.04	578	100	57.80
4.	Dry deciduous	18.92	727	50	36.35
5.	Scrub and Thorny Forest.	22.88	818	25	20.45
6.	Un-forested.	28.07	979	--	--
Total.		100.00	3,682		223.35

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, matchwood and packing case industries, sleepers, poles etc.
2. Tropical moist deciduous and tropical dry deciduous.	Hardwood timbers, bamboos, matchwood, pulpwood, firewood etc.
3. Dry and Scrub forests.	Sandalwood, small timber, firewood, variety of minor forest produce etc.

At present ^{4.158} 3.197 million m3 of growing stock is being exploited annually as indicated below:-

<u>Produce.</u>	<u>Quantity.</u> <u>(in million m3)</u>
1. Constructional timber.	0.703
2. Timber for peeling industries.	0.148
3. Pulpwood including bamboos.	1.346
4. Fuelwood.	1.961

Total.	4.158

The annual revenue realised by the Department is about Rs. 32 crores. There has been phenomenal increase in the Revenue during the last 2 decades, mainly due to increase in the value of timber and other forest produce.

In Karnataka, the plan investment has so far been very poor and the percentage of investment in forestry as 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.</u> <u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>	<u>Percentage of investment in forestry as compared to the total investment.</u>
I Plan	0.80	0.10
II Plan	11.60	0.80
III Plan	26.70	1.00
66-69	22.00	1.00
IV Plan	400.00	0.90
V Plan		
(74-75 to 78-79)	779.00	0.70
1979-80 Plan.	363.00	0.90

From the above figures it is very clear that the quantum of past investment made in forestry sector has not touched even the fringe of the problem. Even with this meagre allotment in Forestry Sector, the Department has been able to raise the following extent of plantations:.

Category.	Area (in ha.)
1. Teak. ..	1,11,004
2. Cashew ..	29,904
3. Matchwood. ..	38,695
4. Eucalyptus ..	89,688
5. Fuel Plantation ..	2,30,212
6. Bamboos. ..	727
7. Bursera. ..	1,054
8. Cocoa ..	1,415
9. Rubber. ..	5,527
10. Others ..	403
Total.	5,08,629

The extent of man made forests forms 13.9% 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 60% 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 future demand for forest produce. The demand projected for the future is very alarming. The projected demand for timber for constructional use in 2000 AD will be 1.5 million m³ as against the present production of 0.703 million m³. The projected demand in 2000 A.D. for timber by peeling Industries will be 0.47 Million m³, as against, the present output of 0.148 million m³ and the projected demand in 2000 A.D. for pulpwood will be 5.6 million m³ as against present production of 1.34 million m³ and the projected demand in 2000 A.D. for fuelwood will be 13.00 million m³ as against the present production of 1.96 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 being finalised, the following extents of plantations are required to be raised annually to produce various forest produce to meet the demand at the turn of the century.

Item.	Extent per annum (in ha.)	Investment per annum (Rs. in lakhs.)
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.	1,800.00

Efforts were made in the past to maintain tree cover in lands outside the State Forests, but they were not very successful. Social Forestry has assumed considerable importance in recent years as an effort to provide the farmer his requirement of small timber, firewood, fodder, grass, manure etc. Out of the 36 million population in the State, nearly 27 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 is faced with. The community lands being bereft of trees, the villagers indiscriminately cut the tree growth existing in their lands and also 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 and rural energy plantations to achieve the above objectives.

Forestry operations are labour intensive. It is estimated that about 70% of the expenditure is incurred for payment of wages. Such a high labour component of the forestry operations

make them eminently suitable for a country like India where there is considerable unemployment and under-employment, particularly so in the remote areas where the forests are located. In this context it may be stated that one of the national OBJECTIVES of planning is to reduce unemployment and under employment. Forestry operations therefore qualify, being eminently suitable, for contributing to this national objective. 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. The scheme proposed for 1981-82 are inter-related with the development of forest based industries, protection of catchment areas of irrigation projects, Soil Conservation and meeting the local needs of the people to make them as self-sufficient 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 unemployed.

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY FOR 1981-82 ANNUAL PLAN IS AS FOLLOWS:

1. To increase timber production including Teak wood, matchwood and pulp wood for meeting the present and future demands.
2. To improve the quality and quantity of growing stock as well as mean annual increment per hectare of forest area.
3. To create more employment avenues to the skilled and unskilled workers.
4. Conservation and development of wild life by providing better protection and habitat.
5. To conserve soil and prevent soil erosion in the major river catchments.
6. To improve communication in forest areas for better exploitation of forest wealth.
7. To provide housing facility to the executive staff for better forest management.
8. To improve the living conditions of schedule castes and schedule tribes through Welfare measure schemes which will result in creation of lasting assets.
9. To consolidate the existing forest areas as well as the areas transferred from Revenue Department to the Forest Department.
10. To increase the area under Cashew in the coastal districts.
11. To conduct research in various aspects of forestry.
12. To take up large scale afforestation in the drought prone areas so as to improve the climatic condition and cater to the needs of the rural population.
13. Reforestation of degraded forests in dry zone and ever-green zone.

14. To create energy plantations by taking up massive afforestation works in the vacant lands including road sides, canal banks, along railway lines, fore shore areas of tanks, community lands, institutional lands, etc. under social forestry schemes in order to provide much needed fuel wood small timber, fodder and manure to the rural population.
15. To create sandalwood Estates and improve the sandalwood resources.
16. To encourage farmers in tree planting on farm bunds, marginal agricultural lands etc., through free distribution of seedlings of fast growing species under social Forestry Programme.
17. To create a well organised publicity unit for dissimulation of the idea of "Grow more trees".
18. To strengthen the Statistical unit of the department for building up a sound data bank.
19. To effect better management of zoological garden at Mysore.
20. To form labour co-operative societies of forest ~~workers~~ particularly for tribals and schedule castes people.
21. To strengthen the Training schools and train more personnel needed for implementing development projects.
22. To create a special project formulation, monitoring and evaluation cell for stream lining the project planning, implementation and evaluation of all Developmental schemes in forestry sector.

The year 1981-82 is being the second year/6th plan the schemes taken up during the 6th plans will be carried out during 1980--82 Annual plan more intensively and will be extended to new areas. The highest priority is given for creation of rural energy plantations under minimum needs programme in the sixth plan to solve the problem of firewood scarcity in the rural areas of maidan districts. During 1981-82, the programmes on the same line will be taken up under Minimum need programme.

SCHEMES AND PROGRAMME OF FOREST DEVELOPMENT DURING 6TH PLAN:

A. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION:

1. Soil Conservation (Afforestation) (continuing scheme)

This is an important continuing scheme. The Scheme is being operated mostly in the drier tracts of the State where the areas are more prone to soil erosion on account of barrenness of the land. The afforestation works proposed involves digging of contour trenches, formation of mounds and raising of plantations of fuel, fodder and other economically useful species. This scheme not only helps to conserve soil and moisture but also in increasing the grass

Physical targets and financial outlays proposed for the Annual Plan ~~for the~~ are as follows:- *This financial outlay is increased by Rs. 12-10 lakhs for the year 1981-82.*

Year.	Physical target. (in hectares).	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1981--82.	1430	30.30

to work on the basis of necessary provision & centrally sponsored schemes. By allocation in river valley projects

B. FORESTS:

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION:

2. Strengthening of staff in the Head Office (New Scheme)

At present the staff in the head quarters is not sufficient to cope up with the increased activities of the Department. The management of forests has become more and more intensive in view of the increasing demand for forest produce. There is vast scope for Farm Forestry and a beginning has been made in this direction by planting up areas ~~and~~ outside the State Forests and by free distribution of seedlings to the farmers. There are a number of special schemes like Western Ghats Development, D.P.A.P. Command area Development, Cashew Development Schemes, Project Tiger, Employment Affirmation Scheme etc., under implementation which are required to be guided by the Head Quarters. In addition to this, the State Government have also created a Forest Development fund by levying Forest Development Tax on all Forest Revenues for the purposes of building up of the resources.

In order to effectively implement these important projects, it is necessary to strengthen staff at the head quarters, both technical and ministerial.

Year.	Financial Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	1.00

**3. Project Formulation, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit:
(New Scheme)**

A number of plan schemes both in State Sector and Central Sector are under implementation involving an annual investment to the tune of about Rs. 7 crores. In addition to this, the Department is required to formulate projects for international assistance by following standard formats prescribed by the international agencies like World Bank. It is, therefore, necessary that these schemes are formulated properly as per the guide lines issued by various agencies so as to enable

speedy approval. It is also necessary that regular monitoring of the projects under implementation is done to achieve the desired progress. Evaluation of the performance at regular intervals is necessary to assess the performance of the projects.

At present there is no independent organisation to deal with the project formulation, monitoring and evaluation job in this Department. It is, therefore, proposed to create a Unit with well trained personnel to be located at Head quarters with the following outlay.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Financial outlay</u> <u>(Rs. in lakhs).</u>
1981-82.	1.00

4. Forest Publicity Unit: (New Scheme):

At present publicity about forestry programmes in the State is very poor as there is no separate publicity wing in the department. Since Social Forestry programmes and Forestry for Rural Energy (minimum need programme) needs are to be implemented in a big way, it is necessary to educate the people about the usefulness of forests and tree planting, so as to enlist their co-operation. Unless the public is made tree conscious, all our efforts to implement the social forestry programme will not yield the desired success. It is proposed to take advantage of the mass media publicity means to disseminate the information on growing trees. It is, therefore, proposed to create a publicity wing in the department with trained staff.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Financial Outlay</u> <u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1981-82	1.00

II. FOREST RESEARCH.

5. Forest Research (Continuing scheme):

During the 5th Five year plan the forest research Unit in the State has been re-organised with the creation of two more posts of Silviculturists and other supporting staff.

The ^{main} more objectives of the Research Programme are as

(iii) Maximum land utilisation to produce Industrial wood and other forest produce.

(iv) Rational utilisation of timber and other Forest produce.

Ancillary objectives:

- (i) Ecological studies in Western Ghats and other areas on the effect of man made forest.
- (ii) Studies on the effect of man made forest (quick growing species) on rural economy.
- (iii) Building up of Museum and Photo library.
- (iv) Raising of seed orchards, collection of Herbarim specimen.
- (v) Compiling of statistical data on forest resources.
- (vi) Dissemination of information about forest products
- (vii) Sandal propogation.
- (viii) Social Forestry.
- (ix) Liaison with the Forest Research Institutes at the Regional and National Level.
- (x) Standardisation of Planting Technique

The proposed outlay for achieving the objectives is as follows:-

Year.	Financial outlay. (Rs. <u>in lakhs</u>) .
1981--82.	9.00

III. EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

6. Training of Man power (Continuing scheme)

A large number of trained personnel are required to implement the various schemes. At present, the Range Forest officers and officers are trained in Colleges 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 for trained personnel. Moreover it is proposed to re-organise Forestry Training School by constructing a complex and by creating a separate Training organisation. A refresher course to the Range Forest Officers who were previously working as Surveyors has also been proposed. The financial outlay proposed for 1981-82 under this scheme is Rs. 8 lakhs.

IV. FOREST CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT (Continuing scheme)

7. Intensification of Forest Management:

The Scheme provides for proper re-organisation of blocks, rounds, ranges, etc., as the existing jurisdiction of the protection an executive staff in some of the divisions is very large and un-manageable from the point view of the efficient management and protection. It is also proposed to provide additional telephones in vulnerable pockets for quick movement to protect the valuable forest wealth. Provision of telephone facilities to unit officers and at strategically situated forest check gates is also envisaged. The financial outlay proposed for 1981-82 R. 2 lakhs.

V. SURVEY OF FOREST RESOURCES:

8. Working Plan, Forest Survey and forest consolidation (Continuing Scheme)

At present there are 5 Working Plan Divisions in the State and these divisions look after the work of revising the lapsed working Plans and preparation of new working Plans for areas for which no working Plan exists. In addition to this, the working Plans divisions are also incharge of Forest Consolidation work. Large areas of wooded District Forests and 'C' and 'D' Revenue waste lands have been recently transferred to the Forest Department and these areas are required to be surveyed, demarcated and legally constituted as Reserved Forests without delay.

The existing working plan divisions are not able to cope up with the multifarious works entrusted to them.

It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the existing divisions by providing additional Survey Parties to take up the work on top-priority basis.

The Out-lay proposed for 1981-82 is Rs.10 lakhs.

VI. PLANTATIONS SCHEMES:

9. Cashew Development (Continuing scheme):

The work of raising cashew plantations in the coastal Districts of the State will be continued during the Annual plan 81-82. There are extensive areas which are devoid of trees & growth and subjected to soil erosion with lateratic out-crops in the above districts which are suitable for raising cashew. The scheme, apart from providing employment to the submarginal

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 ^{obtained from the outside} ~~being~~ a dollar earner and the processing industry being highly labour oriented, it gets the required impetus by the indigenous production of the cashewnut needed by the Industry. The following ~~outlay is proposed for 81-82~~ physical and financial outlay is proposed for 81-82.

Year.	Physical target. (In ha.).	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs).
1981--82.	10.00 100.00	4.00

10. Rehabilitation of degraded Forests:

This scheme which was included in the fifth plan envisaged rehabilitation of forests mostly in the dry regions. During the Annual plan, it is also proposed to cover the evergreen and moist deciduous forests in this programme in view of the fact that tending works are to be taken up in evergreen forests after coupe working to cover the gaps through gap planting. In the deciduous zone there are vast areas of blanks which could be tackled under mechanised plantations with fast growing species. Regeneration of Bamboo is deficient in the Bamboo zone and this has to be supplemented by artificial regeneration. Therefore, the scheme of Rehabilitation of degraded forests will include tending and gap planting in Evergreen and Semi-evergreen forests, raising of bamboo plantations of Mechanised plantation of Eucalyptus and raising of fuel wood plantations in Dry zone.

The programme of raising mechanised plantations and fuel wood plantations implemented during 1980-81 under this scheme is proposed to be tackled under the new scheme called Forestry for rural energy needs (minimum need programme) from 1981-82 to 1984-85. The outlay is as follows.

Year.	Physical target. (in Ha.)	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1981--82.	620	12.00

11. Teak plantations (Continuing scheme):

Raising of teak plantations in suitable localities will be continued during the Annual plan. 1981-82. The demand for teak will be there in the years to come and in order to have a sustained supply of teak for various constructions, industrial and defence purposes, it is necessary to continue

planting of teak in the State. So far we have already raised 1,11,004 hectares Teak in the State and some of the older plantations have already come for harvesting. Teak plantations are proposed to be raised in the areas clear felled after removal of the existing tree growth. During the year 81-82 an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed and physical target fixed ~~taxs~~ in 680 Hects.

12. Matchwood plantations:

This is a continuing scheme. The demand for softwoods particularly the wood required for Match Industry is increasing year after year. In addition to this, several new Industries like packing case industries have been established of late and at present, the requirements 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. So far, the department has raised only 38,695 hectares of matchwood plantations. Therefore, in order to supplement the existing softwood resources in the State, it is proposed to raise plantations of softwoods in the suitable areas over an area of 700 Hectares during 81-82 and Financial outlay will be 10 lakhs.

13. Tea Plantations:

There are large extents of lands particularly in the Districts of Kodagu which are suitable for raising of tea plantations. The Tea plantation scheme being highly labour oriented is ideally suitable 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. A beginning has already been made to plant Tea in the District of Kodagu during 1976-77 which is continued during the subsequent years. However, it is observed that it is not faring well. The areas already planted over about 15 hectares will be, however, maintained and the results observed. The outlay for the maintenance during 1981-82 will be Rs. 2 lakhs.

14. Farm and extension Forestry (continuing scheme) (Social Forestry).

Farm and Extension Forestry has not gained the required momentum in the State during the V Plan. During the Annual Plan 1981-82 it is proposed to plant up all vacant lands in a 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

plant up road margins. A beginning has been made to plant up vacant lands incharge 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 and the department has distributed about 250 lakhs of seedlings for the purpose during 1979-80. Apart from this, consequent on the enactment of the Karnataka Preservation of Tree Act which among other things provides for compulsory planting, the demand for supply of seedlings is going to be tremendous during the coming year ~~period~~. The Government have also transferred the Roadside avenues in 10 Districts to Forest Department for planting. The department is also trying its best to make the people tree conscious so that they may preserve the existing trees and also plant fresh ones. Unless the farmer is self sufficient in respect of his requirement of firewood, small timber, fodder, green manure and minor forest produce like bamboos and thatching materials, the Reserve Forests and other community forests cannot be saved. The idea of farm forestry and Extension Forestry is in this context.

It is, therefore, proposed to have a massive programme of Social Forestry in the State to include planting of Railway line sides, Road-margins, river margins, foreshore areas of tanks and reservoirs and vacant lands belonging to public sector undertakings and undertake supply of seedlings free of cost to farmers.

This programme is proposed to be ~~ix~~ implemented during 1981-82 under the new scheme viz. Forestry for Rural Energy needs. (Minimum need programme).

1. Maintenance of Cocoa Plantations:

The Government has transferred 590 hectares of Cocoa plantations raised by the Forest Department for further management by the Karnataka Forest Plantation Corporation. The expenditure to be incurred by the Corporation towards maintenance of these plantations have to be reimbursed by the Department. It is therefore, proposed to include the maintenance cost during 1981-82 to tune of Rs. 5 lakhs.

16. Establishment of Sandal wood Estates (New Scheme) -----

Inspite of the best efforts made by the Forest Department to protect the existing natural Sandalwood resources, it has not been possible to completely eradicate sandalwood smuggling. Other factors which have contributed to the gradual depletion of sandal-wood forests are reckless lopping and un-controlled grazing. Thus, the sandalwood wealth is gradually dwindling resulting in sharp fall in the annual production during the last few years. Unless intensive artificial re-generation measures are taken up, it would be difficult to fulfil the requirement of the Government Sandalwood oil factories and to the artisans. It is, therefore, proposed to take up intensive planting of Sandalwood species in tracts where the sandalwood was a predominant species in the past. The physical target and financial outlay proposed in the Annual Plan 81-82 for this important scheme is as under:-

Year	Physical target (in Hectares)	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
-----	-----	-----
1981-82	300	5.00

VII 17 FORESTRY FOR RURAL ENERGY NEEDS (MINIMUM NEED PROGRAMME):

The current production of fuel wood in the State is substantially short of demand. The present production (recorded source) of fuel wood in the State is about 19.5 lakh m³ as against the demand of 90 m³. The demand by the turn of the century is estimated to be 130 lakh m³. Assuming that 50% of the domestic energy requirement in the State (All India Average is 20%) is met and continues to be met from agricultural residue and 20% from dead, dry and fallen branch wood collected from forest and extracted on head loads (which go un-recorded), there is still need for producing additional 45 lakh m³ of fuel wood by 2000 A.D. The biomass of energy plantation worked on a short rotation produces 10 m³ of fuel wood per hectare per annum. That would mean the state should have 4.5 lakh hectares of new energy plantations in the next 20 years. Considering this requirement, the annual energy plantation target works out to 22,500 hectares. To fulfil this important domestic need of the people particularly the rural population, it is proposed to take up massive energy plantations in areas close to the villages during Annual plan 1981-82. Under this programme it is proposed to plant up vast areas of degraded forests; C and D class lands recently handed over to the Forest Department by the Revenue Department; revenue waste lands; fore shore areas of irrigation tanks and reservoirs; along sides of canals, roads and railway lines; gomals; panchayat lands and Institutional lands mainly in the maidan districts of Karnataka. In addition to this, it is proposed to raise seedlings of suitable species for fuel wood, fodder, manure and small timber on large scale and distribute to the farmers free of cost / subsidised cost for planting in agricultural fields. It is therefore proposed to include the following items of work under this important minimum need programme in three major categories.

(a) Energy plantation in Degraded Forests:

There are vast areas of poorly stocked and depleted degraded forests especially in the dry

regions of the State whose productivity is to be maximised by reforestation with fast growing fuel wood species to meet the firewood requirement of the rural population. In addition to this about 9 lakhs hectares of C and D class lands (Revenue Waste lands) handed over to the Forest Department by Revenue Department can be afforested. It is, therefore, proposed to undertake planting in C and D class lands and degraded forests in all the Districts under the following two sub-heads.

i) Mixed Fuel Wood Plantations:-

Extensive areas of forests in the dry zone are in depleted condition on account of excessive grazing and human interference. These areas will have to be rehabilitated immediately to increase the yield. Special emphasis will be laid on species which yield small timber for agricultural purposes, fuel wood, fodder, manure and minor forest produce. Plantations will be raised by adopting trench mound technique. The programme of raising fuel wood plantations in dry zone which was hitherto implemented under rehabilitation of degraded forests is included under this scheme of forestry for rural Energy needs from the year 1981-82. The outlay proposed for 1981-82 is ~~proposed~~ *as follows*

Year	Physical target (in hectares)	Financial outlay (Rs in lakhs)
1981-1982	1600	40.00
	----- 1600 -----	----- 40.00 -----

ii) Mechanised plantations of Eucalyptus:

The scheme contemplates to raise mechanised plantations of Eucalyptus which is a major source of domestic energy. It is proposed to raise plantations with intensive soil working by using mechanised equipment like D-4 tractors, and rippers. The area

chosen for this type of plantations fall in the rainfall zone of 750 mm. to 1,600 mm. During the year 1980-81 the programme of raising mechanised plantations was included under the scheme rehabilitation of degraded forests. From 1981-82 onwards these plantations will be raised under Rural Energy needs programme keeping in view the firewood production as the main objectives. The following is the outlay proposed for 1981-82.

Year	Physical target (in hectares)	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	2000	40.00

b. Social Forestry:

In order to effectively utilise all the available vacant lands, it is proposed to take up afforestation of Gomal lands; panchayat lands; road side; canal banks; lands along railway lines; foreshore areas of tanks and reservoirs. It is also proposed to undertake supply of seedlings free of cost or at the subsidised costs to the farmers for planting in farm lands and marginal agricultural lands. It is proposed to implement this scheme under the following two sub-heads.

(i) Extension Forestry:

There are vast areas of community lands like Gomal lands; panchayat lands; Revenue waste lands which are devoid of vegetation. There are 40,000 Kms. of High Ways, 3,000 Kms of canal banks and about 1,800 kms. of railway lines. In addition to this, there are 4,000 tanks and 9 major reservoirs in the State which cover over 2 lakh hectares. Afforestation atleast 10% of non-submergable foreshore areas to the extent of about 20,000 hectares is possible. Vacant lands of public institutions and industrial undertakings are also available for afforestation. A beginning has been made to plant up the roadside areas and institutional lands during the last few years.

.....

The physical and financial target proposed for 1981-82 is as follows:-

Year	Physical Target (in hectares)	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	1450	40.00
	-----	-----
	1450	40.00
	-----	-----

ii) Farm Forestry:

During the last 2 years, there has been a great demand and enthusiasm amongst the farmers to plant seedlings in their marginal agricultural lands and farm lands. The Department's earlier programme of raising 1 lakh seedlings in each taluk has not been able to meet the demand. It is therefore proposed to raise polythene bagged seedlings of fast growing fuel wood species on a large scale and distribute to the farmers free of cost or at subsidised cost. It is also proposed to take up planting of seedlings along the soil conservation bunds of farm lands at government cost to ensure effective protection. The physical target and financial outlay for 1981-82 are as follows:-

Year	Physical target (No of seedlings in lakhs)	Financial outlay. (Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	260	82.70
	-----	-----
	260	82.70
	-----	-----

c) Matching grants for Centrally sponsored rural fuel wood plantation scheme:

Under this scheme, fuel wood plantations of fast growing species are to be raised on waste lands, degraded forests areas and along the sides of roads, canals and railway lines etc., to meet the fuel wood requirements in the rural areas. The Central grants to the State for this scheme will be limited to Rs. 1,000/- per hectare including the cost of salaries on the staff employed for implementing the scheme. It is also proposed to establish a monitoring cell

The entire cost on the monitoring cell is proposed to be met by the Centre. During 1980-81, the entire amount of Rs. 1000.00 per hectare will be released by the centre for advance action and will be adjusted in the next year towards completion of plantations.

It is therefore proposed to include the matching grants to be provided under the State Plan for implementing the scheme. The physical target and financial outlay towards this scheme for 1981-82 is given below:-

Year	Physical Target (In hectares)	Financial outlay.(State) (Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	3500	35.00
	-----	-----
	3500	35.00
	-----	-----

VIII . COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS (Continuing scheme)

18. 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 management.

Year	Physical target (in kms)	Financial outlay. (Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	10	5.00
	-----	-----
19. Buildings:- (Continuing Scheme)	10	5.00

It is proposed to construct residential buildings for the subordinate staff working in remote forest areas in order to station them in the strategic places for better supervision of forest works and for effectively protecting the forest wealth from pilferage. The scheme also provides for construction of quarters for the staff in cities and towns where there is acute shortage of buildings for residential purposes:-

Year	Financial outlay. (in lakhs)
1981-82	10.00

21-a

IX PRESERVATION OF WILD LIFE (Continuing Scheme):

20. NATURE CONSERVATION:

There are at present 14 Wild Life Sanctuaries in the State. But, it has not possible to develop them properly for want of adequate funds. The scheme envisages development of some of the Sanctuaries with special emphasis on construction of Game Roads, Tourist Lodges, purchase of vans for conducting the the visitors in the Sanctuaries., habitat improvements etc. It is also proposed to strengthen the existing staff of wild life management and to create an independent organisation under separate Chief Conservator of Forests. It is also proposed to create special Wild Life Mobile Squads to patrol vulnerable forest areas and prevent poaching of the wild animals. Mini Zoos have also been established in a number of District Headquarters in the State to inculcate a love for wild life in the minds of the children.

The details of outlay proposed for the annual plan 1981-82 is as under:-

Year	Financial outlay. (Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	40.00

X DEVELOPMENT ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, MYSORE
(Continuing Scheme)

21. The Zoological garden Mysore was transferred from Horticulture Department to the Forest Department with a view to develop the Zoo on modern lines. An autonomus body called "Zoo Authority of Karnataka" has been formed in the year 1979-80. Till such time the Zoo authority has been able to maintain the Zoo from its own resources, it is necessary to provide grant-in-aid to the Authority. The following out-lay is proposed for the ~~the~~ year 81-82

Year	Financial outlay. (Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	6.00

XI

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

22. There are a few pockets in the Forests of the state with a considerable tribal population. The poor living conditions of the tribals warrant welfare measures, as most of them are either directly or indirectly dependent on the forests for their lively hood. It is, therefore, proposed to take up some of the forestry projects like, raising fruit and minor forest produce yielding plantations near the tribal colonies, raising plantations for tassar silk cultivation, training in logging and other forestry operations, organising of co-operative to enable the tribals to collect forest produce, construction of houses organising apiary etc., Such Schemes not only provide employment to the tribals, but also help in creating lasting assets for them. The details are shown in the scheme submitted to Social Welfare Department. The outlay for 81-82 is Rs.25 lakhs.

XII OTHER EXPENDITURE

23 Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes:-

A sizeable percentage of the Scheduled Castes population of the State live close to the forests. Over 25% of the labour engaged for forestry operation belong to the Scheduled castes and living conditions of most of them is below the poverty line. In order to improve their economic conditions, it is proposed to take up forestry schemes which would provide the Scheduled Castes population employment and help in creation of lasting assets.. It is proposed to undertake supply of timber for construction of houses, supply of fuel at subsidised rates, and free supply of bamboos and canes for scheduled caste persons engaged in basket making and cane work. In addition to this benefit, it is proposed to raise plantations for tassar silk cultivation, create wood lots for meeting the fuel wood needs of the villages with predominantly Schedule caste population, creation of Bamboo plantations in forests near Scheduled caste villages for meeting people's requirement for constructions and basket making, organisation of training programmes in logging operations and forest based cottage industries, organisation of forest co-operative societies for undertaking forestry works like logging and collection of minor

forest produce, free distribution of seedlings to farmers for planting in agricultural fields, construction of houses to scheduled caste people who entirely depend on forest works etc. The above welfare measures will be implemented in clusters of villages selected by Social Welfare Department in each district for over all development. The detailed proposals under each item of work are included in the scheme submitted to Social Welfare Department. The outlay proposed for this special component plan is as under:

Year	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	100.00

24. Forest Statistics (Continuing Scheme)

At present there is a statistical unit at the Office of the Chief Conservator of Forests (General). In view of the need to build a good data bank for effective planning and implementation of the Forest Projects, it is very important to strengthen the existing Statistical Unit by appointing Statistical assistants at the Circle and Divisional levels, as recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture. It is proposed to provide Rs. 1 lakh for the implementation of the scheme in the Annual plan 1981-82.

Year	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
----- 1981-82	----- 1.00

25. Development of Forest Co-operative Societies (New Scheme)

This scheme is proposed to be implemented more vigorously under Tribal sub-plan and General Sub-plan from 1981-82 onwards.

26. Contribution of Matching grants to Centrally Sponsored Schemes:-

There are a few centrally sponsored continuing schemes like Soil Conservation in river valley projects, Project

finger establishment of Cashew Progeny orchards etc., where the State Government has to contribute 50% of the matching grants. It is, therefore, necessary to make sufficient provisions for the matching grants in order to implement the schemes fully. During 81-82 to the tune of Rs. 22.11 lakhs is proposed under this scheme:

Year	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	20.60 9.60

27. Share capital contribution to the Karnataka Forest Plantation Corporation Limited and the Cashew Development Corporation Limited.

a) The Karnataka Forest Plantation Corporation:

The State Government is required to contribute share capital towards the implementation of Eucalyptus Scheme undertaken by the Corporation. The proposed outlay during 81-82 towards this is Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

Year	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	15.00

b) Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation Limited:

It is proposed to invest Rs. 10 lakhs in Cashew Development Projects of the Corporation through contribution of share capital:

Year	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	10.00

28. Timber removed by Government Agencies:-

It is intended to provide railway sleepers for converting the Bangalore-Mysore metre gauge line to Broad Gauge line. The outlay for 81-82 under this scheme is not proposed under plan Scheme:

Year	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	--

CENTRALLY SPONSORED AND CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES:

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGENY ORCHARDS FOR CASHEW:

This is a continuing scheme. The plantations raised in the past were with planting material obtained from unknown progeny as a result of which the yield from the older plantations is poor. In order to propagate high yielding varieties of cashew, it is necessary to have progeny orchards of known strains. A beginning has already been made in the state for the establishment of such an orchard.

Year	Financial outlay. (Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	0.20

2. SHARE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION IN CASHEW CORPORATION BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The Government of India have agreed to participate in the Cashew Development Corporation in the share capital to the extent of Rs. 88.00 lakhs. The cashew Corporation is a subsidiary of the Karnataka Forest Plantation Corporation and it will be looking after the interest of the older cashew plantations and also raising of new plantations in the State. The idea of the Corporation has been mooted by the Government of India. Provision is made for the last instalments of share capital, i.e., ~~for 80-81~~ and 81-82 only.

Year	Financial outlay. (Rs in lakhs).
1980-81	22.00
1981-82	22.00
TOTAL:	<u>44.00</u>

3. PROJECT TIGER: BANDIPUR:

Project Tiger is a Centrally sponsored scheme particularly financed by the world wild life fund being implemented primarily for the conservation of the tiger population in the country and for creating conditions in selected forest areas for the rapid multiplication of this fast dwindling species. In Karnataka, the Scheme is under implementation in

Bandipur National Park. The Project aims at protecting the existing tiger population by rigid watch and ward in the selected areas, elimination of all ~~advance~~ ^{adverse} factors like fire and grazing which tend to retrograde the habitat and create ideal conditions for the herbivora to multiply so as to maintain proper balance between carnivora and herbivora.

The project was initiated during 1973. The details of outlay proposed for annual plan 1981-82 is 10 lakhs. ----- the Central share being 50% and the rest to be borne by the State.

Year	Financial outlay. (Rs in lakhs)
1981-82	10.00

4. CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME OF RUBBER PLANTATIONS:-

Two central sector schemes for raising 8,000 acres and other for raising 5,000 acres of rubber plantation for the rehabilitation of 4,343 repatriates of Indian origin from Shri Lanka were under implementation from 1967-68. Planting of the area envisaged has been completed and the plantations which have attained maturity are under tapping and the remaining areas are under maintenance as per the prescriptions of the rubber Board. So far 924 families ~~of~~ repatriates have been rehabilitated.

At the instance of Government of India, proposals are a foot for the formation of a Corporation for the maintenance of the plantations raised. However provisions is made for maintenance of the plantations during 1981-82. The outlay proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 50 lakhs.

5. SOIL CONSERVATION BY AFFORESTATION IN RIVER VALLEY PROJECT:

This is a centrally sponsored integrated continuing scheme to take up soil conservation measures like afforestation and other works such as gully plugging etc. In the catchments of selected River Valley Projects in the State. The work under the scheme is being done on watershed basis in collaboration with the Agriculture Department. For the Afforestation works, all forest and revenue waste lands coming within the selected water sheds are taken up. The catchments of the following river valley projects are under treatment.

- (i) Tungabhadra
- (ii) Nizamsagar
- (iii) Nagarjunasagar.

While the work in respect of the Tungabhadra river valley project is almost completed so far as forestry sector in concerned, the work in respect of the other two projects have to be geared up. In addition to this, it is proposed to take up similar works in the catchments of other river valley projects in the State.

Year.	Physical target. (in Ha.).	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
-----	-----	-----
1981--82.	880	22.00

2.5-0

6. DEVELOPMENT OF BANNERGHATTA NATIONAL PARK.

An ambitious scheme for the development of National Park near Bangalore was prepared taking advantage of the forest near Bannerghatta which is only at a distance of 12 miles from Bangalore. In addition to the general development of the area for creating ideal conditions for the existing fauna, it was Proposed to introduce outside species suitable to the habitat conditions existing and also to have a few safari parks so that the people who visit will be able to have a look at the animals easily. It is also proposed to conduct research on wild life Management. The original scheme proposed contemplated Government of India's participation as a Central Sector scheme. But however, during the 5th plan no amount could be earmarked for this by the Government of India. The Government of India have now indicated that they will be able to finance the project subject to the condition that the whole project is made primarily Research oriented. The scheme is being revised accordingly. As the State Government is unable to finance this ambitious project it is proposed to make provision under Central Sector during the 6th Plan as follows and Financial outlay proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

7. SUBSIDISED PLANTATIONS FOR CASHEW.

In order to increase the area under Cashew to meet the demand for cashewnuts by the processing industries and to give an incentive to the State Government for raising large scale plantation, the Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for raising plantations of cashew with a subsidy of Rs. 500.00 per Hectare. A beginning has already been made during the later part of 5th Plan and it is proposed to continue the same during the year 1981-82 also. Target fixed for 81-82 is 1000 Hact. at an outlay Rs. 9 lakhs.

8. RURAL FUEL WOOD PLANTATIONS (New scheme):

(i) Fuel wood plantations:-

This is a new Centrally sponsored scheme included in the 6th Five year plan. Under this scheme, fuel wood plantations are to be raised on waste lands, degraded forest areas and along the sides of roads, canals and railway lines, etc. to meet the growing fuel wood requirement of the rural areas. Central grants to the extent of Rs. 1000.00 per hectare on the cost of plantations as well as salaries etc., to the staff employed for the work is proposed. The remaining 50% of the expenditure will be shared by the State Government. The physical and Financial target fixed for 1981-82 is as under:-

Year.	Physical Target. (in hectares).	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs).
1981--82.	3500	70.00

(ii) Establishment of Monitoring Cell:-

It is proposed to establish a monitoring cell at Head Quarters to monitor the implementation of rural fuel wood plantation scheme. The total cost of this monitoring cell consisting of one Deputy Conservator of Forests, one Stenographer, one Technical Assistant (Range Forest officer), one Peon and one Orderly is proposed to be met by the Central Government. The outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is as follows:-

Year.	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs).
1981--82.	0.60

Review of the Programmes implemented during 1980-81.
Annual Plan under various schemes:

The Principal Schemes under operation during the year 1980-81 are Soil Conservation, R.D.F., Plantation Scheme such as raising of teak, Cashew, Matchwood, Eucalyptus, Bamboo and Fuel plantations, Farm and extension forestry, Preservation of Wild Life, Tribal Sub-plan and General Sub-plan. The anticipated achievement during 1980-81 is as follows:-

1. Soil Conservation(Afforestation):-

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 increase the grass complex in the area with the consequent increase in the fodder resources. The anticipated physical progress during 1980-81 is 1480 Hect.

2. Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests:-

This Scheme includes the following activities:-

- 1) Tending and gap planting in evergreen, Semi-evergreen and moist deciduous forests.
- 2) Raising of bamboo plantations:
 - i) Under planting in Teak.
 - ii) Enrichment plantation.
- 3) Mechanised plantation of Eucalyptus.
- 4) Raising of fuel plantations in Dry zone

The physical target fixed is 5600 Hect.

3. Plantation Schemes:-

a) Cashew:- It is proposed to raise Cashew Plantations in the Coastal Districts of the State during 80-81. Over an area of 350 Hect. The work is under progress.

b) Teak Plantations: To meet the increasing demand for Teak during 1980-81, the department has raised Teak plantation in 1150 Hect. in the State.

c) Matchwood plantations: The demand for softwood particularly the wood required for Match industry is increasing year by year. In order to supplement the natural softwood resources in the state, it is proposed to raise plantation of softwood in 1500 Hect. in suitable areas. The plantation work is under progress.

d) Tea Plantation: A beginning has already been made to plant Tea in the District of Kodagu during 1976-77. The anticipated physical progress during 80-81 is 2 Hect. apart from maintaining the existing tea plantations.

4. Social Forestry:-

The main objective of Social Forestry Scheme is to meet the requirement of the villagers in respect of firewood, Small Timber, green manure, fodder, Minor Forest Produce, and to create additional employment potential in the areas where there is considerable un-employment and under employment.

The anticipated progress during 1980-81 is as under:-

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| i) Raising seedlings | - 100 lakhs. |
| ii) Plantations outside the state forests | - 1000 Hect. |
| iii) Roadside planting | - 50 Kms. |

5. Tribal Sub-plan

The department has implemented certain tribal welfare measures under Tribal sub-plan.

The Welfare measures include maintenance of Fruit yielding plantations, construction of houses, bee keeping etc., with a total outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs.

6. General Sub-Plan.

This scheme is under implementation for the Welfare of Schedule Castes. The Welfare measures include taking preparatory works for creation of plantations for Tassar silk cultivation, free supply of Bee hive boxes, supply of seedlings farm forestry, organisation of labour Co-operatives, Construction of houses for forest plantation labourers and free supply of forest produce to artisans.

7. Soil Conservation by afforestation in River Valley Projects:- *sponsored*

This is a Centrally ~~Sponsored~~ Scheme to take up Soil Conservation afforestation and other works in the following River Valley Projects over an area of 800 ha.

1. Thungabhadra River Valley Project.
2. Nizamsagar River Valley Project.
3. Nagarjunasagar River Valley Project.

8. Other Projects:-

The Project Tiger initiated by the Government of India is under implementation and the recent studies have indicated considerable increase in the population of Tigers in the project area. The other Central Sector Schemes of raising of Rubber Plantations for rehabilitation of Shri Lanka repatriate, is completed as far as planting programme is concerned. Under nature conservation Scheme, efforts are made to improve the Game Sanctuaries by providing better habitat conditions to Wild animals.

C O N C L U S I O N

The total provision for Annual Plan for 1981-82 under Forestry Sector as per the proposals made here-in amount to Rs. 580.30 lakhs under State Plan.

The provision made under Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Scheme is Rs. 136.20 lakhs and Rs. 70.60 lakhs respectively.

The daily approximate employment potential under all the Schemes put together will be about 30150 persons.

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V

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYAT RAJ ANNUAL PLAN PROPOSALS

1981-82

The object of the Community Development is to assist each village in drawing and execution of integrated multiphased village plans directed towards increased Agricultural and Animal Husbandry production, improving village crafts and providing required Health and Educational coverage. Housing and Recreational facilities. The strategy is to change the outlook of the village, develop village leadership to involve people in development programmes and make them self reliant. This movement was started in the year 1952 and the entire area in the state was covered in the year 1963 by the community Development Blocks.

The all-India experience of the working of the Community Development Programme showed that the avowed object of people's involvement in the programme was not fully achieved and people began to feel that it was a Government Programme for the benefit of the people as any other welfare programme. This resulted in the constitution of Sri. Balvant Rai Mehta Committee which recommended effective. Democratic Decentralisation and gave the call for creating panchayat Raj Institutions. Our State followed suit and enacted the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959. Thus the Panchayat Raj was ushered in the State and the Taluk Boards were constituted in 1960 as effective instruments of implementation of the programmes for all-round development of the rural people.

Rural Development will be meaningful only when there is sufficient emphasis on the utilisation of local resources to improve the lot of rural population by deriving benefits of various developmental programmes meant for the rural community. Emphasis is also laid on the welfare of weaker sections namely small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and scheduled caste and scheduled tribes people.

During the year 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 43.00 lakh was provided for community development programmes. Out of this the expenditure was Rs. 33.16 lakh. On the basis of performance of 1979-80 a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakh is provided for 1980-81.

The details of the allotment and expenditure during 1979-80 is shown below:

	Allotment for the year 1979-80 (Rs. in Lakhs)	Expenditure for the Year 1979- 80
1. Education	6.00	4.042
2. Agriculture	8.00	3.647
3. Health and Sanitation	3.00	6.990
4. Roads	7.50	2.816
5. Training of Block Accountants and Panchayat Secretaries	2.50	0.611
6. Publication of Karnataka Vikas Journal	3.00	2.222
7. Loan to Village Panchayats for creation of remunerative Assets	10.00	10.000
8. Loan to cultivators	-	-
9. Promotion and Strengthening of Mahilamandals	2.00	1.794
10. Training of Associates women workers	0.50	0.721
11. Incentive awards to Mahila Mandals	0.50	0.319
Total:	43.00	33.162

An allocation of Rs. 250.00 lakhs is approved for the Plan period. Out of this an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh is provided for the year 1980-81 as detailed below. (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Programmes	Allocation for 80-
1.	Education	0.50
2.	Agriculture	0.50
3.	Health and Sanitation	0.50
4.	Roads	0.70
5.	Training of Block Accountants and Panchayat Secretaries	0.50
6.	Publication of Karnataka Vikas journal	2.25
7.	Loan to village Panchayats for creation of remunerative Assets	8.00
8.	Promotion and strengthening of Mahila mandala	1.00
9.	Training of Associates women workers	0.50
10.	Intensive Awards to Mahila Mandals	0.50
11.	Gnana Mandira	10.00
12.	Sammelans for non-officials	0.05
	Total	25.00

The allocation of the outlay under different programmes for the year 1981-82 is noted below:-

1.	Village sanitation and drainage	15.00 lakhs.
2.	Training of Block Accountants and Panchayats Secretaries	1.00 Lakhs
3.	Publication of Karnataka Vikas journal	3.00 lakhs.
4.	Loans to village panchayats for creation of remunerative assets	15.00 lakhs.
5.	Gnana Mandir	9.80 lakhs
6.	Sammelans for non-officials	0.20 lakhs
7.	Block Quarters	25.00 lakhs
	Total	69.00 lakhs

The proposals for 1980-81 was Rs. 40.00 lakh. But it has been reduced to Rs. 25.00 lakhs. Therefore the allocation of 1981-82 is increased and proposed for Rs. 69.00 lakhs.

It is proposed that from the current year allocation of funds under Education, Agriculture, Roads and Health & Sanitation be clubbed and the allocation be made under only one category "Village Sanitation and Drainage". The details on each programme is discussed below:-

1. Village Sanitation and Drainage-Allocation Rs. 15.00 lakh:

For the year 1981-82 it is proposed to provide Rs. 15.00 lakh under this head. The village sanitation and Drainage problem will have to be tackled with almost priority and item of work should be of a permanent nature and to be tagged on to Food for works programme that are being implemented in the taluks. In respect of taluks which are covered under Employment Affirmation scheme, there is scope to take up the village sanitation. The Government grant will have to be released with popular contribution of 50%. This 50% can be shared between the public and the village panchayats. The Government share will be the another 50% of the total cost.

2. Training of Block Accountants/Managers/Panchayat Secretaries
Allocation Rs. 1.00 lakh:-

During 1980-81 the allocation is Rs. 0.50 lakh. But this is not sufficient. The requirement is Rs. 1.00 lakh. So it is proposed to provide Rs. 1.00 lakhs for the year 1981-82.

3. Publication of Karnataka Vikasa-Allocation Rs. 3.00 lakh:-

During the year 1980-81 there is a provision of Rs. 2.25 lakh. At present there is a circulation of 10,000 magazines every month. There is need to increase this circulation to 15,000 every month. Hence, it is essential to provide a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakh per year. It is therefore proposed to provide Rs. 3.00 lakh for the year 1981-82.

4. Loans to village panchayats for creation of Remunerative Assets Allocation Rs. 15.00 lakh:-

There is a great demand from the Deputy Commissioners and Divisional Commissioners for sanction of loan to village Panchayats and Taluk Development Boards, so as to enable them to improve their financial resources by way of taking up works like market building, shops, farm forestry, fruit gardens etc.,

During 1980-81 the allocation is Rs. 8.00 lakh only. A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakh is proposed for being provided during the year 1981-82. This scheme may also be supplemented with Food for works programme.

5. Promotion and strengthening of Mahila Mandals/Training of Associate Women Workers/Incentive awards to Mahila Mandals - Allocation Rs. 2.00 lakhs:-

During the current year the allocation is Rs. 2.00 lakh. Since, there is a separate Directorate of Women and Child Welfare which is implementing the programmes pertaining to the welfare of women and children on a large scale, it is proposed that these programmes may be deleted from the community Development Department from 1981-82 and entrusted to women and child welfare department for implementation, by providing re-

required funds out of their budget. The amount meant for these programmes is proposed for utilisation for construction of Office Building and Staff Quarters which are quite essential.

6. Construction of Block Office building and Staff quarters:-

Allocation Rs. 25.00 lakh:-

8 Blocks in the State namely, Shimoga, Sorab, Supa, Mysore, Yelandur, Hirekerur, Hagaribommanahalli and Basavan Bagewadi are not having office buildings of their own. Pressing demands are being received from the Taluk Development Boards for providing funds for construction of office buildings. Therefore it is proposed to provide Rs. 25.00 lakh for the year 1981-82.

7. Gnana Mandir-Allocation Rs. 9.80 lakh:-

During the current year there is a budget provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh for construction of Gnana Mandirs i.e. reading cum libraries. It is proposed to continue this programme and to provide Rs. 9.80 lakh during the year 1981-82. Even this work can also be supplemented with food for works programme.

8. Sammelans for non-officials - Allocation Rs. 0.20 lakh:-

During the current year there is a provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh only. This is very meagre. Number of training programmes will have to be organised for village panchayats and taluk development board members in involving the panchayat raj institutions for implementation of several socio-economic programmes like SFDA/DPAP/IRD/TRYSEM etc., Training will have to be conducted at an average of 10 per taluk. Hence, a sum of Rs. 0.20 lakh is proposed for 1981-82.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN

ON
COOPERATION

FOR

1981-1982

KARNATAKA STATE

The main strategy of the Plan programmes for 1981-82 is to strengthen the agricultural credit institutions, to activate marketing societies, to organise well knit consumer net work for stabilise the price of essential commodities, to expand processing activities, and to revitalise the existing processing units, to organise and support the tribal co-operatives, to formulate programmes for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and to help to generate employment opportunities by the implementation of these objectives effectively. It is proposed to establish Karnataka State Co-operative Development Corporation to strengthen the marketing, processing and storage co-operatives.

In the field of Co-operation a number of programmes are proposed to be covered and the important among them are credit, marketing, processing, spinning mills, sugar factories, consumers.

The total amount required is of the order of Rs.1290-51 lakhs of which Rs.20.75 lakhs is earmarked for tribal sub-plan and Rs.146.20 lakhs for Special Component Plan for scheduled castes. For investment in agricultural financial institutions an allocation of Rs.190.00 lakhs is proposed. The outlay for centrally sponsored and Central Sector schemes is Rs.162.50 lakhs and Rs.747.665 lakhs respectively.

Progress:-

There are 22,417 Co-operative Societies in the State with a membership of 71.90 lakhs. Already 92% of the rural population have been brought under the co-operative fold. Out of 35.65 lakhs of agricultural families, 33.26 lakhs are already members of agricultural Co-operative Societies. There are 19 District Co-operative Central Banks, 177 Primary Land Development Banks and 176 Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies.

During the year 1979-80, under State Plan schemes, as against the outlay of Rs.747.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs.748.42 lakhs have been spent. Under the scheme of Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions, as against an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs.90.65 lakhs have been incurred. Under centrally sponsored schemes, as against an outlay of Rs.137.00 lakhs, the expenditure incurred was Rs.55.77 lakhs and under central sector and N.C.D.C.Schemes, as against an outlay of Rs.437.53 lakhs, the expenditure incurred was Rs.354.60 lakhs.

New Schemes:-

Out of the State Plan outlay of Rs.1290.51 lakhs for Co-operation sector for the plan period, new schemes are proposed for Rs.229.21 lakhs.

Under Central Sector and N.C.D.C. schemes, new schemes are proposed for an outlay of Rs.67.20 lakhs for the Plan period.

The list of new schemes proposed are given in Anex-III.

Programmes for the Annual Plan 1981-1982:

I. Co-operation:

1. Direction & Administration:

An outlay of Rs.65.00 lakhs is proposed for the administration. This provision includes.

(i) expenditure for the continuance of Research and Evaluation Cell at Rs.5.00 lakhs per year. This cell is created in the Head Office for drafting reports, to study the schemes, to prepare annual and administration reports, devising proforma for inspection and for streamlining of office procedure, case studies to improve the working of the Department and institutions.

(ii) expenditure on 118 new posts were created during 79-80 at Rs.10.00 lakhs per year. Eventhough the new posts were created during 79-80, no expenditure is incurred since none of the posts were filled up during 79-80. During 1979-80 a sum of Rs.2.89 lakhs was spent on the Research and Evaluation Cell staff and Rs.2.31 lakhs for Auditors as against the provision of Rs.17.75 lakhs Rs.9.00 lakhs respectively.

(iii) expenditure on the proposals sent to Government for approval:

- a) for creation of temporary staff required for implementation of public distribution system.
- b) for creation of cell in Head office for Urban Co-operative Banks as recommended by the Madhav Das Committee.
- c) for creation of posts of 34 Kannada Typists in the Department, consequent on the decision of the Govt. to adopt Kannada as the Official language.
- d) for creation of staff for the implementation of the newly sanctioned scheme of Fruits and vegetables co-operative societies.
- e) for the creation of 3 posts of drivers for old jeeps available in the Department.
- f) for the creation of the posts to strengthen the Enquiry and Inspection cell in the Head Office.

iv) expenditure for the programme of creating taluk level staff for the implementation of Command Area Development Authority programmes in CAD Taluks.

(v) expenditure of Rs.15.00 lakhs for the Audit Wing which has been bifurcated.

2. Credit Co-operatives- There are 4614 re-organised primary agricultural credit Co-op. societies in the State. During the year 1978-79, loans to the tune of Rs.54.00 crores were advanced to 8.18 lakhs of members.

Out of the total 35.65 lakhs of agricultural families in the State, 33.26 lakhs have been enrolled in agricultural Co-operatives. There are about 13.16 lakhs of farmers indebted to the co-operatives. At present, the loans are advanced to 35% of the agricultural population through co-operatives. It is aimed to meet the entire credit requirement of all the agricultural families in the State. After careful consideration of the increased cost of inputs and cultivation practices, it is estimated that about Rs.550.00 crores is the total credit requirement of all the agricultural families in the State. In order to enable the District Central Co-operative Banks and Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies to help all the agricultural families, it is necessary to strengthen the D.C.C. Banks and Primary Agricultural credit Co-operative Societies. In addition to getting refinance from Reserve Bank of India, the Apex Bank, D.C.C.Banks and Primary Agricultural C.S., have to engage in massive deposit mobilisation. Therefore, it is absolutely essential to strengthen the Co-operative credit institutions for which the following programmes are envisaged:

- i) Share capital assistance and soft loan facilities to weak D.C.C.Banks, P.L.D.Banks and P.A.C.S.,
- ii) Intensified training to increase professional calibre of the staff of the Department and the institutions.

An outlay of Rs.346.40 lakhs has been proposed for the programmes of credit co-operatives for implementing the following schemes:

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Schemes</u>	<u>Outlay</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>ONGOING SCHEMES</u>			
1)	Subsidy towards the managerial cost to P.ACs and cadre fund for PACs etc.,	40.00	To meet the deficit in the cadre fund which has been constituted to meet the expenditure of the salary of paid Secretaries of PACs. The deficit is to be shared on matching basis by the State and the Centre for the first three years.
2)	Subsidy towards the managerial cost to the branches of D.C.C. Banks.	2.00	

3) Subsidy towards the establishment cost of supervisory staff of D.C.C.Banks.	2.00	
4) Loans from RBI for granting share capital to Apex Bank, DCC Banks, PACS, SLD Bank, PLD Banks and Urban Co-opt. Banks.	75.00	For absorbing the R.B.I. loan out of L.T.O. funds
5) Subsidy towards the establishment cost of technical staff of SCs and Sericulture-cum-FSCs.	56.00	
6) Risk fund subsidy for consumption loan advanced by Co-opt. credit institutions.	1.00	
7) Rehabilitation of Weak Urban Co-opt. Banks.	2.50	
8) Subsidy for common cadre of P.L.D.Banks and Pool officers.	6.00	
9) Injection of share capital to weaker PLD Banks.	30.00	
10) Subsidy to KSCLD Bank	12.00	
11) Financial assistance to lift irrigation Co-opt. societies.	3.00	
12) Agricultural stabilisation Fund (State)	35.00	
13) Linking of credit with Marketing.	20.00	
	<u>284.50</u>	
Total:-	<u>284.50</u>	

NEW SCHEMES

1) Deposit incentives to D.C.C.Banks.	0.30
2) Deposit incentives to PACs.	30.00
3) Rehabilitation of weak D.C.C.Banks(soft loan)	20.00
4) Share capital to SCFSCs for establishment of Co-op. Grainage-cum-Chawki rearing centre.	1.00

5) Incentive to State Apex Bank for appointing supervisors for the supervision of deposit mobilisation by DCC Banks/PACs.	0.60
6) Agriculture credit guarantee and Relief fund	<u>10.00</u>
Total:-	<u>61.90</u>
Grand Total:-	<u>346.40 Lakhs</u>

3) Farming Co-operatives:

An outlay of Rs. 3.75 lakhs is proposed for the on-going and new schemes to provide subsidy towards managerial cost, construction of godown-cum-cattle sheds and for share capital contribution.

The following schemes are proposed:

On-going schemes.

	<u>Outlay</u> (Rs. in lakhs)
i) Subsidy towards managerial cost	0.40
ii) Construction of Godown-cum-cattle-sheds.	0.35
iii) M.T. and L.T. loans.	0.95
iv) Contribution towards share capital	0.80
v) Training centre for the personnel of Co-operative farming Societies.	0.45
vi) publicity and propoganda (including van etc.,)	0.30

New Scheme:

i) Loans for sinking of irrigation wells and pump sets.	0.50
Total:-	<u>3.75</u>

4. Marketing Co-operatives:-

Though the purchase of agricultural produce and to sell them is one of the important functions of the Taluk Agricultural produce Co-operative Marketing Societies, actually they are dealing mostly in fertilisers and pesticides and sometimes undertaking consumer activities and in the field of marketing of agricultural produce their operations are very limited. Managerial efficiency is also below normal level and the taluk is too small a unit for the purpose of marketing. It is envisaged to amalgamate all the taluk level marketing societies in the District into a District Agricultural Produce Co-operative society which will have branches in each taluk in the district. All the

District Marketing Societies will be affiliated to the State Co-operative Marketing Federation. With this endeavour, it is proposed to increase the operational efficiency of the Marketing Societies to achieve the target of marketing atleast 25% of the agricultural produce during the sixth plan period. It is envisaged that the agricultural produce like paddy, jowar, groundnut, cotton, ragi, arecanut, coconut, pulses etc., which are the staple crops grown by the farmers in the State and which are largely handled by the middlemen and private traders would be routed to a large extent through these societies and thereby ensuring a fair price to the grower. This scheme will also attract marketing credit from Reserve Bank of India to a large extent.

The schemes proposed are:

<u>On-going Schemes.</u>	<u>Outlay</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1) Contribution towards share capital to primary marketing societies	16.00	
2) Loans for purchasing of trucks and lorries to Marketing Societies.	15.00	
3) Share capital to KSCMF Ltd., Bangalore for purchase of IFFCO shares.	5.00	
4) Share capital contribution to CAMPCO	15.00*	
5) Retirable share capital for purchase of agricultural produce to marketing societies and commodity-wise marketing societies.	<u>30.00</u>	
Total:-	<u>81.00</u>	
<u>New Schemes:</u>		
1) Contribution towards share capital to marketing federation.	10.00	To achieve the target of projected turn-over of Rs.100/- crores in Marketing of agricultural produce and Rs.52.73 crores in marketing of fertilisers.
2) Margin money to CAMPCO.	<u>5.00</u>	
Total:-	<u>15.00</u>	
Grand Total:-	<u>96.00</u>	

* CAMPCO has programmed to set up a fertiliser granulation plant and a copper sulphate plant at an estimated cost of Rs.50.00 lakh each. The fertiliser that is to be manufactured by CAMPCO is of special composition which will

be of immense help to the agricultural growing area and cocoa.

CAMPCO have also entered cocoa market for purchasing of Cocoa in the wake of decision of CADBURYS to stop purchase of cocoa in the country. This new activity of CAMPCO came as a boon to the cocoa growers of Karnataka since they were suddenly handicapped for want of marketing outlet for their produce. It is also programmed to establish a cocoa processing unit.

It is envisaged to assist the CAMPCO in implementing the above projects and for this purpose, an outlay of Rs.15.10 lakhs is provided for share capital contribution. For providing the State share corresponding to the loan from N.C.D.C. at 30% of the Project cost for the input units and at 26% of the cost for the cocoa processing unit, an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed towards the margin money.

5. Co-operative storage:-

The storage capacities under the Co-operative sector in the State is proposed to be increased by 25% during the Plan period. The total number of godowns sanctioned upto 1979-80 is 3583 and it is proposed to sanction 1168 new godowns during the Plan period with a total capacity of 0.48 Lakh M.T. Out of the new godowns proposed 150 will be rural godowns for Primary societies, 12 marketing godowns, 2 processing godowns and 4 godowns for marketing and consumers Federations. Besides, second instalment of loans and grants will be released for 846 godowns sanctioned earlier. There are 109 godowns which were sanctioned prior to 1971-72 and remained incomplete for want of finance and it is proposed to make available of financial assistance for completion of these godowns. The total allocation proposed is Rs.96 lakhs and the loan portion available from N.C.D.C. according to the pattern of assistance would be Rs.78.825 lakhs. It is envisaged that atleast 1094 godowns would be completed during the plan period creating a storage capacity of 1.857 lakh M.T. and employment will be provided for about 17000 casual labourers. The following are the on-going schemes proposed:

	<u>Outlay</u> (Rs. in lakhs)
i) Construction of godowns by Primary marketing societies.	3.65
ii)-do - by Apex Societies.	5.40
iii) -do- by Processing societies	6.00
iv) Construction of rural godowns	37.50
v) ^{Assistance} for completion of incomplete rural godowns.	<u>12.60</u>
Total:-	<u>Rs. 65.15 lakhs</u>

6. Processing So-operatives:

The total provision of Rs.104.03 lakhs has been made for implementing the programmes relating to processing

Co-operatives. It is proposed to organise 33 new units during the plan period as follows:

<u>Year</u>	
1980-81	One rice mill and two cotton ginning mill
1981-82	Two rice units, one groundnut oil processing unit, two cotton processing units, and one coconut processing unit.

One coconut processing unit is proposed to set up in 81-82 at a total cost of Rs.1.00 crore with the assistance of N.C.D.C. According to the project report, such a plant established on scientific lines will prevent wastage of coconut kernel inherent in the traditional method of processing and also provide better quality processed coconut for marketing at higher price.

In order to meet the State's share for this unit, a provision of Rs.26.00 has been made spread over for three years from 1981-84.

Share capital assistance to Kamadhenu Fruit Processing Society, Sirsi and Coorg Orange Growers Co-operative society Gonikoppal will be provided for revitalising these sick units. Provision has been made for meeting state's share amounting to 26% of the total cost. Corresponding share of NCDC has also been worked out and included in the central sector.

Provision of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been made for providing financial assistance to 95 existing fruit and vegetable societies and also for 100 fresh units proposed to be organised during the plan period. It is proposed to organise 100 during 1981-82. It is anticipated that with the establishing of new units, employment opportunity to atleast 500 persons will be generated.

It is proposed to establish State Co-operative Development Corporation on the same lines as National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC). This institution will be the focal point to study, organise and finance the co-operative processing units in the State, with highly efficient technical cell and managerial expertise. This institution will be responsible for i) Project study, ii) Technical advice and (iii) Arranging finance through various sources.

This will give maximum boost to strengthen the existing processing units and also to establish new processing units which will help the growers to obtain maximum price for their agricultural produce. It is proposed to provide Rs.1.00 crore towards the share capital for this institution during the plan period. During 1981-82 Rs.25.00 lakhs has been provided for the Institution.

The outlay proposed for the on-going and new schemes are as follows:-

<u>On-going Schemes.</u>	<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1. Share capital contribution to processing societies for establishing processing units including cold storage.	40.92
2. Assistance to Agricultural Credit Societies for establishing of Power oil processing units.	1.00
3. Financial assistance to Fruits & Vegetables Co-operative Societies (Share Capital).	<u>30.00</u>
TOTAL:-	<u>71.92</u>
<u>New-Schemes:</u>	
1. Share capital contribution to fruit processing societies.	7.11
2. Assistance to state co-operative Development Corporation (Share capital)	<u>25.00</u>
TOTAL:-	<u>32.11</u>
GRAND TOTAL:-	<u>104.03</u>

7. Spinning Mills:-

Though Karnataka produces 8.22 lakhs of Cotton bales in an area of 10.45 lakhs hectares and produces 10% of the total production in the country, the utilisation within the State is very marginal as hardly 56,200 spindles have been installed in the State. In order to provide price support to the Cotton growers and also to provide employment in the cotton growing areas, it is necessary to increase the spindleage in the State.

During 1979-80, approval has been given for setting up of 3 new mills and for expansion of 3 existing mills. According to the project report and the decision of the Government all the six mills will go into production during 1981-82. As per the project report, the financial assistance required to be released for completion of the project will be Rs.403.34 lakhs during 1980-81 and Rs.294.35 lakhs during 1981-82. These projects will create employment opportunity to about 3000 skilled and semi-skilled and 1500 unskilled persons besides benefitting 7000 cotton growers in about 14,300 hecets. An additional 1,20,440 spindles will be added to the existing 56,200 spindles, and also create employment opportunity to 15,000 persons besides benefitting about 3000 cotton growers.

The total outlay proposed for this sector is Rs.207.18 lakhs.

8. Co-operative Sugar Factories:

The present sugar cane crushing capacity of the Co-operative Sugar factories in the State is 30.00 lakh M.TS. The area reserved for the sugar cane cultivation is 1,06,200 hecets, during 78-79 and 1,07,400 hecets during 79-80. In the last two years, the sugar cane area has not been increased substantially due to unremunerative prices paid by the sugar factories. Taking into consideration of the Sugar policy in the country and the problems of sugarcane growers, it is proposed to strengthen the existing sugar factories to crush maximum capacity and to complete the already licensed sugar factories. The factories at Kampli, Gorwihidanur and Kollegal will be strengthened. The already licensed factories at Haveri, Hassan and Mangalore will be provided with sufficient share capital to complete their project.

Govt. of India have stated that the licensing of sugar factories in abundantly sugarcane growing areas will be continued, it is therefore, envisaged to establish two more new factories in the plan period. In addition to the expansion-programme.

An outlay of Rs.105.00 lakhs is proposed for this sector for contribution towards the share capital of the sugar factories.

9. Consumer Co-operatives:

It is proposed to re-organise the consumer sector during the Sixth Plan period so as to provide nodal point for consumer distribution as State Co-op. Consumers' Federation at the State level and to have one whole-sale stores in each district, with its branches in every taluk. It is envisaged that by the end of the plan period, each taluk will have a Janatha Bazaar to provide consumer goods at reasonable and fair price. The Karnataka Co-op., Consumers Federation will have major role as apex institution and its turn-over is expected to increase by Rs. one crore every year during the plan period.

It is also envisaged that the Federation will take up the Public Distribution system on a massive scale. It is proposed to assist the Federation to play its major role by providing share capital assistance to the extent of Rs.15.50 lakhs and for the District whole-sale stores, share capital and managerial subsidy will be provided to the extent of Rs.4.00 lakhs. In order to enable the Federation to maintain quick linkage with the district wholesale stores, it is proposed to assist the Federation for purchase of trucks. It is anticipated that the schemes under this sector will generate employment to about 500 persons. The total outlay provided for this sector is Rs.60.00 lakhs. The following are the on-going and new schemes proposed.

<u>On-going Schemes.</u>	<u>Outlay. (Rs. in lakhs)</u>
i. Share capital contribution to whole sale stores.)	
ii. Subsidy towards the managerial cost to Co-op. Whole Sale Stores.)	4.00
iii. Purchase of mobile van	1.00
iv. Assistance for contribution of consumers articles (General purpose).)	4.00
a) Primary Cons. Co.op. Shares.	
b) - do - Managerial subsidy	
 <u>V. Consumer Industries.</u>	
a) Share capital contribution)	
b) Subsidy towards managerial subsidy)	15.50
vi. Share capital contribution to consumer Industries (Federation/whole sale stores) Primary consumer C.S' (State)	1.00
vii. Rehabilitation of weak consumers C.S., (State)	3.00
viii. Construction of business premises (Loan)	8.00
ix. Interest free loan and assistance to weak consumer stores including wholesale stores	16.00
Total:-	<u>52.50</u>
 <u>New Schemes:</u>	
i. Loans, subsidy and managerial cost to Karnataka Co-operative Consumer Federation.	4.50
ii. Federation of consumer wholesale stores (Share/loans/subsidy/lorry godowns)	3.00
Total:-	<u>7.50</u>
Grand Total:-	<u>60.00</u>

10. Other Co-operatives.

An allocation of Rs. 41.05 lakhs has been proposed under this sector.

The ongoing and new schemes proposed under this sector are as follows:-

Ongoing schemes:-

	<u>Outlay</u> <u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1. Assistance to societies of self-employed persons including Garibi Hatao Societies	3.00

2. Shares to Miscellaneous societies.	1.00
3. Subsidy towards managerial expenses to Misc. societies.	0.50
4. Loans towards the working capital of washermen C.S'.	1.90
5. Financial assistance to education Co-operative Societies - Loan/Managerial cost.	0.20
6. Grant of financial assistance to Co-operative Hospitals.	6.00
a) Loan towards capital cost	
b) Subsidy towards managerial cost	
c) Share capital towards capital cost.	
7. Loans for working capital of Urban Co-operative Societies.	2.00
8. Share capital assistance to Women's C.S.,	0.40
9. Managerial subsidy to Womens' C.S.,	0.25
10. Milk producer Co-operative societies (Other than those in the KDDC area).	
Shares	2.50
Subsidy	4.30
11. Financial assistance to Milk producers Co-operatives (other than those in the KDDC area) for milk processing plants and transport vehicles - share capital.	4.50
12. Financial assistance to Printing press	1.00
13. Working capital loan to Employees Co-operative Societies.	9.50
14. Risk fund subsidy to urban Co-operative Banks for advancing credit to weaker section.	3.00
	3.00
Total:-	40.05

New Scheme

1)@ Assistance to Technical Cell to Federation of Sugar, Spinning Mills, Consumers etc.,	1.00
Total:-	1.00
Grand Total:-	41.05

@ Technical Cell: It is proposed to establish a Technical Cell for providing technical expertise for the departmental schemes involving heavy investment by the Government in Sugar Factories, Spinning Mills, Oil Complexes, Processing units etc., and a provision of Rs.1.00 lakhs for 81 () is made for this purpose. Apart from this assistance, the establishment cost will be met by contribution from the marketing Federation, Spinning Mills Federation and Sugar Factories Federation etc.,

11. Housing Co-operatives:-

An outlay of Rs.12.00 lakhs has been proposed for this sector to enable the low income group persons to build their dwelling houses with necessary financial assistance from the Government since it will be difficult for them to obtain loans from other financing agencies and also to provide share capital assistance to Housing Corporation to assist the weaker sections substantially.

12. Labour Co-operatives.

The labour Co-operative are not functioning well in the State. However efforts are necessary to strengthen the existing societies by providing share capital and managerial cost. For this purpose, a provision of Rs.3.00 lakh is made.

The following on-going schemes are proposed.

	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1) Share capital contribution to Primary	2.00
2) Subsidy towards managerial cost to Primary labour Co-operatives.	<u>1.00</u>
Total:-	<u>3.00</u>

13. Training and Education:-

A provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been proposed for this sector. The following on-going schemes are proposed.

	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Co-operative training and education	5.00
2. Subsidy towards the Establishment cost to the approved activities of State Co-operative Union	1.00
3. Prizes, Seminars, study tours etc., publicity and propaganda.	2.00
4. Construction of building for Co-operative Training College.	<u>7.00</u>
Total:-	<u>15.00</u>

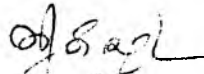
14. Tribal Sub-Plan: for 1981-82:

An outlay of Rs. 20.75 lakhs has been provided for Tribal sub-Plan.

Ten large sized Agricultural Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPS) have already been organised at Meggadadevanakote, Hunsur, Somwarpet, Virajpet, Belthangadi, Udipi, Karkal, Puttur, Mudigere and Koppa by the end 1979-80. On-going schemes like providing managerial subsidy, loans and subsidy for construction of godowns/cattle sheds, share capital assistance, subsidy for opening of retail outlets by LAMPS, grant-in-aid for enrolment of tribal members, assistance to weak D.C.C.Banks where there is concentration of tribals are envisaged.

The scheme-wise outlays are as follows:-

<u>On-going Schemes</u>	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Managerial subsidy	1.75
2. Subsidy for opening of retail outlets.	2.00
3. Construction of godowns/Cattlesheds (Loan and subsidy)	1.50
4. Investment in share capital	3.00
5. Grant-in-aid for enrolment and incidental cost of tribal members	2.50
6. Assistance to Weak D.C.C.Banks in Tribal areas.	10.00
	<hr/>
TOTAL:-	20.75


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Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes: for 1981-82:

An Outlay of Rs.146.20 lakhs is earmarked for the special Component plan for scheduled castes with the special attention of bringing the maximum number of scheduled castes families within the Co-operative fold to enable them to cross the poverty line during the plan period.

The following on-going and new schemes are proposed:

<u>On-going schemes credit:-</u>	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
i) Provision for grant-in-aid for enrollment of members (including incidental cost) of Co-operative Societies.	10.00
ii) This scheme is meant to bring the scheduled castes families into Co-operative fold to enable them to get the credit. This will also facilitate them to have a say in the affairs of the society and to claim their rights as members. It is proposed that at least 100 persons from each taluka will be made as members of co-operative societies. Hence, a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided.	
ii) Interest free-loan for additional share capital contribution.	15.00
10% of the loan amount have to be invested as share capital by the loanees before the sanction of the loan. Since this is a burden on the S.C. persons, it is proposed to provide interest free loans to them according to the loan amount which they borrow. It is estimated that minimum loan of Rs.250/- is required per person and it is proposed to extend this assistance to about 125 persons in each taluk. Outlay proposed for this scheme is Rs.15/- lakhs during 81-82.	
iii) Grants for special Bad debt Reserve	
a) Village level: 6.00	
b) District level: 2.00	8.00

This is an incentive scheme which is sanctioned at the rate of 12% primary societies and 4% to DCC Banks to cover the risk of advancing fresh loans to the weaker sections which may not be fully assured of recovery due to various reasons. This scheme will provide an incentive to the societies and Banks to increase their loaning programme to weaker sections over the loans disbursed during the preceding year and helps them to maintain sound financial position even in the event of some of the loans became bad debts. Hence assistance of Rs.8/- lakhs has been proposed.

iv) Risk fund subsidy for Urban Banks 2.00

This scheme provides an incentive to Urban Banks to extend consumption loans to the weaker sections at the rate of Rs.600/- per member. 10% of the loan will be given as subsidy under this scheme. There are 180 Urban Banks in the State coming under the Banking Regulation Act and it is proposed to involve them for advancing loans to the extent of Rs.50.00 lakhs during the year to meet the needs of S.C. persons who will give up the practice of rushing to unauthorised money-lenders for their immediate requirement. This scheme will benefit about 8 lakh S.C. members during the plan period. The benefit under the scheme will be available only to those members who repay their loans promptly without default. Hence outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed.

Total:- 35.00

New Schemes.Credit:-

i) Interest subsidy towards S.T. and M.T. loans advanced to S.C. and S.T. 20.00

The total loaning programme under S.T. & M.T. for the plan period is Rs.100/- crores. It is estimated that about 4% of this will be for the loans for S.C. The interest subsidy will be paid at 6% to reduce the burden of the S.C. borrowers and this will also serve as an incentive to the financing co-operative institutions to extend loans to S.C. members liberally. Hence, a provision of Rs.20/- lakhs is proposed.

ii) Interest subsidy for consumption finance. 5.00

The total loaning programme of consumption finance is Rs.5 crores exclusively for the S.C. persons during the plan period and Rs.100/- lakhs for 81-82. This scheme is meant to subsidise the interest @ 11% to help the S.C. Borrowers for prompt repayment since they have to repay the principal only and not the interest. This will also be an incentive for the financing institutions for advancing consumption loans to the S.C. persons since the repayment of the interest is assured. Hence, outlay of Rs.5/- lakhs has been proposed.

iii) Subsidy towards 100% managerial cost of supervisors to be appointed in D.C.C. Banks (including permanent T.A.). 6.00

In view of the increase in loan advances to S.C. persons, there will be need for appointing additional supervisors to have supervision over the Primary societies to ensure prompt disbursement and recovery. It is proposed to subsidise fully the salary of 6 supervisors to be appointed by the D.C.C. Banks on a consolidated pay of 350/- and Rs.50/- towards T.A. and other charges. This scheme will serve as an incentive to the D.C.C. Banks to appoint persons belonging to S.C. and will provide the necessary man power to the Banks for keeping a watch over the proper ~~xx~~ utilisation of the loans disbursed. This scheme provides employment opportunities to 114 S.C. persons. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme.

iv) Interest free subsidy for urban Banks 2.50

This scheme envisages to subsidise 75% of the interest levied by the urban Banks on the loans advanced to S.C. members for business purposes upto a maximum of Rs.1,000/- per member. The S.C. persons living in urban areas doing petty ~~xxxxxxx~~ business activities will be helped by this scheme and it will be an incentive to the Urban Banks to extend the credit facilities liberally to such persons. This scheme will help the S.C. borrowers to avail the credit with 25% of the normal cover ^{with cover of 25% of normal} those S.C. persons who reside in rural areas ~~xxx~~ but carry on their petty business in the area of operation of the Urban Banks. It is targetted that a minimum of 25,000 S.C. persons will be benefitted during the plan period. The benefits under this scheme will be given only to those members who repay their loans promptly and without any default. Hence, an outlay of Rs.2.50 lakhs has been proposed.

v) Subsidy towards 100% managerial cost of persons appointed by urban Banks 14.50

It is proposed to subsidise the entire managerial cost of S.C. persons appointed by the Urban Banks. This will provide employment to S.C. persons and also provide extra staff to the urban Banks. It is proposed that minimum of 2 S.C. persons will be appointed at least by 225 Urban Banks in the State on an emolument of Rs.300/- P.M. to provide employment to at least 400 persons during the ~~nix~~ year. This scheme will help the S.C. persons to be involved actively in the scheme benefitting their own community. Rs.14.50 lakhs is proposed during 1981-82 for this scheme.

vi) Subsidy (25%) for the loans sanctioned by Urban Banks to S.C. persons for petty business upto a maximum of Rs.1000/- 25.00

This scheme is meant to subsidise the loans advanced to S.C. members for petty business upto a maximum of Rs.12000/- per member. Subsidy will be paid @ 25% of the loan subject to maximum of Rs.1000/- per member. This will induce the Urban Banks to advance loans liberally to S.C. persons, for their petty trading activities. It is estimated that at-least Rs.100/- lakhs will be advanced for this purpose by the Urban Banks in the State and 10,000 S.C. persons will be benefitted during the year. The benefits under this scheme will be available only to those S.C. members who repay their loans promptly and without any default. Hence, a provision of Rs.23.00 lakhs has been proposed.

Marketing:

- vii) Price fluctuation fund subsidy for outright purchase of agricultural produce grown by S.C. members who are loanees of Primary Co-operative Societies.

3.0

The S.C. farmers due to their poor economic conditions cannot wait for a better price for their agricultural produce and cannot transport their produce to a distant market place and thereby sell their produce to middlemen or traders at a distress or lower price. Therefore, it is proposed to give incentive to Marketing Societies for the outright purchase of the agricultural produce of S.C. persons who have borrowed loans from Primary societies at a good supporting price. The subsidy @ 5% of the value of the produce purchased from S.C. persons will be given to the marketing societies to cover the risk involved in price fluctuation of such outright purchases. It is expected that marketing societies will be able to purchase agriculture produce of S.C. members worth of atleast Rs.60.00 lakhs during the year. Provision to the extent of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been made for this scheme.

Consumers:

- viii) Assistance towards opening of retail outlets in areas inhabited by weaker sections.

6.5

It is proposed to provide assistance to the district whole-sale stores, State consumers Federation or any other Consumers Co-operative Societies to open retail outlets in those areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes to cater to their requirement of essential commodities and daily necessities at fair price. It is envisaged at least 50 retail outlets will be opened during the period. The assistance will be given to the societies as subsidy towards managerial cost for 2 staff members at the rate of Rs.300/- and Rs.200/- P.M. respectively per outlet and also equipment grant at the rate of Rs.300/- per outlet, for the first year and rent at Rs.200/- per outlet. This scheme provide employment opportunity to atleast 100 persons

during the plan period. Rs.6.50 lakhs has been proposed during the year 1981-82 for the scheme.

HOUSING:-

- ix) Grant for completion of incomplete houses for which loans are sanctioned by S.C. Housing Corporation. 15.00

There are 4000 incomplete houses in various stages out of 22,000 houses for which loans have been sanctioned by the S.C. Housing Corporation. It is proposed under this scheme to subsidise for the completion of these 4000 houses on the following pattern. Rs.500/- for each house which has reached roof level and Rs.1000/- for each house which has reached basement level. This scheme will help the S.C. members to complete 2000 dwelling houses. Hence for 81-82 Rs.15.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme.

- x) Interest free loan to the S.C. Housing Corporation for advancing fresh loans to S.C. Members. 10.00

The present unusual financial position of the S.C. Housing Corporation does not permit to advance fresh loans to its S.C. members. This scheme is intended to give interest free loans from Government to the S.C. Housing Corporation to advance fresh loans to its members for building their dwelling houses. About 250 SC's members will be benefitted under this scheme. Hence, a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed.

Others:

- xi) Training cost for S.C. employees of Co-operative societies. 1.20

Under this scheme, it is envisaged that Government will bear the cost of training of S.C. employees of Co-operative Societies apart from the eligible stipend. The cost of training includes maximum of Rs.1000/- towards T.A. (To and fro charges as per rules), tour expenses during study tour subject to a maximum of Rs.100/- p.m. for food etc., (as per rules). It is intended to extend the benefit of this scheme to at least 100 S.C. employees per year during the plan period. This will act as an incentive to the co-operative institutions to depute their S.C. employees for training to improve their performance at no extra cost. The S.C. employees will be benefitted by getting training in various aspects of co-operation. Hence, an outlay of Rs.1.20 lakhs has been proposed for 1981-82.

- xii) Publicity and propaganda through co-operative Union. 1.00

It is absolutely necessary intensive publicity and propaganda is to be undertaken by the co-operative Union to educate the S.C. persons about the economic benefits and basic advantages of co-operative societies. In order to conduct seminars,

conferences, exhibitions and organise functions like co-operative week, an outlay of Rs. one lakh per year is proposed. For 1981-82 outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed.

xiii) Scavengers' Societies.

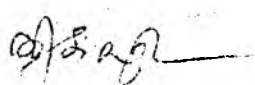
- a) Loan b) Managerial Cost.

It is proposed to organise one Scavengers' Society in every municipal area. Under this scheme it is envisaged to assist such new societies and the such societies already existing by way of managerial subsidy to maintain atleast two S.C. staff and loans to purchase essential commodities and consumer goods required for distribution to the members at fair price. It will ensure employment opportunities to atleast 300 S.C. persons during the plan period. For 81-82 the provision proposed is Rs.3.00 lakhs.

xiv) During 1981-82 it is proposed to organise one Stone Cutters Co-operative Society to enable the S.C. members to obtain required raw material on large scale at minimum cost and for getting reasonable price for the finished products. It is envisaged to assist at least 5 such societies for working capital and managerial cost during the plan period to provide ready resources to help their members in best possible way and to maintain atleast one or two staff to manage the day to day affairs of the society. Hence provision of Rs.0.50 lakhs has been made.

TOTAL:-

GRAND TOTAL:-


Joint Registrar of Coop: Socys.
(Adm. & Est)



INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

An outlay of Rs.193-00 lakhs has been proposed for the continuation of this scheme during the year 1981-82. The programmes proposed under this scheme are:

	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
i) <u>Purchase of ordinary debentures</u>	60.00
<p>For purchase of ordinary debentures floated by the K.S.C.L.D. Bank for advancing long-term loans to agriculturists for sinking and deepening of wells, construction of farm-houses and Cattle-sheds, for financing of schemes of land reforms etc. an outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs is proposed to give benefit to about 3,000 agriculturists under various programmes. It is anticipated due to implementation of several schemes, the employment generation will be to atleast 25,000 persons during the year 1981-82.</p>	
ii) Purchase of special Debentures (Minor Irrigation)	60.00
<p>In order to advance long-term loans to the agriculturists for sinking of irrigation wells and to instal pumpsets, the K.S.C.L.D. Bank floats special Development Debentures under the Schemes of Minor Irrigation, of A.R & D.C. An outlay of 60.00 lakhs is proposed for the plan period for purchase of these debentures by the Government KSCLD Bank proposes to assist the construction of 8100 wells and installation of 6500 pump sets during the year. The outlay provided forms Government contribution of 5% of the total loaning programme of Rs.1200.00 lakhs.</p>	
iii) Purchases of special Debentures (Tractors)	10.00
<p>Long-term loans for purchase of tractors, power tillers and other necessary agricultural machinery are advanced to the agriculturists by the KSCLD Bank by floating special Development Debentures (Tractors). An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the purchase of this debentures by the Government during the plan period 1981-82 which forms 12½% of the total loaning programme of 100.00 lakhs (Rs.0.75 lakhs for tractors and Rs.0.25 lakhs for power tillers).</p>	
iv) Purchase debentures (Reclamation Schemes)	20.00
<p>Long-term loans for land reclamation schemes including loan levelling, bunding and soil conservation are advanced to the agriculturists by the KSCLD Bank by floating special Development Debentures (Land reclamation).</p>	

This programme is being extended to major irrigation project areas like Malaprabha, Ghataprabha, Tungabhadra, Cauvery, basin, Bhadra and upper Krishna. Therefore, an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for the purchase of this debenture by the Government. The loaning programme of the K.S.C.L.D.Bank is of the order of Rs.160.00 lakhs for the development of 16,000 acres of land during the plan period 1981-82.

v) Purchase of debentures (Horticulture Crops) 30.00

Long term loans to the agriculturists for raising of plantation crops like coconut, arecanut, coffee, cardamom, grape, mango, cocoa and also mixed orchards are advanced by the KSCLD Bank by floatation of special development debentures (Horticultural crops). An outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed for the purchase of this debentures by the Government during the plan period 81-82 at 12½% contribution towards the floatation of the debentures.

vi) Scheme under diversified activities. 13.00

Long-term loans to agriculturists especially to small/marginal farmers to undertake diversified activities like dairy development poultry farming, sheep-rearing, purchase of bullocks and bullock carts etc., and also for installation of Gobar Gas plants are advanced by the KSCLD Bank through floatation of Special Development Debentures (Diversified activities). An outlay of Rs.13.00 lakhs is proposed for purchase of their debentures at 5% of the total floatation during the plan period 81-82. This scheme will benefit about 3500 agriculturists.

Total:- 193.0

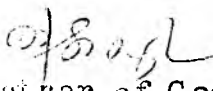
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Joint Registrar of Coop: Socys.
(Adm. & Est)

AP

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

An outlay of Rs. 162.50 lakhs is proposed for the Centrally sponsored schemes for the year 1981-82. For the implementation of the following on-going schemes.

	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
i) Agriculture credit Stabilisation fund	60.00
<p>The Outlay proposed is to absorb the loan and subsidy given by the Government of India at 25% and 75% respectively to the State Co-operative Apex Bank to strengthen its Agricultural Credit stabilisation Fund which is used for Conversion of Short term loans to medium term loans for the benefit of the agriculturists who are affected by adverse seasonal conditions and wherever anawari has been declared by the Government.</p>	
ii) Development of Consumers' Co-operative Societies.	102.50
<p>The outlay provided is for the development of various consumer co-operatives in the activities like establishing of Common Kitchen Centre, opening of small branches for the benefit of weaker sections, rehabilitation of weak/sick consumers' Co-operative Stores, assistance to State Consumers' Federation for diversification of businesses, establishment of distribution Centres etc., with the implementation of the above activities, it is envisaged that the consumer goods and the essential commodities will be available at reasonable and fair/price in rural areas and also in areas inhabited by the weaker sections. It is also proposed to strengthen the State Consumers' Federation to open distribution centres outside the headquarters and also to diversify the business for the benefit of the common man.</p>	
TOTAL:-	162.50


Joint Registrar of Coop. Socys.,
(Adm. & Est)

CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES

The total outlay proposed for the Central Sector Schemes is Rs. 747.665 lakhs for the Plan period for implementing the following on-going and new schemes.

Outlay
(Rs. in lakhs)

On-going schemes

1. Investment in Sugar Factories. 105.00

The outlay provided is for the expansion of existing sugar factories, setting up of one sugar factory which has already been licensed and also cover the expenditure on the one proposed sugar factories in the State.

2. Investment in Spinning Mills 207.18

It is proposed to take up expansion of the existing two mills and also to set up one new mill in the State during the plan period.

3. Loans for Construction of godowns.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------|
| a) Loans for Construction of Marketing godowns. |) | 5.475 |
| b) Loans for construction of rural godowns. |) | 56.25 |
| c) Loans for construction of godowns by Marketing Federation. |) | 8.10 |
| d) Loans for construction of godowns by processing societies. |) | 9.00 |

78.825

It is proposed to achieve the programme of constructing new godowns and completion of 846 godowns already started.

4. Loans for small and medium sized processing units. 100.91

It is proposed to set up 6 new processing units in addition to completion of on-going units and revitalisation of weak units. It is also programmed to set up 100 fruit and vegetable co-operative societies in addition to the 96 already existing societies.

5. Consumers:

a) Distribution of Consumer articles in rural areas	72.80	
b) Student Consumer Stores	2.25	78.55
c) Consumer Industries	3.50	

The provision made is for the NCDC sponsored schemes like distribution of Consumer articles in rural areas, assistance to student consumer stores and establishment of consumer industries.

6. Cadre fund for meeting the cost of paid Secretaries of S.S.N.		40.00
7. Loans for providing NOC to DCC Banks.		10.00
8. Margin money to Agricultural Credit Societies for distribution of Consumer goods in rural areas.		50.00
9. Assistance to technical staff to CAMPCO (Subsidy)		1.00
10. Assistance to staff of technical cell of marketing Federation (Subsidy)		1.00
11. Loans to Milk Processing C.S., in other than KDDC area for milk processing plants and transport vehicles.		14.00
	TOTAL:-	686.465

New Schemes:

1. Loans to fruit processing societies (NCDC)		13.20
2. Assistance for establishment of Grainage-cum-Chawki rearing centres by SCFSCS.		3.00
3. Loans for establishment of processing inputs units by CAMPCO.		45.00

CAMPCO is setting up a cocoa processing unit and also establishing fertiliser granulation plant and copper sulphate plant with loan assistance from NCDC. A provision of Rs.45.00 lakhs is proposed to achieve this programme and also to assist the institution in any expansion activity that may be taken up during the plan period.

61.20
GRAND TOTAL:- 747.665

ANNEX - III
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1981-82
DEPARTMENT OF COOPERATION

<u>NEW SCHEMES:</u>	<u>Outlay</u> <u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
<u>1. Credit Co-operatives</u>	
i) Deposit incentives to D.C.C.Banks	0.30
ii) Deposit incentives to P.A.Cs.	30.00
iii) Rehabilitation of weak Central Co-operative Banks (Loans)	20.00
iv) Share capital to SCFSCs for establishment of Co-operative Grainage-cum-Chawki rearing centres.	1.00
v) Agricultural Credit guarantee and Relief fund	10.00
vi) Incentives to State Co-operative Apex Bank for appointment of supervisors for supervision of deposit mobilisation by DCC Banks/PACs.	0.60
TOTAL:-	<u>61.90</u>
<u>2. Farming Societies:</u>	
vii) Loans for sinking of irrigation wells and pump sets to Farming Co-operatives.	0.50
TOTAL:-	<u>0.50</u>
<u>3. Marketing Societies:</u>	
viii) Contribution towards share capital to Apex Marketing Federation.	10.00
ix) Margin money to CAMPCO	5.00
TOTAL:-	<u>15.00</u>
<u>4. Processing Societies.</u>	
x) Share capital contribution to Fruit processing societies.	7.11
xi) Assistance in the form of share capital for estab- lishment of State Co-operative Development Corpo- ration.	25.00
TOTAL:-	<u>32.11</u>
<u>5. Consumers Co-operatives</u>	
xii) Loans, subsidy and managerial cost to Karnataka Co-operative Consumers' Federation.	4.50
xiii) Federation of consumers wholesale stores (share/ loans/Subsidy/lorry godowns)	3.00
TOTAL:-	<u>7.50</u>
<u>6. Other Co-operatives</u>	
xiv) Assistance for technical cell to Federation of Sugar, Spinning Mills, Consumers, etc.,	1.00
TOTAL:-	<u>1.00</u>

Special Component Plan for S.C.s. 1) Credit

i) Interest subsidy towards S.T. & M.T. loans advanced to S.Cs.	20.00
ii) Interest subsidy for consumption finance	5.00
iii) Subsidy towards 100% managerial cost of supervisors to be appointed in DCC Banks (including permanent T.A.)	6.00
iv) Interest free subsidy for urban banks	2.50
v) Subsidy towards 100% managerial cost for S.C. persons appointed by urban banks	14.50
vi) Subsidy (25%) on loans sanctioned by Urban Banks to S.C. members for petty business upto a maximum of Rs.1000/-	23.00
TOTAL:-	<u>71.00</u>

2. Marketing:

vii) Price fluctuation subsidy for outright purchase of agricultural produce grown by the S.C. persons who are loanees of P.A.Cs.	3.00
TOTAL:-	<u>3.00</u>

3. Consumers

viii) Assistance towards opening of retail outlets in areas inhabited by weaker sections	6.50
TOTAL:-	<u>6.50</u>

4. Housing

ix) Grant for completion of incomplete houses for which loans are sanctioned by S.C. Housing Corporation.	15.00
x) Interest free loan to the S.C. Housing Corporation for advancing fresh loans to S.C. members.	10.00
TOTAL:-	<u>25.00</u>

5. Other Co-operatives:

xi) Training cost for S.C. employees	1.20
xii) Publicity and propaganda through Coop. Unions.	1.00
xiii) Scavenger societies a) Loan b) Managerial cost)	3.00
xiv) Stone cutters Co-operative societies	0.50
TOTAL:-	<u>5.70</u>
GRAND TOTAL:-	<u>229.21</u>

Central Sector and N.C.D.C. Schemes:-

i) Loans for Fruit Processing Societies (NCDC)	13.20
ii) Loans for establishment of processing and inputs units by CAMPCO	45.00
iii) Assistance for establishment of Grainage-cum-Chawki Rearing Centres for SCFSCS.	3.00
TOTAL:-	<u>61.20</u>

BRIEF WRITE UP ON THE ANNUAL PLAN PROPOSALS FOR 1981-82.

This zone is entrusted with the following two Plan Schemes (i) Investigation of major and medium Irrigation Projects in the State and (ii) Balance Civil Engineering works of Sharavathy Valley Hydro Electric Project.

The work pertaining to Investigation of Irrigation Schemes consists of detailed Surveys and Investigation and preparation of project and feasibility Reports before finalising the scheme for execution. There are about 36 major and medium Irrigation Schemes taken up for investigation by this zone. Project reports in respect of 5 Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes have been got up during the year 79-80. Investigation work in respect of remaining Schemes is under different stages of Progress.

For the year 80-81 an outlay of Rs.17.00 lakhs has been provided under Plan - Major Head 331 Water and Power Development". For the Annual Plan 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. ^{17.00}~~16.00~~ lakhs is proposed as proposed under Para 7(b) of the Government letter dated 16.7.1980.

The balance Civil Engineering Works of Sharavathy Valley Hydro Electric Project undertaken by this zone consists of the following:- (i) Residuary Acquisition Works (ii) Settlement of claims of Contractors and Supplies of Ex.H.E.C.P. Department (iii) Liability cases of the Project (iv) Refund of Deposit Cases (v) Arbitration cases of Contractors of S.V.P.

An outlay of Rs.9.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1980-81 under the major head 534. Capital Outlay on Power Projects B.Hydro Electric Schemes to attend the above works. For the Annual Plan 1981-82 an outlay of Rs.9.00 lakhs is proposed as proposed under para 7(b) of the Government letter dated 16.7.80.

7/8/80
Chief Engineer,
WRDO., Bangalore.

bns :

BRIEF NOTE ON ANNUAL PLAN 1931-32 PERTAINING TO MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS:

There are 13 major and 23 medium projects under various stages of construction. Some of the major and medium projects are also partly under operation. A brief description of the progress on the major and medium irrigation projects is given below:-

(A) MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS:

1. Upper Krishna Project Stage-II:

Upper Krishna Project stage I consists of construction of Narayanapur Dam, Almatti Dam upto RL 1630 and the construction of Narayanapur Left Bank Canal and its 4 branches to irrigate an area of 4,03,907 hectares and the construction of the Almatti Left Bank Canal to irrigate 16,194 hectares at a cost of Rs.233.65 crores. Phase-I of this project being assisted by the World Bank consists of the construction of Narayanapur Dam, Almatti Dam to a height of RL 1630, construction of Narayanapur Left Bank Canal upto 73 Kms, construction of Shahapur branch canal upto 76 KM to create an irrigation potential of 1.05 lakh hectares by March, 1933. The work on the two dams, Narayanapur Left Bank Canal and the Shahapur Branch Canals are under progress. It is programmed to complete all the works of 1st phase as per agreement with the World Bank. The outlay incurred to end of March 1930 is Rs.100.3 crores. The outlay prescribed for the year 30-31 is Rs.41.94 crores and the provisions made for the year 1931-32 is Rs.42.00 crores. A potential of 7,000 hectares is proposed to be created during 1930-31. During 31-32, it is targetted to create an additional potential of 35,000 hectares.

2. Tungabhadra Project:-

This project consists of Tungabhadra Dam, Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal, Tungabhadra Right

...2...

Bank High and Low Level Canals. The Tungabhadra Right Bank High and Low Level Canals command areas both in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh States. The total estimated cost of the works pertaining to Karnataka including modernisation of the canals amounts to Rs.96.8 crores. The outlay incurred to end of the March, 1980 is Rs.70.30 crores. The total irrigation potential in Karnataka is 3.42 lakh hectares. The entire potential has been created excepting for 5,400 hectares under the Tungabhadra High Level Canal. The allocation provided for the year 1980-81 for the Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal, Right Bank Canal, High Level canal and the share of Tungabhadra Board and modernisation amounts to Rs.2.34 crores. The work under progress are the strengthening and raising of the embankment of the Tungabhadra Left bank canal to enable it to take the discharge required for the entire ayacut the work of construction of aqueduct across the river Hagari to take the waters of the distributary No.16A of the Right Bank High Level Canal to bring in the balance fresh atchkat. Construction of ayacut roads are also under progress. Provisions made for Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal, Tungabhadra Right Bank Low Level Canal and Tungabhadra Right Bank High Level Canal and modernisation for 1981-82 are Rs.150.00 lakhs, Rs.30.00 lakhs, Rs.24.00 lakhs and Rs.4.00 lakhs respectively.

3. Karanja Project: The Karanja Project in Bidar District is the only major project of Karnataka in the Manjra sub-basin of the Godavari basin. The project consists of earthen dam with central masonry spillway and taking two canals one on the left bank and the other on the right bank. It is proposed to irrigate 35,628 hectares including 4,047 hectares under the foreshore lift irrigation scheme.

The earthen embankment of the Karanja Dam has almost been completed. The works of the spillway are in progress. Excavation of the Canals have also been taken up. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 37.58 crores. The outlay incurred to end of March 80 is Rs. 9 crores. The outlay provided for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 2.00 crores, and the outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 2.50 crores.

4. Bennithora Project: Bennithora Project in Gulbarga District envisages construction of a reservoir across Bennithora stream to irrigate 20,320 hectares. The work of the construction of the dam was taken up in 1973 under the famine relief programme. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 15 crores. The outlay incurred to end of March, 1980 is Rs. 3.05 crores. The earthen dam on the left bank and right bank is completed, except some gaps. The left bank sluice is completed. The work of the spillway and canals are yet to be taken up. The outlay provided for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 20.00 lakhs, and the outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 75.00 lakhs.

5. Bhadra Project: The Bhadra reservoir project near Lakkavalli consists of storage dam on the Bhadra river with left and right bank canals to irrigate an area of 1,05,344 hectares in Shimoga, ^{Chickmagalur} Chitradurga and Bellary District. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 58.00 crores. The outlay incurred to end of March 1980 is 46.6 crores. The project has been completed except for the construction of pickups and Ayatut roads. An important pickup by name Devarabelikere pickup to irrigate an area of 4,920 hectares at a cost of Rs. 6.76 crores is under construction. The irrigation potential so far created to end of June 80 is 100.490 Lakh hectares. An outlay of Rs. 180 lakhs has been provided for 1980-81 and the proposed outlay for 1981-82 is Rs. 180 lakhs. It is proposed to create an additional irrigation potential of 1,500 hectares during 1980-81. During 81-82 a fresh potential of 1,500 hectares is anticipated to be created.

6. Kabini Project: The Kabini Project consists of a storage dam on the river Kabini and Left and Right Bank Canals to irrigate 42,510 hectares. The latest estimated cost of the Kabini Project is Rs.79 crores. The expenditure to end of March, 1980 is Rs.53.25 crores. The dam is completed. The construction of the Left Bank Canal is completed. Construction of Right Bank Canal is under progress. The irrigation potential created to end of 1979-80 is 5,380 hectares. It is proposed to create a fresh potential of 3,960 hectares during 1980-81. During 81-82, it is anticipated to create an additional potential of 8,000 hectares. An outlay of Rs.700.00 lakhs is provided for 1980-81 and the proposed outlay for 81-82 is Rs.700.00 lakhs.

7. Harangi Project: The Harangi Project in Kodagu Dist., consists of a storage dam and left and right Bank Canal to irrigate 52,632 hectares. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs.58 crores. The outlay incurred to end of March, 80 is Rs.29.49 crores. The dam works are completed except for erection of crest gates. The work of the left and right bank canals and the Koppa Branch Canal are under progress. An outlay of Rs.560.00 lakhs is provided for 80-81 and the outlay proposed for 81-82 is Rs.560.00 lakhs. The irrigation potential of 3,170 hectares has been created by the end of 1979-80. During the year 1980-81, it is proposed to create a fresh potential of 3,540 hectares. Further, during 81-82, an additional potential of 3,500 hectares is anticipated to be created.

8. Malaprabha Project: This project consists of a storage dam on the Malaprabha near Manoli and the left and right bank canals to irrigate 2,13,300 hectares. The latest estimated cost is Rs.162.09 crores. The outlay incurred to end of March, 80 is Rs.104.35 crores. The dam has been completed in all respects. The construction of the Malaprabha Right Bank canal including Nargund branch and the construction of the left bank canal are in progress. An outlay of Rs.1026 lakhs is provided during 80-81 and the outlay proposed for 1981-82 is Rs.1000.00 lakhs. Fresh irrigation potential of 5,200 hectares has

been created during 79-80, and it is proposed to create a fresh potential of 9,700 hectares during the year 1980-81. During 81-82, an additional potential of 10,000 hectares is anticipated to be created.

9. Ghataprabha Project: This project consists of a storage dam on the river Ghataprabha at Hidkal, a left bank canal taking from the existing Dhupdal weir, Downstream of Hidkal and right bank canal including the Chikkodi branch canal to irrigate 3,17,409 hectares. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs.157.90 crores. The outlay incurred to end of March, 80 is Rs.88.38 crores. An outlay of Rs.550.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1980-81 and the outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs.550 lakhs. The construction of main storage dam and the left bank canal has been completed. The lining work on the left bank canal is taken up. The construction of Ghataprabha right bank canal and Chikkodi Branch canal are under progress. Fresh irrigation potential of 1,680 hectares has been created during 79-80. It is proposed to create a fresh potential of 4,270 hectares during 1980-81. During 81-82, an additional potential of 5,250 hectares is anticipated to be created.

10. Hemavathy Project: The Hemavathy Project consists of a storage dam on the river Hemavathy near Gorur in Hassan Dist and a system of canals consisting of the Left Bank Canal (including Nagamangala and Tumkur Branch Canals) Right Bank Canal, Right Bank High Level Canal to irrigate an area of 2,63,158 hectares, in Mysore, Mandya, Tumkur and Hassan Dist. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs.240.00 crores. The outlay incurred to end of March 80 is Rs.69.6 crores. The dam including erection of crest gates is completed. The construction of the canal system is

under progress. Fresh irrigation potential created during 79-80 is 6,800 hectares. It is proposed to bring in a fresh potential of 5,25 hectares during the year 80-81. During 81-82, an additional potential of 4,045 hectares is proposed to be brought under irrigation. An outlay of Rs.1060 lakhs is provided during 80-81 and the proposed outlay for 81-82 is Rs.1060 Crores.

11. Hippargi Barrage: This project consists of construction of a barrage across the river Krishna near Hippargi upstream of Almatti dam and lifting water from the foreshore from 3 points to irrigate an area of 50,607 hectares in Bijapur and Belgaum districts. The work of construction of Barrage was taken up during 73 under famine relief. The estimated cost of the project is 44.83 Crores. The outlay incurred till end of March 80 is Rs.2.64 Crores. An outlay of Rs.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1980-81 and the proposed outlay for the year 81-82 is Rs.50.00 lakhs. The construction work of the earthen dam on the left Bank is in progress. Excavation for foundation to spillway in blocks have been tackled and foundation concrete has been laid. Further works are in progress.

12. Varahi Project: This project envisages construction of masonry weir across the Varahi river near Horiabbe in Coondapur taluk with Left and Right Bank canals to irrigate an area of 15,709 hectares. The cost of the project is Rs.9.43 Crores. The preliminary works such as; formation of approach roads and construction of buildings was taken up during the year 1979-80. Outlay provided for the year 1980-81 is Rs.50 lakhs. The outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs.75 lakhs.

13. Varuna Canal (K.R.S. Right Bank Canal): This project consists of taking up of a right bank canal from the K.R.S. Dam to irrigate 32,375 hectares in Mysore and Mandya districts. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.18.50 crores. The

work was started in the year 79-80 and the outlay incurred to end of March 80 is Rs.88.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.80.00 lakhs is provided during 80-81 and the outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs.80 lakhs. Excavation of the canal in the first reaches is under progress.

L. MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS: There are 28 Medium Irrigation schemes under construction with an ultimate irrigation potential of 1,21,200 hectares. The latest estimated cost of the 28 schemes is Rs.109 crores. The expenditure incurred to end of March, 80 on these schemes is Rs.49 crores. The allocation made for these schemes during the year 1980-81 is Rs.840.00 lakhs. Outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 on these schemes is Rs.777.00 lakhs. It is proposed to create a fresh irrigation potential of 2,980 hectares during the year 1980-81. During 81-82, it is targetted to create an irrigation potential of 5,127 hectares.

Teeta and Soudagar projects which were taken up under DPAP will be completed during 81-82 and full potential created. Other medium schemes will be continued to be in progress.

C. MODERNISATION:

Modernisation of K.R.S. Canals system taken up during 1979 - 80 will be continued. It is proposed to take up the modernisation of Tungabhadra Canal system during the year 1980-81. Provision of Rs.51.00 lakhs is made for the modernisation of canals during 1980-81 and the outlay proposed for 81-82 is Rs.54.00 lakhs.

FLOOD CONTROL SCHEMES:

During 1981-82, provision of Rs.36 lakhs has been made towards Flood Control Schemes.

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VN:

During 1980-81, an outlay of Rs.99.45 crores is proposed to be incurred on all the Major and Medium ongoing schemes and a fresh potential of 38,200 hectares is anticipated to be created.

During 81-82, the proposed outlay on all the Major and Medium on going schemes is Rs.99.25 crores and an additional potential of 70,540 hectares is targetted to be created.

VN:

Note to accompany Annual plan 1981-82 for Power Sector (Generation) in
Karnataka

1.00 General

A detailed exercise has been made recently regarding the outlay to be provided on power generation schemes during the new sixth plan period (1980-81 to 1984-85), for a need-based programme, with the objective of ensuring that additions to generating capacity match closely with the anticipated growth of load demands. The note on the Sixth Five Year Plan separately submitted contains the details of this exercise and the main conclusion is that the outlay on power schemes to be provided during the new 6th plan period should be about 769.86 crores in order to fit into the 10 year perspective plan for power generation in the State. This includes a provision for advance actions on New Schemes which are planned to be taken up for execution in the seventh plan period, in order to ensure that commissioning of additional generating units could be achieved as per the Need-based perspective plan. According to the phasing of expenditure during 1980-85 for this plan, the outlay required during the year 1981-82 works out to about Rs.162 crores. However in view of the ceiling fixed on the total plan outlay at Rs.372.4 crores, a resource-based programme for limiting the expenditure to this level has also been drawn up, according to which the reduced outlay required during 1981-82 works out to Rs.116.0 crores (Annexure 2). The restriction on funds has precluded any amounts being provided for advance actions on new schemes, and only minimum outlays on Kali II and Gangavali are possible for continuing the essential and inescapable works on infrastructure and preconstruction investigation. The requirement of the on-going sanctioned schemes amounts to about 100.77 crores and is based on commitments made already and to be made during 1980-81, as detailed in the paragraphs that follow.

However the State Govt. has indicated a ceiling even on the annual plan 1981-82, at Rs2.50 crores, which has resulted in a further distortion of the power development plan by forcing a curtailment of the programme of work even on the on-going projects. While the allocation made by the State Govt. is based on a progressive stepping up of outlay with the 1980-81 plan allocation as a base figure, it is to be stated that in the case of major projects especially the Thermal Station at Raichur, a heavy demand is likely to arise in 1981-82 for the payments to be made against supply of equipment for which orders are being placed almost fully in 1980-81. It can be seen from the Statement vide (Annexure 2) that the demand would be particularly heavy in 1981-82 and 1982-83 and would taper down in the last 2 years of the sixth plan. It is therefore essential that sufficient outlays are allocated during 1981-82 and 1982-83 to meet the commitments. The alternatives available in case this is not possible are also explained in the following paragraphs. The priorities required to be given to the various projects under implementations are explained further, projectwise.

2.00 Projectwise requirement of funds for a resource-based programme

2.01 Linganamakki Dam Power House & SVP Capital Repairs: These two projects have been completed in 1979-80, but some of the balance finishing works

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and payments towards the loan instalment for the generating equipment imported under Russian Credit are to be provided for during 1981-82. This amounts to about Rs.45 lakhs and is a committed payment.

2.02 Kalinadi Stage I: The highest priority is to be given to the completion of the on-going works at Kalinadi Stage I, in order to firm up the run of the river generation and also to increase the total energy contribution as quickly as possible in view of the acute power shortage conditions in the State. The emphasis is therefore on Supa Dam which provides the main storage and on which the progress has so far been halting due to serious foundation problems. Most of these technical problems have been solved and all the blocks are going to be made available from Oct.1980 for full scale concreting. Measures have also been initiated by the Ministry of Steel Govt. of India to strengthen the financial and organisational structure of M/s.HSCL who are the contractors and it is possible to expect an accelerated rate of concreting upto about 2.5 lakhs cum./year from the 1980-81 season. The Supa Dam is therefore planned to be completed by June 1984, and the full requirements of funds have to be provided for in the next 3 years.

All other works at Nagjhari Complex viz. the steel lining of pressure shafts 2 & 3 and erection of units 3, 4 and 5 will proceed in full swing and completed by end of 1981-82. A major portion of the Upper Kaneri Dam and the complete water conducting system to Supa would also be completed by end of 1981-82. Provision is also required in 1981-82 for the payments for equipment for Supa Power House which would be supplied in 1981-82, against orders placed in the current year.

The total requirements of money during 1981-82 for the committed programme of work drawn up for Kali Stage I amounts to Rs.19.30 crores as per the detailed component wise break up shown in (Annexure 3a). As Kalinadi Stage I is the first project to give immediate benefits on a gradually increasing scale, the above outlay has to be provided on first priority so that the work can proceed as per schedule and the commitments therefor are fully met with.

2.03 Raichur Thermal Station:

The Raichur Thermal Project is estimated to cost about Rs.220 crores as per the DPR finalised by TCE recently. The commitments made so far amount to about 118.00 crores for the following items.

1. BHEL equipment	Rs.8800.00	Lakhs
2. Erection of BHEL Equipment	700.00	
3. Spares for Boiler	80.62	
4. 250 MVA Transformer	190.28	
5. EOT Crane	41.76	
6. Power & Control Cables	442.57	
7. DM Plant	127.00	
8. Fabrication of structures for Station Building	138.00	
9. Machine foundations	172.00	
10. Diesel loco & other T&P	105.00	
11. Consultancy services	27.00	
12. Site grading and compound wall etc.	254.50	
13. Colony Buildings	230.00	
14. Marshalling Yard Equipment	304.00	
15. Land & Preliminaries	170.00	
	<u>11782.73</u>	

say Rs.118 crores.

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Further, tenders for various other equipment and civil works already issued are in different stages of processing. It is expected that the entire balance equipment orders and civil works contracts would be awarded during 1980-81 which will involve an additional commitment of about Rs.67 crores. Thus a total expenditure of about Rs.185 crores will have been committed to by end of 1980-81 and it is necessary to make adequate provisions in the next 3 years to meet the payments becoming due as per the contracts. The broad time sequence of such payments is explained below:

1) Civil Engineering Works:

The total cost of civil engineering work is about Rs.40.27 crores including the cost of land. The site grading work including roads and compound wall which has already been commenced in April 1980 is scheduled to be completed by Dec.'80 to enable the station building work to be taken up immediately thereafter. The entire expenditure on this work of Rs.2.5 crores is expected to be spent during 1980-81. The Marshalling Yard Civil works along with track laying and crossing station etc. are expected to be taken up only after April 1981 and a major portion completed during 1981-82 to enable the siding to be used for receiving the equipment despatched by various suppliers.

Contracts for Station Building and foundations are being awarded in Aug. 1980, but work can commence only after Jan, 1981 at site. Hence major expenditure on this item is expected to be distributed in 1981-82 and 1982-83 for units 1 & 2 respectively. Procurement of steel structurals is the MPC's responsibility and it is planned to procure the balance quantity of steel valued at Rs.2.5 crores in 1980-81 and this together with the earlier purchases would be adequate to cover the needs of the complete station building and machine foundations.

The contracts are already awarded for the 1st stage and 2nd stage colony buildings amounting to about Rs.230 lakhs. The first stage buildings are expected to be completed in 1980-81 and the second stage during 1981-82. The stage 3 buildings are planned to be completed partly in 1981-82 and partly in 1982-83.

The contracts for the miscellaneous works in plant area including Buildings Water treatment plant, ESP etc. are all planned to be awarded by Dec.'80 and the construction completed in 1981-82 and 1982-83 to match with the erection programme.

2) Electrical & Mechanical Works:

A major item of expenditure in 1981-82 is towards the payments to be made to BHEL to the extent of nearly 43.68 crores. This is based on the schedule of delivery furnished by M/s.BHEL and is a committed expenditure as per the contract executed. This includes an amount of about Rs.1.40 crores towards erection, also based on the contract executed by BHEL. Further most of the auxiliary equipment connected with unit 1 and the common services are also scheduled to be delivered in 1981-82, as the orders are all being placed before Oct./Nov.1980. The payments against these supplies have to be provided for to an extent of nearly 10.00 crores.

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The detailed break up of the committed requirement of about Rs.70.11 crores during the 1981-82 Annual Plan is shown in Statement (Annexure3b). This project has to be given the next priority after Kalinadi stage I in view of the commitments proposed to be made during the current year

2.04 Varahi Hydro-electric Project:

Work on all the components except the approach channel and intake structure are in progress at Varahi project at present. While the main generating plant has been ordered with BHEL, procurement action for the remaining equipment and switchgear etc. is yet to be initiated.

According to the need-based programme which requires the project to be completed by June 1985, the financial requirements during 1980-85 plan period work out to about Rs.111.54 crores and the phasing of expenditure over the five year period indicates a requirement of about 24.9 crores during 1981-82 (Ref. annexure3c wherein componentwise details are furnished). However due to the restriction on the total plan outlay and considering the priority needs of Kali stage I and RTPS projects, a considerable showing down of the tempo is inevitable and as explained in the detailed note on the New 6th Five Year Plan proposals, the total outlay on Varahi project is to be restricted to about 70.0 crores during 1980-85 period. This would result in the allocation for 1981-82 being reduced to Rs.11.50 crores as compared to Rs.24.90 crores required in order to fit into the ceiling of Rs.82.50 crores fixed for the annual plan 1981-82, since the requirements of Varahi Project will have to be given a lower priority after Kali I and RTPS Projects.

The above curtailed programme is possible only postponing the following commitments which were proposed to be entered into during the current year and 1981-82.

1. Part II construction of Mani Dam
2. Land acquisition for above
3. Saddle dams for Main Dam
4. Electrical equipment other than the main generating plant.
5. Deferring the deliveries of the main generating plant already ordered.

It is found that due to the above actions there will be a considerable dis-coordination in the planning of the component works and further substantial increases in the costs due to escalations arising from postponement of the orders and deliveries cannot also be ruled out. A preliminary exercise has shown that the benefits from the project could also consequently get deferred by nearly 3 years i.e., almost to the end of the 7th plan. The programme of work during 1981-82 will thus cover only the following components on which full commitments are made already, as briefly described below:

1. Part I Dam construction of the Main dam including the excavations for the power house would continue from the current year and be completed in 1981-82. Part II construction of Main Dam will be postponed to 1982-83 or 1983-84.
2. Work on Pickup dam and Hydraulic Forebay dam would continue as per the committed programmes in 1981-82 also.
3. On the Pressure shafts and Underground power house, work will continue as per committed programme. During 1981-82 excavation of the Inclined shafts 1 & 2, and branch tunnels would be completed and about

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30% of the Steel lining also completed. In the Underground Power House area, it is planned to complete the excavation of the Arch portion in machine hall and transformer hall and to concrete line the same. Further about 50% of Benching excavation in the power house and excavation of the Tail race tunnel are also expected to be completed.

4. Infrastructure works and common services required for the above works programme would also continue in 1981-82, but on a lower key.

The outlay required for the above works out to about 11.50 crores and is the minimum requirement for ensuring the uninterrupted progress on atleast the components where work has already started.

2.05 New Schemes - Kalinadi II stage and Gangavali stage I:

Two new schemes which have been approved for implementation during the sixth plan period are the Kalinadi stage II and Gangavali stage I projects. As explained in the note on the new sixth plan, the work on these two projects has to be severely curtailed, if the outlay during the sixth plan 1980-85 is not to exceed Rs.372.4 crores. However priority is to be given to Kali stage II for the essential and inescapable works on the foundations for the 3 dams to be built under this project, in view of the urgency of completing the same before the discharges from Nagjhari Power House create serious problems for river diversion during the working season. Based on a total allocation of Rs.18.19 crores during the new 6th plan, for these works the outlay required during 1981-82 works out to Rs.7.23 crores, but even this provision is not available in view of the ceiling on expenditure in 1981-82 and the priority needs of the on-going schemes. Hence the outlay is limited to Rs.3.16 crores for carrying out the bare minimum programme on only one of the dams i.e., at Kodalalli in this year, while continuing the infrastructure work at all the 3 dam sites.

With regard to Gangavali stage I, provision is available only for continuing the Infrastructure Works and the pre-construction investigations and drifts etc., for the Underground Power House and the opening of tunnel faces for the HRT and pressure shafts. A nominal amount of Rs.1.0 crore is accordingly proposed for 1981-82. This would mean a postponement of the project work to the seventh plan period and consequent postponement of the benefits to beyond the seventh plan period.

2.06 Advance Actions:

The only scheme on which advance action is possible is the Upper-Krishna Project, for the embedment of Penstocks and procurement of gates at the Almatti Dam, Since commitments are already made on these works in view of the urgency of carrying out the works along with the dam construction. The total estimated expenditure of these essential works in about Rs.11.70 crores in the period 1980-85 and during 1981-82 provision is made only for the payments to be made for the supplies of gates. The civil works are being carried out by PWD as part of the Irrigation Project and it is proposed that the debits may be transferred after 1981-82, in view of the restricted allocation of funds in this year.

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Advance action on additional schemes like Kabini, Ghataprabha, Raichur Thermal Power Station Unit 3 etc., although found necessary as per the need-based programme of power development, have to be omitted because of the limited availability of funds in 1981-82.

3.00 Proposals for Annual Plan 1981-82 - based on ceiling of Rs.82.50 crores.

The following table indicates the outlays required during 1981-82 for 1) the need-based programme for the 6th plan (769.66 crores) 2) the resource based programme for the 6th plan (Rs.372.40 crores) and 3) resource constrained programme for the annual plan 1981-82 allocation for comparison.

Project	1981-82 Outlay for Need-based 6th Plan (Rs.769.66 crores)	1981-82 Outlay for Resource based 6th Plan (Rs.372.4 crores)	1981-82 Outlay for Resource cons- trained Annual Plan(Rs.82.50 crores)
1. Linganamakki Power House	10.45	0.45	0.45
2. SVP Capital Repairs	-	-	-
3. Kalinadi Stage I	19.30	19.30	16.80
4. Raichur Thermal Stage I	70.11	63.83	47.89
5. Varahi Stage I	24.90	11.50	11.50
6. Kalinadi Stage II	21.20	3.16	3.16
7. Gangavali Stage I	11.00	1.00	1.00
8. Upper Krishna Stage I	8.48	1.00	1.00
9. Kabini Dam Power House	0.78	-	-
10. Ghataprabha Dam Power House	0.55	-	-
11. Raichur Thermal Stage II	4.50	-	-
12. Investigations	1.00	0.70	0.70
	162.27	100.90	82.50 Crores.

The reduction in the outlay from a level of Rs.162.27 crores to a level of Rs.82.50 crores will have serious consequences in view of the fact that bulk of the expenditure upto about 100 crores is on the on-going schemes where commitments on the major items are already made. Thus there would be no alternative but to slow down the tempo of work even on the on-going projects by deferring action on all items for which commitments are yet to be made. While such a step would result in a serious distortion of the planned objectives, the re-allocation of the Rs.82.50 crores among the different projects has been done as per the Government's directive. The following measures would have to be undertaken in order to mitigate the adverse impact on the programme of work on account of this restriction:

1. In Kalinadi Stage I, the expenditure has to be reduced by about Rs.2.50 crores by the following action:

- a) Deferring the award of contract for Upper Kaneri Dam construction by one year i.e., to 1981-82 instead of 1980-81.
- b) By anticipating a lower rate of concreting i.e., 2.0 lakhs cums./year instead of 2.5 lakhs cums./year at Supa Dam, in view of the limitations of M/s. HSCL's capabilities.7.

- c) Deferring the measures which have been proposed in 1980-81 to take up the steel lining work simultaneously in pressure shafts 2 & 3 as well as for expediting 4th Unit erection at NPH by entrusting it to an outside agency on contract.
2. In Varahi Project the reduction of expenditure of about 13.4 crores is proposed to be achieved by deferring the following activities were stated for 1981-82:
- a) Deferring the award of contract for 2nd stage construction of Mani Dam by one year i.e., to 1982-83.
 - b) Deferring the award of contracts for the Saddle dam to 1982-83.
 - c) Deferring the award of contracts for the Electrical equipment other than Generating Plant of Varahi Power House to beyond 1984-85.
 - d) Deferring the procurement of Generating Plant for Mani Dam Power House and main gates beyond 1984-85.
3. Under Raichur Thermal Station, the cut has to come mainly in the payments to BHEL for the main plant. In the Budget of Rs.70.11 crores, BHEL payments account for nearly Rs.43.68 crores. The reduction in the outlay required is of the order of Rs.22 crores and this can be achieved by the following measures:
- a) Reducing the tempo of the Civil Works especially on buildings.
 - b) Rechedule the payments to BHEL by asking for deferred deliveries especially of the 2nd unit components and also ask for delayed deliveries for the Civil Works and auxiliary equipment connected with 2nd unit, so that payments reduce in 1981-82.
4. In Kalinadi Stage II the reduction in outlay is possible by concentrating only on one Dam i.e., at Kodasalli as this is the most critical of the 3 dams under the projects.
5. For Upper Krishna - Almatti Dam, the reduction is sought to be achieved by deferring the transfer of debits from PWD Irrigation Department to beyond 1981-82, with regard to the Civil Works carried out for Power House works. The delivery period for the gates may also be deferred to 1982-83, to avoid payments in 1981-82.

It will be seen that the above measures are almost distress-measures and would severely impede the co-ordinated programme on all components and also possibly result in higher costs for the deferred items and should therefore be resorted to only if there is no other alternative left. The overall impact of the above measures on the commissioning programme is expected to be as follows:

1. On Kali project the completion of Supa Dam and Upper Kaneri Dam will extend by one more season i.e., upto 6/85.
2. On Varahi project, the completion of the Mani dam would be postponed by 2 to 3 years i.e., upto 1987-88. The commissioning of the units at Varahi would also get shifted by 2 to 3 years i.e., to 1987-88.
3. On Raichur Thermal Station, there may be some impact on the commissioning schedule of unit 1, if BHEL does not agree to the

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re-scheduling of deliveries of Unit 2. However if they agree, the gap between unit 1 and unit 2 commissioning dates may increase to 12 to 18 months instead of 6 to 9 months as planned now. There is a possibility of increased expenditure later due to increased escalations.

4. With regard to the new schemes viz Kali II, and Gangavali I, there will be a severe set back and the benefits from these 2 projects may in all probability not be available even at the end of the seventh plan period i.e., upto 1990.
5. In general the restriction of outlays is likely to come in the way of co-ordinated planning for power development required by the long term perspective plan and we will not be able to prevent a continued era of power shortages of more than 3000 MU right upto the end of the seventh plan period as can be seen from the load generation balance statement (Annexures 4(a) and 4(b)) due to the revised commissioning schedules as shown in annexure 4.

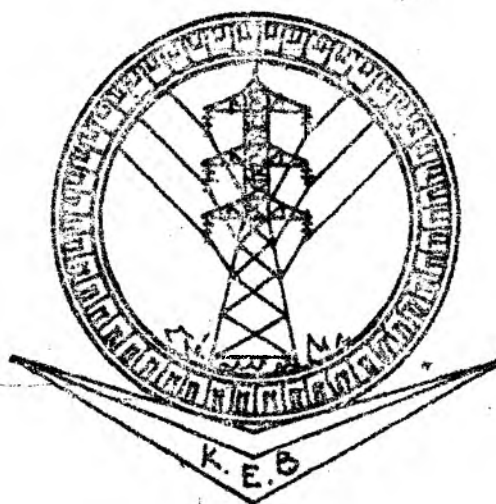
4.00 The Statement GN(I) and GN(II) and GN(III) are prepared in the prescribed formats, on the basis of the total ceiling of Rs.82.50 crores duly incorporated the measures suggested above and are enclosed as annexures I, I(a) & I(b).

It is earnestly requested that the annual plan allocations for 1981-82 may be increased atleast to the level of Rs.100.90 crores, so as to fit into the Five Year Plan outlay of Rs.372.4 crores and thereby avoid a further distortion of the planned objectives.

Enclosures to Annual Plan 1981-82:-

- | | | |
|------------|---|---|
| Annexure 1 | - | GN(I) Statement |
| 1(a) | - | GN(II) Statement |
| 1(b) | - | GN(III) Statement |
| Annexure 2 | - | Resource-based plan for Rs.372.4 crores -
Phasing of Outlays. |
| Annexure 3 | - | Need Based Plan for Rs.769.66 crores -
Phasing of Outlays. |
| 3(a) | - | Need Based Plan for component wise break up
for Kali stage I. |
| 3(b) | - | Need Based Plan for component wise break up
for Raichur Thermal Power Station stage I. |
| 3(c) | - | Need Based Plan for component wise break up
for Varahi stage I. |
| Annexure 4 | - | Commissioning schedule for Resource Based programme
for the period 1980-81 to 1990. |
| 4(a) | - | Load generation balance for the Resource Based
Programme - Peak carrying capacity. |
| 4(b) | - | Load generation balance for the Resource Based
Programme - Energy availability. |
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KARNATAKA ELECTRICITY BOARD.



ANNUAL PLAN - 1981-1982.

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KARNATAKA ELECTRICITY BOARD
REVIEW OF THE ANNUAL PLAN 1980-81 & DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN

1.0 Review of the Annual Plan 1980-81:

An outlay of Rs.3786 lakhs for transmission and distribution, Rs.2 lakhs for investigation under the State Sector and Rs.525 lakhs for non-plan works and works outside the State Sector have been provided for the Year 1980-81. The details of allocation of the outlay provided under major heads are as under:

Programme	Outlay (Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Plan	Non-Plan
1. Transmission Lines and Sub-Stations (Generation)	298.50	
2. -do- (K.E.B.)	1663.50	
3. Extension and Improvements	427.00	
4. a) Rural Electrification under R.E.C.	330.00	320.00
b) Village Electrification under K.E.B.	127.00	
c) I.P. Set energisation under KEB	400.00	30.00
5. Bhagya Jyothi Scheme under KEB	100.00	
6. Service Connection works	300.00	
7. Load Despatch, Communication, Investigation & Miscellaneous	142.00	
Total:	3788.00	350.00
Works outside the State Sector		175.00
Total:	3788.00	525.00

2.0 Generation Schemes:

An aggregate outlay of Rs.298.50 Lakhs is earmarked for the transmission lines and sub-stations under Generation Schemes. A few of the major works contemplated and the progress achieved are listed below:

Transmission lines	Percentage of progress
1. Construction of 220 kV D.C. line between Nagjhari-Hubli (Non-IDA)	8%
2. Stringing 2nd 220 kV transmission line between Hubli-Munirabad	Almost completed
3. Construction of 220 kV S.C. transmission line between Munirabad-Shahabad	87%

Receiving Stations:

1. 220 kV Receiving Station at Shahabad 41%
2. Terminal bays connected with transmission lines mentioned above. Work taken up

3.0 Transmission lines and Sub-Stations under K.E.B.'s General Programme:

A provision of Rs.1663.5 lakhs is made to complete some of the spill-over works of V Plan and construction of new lines and Sub-Stations. A few of the major works in progress are enumerated below:

Transmission lines	Progress Achieved
1. 220 kV transmission lines between Sharavathi-Davangere-Munirabad	Work almost completed and a portion of the line charged
2. 110 kV line between Munirabad-Thorangal-Bellary	The line is charged
<u>Sub-Stations:</u>	
1. 220 kV 2x60 MVA Trs. at Davangere	52%
2. 220 kV 2x50 MVA Trs. at Belgaum	12%
3. Additional 220 kV 1x100 MVA Tr. at Hubli	Work taken up

4.00 Extension & Improvements: (Total provision Rs.427 La

4.01 A-Extension:- Budget provision for this work is Rs.130 lakhs. The categories of works which come under this heading pertain to augmentation of capacities in certain sub-stations to meet the increasing load demand and improve voltage profiles, construction of sub-transmission lines, extension to distribution systems, augmentation of capacities of pole-mounted sub-stations etc. which are required to make available additional quantum of power to the several consumers, who are already served by the existing distribution system and power supply to new areas of development.

4.02 B-System Improvement Works:- The provision for this work is Rs.297 lakhs. These works are mainly taken up to reduce system losses and increasing reliability of power supply. The connected works are as follows:

1. Regrouping of Transformer Centres.
2. Inter-linking 11 kV Transmission Lines.
3. Installation of Capacitors.
4. Re-conductoring of distribution lines.

To increase reliability of power supply in the Metropolitan Cities like Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore and Hubli, a master plan has been drawn for laying U.G.cables both for H.T. and L.T. distribution systems. The System Improvement Cell which was created in 1979-80 is identifying the various areas/works for efficient and effective - implementation.

5.00 Rural Electrification & Energisation of Pumpsets:

The target of energisation of pumpsets and electrification of villages is 20,000 and 650 respectively, both under K.E.B. programme and R.E.C. programme including M.N.P. The achievement as on June 1980 is 68 villages and 2787 I.P. Sets. The total provision under various programmes is Rs.957 lakhs under Plan and Rs.350 lakhs under Non-Plan.

5.01.01 R.E.C. Programme:

122 Schemes of different categories covering 105 Taluks have been sanctioned by R.E.C.Ltd., New Delhi. The total cost of the Schemes approved is Rs.4451.199 lakhs which covers energisation of 37,956 I.P.Sets and electrification of 4274 villages. About 15 to 20 schemes are under different stages of formulation and are awaiting sanction from R.E.C. Ltd., New Delhi. The progressive total of No. of villages electrified is 2352 and I.P.Sets energised is 19,923 as on 31-3-80 under various schemes of R.E.C.

During the year 1980-81 a provision of Rs.330 lakhs under Plan has been made for this work. A provision of Rs.100 lakhs for System Improvement works and Rs.220 lakhs for S.P.A. Scheme is made under Non-Plan. 6 new schemes at a cost of Rs.31.85 lakhs covering electrification of 361 Harijan Bastis have been approved by R.E.C.Ltd., New Delhi.

5.02.02 Minimum Needs Programme:

8 Schemes at a cost of Rs.341.02 lakhs covering 556 villages and 1233 I.P.Sets have been approved by R.E.C. A provision of Rs.100/lakhs is made for this purpose during 1980-81 and 60 villages and 300 pumpsets are proposed to be energised.

5.02.01 K.E.B. Programme:

A provision of Rs.100 lakhs has been made for village electrification, Rs.5 lakhs for sub-transmission lines. Rs.430 lakhs for energisation of I.P.Sets both under Plan and Non-Plan works.

5.04.02 Tribal Area Electrification:

A provision of Rs.22 lakhs has been exclusively made for electrification of villages and energisation of pumpsets in the Tribal Area. As on 31-3-80, 41 Tribal Colonies have been electrified from the time of inception. It is proposed to energise the remaining 59 Colonies during 1980-81.

5.05.03 Bhagya Jyothi Scheme:

Rs.100 lakhs is provided for electrification of 40,000 houses of the down trodden in the village. The main object of the scheme is to provide one bulb connection to the houses of people belonging to Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribes and other Weaker Sections of the society.

7.00 Service Connection:

Inspite of anticipated energy deficit conditions in the State, power sanctions for I.P.Sets and domestic installations are being accorded without any restriction. A provision of Rs.300 lakhs is made for this purpose. The number of consumers of different categories targeted to be serviced during the year 1980-81 are as indicated below:

	<u>Target</u>
1. Commercial and Domestic	1,00,000
2. A.E.H.	30,000
3. L.T. Industries	5,000
4. H.T. Industries	100

7.00 Miscellaneous Works: (Total provision Rs.142 lakhs)

8.01 A. Buildings:

The provision of Rs.50 lakhs is made to take up construction of essential buildings such as Offices, Storeyard, Staff Quarters, etc., required for Operation and Maintenance works.

8.02 B. Tools & Plants:

A provision of Rs.45 lakhs has been made for procuring necessary transport trucks and tools and plants required for construction and efficient maintenance of transmission lines and step-down stations.

8.03 C. Communication:

Efficient and reliable communications is essential for operation and maintenance of an extensive power system network. In view of the new works of transmission lines and

sub-stations, it becomes necessary to establish P.L.C.C. communications besides telemetering and to transmit the measurands from the different sub-stations to the Load Despatch Centre at Bangalore. Hence a provision of Rs.10 lakhs under Load Despatch and Rs.30 lakhs under communication have been made for these works. The provision made covers, the cost of necessary equipment and installation.

8.04 D. Acquisition of Licensees:

A provision of Rs.2 lakhs has been made for Acquisition of Licensees.

8.05 E: Generating Stns: A provision of Rs.1 lakh has been made

8.06 F. Miscellaneous: for minor works.

For Miscellaneous works a provision of Rs.2 lakhs has been made.

8.07 G. Investigation:

Though the major investigation works of new Hydro-Electric Sites and establishment of Thermal Plant etc. are carried out by M/s.M.P.C. Ltd. Certain shortterm projects are being investigated by the K.E.B. Hence a provision of Rs.2 lakhs is made for investigation.

9.00 works outside the state sector
Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Central provision Rs.175 lakhs):

9.01 For the 220 kV transmission link between Shahabad-Hyderabad a provision of Rs.100 lakhs has been made. This line is expected to be completed by March 1981.

9.02 For the construction of 220 kV S.C. line between Nagjhari-Ponda, a provision of Rs.50 lakhs has been provided during 1980-81.

9.03 Other centrally sponsored schemes:

9.03 220 kV D.C. transmission line between Kemar and Malleswara
The 220 kV D.C. transmission line between Kemar and Malleswara with necessary tapping structure at Kemar is already commissioned. A provision of Rs.20 lakhs is made to complete all the minor and miscellaneous works.

9.04 Pre-arranging power supply to Lift Irrigation Schemes
A provision of Rs.5 lakhs is made for the preliminary works for arranging power supply to Lift Irrigation Schemes on Harangi River and for completion of miscellaneous works on the same.

10.00 ANNUAL PLAN FOR THE YEAR 1981-82 (Refer Annexure-I):

While framing the allocations for the year 1981-82, priority has been given for the on-going works, especially in respect of transmission lines and sub-station works, so that they can be completed expeditiously and benefits derived. A budget provision of Rs.3800 lakhs under the Plan, Rs.385 lakhs under Non-Plan and Rs.225 lakhs under Schemes outside the State Sector and a sum of Rs.2 lakhs for Investigation have been made. Thus the total financial outlay for the year 1981-82 aggregates to Rs.4412 lakhs.

10.01 The allocation of the outlay for 1981-82 broadly is given below:

Programme	Outlay(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Plan	Non-Plan
<u>I. State Plan:</u>		
1) Transmission lines and sub-stations (Generation)	3969	
2) -do- (K.E.B.)		
3) Extension & Improvements -		
a) Extension	200	
b) Improvements	200	130 (REC)
4) R.E.O. Programme (R.E. & I.P. Works)	383	225
5) K.E.B. Programme of Village Electrification, Energisation of I.P. Sets, Sub-Transmission Lines	450	30
6) Bhagya Jyothi	100	
7) Service Connection Works	300	
8) Other Works (Buildings, Tools & Plants, Communication and Load Despatch, etc.)	198	
Total:	<u>3800</u>	<u>385</u>
II. Investigation		2
III. Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Inter-State Transmission Lines)		215
IV. Power Supply to Kudremukh Project		10
Total:	<u>3800</u>	<u>612</u>
(Plan + Non-Plan) Grand Total:	4412	612

10.02 The 400 KV Receiving Station at Bangalore is to be commissioned during 1982-83 to co-ordinate with the completion of Salem-Bangalore and Cuddapah-Bangalore 400 kV lines which are being done by N.T.P.C. This will facilitate utilisation

of Karnataka share of power from the proposed Super Thermal Stations in the Southern Region. The corresponding re-inforcement of the 220 kV Transmission net work and the establishment of required Sub-Stations for maintaining satisfactory voltage profiles at acceptable limits of power flow and reactive power flow on the lines from the major activities during this year and the subsequent years of the VI Plan. Schemes are also formulated for the evacuation of additional Thermal Generation at Raichur which is expected to be available by 1983-84.

11.00 Transmission Lines and Sub-Stations connected with Generation and K.E.B. General Programme:

A sum of Rs.1969 lakhs has been provided for transmission lines and Sub-Stations connected with generation and K.E.B. General Programme. Details will be furnished later.

12.00 Extension and Improvements: (Total provision of Rs.530 lakhs)

12.01 Extension to Existing System:

The works that fall under this category are detailed in para 4.01. A provision of Rs.200 lakhs is made for this work.

12.02 System Improvement Works:

The works that fall under this category are detailed in para 4.02. A provision of Rs.200 lakhs under K.E.B.programme and Rs.130 lakhs under R.E.C. programme is made for this work.

13.00 Rural Electrification and Energisation of Pumpsets:

It is proposed to energise 20,000 I.P.Sets and 650 villages during 1981-82 under both R.E.C. and K.E.B. programmes including M.N.P. Total provision is Rs.1088 lakhs.

13.01.01 R.E.O. Programme:

Details of schemes have been given in para 5.01.01. A provision of Rs.323 lakhs under R.E.C. normal programme and Rs.225 lakhs under S.P.A. Scheme (Non-Plan) have been provided. It is proposed to implement the next stage of Harijan Basti Scheme covering 361 Harijan Bastis and to energise 3400 I.P.Sets and electrify 400 villages.

13.01.02 Minimum Needs Programme: (Under R.E.C.):

Details as in para 5.02.01. A provision of Rs-60 lakhs is made for this work. It is proposed to energise 100 I.P.Sets and electrify 60 villages.

13.01.03 As already stated in para 12.02, Rs.130 lakhs under R.E.C. Scheme has been made for system improvement works.

13.02.01 Rural Electrification under KEB's Normal Programme:

A provision of Rs.100 lakhs is made for village electrification, Rs.5 lakhs for extension of sub-transmission lines and Rs.355 lakhs including Rs.30 lakhs under Non-Plan for energisation of I.P.Sets. It is proposed to energise 16,500 I.P.Sets and electrify 190 villages.

13.03.02 Tribal Area Development:

A provision of Rs.20 lakhs has been made exclusively for electrification of Tribal Colonies and energisation of I.P.Sets to extend the benefit of electricity to the weaker section of the society, during the year 1981-82. It is proposed to electrify Tribal Colonies, which may remain unelectrified out of the 100 Colonies approved by the Board during 1981-82. Since it is proposed to electrify all the identified Tribal Colonies by 1980-81. The Director of Social Welfare has to identify list of Colonies to be electrified.

14.00 03 Bhagya Jyothi Scheme:

It is proposed to provide one bulb connection to 40,000 houses at a total cost of Rs.100 lakhs under KEB's general programme for the weaker section of the Rural Areas.

15.00 Service Connection Works:

The number of different categories of new installations likely to be serviced are as detailed below; which excludes I.P.Sets, Street Lights, Village Electrification and Water Works:

i)	Domestic and Commercial	...	1,00,000
ii)	A.E.H.	..	30,000
iii)	Industrial Power (H.T)	..	100
iv)	Industrial Power (L.T)	..	5,000

A provision of Rs.300 lakhs is made for this work.

15.00 Miscellaneous Works:

The works coming under this category have been detailed in para 8.01 to 8.06. Total provision is Rs.200 lakhs, which includes Rs.2 lakhs under investigation.

The details of provisions made for different works is indicated below:

i)	Buildings	..	Rs. 100 lakhs
ii)	Tools and Plants	..	Rs. 53 lakhs
iii)	Load Despatch & Communication..	Rs.	40 lakhs
iv)	Acquisition of Licensees	..	Rs. 2 lakhs
v)	Miscellaneous works	..	Rs. 2 lakhs
vi)	Investigation	..	Rs. 2 lakhs
vii)	Generating Stations	..	Rs. 1 Lakh

17.00 Other works outside the State Sector:

17.01 For the 220 kV transmission link between Shahabad and Hyderabad, a provision of Rs.65 lakhs is made.

17.02 For the construction of Nagjhari-Ponda 220 kV S.C. line, a provision of Rs.150 lakhs is made.

17.00 Other works outside the State Sector:

17.03 Arranging power supply to Kudremukh Project:

The work is already completed and commissioned. A provision of Rs.10 lakhs has been made to complete all the minor and miscellaneous works.

KARNATAKA ELECTRICITY BOARD
1981-82 ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82.

ANNEXURE-I
All Rupees in Lakhs.

Sl. No.	Particulars.	1979-80	1980-81 Budget		1981 - 82	
		Actuals.	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan.	Non-Plan
		3	4	5	6	7
TOP						
I. GENERAL SCHEMES:-						
1.	a) Transmission lines.	29.23	148.00	-	1969.00	
	b) Step down Stations.	113.35	140.50	-		
	c) Civil Works.		10.00	-		
2. KEB. GEN. PROGRAMME						
	a) Transmission lines.	148.99	331.50	-	333.00	
	b) Step down stations.	563.33	1272.00	-		
	c) Civil Engg. Works.		10.00	-		
	d) Load despatch	0.02	10.00	-	10.00	
	e) Communication	13.95	30.00	-	30.00	
3.	(a) Extn. to existing system		130.00	-	200.00	
	(b) Improvement -do-	361.43	297.00	-	200.00	
4. R.E.C. PROGRAMME:-						
	a) Tr.Lines & S/Stns.	-	10.00	-	333.00	
	b) Village Electrification	384.46	120.00	-		
	c) I.P. Sets.		100.00	-		
	d) M.N.P.		100.00	-		
	e) S.P.A. Scheme	-	-	220	-	225
	f) S.I. Scheme	-	-	100	-	130
5. KEB's. GEN. PROGRAMME:-						
	a) Village Electrification	59.16	100.00	-	100.00	
	b) Sub-Tr. lines.	3.27	5.00	-	5.00	
	c) I.P. Sets.	391.91	400.00	30	325.00	30.00
	d) Bhagyajyothi	19.47	100.00	-	100.00	
	e) Tribal Area Elefn.	4.37	22.00	-	20.00	
6.	(a) Service Connection works	460.56	300.00	-	300.00	
	(b) Bldgs.	73.58	50.00	-	100.00	
	(c) Generating Stations.	0.79	1.00	-	1.00	
	(d) Acquisition of Licensees	7.07	2.00	-	2.00	
	(e) Tools & Plants including furniture.	51.1	45.00	-	53.00	
	(f) Miscellaneous	0.01	2.00	-	2.00	
		2697.19	3786.00	350	3800.00	385
II. Investigation.						
III. SCHEMES OUTSIDE THE STATE SECTOR:						
A. CENTRALLY SPONSORED INTER STATE TR. LINES.						
	a) Mysore - Idakki	3.25	-	-	-	
	b) Belgaum-Kolhapur	1.73	-	50	-	150
	c) Nagjhari-Ponda	-	-	100	-	65
	d) Shahabad-Hyderabad	20.79	-	20	-	10
B. POWER SUPPLY TO KUDREMUKH PROJECT.						
	(a)-do- to I.I. Schemes, Malaprabha.	-2.14	-	-	-	-
	(b) -do- Harangi River.	0.43	-	5	-	-
Total of Schemes outside the State Sector.		76.69	-	175	-	225
GRAND TOTAL INCLUDING						

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN - 1981-1982

W R I T E - U P

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE

BANGALORE-560 002

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES (Rs. 1824.00 Lakhs)

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 State has made an impressive progress especially during the last decade in the development of industries and the various infra-structural facilities. However, one of the main constraints of progress during the recent past has been the acute shortage of power. With the commissioning of the Kalinadi Project and Thermal Plant the position will definitely ease and the State can look forward to a still impressive records of industrial development in the coming decade.

The industrial policy of the Government is to maximise the investment in the sector and create employment opportunities besides generation of revenue to the State Exchequer. Efforts are also made to ensure a proper regional dispersal of industries and widest spread of benefits among the citizens. The field of active assistance to industries has been consistently enlarged to include assistance in securing industrial licences, providing basic facilities like land, power, water, finance, raw-material, Marketing assistance, etc. The bulk of the Plan resources are utilised towards provision of requisite infrastructure and equity participation in the net work of institution created for promotion of industrial growth.

A package scheme of incentives and concessions have also been offered to attract fresh industrial investment into the State. The scheme includes a commitment of total financial assistance upto a definite percentage of the accepted capital cost of the project by way of interest free unsecured development loan for creation of new assets, long term loan for working capital, State subsidy of 10% in notified industrial areas outside Bangalore and the districts of Mysore, Dharwar, and Raichur where central subsidy scheme is applicable, exemption from octroi, electricity tax, conversion fine, royalty on water, stamp duty, etc. The scheme has further been liberalised with the offer of 10% State subsidy on 51 selected taluks throughout the State and special subsidy of Rs. 30 lakhs on 'Pioneer Units' with an investment of Rs. 300 lakhs set up in a taluk where there is no industrial unit of the magnitude of Rs. 300 lakhs and above. Govt. is also actively considering the scope to simplify the procedure for availing these concessions so that it reaches every entrepreneur more or less automatically without any delay.

Promotion and development of small scale industries especially Handlooms, Handicrafts, Coir, Leather and other cottage industries, also receive due consideration in the allocation of resources. Programmes formulated under the Plans are oriented towards promotion of financially strong agencies for supporting industrial activities selection of intensive pockets for introduction of package scheme of intensive development projects in crafts like handlooms, handicrafts, leather, coir, etc., covering the ~~benefit~~ requirements of technical assistance, raw-material marketing, credit, residence-

cum-worksheds etc; acquisition and development of industrial areas and construction and maintenance of industrial sheds. More emphasis will now be laid on notifying industrial areas in the identified growth centres in the State, so as to ensure that the objective of proper disposal of industries is achieved. It will also provide a general design and development that takes into account possibilities of development of resources in different regions so as to spread the benefits of development as wide as possible without slowing down the growth itself, keeping in view the constraints of State's financial resources and power supply position.

The VI Plan has a distinct bias towards the fuller utilisation of the potential resources and capacities, removal of regional imbalances and elimination of unemployment. The development of industries, especially in the small scale and cottage sector can play a vital role in achieving these goals.

REVIEW OF PROGRESS:

The Programmes undertaken under large and medium industries are oriented towards the establishment of a strong industrial base passed for rapid development, strengthening the institutional network created for promotion of industries, fuller utilisation of existing capacities in the State undertakings and diversification and modernisation of the existing units to make them economically more viable, creation of additional employment opportunities and elimination of regional imbalances. The progress achieved during the past two years has been quite encouraging. The Government Soap Factory has taken up an expansion programme of their capacity from 6000 Tons to 26000 per annum. This project is expected to be completed in a couple of years. Further, the Factory has also initiated action to set up a Fatty Acid Plant of 6000 MT capacity at an estimated cost of Rs.441.00 Lakhs. This is to be commissioned shortly. The Government Sandalwood Oil Factories at Mysore and Shimoga proposes to diversify the activities to the manufacture of other essential oils in the aromatic field, in addition to the manufacture of sandalwood oil.

Proposals for merger of KIMCO with B.A.M.L. and KAVIKA with N.G.E.F. are being finalised.

The Mysore Paper Mills has taken up a scheme for optimisation of existing capacity from 24,000 tons of writing and printing paper to 37,000 tons per annum and in addition to instal new capacity for the production of 75,000 tons of newsprint paper per annum at an estimated cost of Rs.100.00 Lakhs with the financial assistance of the Chemical Bank, New York.

The VISL has taken up a scheme for setting up of a Forge Plant at an estimated cost of Rs.16.65 crores, and Vacuum Degassing/Vacuum Decarbonisation Unit at an estimated cost of Rs.2.12 crores and Ferrovanadium Project at an estimated cost of Rs.1.2 crores. The Forge Plant is to be commissioned during the current year and the other projects in a couple of years.

NGEF has taken up expansion/diversification programmes for the manufacture of EHV transformer project, rotating machinery project, Thyristor Converter Project and Switch Gear expansion project. All these projects are expected to be completed by 1982-83.

The State Government has also initiated action to revive sick industries like Mysore Electro Chemical Works, Mysore Tools, Mysore Electrical Industries, Marat Rubber Limited, etc.

The institutions set up by Government to assist entrepreneurs have also made good impact. The Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation has extended financial assistance to the tune of over Rs.4717.00 Lakhs by way of investment/loan to more than 180 units. The important projects assisted by the Corporation are Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers, Sugar Factories at K.M.Doddi, Siruguppa, Davanagere and Gangavathi, Mini Steel Plants, Mini Paper Plants, automobile tyre units, etc. The Corporation has also promoted 8 units under joint sector in addition to finalisation of action on another 6 Joint Sector Projects.

The Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board has so far distributed more than 5420 acres of land to 644 entrepreneurs in small medium and large scale sector. The total investment brought in by these units amount to Rs.12,725.94 lakhs with an employment potential of 46,381 persons. An extent of nearly 26,000 acres of land is under acquisition now.

The Karnataka State Financial Corporation has so far sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs.86.28 crores to nearly 3225 small scale and medium units especially in the backward areas. The Karnataka State Financial Corporation is also extending concessional finance to industries located in backward areas as also special schemes for the projects promoted by technicians.
Corporation

The Karnataka State Electronics Development/Ltd., has assisted local entrepreneurs mostly in the small scale sector. As per the records, the number of projects cleared in the electronic sector last year amounted to more than 280 items, mostly sophisticated items. Further, the Corporation is also establishing an Electronic City at Konappana Agrahara and 308 acres of land has been acquired for the purpose. The city is expected to provide space for 10 large, 25 medium and 230 small scale industries. It has also set up a testing and development centre with the assistance of Govt. of India.

The Karnataka State is estimated to produce every year 1.8 million hides and 4.8 million skins together at over Rs.70.00 million. Approximately 50,000 people are employed in this sector alone. In order to assist this weaker section of the society, the Karnataka State Leather Industries Development Corporation has started raw-material depots for cobblers, wayaside cabins for cobblers, training of artisans in the manufacture of utility leather goods, opening up of sales emporia, participation in exhibitions and fairs, etc. The Corporation proposes to establish leather craft complexes on the lines of the incentive development projects for other crafts like Handlooms, Handicrafts, etc. These complexes will be established for tanners and cobblers separately.

Under the Central Incentive Subsidy schemes, the Department has sanctioned a sum of Rs.676.07 lakhs to more than 700 units in the districts of Mysore, Dharwar and Raichur. In addition to this a sum of Rs.36.41 lakhs have been sanctioned to 37 units in the State under the State Subsidy Scheme Operation in declared industrial areas. Further, the Department also extended development loan amounting to Rs.399.60 Lakhs to 84 units since inception of the Scheme.

The total number of large and medium industries in the State as on 31.3.1980 is 306 with an investment of Rs.603.19 crores providing employment opportunities to nearly 2.25 lakhs persons.

Keeping in view the objectives of the Plan and the progress achieved in the sector so far, the Draft Annual Plan 1981-82 has been drawn up as under :

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Proposed Outlay for 1980-85	1980-81	
			Proposed Outlay for 1981-82	Outlay and Anticipated
<u>V. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS:</u>				
<u>INDUSTRIES:</u>				
<u>A. INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS:</u>				
1.	Government Soap Factory, Bangalore	600.00	203.00	203.00
2.	Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore.			
3.	Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Shimoga.			
4.	Karnataka Implements & Machinery Company Limited	30.00	10.00	15.00
5.	N.G.E.F.(including KAVIKA):	30.00	8.00	15.00
6.	Visveshwaraya Iron & Steel Co.Ltd	800.00	300.00	300.00
7.	Karnataka State Electronic Development Corporation.	200.00	32.00	40.00
8.	Karnataka State Forest Industries Development Corporation.	50.00	10.00	10.00
9.	Chitradurga Copper Co.Ltd.C	120.00	30.00	30.00
10.	Mysore Paper Mills	800.00	300.00	350.00
11.	Chrome Tanning Company Ltd.	20.00	10.00	10.00
12.	Karnataka Leather Industries Development Corporation Ltd(LIDKAR).	150.00	10.50	40.00
<u>INDUSTRIAL FINANCE INSTITUTIONS:</u>				
1.	Karnataka State Industrial Investment & Development Corporation.	1,200.00	245.00	250.00
2.	Karnataka State Financial Corpn:			
	(i) Share Capital	475.00	75.00	75.00
	(ii) Interest Subsidy	25.00	4.65	5.00
<u>INDUSTRIAL AREAS:</u>				
1.	Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board.	1,000.00	150.00	150.00
<u>OTHERS:</u>				
1.	State Subsidy	500.00	40.00	50.00
2.	Sales Tax Retu Loan	2,000.00	212.00	285.00
GRAND TOTAL		8,000.00	1793.15	1824.00

GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY, BANGALORE.

A. FATTY ACID PROJECT: Government has approved the installation of a Fatty Acid Plant of 6,000 tonnes capacity per annum at an estimated cost of Rs.441 lakhs, in the premises of Government Soap Factory, Bangalore. This scheme was taken up mainly due to the ban imposed by Government of India on the import of Mutton Tallow by the major ~~xxxx~~ soap manufacturing industries. A turn-key contract for the installation and commissioning of the Fatty Acid Plant was concluded in March 1979 on a time bound schedule. The project is nearing its completion and it will go into commercial production by November/December 1980. Since the cost of building materials has gone up steeply in the market for the past six months, it is likely that the total cost of this project may go upto Rs.465 lakhs.

B. SOAP EXPANSION PROJECT: The installed capacity of the existing soap plant is 6,000 tonnes per annum. The factory has been producing both laundry and toilet soaps besides recovery of glycerine. Due to continuous increase in demand for the toilet soaps in the country as well as in the international market, it is proposed to expand the present capacity of 6000 tonnes to 26,000 tonnes per annum at an estimated cost of Rs.14 crores.

The proposed new plant consists of 9 Soap finishing lines added with suitable soap wrapping machines which can produce toilet soaps of various sizes and grammage. This project is proposed to be completed in a phased manner in 3 years time.

GOVERNMENT SANDALWOOD OIL FACTORIES, MYSORE & SHIMOGA:

In the existing sandalwood oil Factories, Mysore & Shimoga plants, machinery and buildings are very old and it requires replacements and improvements. The funds are required for the purpose of additional equipment and machinery and to replace the roofings and put additional buildings also. This has to be taken up on priority and will have to be completed in 2 to 4 years time, for which funds have to be provided under the State Plan Scheme.

The Government have taken decision to form a new company to take over the business of Government Soap Factory including Detergent Plant and Fatty Acid Plant (under installation) and Government Sandalwood Oil Factories, Mysore and Shimoga. The Company has already been registered in the name and style of "KARNATAKA SOAPS AND DETERGENTS LIMITED" Bangalore and certificate of incorporation was obtained on 9.7.1980. This new Company will soon take over the management of the above 3 factories and the Government Order for the same are awaited.

After the new Company take over the factories under their management necessary funds will have to be raised from the banks and other public financial institutions namely IDBI, IFCI, etc., both for their capital requirements and also working capital as the case may be. The State Government will however have to continue to extend their financial assistance to strengthen the capital base to implement the new projects and schemes/diversification activities of the above Company.

Keeping the above factors in view, a provision of Rs.203 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1981-82.

KARNATAKA IMPLEMENTS & MACHINERIES COMPANY LIMITED:

Karnataka Implements & Machineries Company Limited has taken up a scheme for Restructuring of capital base to improve the productivity and better utilisation of the men and machinery available thereby encouraging customers to place more orders on the Company.

The total of the scheme is Rs.80.67 Lakhs.

There will be a marginal addition of about 50 employees in the Supervisory and skilled workers category to improve the labour efficiency since the scheme proposed aims at better utilisation of Plant and Machinery with added investment for balancing the production.

The planned investment on Plant and Machinery etc, in the restructuring programme is Rs.64.67 lakhs.

A proposal for take over of the Company by M/s. B.E.M.L. is being worked out and is expected to be finalised during the current year. However, a token provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1981-82 for this Scheme.

KAVIKA - NGEF

M/s. Karnataka Vidyuth Karkane Limited proposes to take up Restructuring of Production facilities in their existing lines of manufacture to maximise the production, to improve quality and to meet the future requirements of diversification, etc., in a phased manner at an estimated cost of Rs.40.00 Lakhs.

The scheme will provide adoptional employment to about 100 persons.

The II Phase totalling to Rs.62 lakhs approximately is yet to be finalised with the Westinghouse Electric Corporation of USA collaboration for manufacture of aluminium foil wound transformers.

In pursuance of better utilisation of existing capacity in the public sector undertakings, this company is being merged with M/s. H.G.E.F. Ltd., who have similar lines of manufactures. However, a token provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been made to augment the requirements during 1981-82.

VISVESHVARAYA IRON & STEEL LIMITED:

M/s. Visveshwarya Iron & Steel Limited, Bhadravathi propose to take up the implementation of following expansion projects during the Annual Plan 1981-82.

- 1) Continuous Casting machine
- 2) Oxygen Plant
- 3) Vacuum Arc Degassing Unit
- 4) Electro Slag Refining Unit
- 5) Hot Strip Mill
- 6) Additional facilities for Rolling Mills and Heat Treatment Shop
- 7) Improvements to utilities and service facilities.

The Feasibility Report has been prepared by M/s.MECON.

Action has already been initiated for implementing the schemes. The estimated requirement for V.I.S.L. for Annual Plan 1981-82 is Rs.300/- Lakhs. Since the Project is to be implemented with the assistance of Government of India and resources are limited, a provision of Rs.300/- lakhs has been made for Annual Plan 1981-82.

KEONICS:

The KEONICS agency for promotion of electronic industries in the State has taken up a project which has been approved by the Government of Karnataka in November, 1979 to house 265 small, medium and large electronic industries in Konnappana Agrahara. The total cost of the project is Rs.365.5 Lakhs. They have commenced civil works and the project has to be completed within 3 years.

They have also established a Material Centre wherein assistance is provided to small scale electronic industries in respect of ~~imported~~ imported/indigenous raw-materials and components. The response from the entrepreneurs has been extremely encouraging and it is proposed to increase the investment in this particular scheme to benefit more industries during the VI Plan period.

KEONICS have received the DGTD Registration for the manufacture of T.V. Receivers and proposed to set up this unit immediately. The total project outlay is Rs.95 lakhs and will provide employment to 70 people in the beginning and 203 when it reaches licenced capacity. They have also proposals for manufacture of high voltage resistors upto 21 KV at an estimated cost of Rs.40 lakhs.

Two-way Communication System to be set up this project in a backward area like Dharwar-Hubli area, with an estimated cost of Rs.132 lakhs.

Apart from these schemes, the Corporation has also made applications to establish New Undertakings to manufacture Electronic Exchanges, Telephone Instruments, Railway Communication Equipment and proposals for manufacture of Computers, Computer Peripherals, Flexible PCBs power Electronic, Electronic Cash Registers, etc, The total outlay proposed for the Corporation during Annual Plan 1981-82 is Rs.40/-lakhs - Rs.25/- lakhs as grant in aid and to provide for matching grant for Testing & Development Centre and other promotional activities and Rs.15.00 lakhs as share capital contribution to strengthen the capital base of the Corpn.

THE KARNATAKA STATE FOREST INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD.

The K.S.F.I.C. 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. 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 pelletisation 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.

The Corporation has also undertaken some trading activities to establish the prices of selected forest produce in the market.

The decorative veneer factory has been established at Kavachur in Siddapura taluk of Uttara Kannada 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 by an agreement entered into with M/s. WINCO.

The objectives of the Corporation for the SIXTH Five Year Plan will be to continue the existing activities and to expand them further to provide for more and more employment in the backward forest areas and also to raise the production of rational utilisation and intensive management of the existing forest resources.

The Saw Milling Activities will be further expanded by creating 2 more units in Uttara Kannada District of 15 cmtr.per day capacity for better utilisation of secondary Hardwoods and improve the output from the existing forest.

The Corporation will put up one more decorative veneer factory as Joint sector to create employment potential as well as exportable finished product of wood by utilising teak and rose-wood abundantly available in the State.

The Corporation also intends to put up the Parquet flooring Unit as Joint sector with an annual capacity of 400 tonnes per annum since there is a great demand for such material abroad and the poor quality timbers could be utilised for this purpose.

The Corporation intends to promote commercial extraction units for manufacture of Oralic Acid from wood bark which is so far wasted in forests. Similarly there are proposals to extract alkaloids and chemicals from Myrabolons, a processing unit of 500 tonnes per annum for utilisation of cocoa beans already being produced by Forest Department in the State, A Factory for utilisation of natural rubber being grown in coastal Karnataka for manufacture of rubberised products and promote commercial extraction of Annoto dye from Bixa seeds from Hunsur and Murkal divisions having production capacity of 1000 K.Per annum.

It is also proposed to have a 25 tonnes per day Chip Board Factory around Sirsi in Uttara Kannada to utilise secondary hardwoods for the manufacture of Boards required by furniture and Building industry. Project Report to manufacture 15 tonnes of Tattaric Acid per annum (to be expanded to produce 45 tonnes subsequently) involving an outlay of Rs.6.90 lakhs and making use of Tamarind leaves as raw-materials has been approved by Board of Directors. The proposed equity contribution of Rs. 50 lakhs will be used only as a part of the investment in the projects envisaged and the balance of finance will be mobilised to the extent of 49 per cent by taking collaboration in the joint sector or by borrowings from agencies like the ARDO and the Commercial Banks. The total outlay proposed for the Corporation during the Annual Plan 1981-82 is Rs.10 lakhs.

CHITRADURGA COPPER COMPANY LIMITED:

The Company has taken up a scheme to accelerate development of the main mine in order to step up the production to 200 to 250 tonnes of Concentrate per month, at a cost of Rs.70 lakhs. The funds required for this Project will be released in a phased manner during the VI Plan period.

Recent drilling exploration further South of the main mine has indicated the existence of parallel loads establishing the southern extension of the main load for another 500 metres. This extension of the Ore body requires to be intensively explored. The total number of six bore holes have been drilled in the South Block so far. All of them have intersected copper ore.

Encouraged by the above drilling, exploration drives at the 3rd, 4th and 5th level of the Main Mine were extended southward into the 'South Block' to trace continuity of the load and study the pattern of mineralisation, width and grade of the ore body. The development has shown higher width and value compared to the drill indicated width and value. The development details with cost are given below:

<u>Particulars of Development</u>	<u>Meteres</u>	<u>Amt.(Rs.in Lakhs)</u>
1. Adit	150	1.50
2. Main Cross Cuts & Ore Bins	240	2.60
3. Drives	2650	26.50
4. Winzes & Raises	900	9.00
	<u>3940</u>	<u>39.60</u>
Machinery and Equipment		6.60
		<u>46.20</u>

The above development work will enable block out reserves of 3.2 lakh tonnes of ore (on 150 cm stoping width), In the course of development 50,000 tonnes of ore is expected to be produced. The South Block when developed will be in a position to contribute to the extent of 100 tonnes ore per day to the overall production of the mines. The scheme also will provide additional employment for about 100 persons.

As such, a provision of Rs.30 lakhs has been made to Chitradurga Copper Company for the Annual Plan ~~XXXX~~ 1981-82 to take up these activities.

MYSORE PAPER MILLS LIMITED:

Mysore Paper Mills has been implementing a scheme to produce 75,000 tonnes of Newsprint and optimise production of writing and printing paper from existing level of 24,000 tonnes to 37000 tonnes per annum. The cost of project as per original estimate was Rs.9967 lakhs. This cost has now been revised to Rs.14500 lakhs based on latest estimates. Expenditure incurred on the project upto 31.3.80 was Rs.8015 lakhs. which was financed out of funds received from the following sources:-

1) From Government of Karnataka;	
a) Investment in additional equity ..	Rs. 506.33 Lakhs
b) Development Loan	Rs. 500.00 "
c) Soft Loan	Rs. 400.00 "
	<u>Rs. 1406.33 "</u>
2) Additional Share capital	Rs. 121.44 "
3) Institutional Finance	Rs. 6460.00 "
4) Own sources	Rs. 471.23 "
	<u>Rs. 8459.00 "</u>

Construction of factory buildings including laying machinery foundations is progressing at a brisk rate. Bulk of machinery has arrived at site. Erection of machinery is progressing side by side.

All the new units are programmed to be commissioned to service by July 1981.

The pattern of financing the revised project cost is as follows:

1) Additional share capital	693 lakhs
2) Development Loan from Govt. of Karnataka	500 "
3) Soft loan from --do--	400 "
4) Institutional Loans	3200 "
5) Loans from Commercial Banks	1200 "
6) Euro-dollar loan from Chemical Bank, New York	2865 "
7) Funded interest	1296 "
8) Internal cash	600 "
	<u>10754 "</u>
9) Application submitted to Financial Institutions for additional for loans	3246 "
10) Govt. of Karnataka has approved in principle grant of additional development loan amounting to	500 "
	<u>14500 "</u>

a
-Government of Karnataka has also been approached for/loan of Rs.1000 lakhs against sales-tax collections, to be disbursed at Rs.500 lakhs each during 1981-82 and 1982-83, to meet the liability on funded interest and for margin money on working capital.

All the new units, as already started are programmed to be commissioned to commercial production from July 1981. Production is assumed at 60% efficiency in 1981-82, reaching 80% efficiency in 1982-83 and then touching 90% efficiency in 83-84.

While a sizable amount of cash will start accruing from 81-82 onwards, as a result of increased activity, profits will commence accruing only from 1988-89 on account of heavy depreciation allowances to be charged to the Profit & Loss Account.

Savings in the import bill of the country on account of Newsprint production which otherwise has to be imported will be about Rs.45 ~~xxxxx~~ Crores annually.

Due to limited allocation a provision of Rs.350 lakhs has been made to Mysore Paper Mills, balance being met out of the provisions made under Sales Tax loan scheme during the year 1981-82.

THE MYSORE CHROME TANNING COMPANY LIMITED

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 foot-wear and is meeting the requirement of foot-wear 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, Tiruchirapally, Bharat Earth Movers Limited, I.G.F., Mysore Porcelain and Radio and ~~xxxxxx~~ Electrical Mfg. Company Ltd., Bangalore.

Due to slump in leather market the working of the company was not good for past several years and had been incurring continuous losses. However, with proper utilisation of the capacities and adoption of modern techniques of production, the company has now been put on a sound footing.

In order to make the unit viable the company approached the Govt. 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 ~~xxx~~ crores ~~xx~~ and is proposed to be implemented in two stages. Government has already assisted the unit to an extent of Rs.30 lakhs during 1979-80. The balance requirement for completing the project during Sixth Plan is Rs.20 Lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1981-82 is Rs.10 lakhs.

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.

KARNATAKA LEATHER INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD

Karnataka Leather Industries Development Corporation have drawn up several schemes for the development of leather and leather-based industries in the State under three major categories, viz, Promotional, Developmental and Commercial activities. These include :

- 1) Stipendary Training Programme for upgrading the skills for cobblers;
- 2) Subsidy for providing way-side cabins to cobblers;
- 3) Subsidy for supply of tool & kits to cobblers;
- 4) Subsidy for Shoe-shine Artisans;
- 5) Assistance for rural tanners by way of workshed, tanning pits, shelters, etc.
- 6) Demonstration on technical processes evolved by central Leather Research Institute;
- 7) Common Workshed for foot-wear and leather goods manufacturers;
- 8) Schemes under Dutch Credit, Leather Emporia, raw-material depots, etc.

A provision of Rs.40.00 lakhs is earmarked for 1981-82 - Rs.15.00 lakhs as share capital and Rs.25.00 lakhs as grant-in-aid for promotional activities.

KARNATAKA STATE INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED:

KSIIIDC, primarily functions as a financial institution, i.e., its main functions are promotion of industries and extending financial support by way of investment in equity and term loans.

the Corporation has assisted upto 31st March 1980, 182 companies by way of participation in Share capital and loans to the extent of Rs.19.95 crores and Rs.27.22 crores respectively. Against these sanctions, it has released a sum of Rs.14.75 crores by way of participation in share capital and Rs.16.08 crores by way of disbursement of Term Loan.

As a matter of policy, the Corporation has been setting up some of the Joint Sector Projects, the details of which are as below:

1) TUNGABHADRA FIBRES LIMITED:

The Corporation has obtained Industrial Licence for manufacture of High Wet Modulus Viscose Staple Fibres with annual capacity of 10,000 tonnes. The capital outlay is over Rs.30 crores. The KSIIIDC's contribution towards Equity in the Project is Rs.175.50 lakhs. The Project is in the take-off stage.

2) KARNATAKA BLADES LIMITED:

The Corporation has promoted Karnataka Blades Limited for setting up a unit in Mysore District for manufacture of Razor Blades and Saving Systems with annual capacity of 120 million. The cost of the Project is estimated at Rs.1930.00 Lakhs. The Corporation's share in this Project is Rs.91.00 lakhs. The Project is expected to be completed during 1982.

3) RAMANAGARAM COMPLEX:

KSIIDC proposes to set up an Industrial Complex in Sidlakal village near Ramanagaram, Bangalore district for providing the entrepreneurs all inputs necessary to start an industry under one roof to simplify a Complex problem say; (a) well developed industrial land (b) water for industrial and potable use (c) power (d) common effluent treatment and disposal (e) share capital investment (f) term loan (g) subsidy (h) Development loan.

The total cost of the Complex is estimated at Rs.2.00 Crores. The Complex is expected to be completed in two stages by about 1982.

4) MARINE FREIGHT CONTAINER PROJECT:

Government of India have issued Industrial licence to the Corporation for manufacture of Marine Freight Containers with a capacity of 5000 per annum. The total cost of the Project is expected to be around Rs.195.00 lakhs. The Corporation's contribution in this project will be Rs.15.25 lakhs.

5) KARNATAKA POLY PRODUCTS LIMITED:

M/s. Karnataka Poly Products Limited was promoted by the Corporation for implementing LDPE wide width Films required in canal lining and for agricultural useage. The cost of the Project is expected to be around Rs.1.00 crore. KSIIDC's liability towards share capital is Rs.6.50 lakhs.

6) KARNATAKA ALUMINIUM LIMITED:

Karnataka Aluminium Limited has been set up near Mysore City for manufacture of Aluminium extruded items as Joint Sector Co. with installed capacity of 3000 tonnes per annum. The cost of the project estimated at Rs.196.00 lakhs. The Corporation has agreed to invest around about Rs.15.00 lakhs in the Company towards its Equity capital.

7) HINDUSTAN ANTIBIOTICS:

The Corporation thinking of formulation of Antibiotics with Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Impri at a cost of Rs.3.00 crores. KSIIDC's investment in this project will be around about Rs.50.00 lakhs.

8) M.JOR CEMENT PLANTS:

The Corporation has plans to set up three major cement plants with a capacity of 1200 tpd each at Talikote in Bijapur district and Chitapur and Halkhed in Gulbarga districts. The cost of the project estimated around to be Rs.30 crores each. KSIIDC's investment in Chitapur will be Rs.110.00 lakhs.

The above projects are likely to be implemented in another 3 to 4 years duration.

From the above it can be seen that KSIIDC's commitment towards Joint Sector Investment is of order of Rs.650.00 lakhs.

Apart from the above investment KSIIDC will extend Term Loan to a maximum of Rs.60.00 lakhs in each case.

The Projections for the Corporation assistance by way of investment and loan operation for the period of 1980-81 to 1984-85 are as under:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Investment</u>	<u>Loan</u>	<u>Total (Rs.in lakhs)</u>
1980-81	100.00	840.00	940.00
1981-82	125.00	1,040.00	1,165.00
1982-83	150.00	1,200.00	1,350.00
1983-84	175.00	1,500.00	1,675.00
1984-85	200.00	1,800.00	2,000.00
TOTAL	750.00	6,380.00	7,130.00

The above targets are apart from Corporation's investment in Joint Sector Projects and State Sector projects. All the loans sanctioned by the Corporation are subject to Refinance from the Industrial Development Bank of India.

From the above it can be seen that the Corporation commitment will be of order of Rs.2038.00 lakhs. (Joint Sector Investment Rs.650.00 + Rs.750.00 Investment + 10% margin on loan amounting to Rs.638.00 lakhs subject to refinance).

However, a provisional allocation of 1200.00 lakhs has been made to this Corporation during the Sixth Plan due to limited resources, the balance to be raised through increased market borrowings. The provision for the year, 1981-82 is Rs.250.00 lakhs.

KARNATAKA STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION:

The Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC) sanctioned in the year 1979-80 an amount of Rs.17.33 crores to 817 units indicating an increase of 63 percent as compared to Rs.10.61 crores to 322 units in the year 1978-79. This record performance assumes significance when viewed against the background that the sanctions by the Corporation were almost stagnant in the range of Rs.10.11 crores for quite some years starting from 1974-75. This performance besides amounting to crossing of the hump, also signifies the big leap KSFC is presently poised for.

Any projection for the future cannot be based upon the rate of increase in the sanctions of the Corporation achieved in the year 1979-80. Since the base itself was low and stagnant, there was a steep raise and the same rate may not be maintained from a high level of 17.33 crores. Therefore, a realistic growth rate of 20 per cent per year in sanctions is assumed in the coming ~~two~~ five years. At this compound rate of 20 per cent per annum, assistance by the Corporation, in the last year of the 6th Plan will be more than doubling reaching a figure of about Rs.44 crores as compared to 17.33 crores now (Please see annexure 1).

Of the total sanctions, the commitment may be 95 per cent accounting for 5 per cent cancellations, rejections and limitations. Therefore, the effective commitments will be raising from Rs.20 crores in 1980-81 to Rs.41.47 crores in 84-85.

Disbursements already are more than 70 per cent of the sanctions made in a year. Therefore, a ratio of 75 per cent for disbursements is assumed as compared to sanctions. On this basis, disbursements which reached a peak of Rs.12.43 crores in 1979-80, are expected to reach Rs.31.10 crores in 1984-85, the last year of the Sixth Plan.

The important sources of funds for the Corporation are cash generation, increase in share capital, borrowings from the State Government, R.B.I., I.D.B.I., etc., issue of bonds etc. It may be observed that certain sources of funds such as deposits from the public, sale of investments, borrowings from the State Government, R.B.I., etc., are fast on decline and may not be important in the future too. Important uses of funds are disbursements of loans, repayment to I.D.B.I., repayment of bonds deposits, etc. Since the reliance on borrowings from the Government, R.B.I. collection of deposits from the public, etc is being restricted, correspondingly the outflow of funds on these accounts is also expected to be insignificant in the future years.

Against the background of these sources and uses of funds, the Corporation will have to rely much on borrowings from IDBI and loan recovery, may be observed among sources of funds, borrowings. Loan repayment are expected to increase from Rs.4.3 crores in 1980-81 to about Rs.11.75 crores in 1984-85 which presupposes a spirited recovery effort which the Corporation is already committed to. As far as borrowings from IDBI go, it will be doubling from 900 lakhs in 1980-81 to 1865 lakhs in 1984-85. The ability to borrow from IDBI depends upon our capital base which needs to be strengthened. Therefore, on a very conservative basis, it is assumed that the requirement will be about Rs.1000 lakhs over a period of 5 years of which half may have to be covered by the State Government and the remaining half from the I.D.B.I.

A provision of Rs.75.00 lakhs on share capital contribution and Rs.5.00 lakhs as interest subsidy to units assisted by the Corporation in backward areas has been made during 1981-82.

THE KARNATAKA INDUSTRIAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT BOARD:

Government in their order No.CI 141 SPC 78(1) dated 13th June 1980 have declared 50 taluks in the State as backward for the purpose of extending various concessions and incentives. Besides, the Government have introduced a special incentives scheme under which a pioneer industrial unit with a minimum investment of Rs.3 crores in fixed assets established after 1.4.1980 would be eligible for the grant of capital subsidy not exceeding Rs.30 lakhs from the State Government on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to the grant of Central subsidy.

In the light of the above policy, special emphasis will be laid while selecting 'Industrial Areas' in the above declared 50 backward taluks.

Break-up for the proposed outlay of Rs. 1000 lakhs for the VI Plan period along with the anticipated physical target are given hereunder;

Year	Outlay	Targetted area for Acquisition((Acres))
1980-81	Rs. 150 Lakhs	1500
1981-82	Rs. 150 Lakhs	1800
1982-83	Rs. 200 Lakhs	2000
1983-84	Rs. 250 Lakhs	2200
1984-85	Rs. 250 Lakhs	2500
	<u>Rs. 1000 Lakhs</u>	<u>10000</u>

Details of industrial areas declared/acquired in the various districts are given hereunder:

Sl. No.	Name of the District.	Area Notified (inclusive of/unit Complex)		Area Acquired /single	No. of Units	Extent Alloted	
		A	G			A	G
1.	Bangalore	8,672-12		3,303-28	652	2,136-03	
2.	Mysore	7,455-33		1,043-26	112	1,267-37*	
3.	Dharwar	2,946-09		1,057-20	39	1,246-51*	
4.	Belgaum	4,940-17		1,076-27	44	60-20	
5.	South Kanara	4,577-22		1,177-00	72	495-57	
6.	North Kanara	4,716-04		2,079-26	5	2,082-17*	
7.	Shimoga	436-31		350-00	3	193-00	
8.	Chitradurga	536-26		109-35	2	46-00	
9.	Gulbarga	833-31		113-14	1	86-30	
10.	Handya	453-32		218-25	6	123-04	
11.	Raichur	1,043-22		889-31	43	678-03	
12.	Bidar	60-00		60-00	7	9-00	
13.	Tumkur	507-25		105-08	3	133-08*	
14.	Hassan	327-11		24-00	1	24-00	
15.	Chickmagalur	273-00		273-00		Acquired for Kudremukh) (Single Unit Complex)	
		37,780-35		11,882-00	990	8,604-00	

* Land indicated in excess is still under acquisition.

However, industrial areas already taken up in the various backward taluks in the State and backward taluks in which industrial areas are yet to be taken up are given hereunder:

Sl. No.	District	Industrial Areas already declared	Industrial Areas yet to be declared
1.	Bangalore	1. Anekal 2. Ramanagaram 3. Channapatna	1. Doddaballapur
2.	Belgaum	4. Belgaum 5. Gokak	2. Chikkodi
3.	Bellary	-	3. Bellary 4. Hospet
4.	Bidar	6. Bidar	5. Basavakalyana
5.	Bijapur	7. Bijapur	6. Bagalkot 7. Jamakhandi
6.	Chickmagalur	8	8. Chickmagalur 9. Kadur
7.	Chitradurga	8. Davanagere 9. Harihar	10. Chitradurga
8.	Coorg	-	11. Somvarapet 12. Veerajpet
9.	Dharwad	10. Dharwad 11. Ranebennur 12. Hubli	13. Gadag-Betgeri
10.	Gulbarga	13. Gulbarga 14. Chithapur	-
11.	Hassan	15. Hassan	-
12.	Kolar	16. Bangarpet	14. Kolar 15. Chickballapur
13.	Mandya	-	16. Mandya
14.	Mysore	17. Mysore 18. Hunsur 19. Nanjangud 20. Kollegal	17. Chamarajanagara.
15.	Uttara Kannada	21. Karwar	18. Haliyal 19. Sirsi
16.	Raichur	22. Raichur 23. Koppal 24. Gangavathi	-
17.	Shimoga	25. Shimoga 26. Bhadravathi.	-
18.	Dakshina Kannada	27. Mangalore 28. Udupi 29. Karkala	-
19.	Tumkur	30. Tumkur 31. Tiptur	-

As could be seen industrial areas are yet to be declared in 19 backward taluks out of the 50 declared backward taluks. Special efforts will be made to identify suitable areas with the help of the respective General Managers and action taken to declare such areas for industrial development early. In respect of the other 31 backward taluks, action will also be taken to identify additional growth areas for purposes of industrial development.

Keeping in view of the above programmes and the financial constraint, a provision of Rs.150.00 lakhs is earmarked for this programme during 1981-82.

I N C E N T I V E S

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 the 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.500.00 lakhs towards State Subsidy and Rs.2000 lakhs for Sales Tax loan is earmarked during the Sixth Plan period.

(1) SALES TAX LOAN: PROVISION : 286.00 Lakhs

(a) Development Loan for creation of new assets:

i) An existing industrial unit either in Karnataka or in any other state in India, which has paid Sales Tax of not less than Rs.2.00 lakhs in each of the three years preceeding its application and which undertakes a new industrial investment exceeding Rs.10 lakhs on fixed assets in Group II or III in Karnataka will receive an interest free unsecured loan equal to the aggregate sales tax paid by it in these 3 years, not exceeding the amount of equity brought in by the entrepreneur and his associates. This loan could extend to 30% of the fixed assets created if in Group II and 40% of such value if in Group III and will be repayable in ten equal annual instalments after an initial moratorium of six years in Group II and 2 years in Group III.

ii) If a new industrial investment exceeding Rs.10.00 lakhs on fixed assets is made in Group II or III by a new undertaking, it will be entitled to a similar interest-free development loan against creation of new capital assets, quantum being equal to the amount of equity brought in by the entrepreneurs and his associates not exceeding a limit of 15% of the value of the fixed assets created if in Group II and 20% of such value if in Group III.

(b) WORKING CAPITAL:

An amount equal to the liability of a new industrial investment in excess of Rs.10 lakhs on fixed assets, location in group II or III to Central and State Sales Tax every year will be refunded to the unit as interest-free loan against its working capital requirements repayable in ten equal annual instalments

after an initial moratorium of two years after completion of the drawal of the loan. This loan will be available for the first 8 years in the case of Group II and 10 years in the case of Group III and will be subject to a maximum of 30% of the value of the fixed assets if in group II and of 40% of such value if in Group III. The loan will be reduced to the extent of the development loan taken under para (a) above.

The Central and State Sales Tax in the case of these loans includes the net amount of Tax (Including surcharge) payable and paid by the new investment under the Karnataka Sales Tax Act on the purchase of its plant and machinery building materials and raw-materials and on the sale of finished goods manufactured by the industrial unit in the State of Karnataka.

Keeping in view the steady growth of industries in the Notified industrial areas, a provision of Rs. 286 lakhs is earmarked towards this scheme during the Annual Plan 1981-82.

2) STATE SUBSIDY:

PROVISION : Rs. 50.00 Lakhs

Now Industrial Investment in notified industrial areas included in Group III, outside the three districts of Mysore, Dharwad and Raichur will receive a capital subsidy of 10% from the State Government on the same terms and conditions as the Central subsidy.

The introduction of outright grant of subsidy scheme is one of the important steps taken by the Government to promote expeditious growth of industries in selected backward areas of the State. The Scheme of providing subsidy was introduced during 1975. In addition to this Government of Karnataka have declared 51 taluks as backward taluks and made eligible for receiving 10% subsidy from State Government for industries which have made investments after 1.4.1980.

The liberalisation of the subsidy scheme is expected to result in a spurt in industrial activities in the Notified Areas and declared taluks. The anticipated requirement for this scheme during 1981-82 is Rs.50.00 lakhs.

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN

1981-82

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WRITE-UP

VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

BANGALORE-560 002

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82
VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES (Rs. 654.00 lakhs)

Programme for 1981-82.

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 State has made an impressive progress especially during the last decade in the development of industries and the various infrastructural facilities. However, one of the main constraints of progress during the recent past has been the acute shortage of power. With the commissioning of the Kalinadi Project and Thermal plant the position will definitely ease and the State can look forward to a still impressive records of industrial development in the coming decade.

The industrial policy of the Government is to maximise the investment in the sector and create employment opportunities besides generation of revenue to the State exchequer. Efforts are also made to ensure a proper regional dispersal of industries and widest spread of benefits among the citizens. The field of active assistance to industries has been consistently enlarged to include assistance in securing industrial licences, providing basic facilities like land, power, water, finance, raw-material, marketing assistance etc. The bulk of the plan resources are utilised towards provision of requisite infrastructure and equity participation in the net work of institution created for promotion of Industrial growth.

A package scheme of incentives and concessions have also been offered to attract fresh industrial investment into the State. The scheme includes a commitment of total financial assistances upto a definite percentage of the accepted capital cost of the project by way of interest free unsecured development loan for creation of new assets, long term loan for working capital, State subsidy of 10 per cent in notified industrial areas outside Bangalore and the districts of Mysore, Dharwar and Raichur where central subsidy scheme is applicable, exemption from Octroi, electricity tax, conversion fine, royalty on water, stamp duty etc. The scheme has further been liberalised with the offer of 10% State subsidy on 51 selected taluks throughout the State and special subsidy of Rs.30 lakhs on "Pioneer units" with an investment of Rs.300 lakhs set up in a taluk where there is no industrial unit of the magnitude of Rs.300 lakhs and above. Government is also actively considering the scope to simplify the procedure for availing these concessions so that it reaches every entrepreneur more or less automatically without any delay.

Promotion and development of Small Scale Industries especially Handlooms, Handicrafts, Coir, Leather and other cottage industries also receive due consideration in the

allocation of resources. Programmes formulated under the are oriented towards promotion of financially strong agencies for supporting industrial activities, selection of intensive pockets for introduction of package schemes of intensive development projects in crafts like handlooms, handicrafts, leather etc., covering the requirements of technical assistance, raw-material, marketing credit, residence-cum-work sheds, acquisition and development of industrial areas and construction and maintenance of industrial sheds. More emphasis will now be laid on notifying industrial areas in the identified growth centres in the State, so as to ensure that the objective of proper disposal of industries is achieved. It will also provide a general design and development that takes into account possibilities of development of resources in different regions so as to spread the benefits of development as widely as possible without slowing down the growth itself, keeping in view the constraints of State's financial resources and power supply position.

The VI Plan has a distinct bias towards the fuller utilisation of the potential resources and capacities, removal of regional imbalances and elimination of unemployment. The development of industries especially in the small scale and cottage sector can play a vital role in achieving these goals.

VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

THE REVIEW OF PROGRESS: The main objectives of the programmes drawn up for development of Village and Small Scale Industries have been to create large scale employment opportunities, promote the qualities of entrepreneurship, de-centralise and dispersal of industries, promotion of Agro-based and ancillary industries, improvement of skills of rural artisans and quality of their products, establishment of intensive development projects in selected crafts like handlooms, handicrafts etc., and institutional support for finance, raw-material, marketing etc., The requirement of infrastructural and promotional facilities for development of these industries also receive due attention.

The total number of Small Scale Industries in the State as on 31-3-1980 is 24,560 employment around 3 lakh persons covering of investment of Rs.218 Crores

The Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation, the main agency for construction, maintenance and management of industrial estates, sheds has, established 42 industrial estates in the State comprising urban, semi-urban and rural areas. The total number of sheds completed is 1,500 inclusive of ancillary industrial sheds established for 9 major industries in the State. In all the industrial estates water supply, drainage, post-office, canteen, banks, government depots and Common Facility Centre etc., are provided.

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The Corporation also supplies scarce raw-materials like Iron and Steel, Coal and Coke, Aluminium, Paraffin Wax, Mutton Tallow, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda etc., required by the Small Scale Sectors on the basis of recommendation of the Department of Industries and Commerce. The Corporation has set-up these Government depots in the state. The Corporation also supplies items manufactured by Small Scale Industries to various public sector undertakings and State Departments against the tenders floated by the concerned organisations under the marketing scheme.

Handlooms occupy a very prominent place in the industrial map of the State. According to the latest census, conducted by the Department, the total loomage under handlooms is 1,02,834. The State Government, through the Karnataka State Handloom Development Corporation has taken up intensive Handloom Development Projects at Rabkavi-Banahatti, and Ilkal in Bijapur District, Randurg in Belgaum District, Ranebennur in Dharwar District and Basavakalyan in Bidar District. The first two projects are assisted by Central Government and the other projects are financed entirely by the State Government. The Corporation has also setup export oriented silk projects at 4 centres in Bangalore, besides an export oriented cotton project at Gadag-Belgaum. Silk raw-materials-cum-procurement depots have also been started at 4 places. Corporation has also set up 31 retail outlets for the sale of handloom cloth. The Corporation and Karnataka State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society have started using Polyester Yarn along with Cotton.

The total numbers of looms covered as on 31-1-1980 under the various projects is 6,528. In addition, the Corporation has also covered about 1870 looms under export production projects (Silk). The Corporation has also taken up a project for establishment of full fledged textile processing house with the assistance of Government of India at an estimated cost of about Rs.95 lakhs. The Government of India has so far sanctioned loan of Rs.58 lakhs towards this project. With the establishment of processing house handloom goods can be processed to raise the standards of mill cloth and reduce the cost of production.

Under the Co-operative Sector, the Department has been implementing several schemes for the benefit of weavers; important among them being revitalisation of Weavers' Co-operative Societies, payment of rebate on the sale of handloom cloth, supply of improved appliances, training of weavers share capital contribution to Apex Societies etc., Loan to the extent of Rs.142.13 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India during 1979-80 for several Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies towards production and marketing at concessional rate. It is proposed to enlarge the effective coverage of active handlooms under the co-operative fold to 60%.

Three sizing plants have been sanctioned at Banahatti Halepalya and Mysore. In respect of the Banahatti Project has Machinery valued at Rs.6.30 lakhs already been purchased by the Cotton Apex Society and the work is in progress. Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs.200 lakhs to the Jayalakshmi Cotton Powerloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Halepalya. Tunkur district for the establishment of a sizing plant and the work has just been completed. It is expected to be commissioned during the current year. The Mysore City Powerloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Mysore which was sanctioned an assistance of Rs.3.00 lakhs, has established a sizing plant and the plant is functioning now.

Government of India has decided to regularise all unauthorised powerlooms against payment of Rs.200.00 for cotton looms and Rs.600.00 for non-cotton looms. The last date for submitting application was 31st December 1979. These applications have been sent to the Regional Textile Commissioner, Madras for regularisation.

There are quite a number of Industrial Co-operative Societies organised for crafts like Blacksmithy, Carpentry, Leather, Crushing of non Edible oils, soaps, etc., Many of them are dormant. In order to revitalise the societies, the Department is assisting them by way of grants and loans and working capital loan. The State Industrial Co-operatives Bank, which is the main source of Institutional Finance for the Co-operatives, is also strengthened by way of share capital contribution. It is also proposed in various parts of the State under a Tailoring Co-operative Federation. Similarly the Department also proposed to organise two Beedi Workers' Co-operatives and rehabilitate them by extending financial assistance. These programmes are aimed at improving the working conditions of the artisans engaged in these professions.

The State is well known for its Handicrafts, especially sandalwood and ivory carving inlay, bidriware etc., The State is the first in the country to conceive a Craft Complex Development Project under handicrafts where all types of assistance such as supply of raw-material, improved appliances, common facilities, credit and marketing facilities technical guidance, etc., are provided to artisans under the supervision of the Project Officer. Such Complexes have already been set up in Bidar for bidriware and at Sagar for Sandalwood Carving. It is proposed to extend this development projects to other crafts like rose-wood carving, lacquerware, ivory carving, glass-work, etc.,

The Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation is running 4 production centres for manufacture of handicrafts of high quality. They are the sandalwood carving production centre at Kunta, lacquerware production centre at Channapatna,

Pottery production centre at Remanagar and Bronze production centre at Bangalore.

The Corporation has also opened 4 material depots for the distribution of sandalwood and halewood at Bangalore, Mysore, Sagar, and Channapatna.

The Corporation has also established procurement centres for certain crafts like Kinhal toys, bronze casting etc., There is wide scope for revival of rural based crafts like Cane & Bamboo, Carpets, Stone-ware articles etc. The artisans engaged in these crafts are now been supported by the Corporation. The Corporation also plans to open new show-rooms in metropolitan cities like Madras, Bombay, Calcutta.

The State has over 1.56 lakh hectares of land under coconut cultivation. Only 20% of the Coir Fibre available is being used for industrial purposes. The department is running 9 coir industries in the State. In addition, there are about 59 units in the private sector. The composite Coir unit is being set up at Varahasandra in Mandya district. A modernised demonstration-cum-training centre has been started at Arsikere under the auspices of the Central Coir Board which has a Regional Office at Bangalore. Further a Curling unit for Central Coir Co-operative Marketing Society is also setup at Arsikere, in order to encourage the use of coconut husk for industrial purposes. Even then they are stipulated that prohibition to use husk as fuel by Khadasari units which is one of the conditions for issue of licences.

The Karnataka State 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 ghanis, improved looms, jelly breaking unit, handmade paper, common facility centre, dyeing and printing units, establishment of composite centres, training centres in various crafts etc., These programmes, implemented by the Board, cover a large number of traditional and rural industries where the weaker sections of the society are engaged. The Board has also been entrusted with the special programme of tribal welfare and gobar gas scheme.

The Karnataka occupies a significant place in the map of Apiculture of India. For developmental activities the State has been divided into zones i.e., Western Zone and Eastern Zone. The Western Zone consists of Bee-keeping demonstrating centres in 7 districts and Eastern Zone consists of 9 Bee-keeping centres in the remain districts. Training is imparted to candidates at Bee-keeping training Centre at Bagonandala. The Government have also sanctioned the scheme for starting Nursery-cum-Extension Centre with the object of supplying Bee-colonies to the Traditional Bee-keepers. Further, the department of Astronomy supplying Bee-hive Boxes at subsidised rates.

Special schemes were also taken up with Central assistance under the employment promotion programme to induce technically qualified entrepreneurs to setup industrial units in the State besides 60 entrepreneurs were also trained under the ancillary programme to K.S.R.T.C. and K.E.B.

In accordance with the industrial policy and the guidelines issued by Government of India the State Government has setup 13 District Industries Centres in the State covering the Districts of Tumkur, Dharwar, Shimoga, Hassan, Belgaum, Bijapur, Bidar, Gulbarga, North Kanara, South Kanara, Mysore, Kolar and Raichur.

The techno-economic survey has been completed in all these District Industries Centres identifying the potentialities both resource based and demand based especially in the Small Scale and Rural Sector. Action plans have also drawn up in all the centres for promoting rural based industries, wide publicity of the programmes have been given by conducting seminars, exhibitions and campaigns. The action plan drawn up by these Centres emphasizes the development of various crafts suitable for the rural artisans and possibilities for promotion of Agro-based Industries in the Small Scale and Training Sector.

Financial assistance has also extended to the rural artisans at subsidised interest rates. This has given a boost for promotion of rural based industries for promotion of self-employed rural based industries.

Thus, the programme under Village and Small Scale Sector has been designed in such a way as to make the specific requirements of the rural economy which gives ample scope for employment opportunities.

The Village and Small Scale Industries provide ample scope for additional employment, removal of regional imbalances and supplemental income especially to rural population. The sectionwise allocation for various Sub Sector under the Village and Small Scale Industries for 1981-82 will be as follows:

VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.

Name of the scheme	Proposed outlay for 1981-82 (% in lakhs)	Outlay & anticipated expenditure 1980-81.	Proposed outlay for 1981-82
INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT			
1. Handlooms	750.00	111.50	175 ⁵ 120.00
2. Powerlooms	50.00	5.00	5.00
3. Small Scale Industries	65.00	13.20	20.00
4. Industrial Estates	400.00	200.00	100.00
5. Handicrafts	100.00	14.10	30.00
6. Coir Industry	100.00	33.70	40.00
7. Khadi & Village Industries:			
a) Grant-in-aid	350.00	60.00	70.00
b) Tribal Sub Plan		10.00	10.00
OTHERS:			
1. Industrial Co-operatives	150.00	25.00	50.00
2. Beekeeping	350.00	1.00	6.00
3. Scheme for educated unemployed			
a) Interest subsidy	50.00	5.00	10.00
b) Marginal money	50.00	-	10.00
4. District Industries Centres	400.00	103.00	100.00
5. Interest subsidy to Artisans	100.00	20.00	25.00
	<u>2,600.00</u>	<u>561.50</u>	<u>654.00</u>

HANDLOOM SCHEMES

(Rs 750.00 Lakhs)

1. INVESTMENT IN KARNATAKA HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION. (Rs 16.00 Lakhs).

The present paid up share capital in the Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation is more than Rs 140.00 lakhs, whereas the authorised capital is Rs 150.00 lakhs. To take up further expansion and diversify the activities, the Corporation requires more funds and therefore, it has initiated sanction to increase the authorised capital to 250.00 lakhs. It is therefore proposed to provide a sum of Rs 16.00 lakhs during 1981-82.

2. ESTABLISHMENT OF INTENSIVE HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT:

The scheme has been transferred to the State Sector by the Government of India with effect from 1-4-1979. Hence, during VI Five Year Plan period, no provision has been made for Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation for Intensive Handloom Development Project obtainable from Government of India. However, a provision of Rs 15.00 lakhs has been made in the State sector for 1981-82.

3. LOAN AND SUBSIDY TO CALENDERING & FINISHING PLANT:(Rs 2.00Lakhs)

There are two calendering & Finishing Plants, one at Bangalore and another at Hubli. The plant at Hubli is to still go into production. At the same time, the Calendering and Finishing Plant at Bangalore, requires some more facilities. In addition, one more plant is likely to come up in the Bijapur District, as Weavers are concentrated in that area. Considering all these an amount of 2.00 lakhs is provided.

4. LOAN TOWARDS SHARE CAPITAL TO NEW MEMBERS:(0.50 lakhs)

In view of the higher target, for Co-operative coverage of handloom sector, new members will have to be provided with share capital loan. For this purpose, an amount of 0.50 lakhs is provided.

5. COLLECTIVE WEAVING CENTRES:(Rs 5.00 lakhs)

There are eight collective weaving Centres which have already been completed and functioning. Seven more collective Weaving Centres are being constructed. In view of the intension to activate the idle-looms and also to bring all the active & looms into the Co-operative fold, many more Collective, Weaving Centres will have to be thought of. Hence, an amount of 5.00 lakhs has been provided.

6. TRAINING OF WEAVERS(Rs 3.00Lakhs)

One of the important draw back in producing quality handlooms products is the inadequate proficiency of weavers. Further, every day that technique of production is improving. To cope up with such improved technology,

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training has to imparted on continuous basis to as many workers as possible. Hence, a provision of Rs 3.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the purpose during 1981-82.

7. DYE HOUSE: (Rs 3.00);

Apart from the dye houses existing at present, it is proposed to implement schemes for 25 additional dye houses during the plan period. For this purpose, an amount of Rs 3.00 lakhs has been provided.

8. REBATE ON SALE OF HANDLOOM CLOTH: (40.00 lakhs).

On account of use of improved equipments and also on account of activating the idle looms, production of handloom fabrics is expected to go up considerably. Hence, it is necessary to taken positive steps to market the increased production by giving necessary incentives for marketing the same.

During the current year a total amount of Rs 42.00 lakhs is provided, out of which Rs 21.00 lakhs is from non-plan budget. During 1979-80, the entire rebate scheme was of special nature, the rate being shared at 50:50 by the State and Central Governments. This pattern is likely to continue in future also. Hence a provision of Rs 40.00 lakhs is made during 1981-82.

9. SUBSIDY TOWARDS INTEREST ON LOAN (R.B.I. SCHEMES) (Rs 5.00 Lakhs)

The present requirement of Reserve Bank of India finance is about Rs 150.00 lakhs. When increased production is anticipated, the working capital requirement will go up substantially. Besides, it is also under consideration to provide interest subsidy, for the loan paid directly by the District Central Co-operative Banks and also the Apex Bank to the Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies. Considering all these, an amount of 5.00 lakhs has been provided.

10. EXPANSION OF HANDLOOM DESIGNING & TRAINING CENTRE: (Rs 1.00 Lakhs)

It is proposed to improve the training facilities available in the Handloom Designing & Training Centre during the next year and to continue the training courses during the plan period. For this purpose, 1.00 lakhs is provided.

11. STAFF OF RESERVED BANK OF INDIA CREDIT SCHEME (Rs 3.50 Lakhs)

The Additional Director of Industries & Commerce and Ex-officio Additional Registrar of Industrial Co-operatives will be delegated with the powers under the Co-operative Act and Rules. The District officers of the Department will also be delegated with suitable powers. The additional staff drawn from the Department of Co-operative will be needed for

exercising statutory powers. A provision of 3.50 lakhs is made for this purpose during 1981-82.

12. THRIFT FUND SCHEME: (Rs. 1.60 lakhs).

It is proposed to introduce a thrift fund scheme and also insurance scheme for weavers during the VI Plan period. Initially, thrift fund scheme will be introduced and subsequently, its scope will be widened to involve insurance of the weavers also. A token amount of 1.00 lakh is provided for 1981-82.

13. PAYMENT TO APEX SOCIETIES FOR PUBLICITY AND PROPOGANDA:
(Rs. 1.50 Lakhs)

When the production increases, as per target in view, it is necessary to take vigorous action to sell the products. One of the means of commanding an expanded market is through publicity and propoganda programme. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.1.50 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

14. WORKING CAPITAL BORROWING FROM CENTRAL BANKS INTEREST SUBSIDY TO KARNATAKA HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
(Rs. 8.00 Lakhs):

The Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation is getting interest subsidy on its borrowing from commercial banks so as to equilibrate its net interest payable with the interest on loans available to Co-operative societies. On the basis of its correct requirement K.H.D.C. will need an amount of Rs.8.00 lakhs during the year 1981-82.

15. TRANSFERRED SCHEME OF I.H.D.P. (15.00 Lakhs):

As per the original programme of I.H.D.P. each project is expected to continued for a period of five years. The KHDC has taken up five projects. The project period of one project will expire during the current year and another project will expire in the next year. However, it is necessary to start further I.H.D.Ps in suitable areas. Three more I.H.C.Ps which will continue for some time during the plan period. A total amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs is provided for 1981-82 (as already provided at item 2).

16. HOUSING COLONIES: (Rs.2.00 Lakhs):

There are four housing colonies, which are still under implementation. In addition to this, it is proposed to have five more housing colonies during the plan period. As far as new housing colonies are concerned, it is proposed to evolve type designs and entrust the work to Public Works department/ Taluk Development Boards for execution, in view of the experience of not completing houses even after a period of 10 years by some of the societies, which have been entrusted with the work. A sum of Rs. 2.00 Lakhs is provided for this purpose

17. SURVEY OF HANDLOOMS: (Rs.1.00 Lakh)

The department has a skeleton staff for the purpose of survey of handlooms and monitoring of progress. To meet their salaries, T.A. and other expenses a total provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for 1981-82.

18. PAYMENT TO APEX SOCIETIES FOR RAW MATERIAL DEPOTS AND RENOVATION OF SALES EMPORIA: (Rs.1.50 Lakhs)

During the plan period, it is proposed to assist the Co-operative societies in opening 25 additional sales emporia and also to renovate and modernise the existing emporia. This will be in keeping with the anticipated additional production during the plan period. A provision of Rs.1.50 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

19. STAFF OF ADDITIONAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE: (Rs.1.60 Lakhs)

On account of the anticipated expansion of the handloom sector, and introduction of new schemes such as thrift fund and the re-organisation of the rebate scheme, etc., the volume of work is estimated to increase considerably. To cope up with this additional work, additional staff is required. Hence an amount of Rs.1.60 lakhs is provided for this purpose during 1981-82.

20. LOAN TO K.H.D.C. (STATE SHARE):

During the current year, an amount of Rs.18.50 lakhs is provided for the scheme. The purpose of the scheme is to provide necessary finance to the K.H.D.C. to execute their programmes successfully. Since, sufficient funds, by way of investment has been provided elsewhere in the scheme during the plan period the programme is to be discontinued from the 1981-82.

21. INTERSTATE SALES DEPOTS: (Rs. 12.00 Lakhs)

The Apex societies and also K.H.D.C. which are expected to market the handloom products are not having sales depots outside the State. To promote the sales of handloom products it is found necessary to have sales depots in other States. For this purpose, the amount of Rs.12.00 lakhs is provided.

22. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME OF PRELOOM AND POSTLOOM FACILITIES
(Rs.30.00 Lakhs)

This is a Centrally sponsored scheme where 50% will be available from the Government of India. The amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs represents only the State share of 50%.

This amount will be utilised for providing preloom and postloom facilities such as Bleaching, Colouring, Sizing, Calendaring and finishing etc.

INVESTMENT IN APEX SOCIETIES: (10.00 lakhs).

This is also a centrally sponsored scheme where 50% will be provided by Government of India. Government of India have already instructed that they would make available an amount of 10.00 lakhs during the plan period.

This amount will be utilised for strengthening the share capital of Apex Handloom Weavers Co-operative societies.

25. IMPROVED APPLIANCES: (5.00 lakhs)

This scheme is also a centrally sponsored scheme. The amount of Rs 5.00 lakhs included in the budget proposal represents the share of the State Government. This amount will be utilised for providing improved tools and equipments and also to modernise pit looms of members of weavers Co.op societies.

26. INVESTMENT IN PRIMARY WEAVERS CO. OPERATIVE SOCIETIES:
(Rs 15.00 lakhs).

Since the Co-operative coverage, will be increased considerably new societies which would be coming up and also existing societies (to increase their membership) will have to be assisted, in the form of share capital investment. An amount of Rs 15.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose during 1981-82.

27. MANAGERIAL GRANT: (Rs 5.00 lakhs).

This is a centrally sponsored scheme where 50% will be available from the Government of India. The amount of 5.00 lakhs provided in the budget proposal represents the State share only. The Government of India have already communicated their intension to provide an equal amount. The amount still to be utilised for providing managerial support to Primary Weavers Coop. societies according to the pattern in vogue.

POWERLOOMS (8.00 lakhs).

Government of India have placed a ban of production of certain varieties of cotton cloth on powerlooms. This has resulted in inconvenience to powerloom owners who were manufacturing coloured sarees, particularly in Bijapur and Belgaum Districts where there is heavy concentration of powerlooms. In order to switch over to manufacture of grey cloth, these powerloom owners requires processing facilities. In order to assist the powerloom weavers co-operative societies to increase their borrowing power to enable them to raise the required finance to establish processing units, assistance in the form of share capital investment is proposed.

Government of Karnataka have formed silk exchanges. There are about 3400 powerlooms already covered under co-operative fold in Bangalore. It is estimated that each powerloom requires production finance to the extent of Rs 15,000/-. The societies will have to provide finance to the powerlooms.

In order to make them increase their borrowing power, it is proposed to extend them share capital assistance in the form of investment to enable them to raise required finance. Also it is proposed to assist the societies by grant of managerial for a period of 4 years in a sliding scale.

The provisions required by way of share capital assistance and grant-in-aid is 6.00 lakhs and 2500 lakhs respectively.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES (Rs 20.00 lakhs)

The small Scale Industries play a vital role in providing employment opportunities and its proper dispersal in order to achieve the objective of balanced regional development. Therefore, this sector requires priority consideration. The range of assistance rendered to small scale industries require to be widened. The share capital contribution of Karnataka Small Industries Development Corporation, the main promotional agency in the sector will be suitably strengthened in order to enable them widening the scope to assist all small Scale units. It is proposed to extend share capital contribution of Rs 5.00 lakhs in each year of the VI Plan to strengthen the capital base of the Corporation.

The Visvesvaraya Industrial Trade Centre is also being expanded as per the guide lines given by the Government of India. The Centre will also act as a main institution for promotion of exports from the small scale sector in the state and also participate in Exhibitions organised both at State and National Level on behalf of the Small Scale Industrial Units in the State.

The C.S.I.R. has set up a Polytechnology Clinic to assist the units on their technical problems and solve them through their CSIR Research Laboratories. This clinic acts as a link between the industry and scientific institutions. The State Government has to give matching grant to run this institution for which a provision of Rs 1.00 lakhs is made for the annual Plan 1981-82.

The Government Tool Room and Training Centre which has originally started with Danish assistance proposes to open such centres in other parts of the state like Hubli, Dharwar, Belgaum etc. This scheme will be taken up in a phased manner and a provision of Rs 2.00 lakhs is made for the year 1981-82.

Some of the Artisan Training Institutes run by the Department are located in rented buildings which lack basic facilities. Therefore it is proposed to construct new buildings for the Artisan Training Institutes for those institutions which are located in rented buildings at present. A provision of ; 8.00 lakhs is made for taking up the work in a phased manner from 1981-82.

The Department of Industries and Commerce, is running Five Leather Common Facility Centres, Four Small Scale Industries Centre in C.D. and N.E.S. areas and Three Common

Quality Centres in Industrial Estates for the benefit of entrepreneurs. The department is also initiating a scheme of Rashtriya Kendra to assist the weaker sections of the population in getting training in various crafts and cottage industries. Some of the Centres like Leather Common Facility Centres will be transferred to the respective development corporations and those Centres which are not handed over to the development corporations in the field will be run by the department and transferred to non-plan schemes. A provision of Rs 4.00 lakhs is earmarked for running the centres by the department during 1981-82 as under:

LCFC	-	0.50
SSI Centres in CD, NES areas.	-	2.00
C.F.C.	-	<u>1.50</u>
		<u>4.00 lakhs.</u>

INDUSTRIAL - ESTATE (Rs 100.00 lakhs)

M/S Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd., a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 was set up by the State Government in the year 1960. It is functioning as an agent of the State Government to set up, maintain and develop industrial estates in the State. Government have all these years provided necessary budgetary funds under '521' Capital Outlay Village and Small Industries' to this Corporation for implementing the programme of Government. As at the end of the year 1978-79, the Corporation had set up 28 Industrial Estates in the State and built up 1200 sheds and provided the necessary infrastructural facilities at a cost of Rs 7.08 Crores. The construction of sheds in Industrial Estates is, therefore, being treated as a continuous on-going scheme with proposals of sheds being added year after year. While drawing up this programme, the following points have also been kept in view:-

1. Under Dutch assistance programme, the Corporation will be taking up works at Bangalore, Dharwar, Belgaum, Mysore. Hence, no programme of construction is considered necessary at these places under plan funds.
2. In case of Bykam pady (near Mangalore), an area of 100 areas is expected to be made available by the K.I.A.D.B. In view of the fact that there is a good potential for industrial Development. It is proposed to establish 56 sheds in four years at a cost of Rs 85.00 lakhs in this Industrial Estate.
3. During the 1st year i.e 1981-82, sheds are proposed to be taken up mostly in the existing industrial estates, where lands are already available and also in new places where the lands are expected to be made available to us by the Government through the K.I.A.D.B.
4. In other places particularly backward areas/taluk places, the land acquisition, which is under process is expected

to be completed during 1981-82. Therefore, the construction of sheds in such places is expected to be taken up from 1982-83.

5. While preparing this programme, care has been taken to see that places not already developed, have been specially included with a view to reducing the gaps in industrial development between different areas in the state.

6. In most of the places, Government lands are proposed to be utilised and will have to be developed by providing the necessary infrastructural needs. A sum of Rs 115 lakhs is envisaged for this purpose for the 4 years of the plan period 1981-82 to 1984-85.

7. As far as possible, the allocation made in the plan for this programme will be utilised as margin money for raising funds from commercial banks, especially for the estates to be established in urban area.

8. In the case of industrial estates proposed to be established in semi-urban and rural areas, the plan fund and Dutch assistance available for the scheme will be suitably utilised. It is proposed to set up nearly 500 sheds during the next 4 years as indicated in the Statement I. The provision for the industrial estate programme is Rs 100 lakhs for 1981-82.

HANDICRAFTS

During 1981-82 plan period, 30.00 lakhs has been made for implementing the various programmes in the Handicrafts Sector in Karnataka. Almost all the Schemes under Handicrafts are on going ones. Out of them, 8 schemes are being implemented through the Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited. The remaining 4 schemes are implemented departmentally.

SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED THROUGH THE KARNATAKA STATE HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED:

*1) CELEBRATION OF ALL INDIA HANDICRAFTS WEEK:

This is a routine annual feature sponsored by the All India Handicrafts Board. During the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs 1.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

2. PROCUREMENT CENTRE FOR KINHAL TOYS:

This is an on-going scheme. This scheme was taken up to develop and sustain one of the lesser known crafts of Karnataka and the cherished objective has been achieved by starting a procurement centre at kinhal by the State Handicrafts Corporation. The corporation has to advance funds to the craftsmen to help them procure the necessary inputs, and the finished products are bought by the Corporation. Thus, providing advance to craftsmen and purchasing the finished

goods from them is a cyclic operation. For this purpose, the Corporation is to be assisted by the Department by granting a sum of Rs 0.50 lakhs during 1981-82.

3. DESIGN CELL FOR PRODUCTION CENTRES:

This is an on-going scheme. The Corporation has been running production centres as well as procurement centres for different crafts at different places. Procurement of finished goods these centres is incumbent on the part of the Corporation.

The Corporation started its own Design Cell with the object of providing design guidance to the craftsmen so that the designs of products of various crafts are changed periodically and thus break the monotony of the same design being continued for an indefinite time.

A provision of 0.50 lakh is earmarked for this purpose during 1981-82.

4. INVESTMENT IN KARNATAKA STATE HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited, which is Public Undertaking, is not merely a commercial organisation but also an agency which is required to take up the task of fulfilling the social responsibility. As such, the Corporation is driven to the necessity of undertaking more and more schemes towards fulfilling social responsibility. In order to meet the increase in expenditure, the Corporation has to raise funds on its own and in this direction, the Government has to assist the Corporation in the form of share capital participation and thus raise its borrowing capacity.

A sum of Rs 4.00 lakhs is made as investment in the Corporation during 1981-82.

5. ESTABLISHMENT OF CRAFT COMPLEXES:

As has been explained in the preceding para, the Handicrafts Corporation has taken up a unique scheme of establishing craft complexes at places where craftsmen are concentrated as a social responsibility. A craft Complex is an integrated project aimed at fulfilling the four main requirements of craftsmen, namely (i) the supply of raw-materials, (ii) providing financial assistance towards working capital under a novel scheme of 'Revolving Credit' through Lead Banks under D.I.R. (iii) Procurement of finished goods and marketing them and (iv) Constructing the workshop-cum-dwelling houses with basic amenities, such as schools, temples, drinking water, underground drainage within the Complex, and creating infrastructural facilities such as Common Facility Centre, training centre, show-room, Sales-room, sales counter and such other.

The Corporation has already established a full fledged Craft Complex at Sagar with the assistance provided under Western Ghats Area Development Agency for Sandalwood craftsmen and another at Bidar for Bidriware Craftsmen. But here,

workshed-cum-shouses have not been provided as the Corporation has been finding it difficult to draw assistance from agencies like 'HUDCO'. In order to help the Corporation meet marginal money in the event of the Corporation raising financial assistance from Agencies like 'HUDCO' to construct workshed-cum-houses, the Department has made available Rs 3.00 lakhs in the current annual plan period. The Corporation also proposed to establish similar complexes for the other categories of craftsmen at places like Sirsi, Agumbe, Udipi, Channarayana, Mysore and such other places. Under these circumstances, the Corporation will require more financial assistance from the Department and a sum of 15.00 lakhs has been provided for the 1981-82.

6. PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO K.S.H.D.C FOR RUNNING RAW MATERIAL DEPOTS.

In the year 1975-76, the Handicrafts Corporation started raw-material depots, 3 for sandalwood and one for halewood with a view to procuring the said raw-materials from the Forest Department and supplying them to the craftsmen at reasonable prices. This is a very essential service which the Corporation has to continue for years to come because the poor craftsmen cannot have easy access of Forest Department for procuring sandalwood and halewood for their craft-work. The Department has been extending loan assistance to the Corporation for running these raw-material depots. The provision for the scheme during 1981-82 is Rs 1.00 lakh.

7. REBATE ON SALE OF HANDICRAFTS: Rs 2-crores lakhs

8. Participation in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Rs 1-crores lakhs

The Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation, being a public Undertaking, is required to participate in the Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at the national level as well as the international level. This is an essential aspect for any commercial organisation for the purpose of boosting the sales and projecting its image in the international market. The K.S.H.D.C. will act as a Cultural Ambassador of our State in particular and the country in general at the various International forums by participating in the Trade Fairs and Exhibitions. It is quite reasonable to accept the plea of the Corporation for extending financial assistance for this purpose so as to enable them to participate in the trade fairs and exhibitions.

An amount of Rs 1.00 Lakh has been provided for the year 1981-82.

SCHEMES BEING IMPLEMENTED DIRECTLY BY THE DEPARTMENT:

1. TRAINING SCHEMES:

The Department every year sponsors some candidates for basic training for a period of three years in crafts such as lacquerware, pottery, wood carving, metal ware, soapstone carving, and advance training of six months duration in the same crafts as afore-mentioned at the Regional Design and Technical Development Centre in Bangalore run by the All India Handicrafts Board. The Department will meet training expenses towards payment of stipend to the trainees, purchase

of input materials for training and travelling allowances.

2. QUALITY MARKING SCHEME:

Quality Marking scheme was started in the year 1964 at the instance of the All India Handicrafts Board keeping in line with other States.

The quality marking scheme was aimed at creating confidence in the minds of buyers especially those from foreign countries who buy in bulk quantities- This eliminates the pre-shipment inspection in respect of handicrafts of the State for export. The scheme was started also with the objective of developing improved techniques of handicrafts production apart from inspection and quality marking work.

It is proposed to earmark a sum of Rs 0.50 lakhs during the annual plan 1981-82.

4. ASSISTANCE TO HANDICRAFT CO. OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Extending financial assistance to handicraft Co.op societies and associations in the form of managerial grants, share capital and working loan is a routine feature.

It is proposed to identify the dormant societies engaged in the manufacture of traditional articles and encourage new associations societies in lesser known crafts especially with a view to provide self employment opportunities to the weaker section of the society. A sum of Rs 4.00 lakhs is earmarked for the scheme during 1981-82.

COIR (Rs 40.00 lakhs)

Karnataka State has been focussing much attention on the promotion and development of brown coir fibre production by mechanical process. All the efforts made in this direction have yielded good results by inducing the farmers who own coconut plantations, to start their own coir defibering units let alone, several co-operative societies which came into being to run mechanical coir defibering units, benefiting several people from the weaker sections like marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and people from SC/ST etc.

There are about 40 coir co-operative societies in the State. As at present, about 6 societies are working. The other societies though dormant at present are potential enough to be revitalised. At the time when these societies were formed, there was no expertise available in Karnataka to offer technical guidance to these societies and on account of lack of technical competence on the part of these societies, financial institutions were hesitant to give financial assistance towards working capital. Even though some of these societies have been given assistance from the Department towards managerial expenses and working capital loan, they did not come up to the level of sound working.

Now enough expertise has been developed and it may not be difficult to revive these societies in a phased manner and put them on even keel.

ASSISTANCE TO COIR CO.OPERATIVE:

GRANTS: The deserving coir co-operative societies will be given managerial grants and equipment subsidy. During 1981-82 a sum of Rs 2.00 lakhs has been provided for the same purpose.

SHARE CAPITAL:

In order to strengthen the Coir Co-operatives, it is proposed to give share capital assistance to the viable societies and a sum of Rs 2.00 lakhs is provided during 1981-82

2) CAPITAL OUTLAY FOR VILLAGE & SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES (Buildings and Coir Mechanised Units)

Under the capital outlay on village and small industries for the purpose of building, procurement of machiner and establishment charges etc. a total sum of 22.00 lakhs has been provided for the Plan period 1981-82. This amount will be utilised for starting coir products manufacturing and training centres and 4 Pilot production Centres for coir products, during the plan period.

3. MANUFACTURE OF BRISTLE AND MATTERS FIBRES:

The total outlay for the plan year 1981-82 is Rs 2.00 lakhs. Due to the limited allocation of funds for the plan period for coir development schemes, the expenditure on this scheme is deliberately limited and out of the 9 Government Coir Mechanised Units, only 3 which are located in the Government buildings are proposed to be extended assistance on priority basis and the balance available will be given to other units in a phased manner.

OTHER COIR INDUSTRIES: Under this scheme a Composite Coir Unit has already been set up at Varahasandra near Kadaballi in Naganangala taluk. During 1981-82, a sum of Rs 6.00 lakhs has been provided which will be utilised for producing the balance of machinery and equipments, and working capital expenses.

TRAINING OF COIR ARTISANS:

Under this scheme, 9 coir Artisans Training Centres for Women will be started in 8 coir Producing districts. These centres are of peripatetic type because the trainees are women from rural areas especially from weaker sections. The training centres will be shifted every year from one potential centre to another potential centre in the same district so that the poor women need not trek long distances to reach the training centres, if located at Central Places in the district. For this scheme a provision of 5.00 lakhs is provided during 1981-82.

PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA:

Under publicity and propoganda, a sum of Rs 1.00 is provided in the annual plan 1981-82 to encourage the utilisation of the available resources and market potential, so that the benefits go equitably both to the producer as well as the purchaser.

KARNATAKA STATE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD(80.00 lakhs).

The Board is a Statutory Body constituted by the Government under Section 4(1) of the Karnata Khadi and village Industries Board Act 1956.

The functions of the Board is to organise, develop and regulate, Khadi and Village Industries in the State and render financial, technical and other assistance as may be necessary for developing Khadi and Village Industries in the rural areas and help solve the problem of unemployment and raise the standard of living of the rural artisans.

The Planning Department of Government of Karnataka conducted Survey of artisans in Karnataka State. The Survey reveals that there are 3,00,000 of artisans coming under the the purview of Khadi and Village Industries Programmes. The Board, so far covered 1,00,000 of artisans and has to cover the remaining 2 lakhs artisans. In order to cover these artisans, the Board has taken a decision to organise Taluk-level Artisan Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies, one for each Taluk. The Board has organised 125 Taluk-level Societies sofar.

Major Khadi Programme is with the institutions directly aided by the Khadi & village Industries Commission. But the work of these institutions is concentrated only in a few districts. During the past few years, the Board has taken steps in organising new institutions in uncovered areas of the state and gradually the Khadi production under the Board aided institutions is increasing. As on today there are in all 179 N.M.C Units distributed in 15 districts. Board is taking steps to introduce N.M.C. Units in Kolar and Bidar during the current year. Thus, practically all the districts will be covered under this programme.

In addition, Board proposed to launch the special programme for covering all Taluks with N.M.C. in one district namely Bijapur. Special feature of this programme is to avail Bank finance for working capital purpose. State Bank of Mysore has agreed to finance. The programme is intended to cover all panchayats in the district.

Karnataka is known for silk production. 80% of Mulbery silk is produced in Karnataka. The Khadi Silk programme is taking shape during the last couple of years. There are 14 institutions which are engaged Silk reeling and weaving.

The State Board has been extending financial assistance for the development of village-industries like, Village Oil Industry, Carpentry, and Black-smithy Industry, Villagen Leather Industry, Processing of Cereals & Pulses industry, Cottage Mat and N.E.O & Soap Industries for intensive development in view of greater potentiality for these industries in the State.

The Board have initiated a concerted drive to install biogas plants in the State. A widespread infra-structure has been organised and there are now 150 fabricators for

manufacture of gas-holders and equipments and the Board has got trained gobar gas supervisors, for the supervision of gobar gas scheme in every talukq. So far the Board has set up 6,377 plants in the state.

To remove the regional imbalance and to cover the uncovered areas of backward districts under Khadi and village industries programmes the board has formulated "ACTION PLANS". This plan is prepared district-wise and industry-wise. Priority is given to the backward areas which have been neglected.

Further, the Board has also been entrusted with the implementation of Tribal area sub-plan. The total requirement of grants for the Khadi and village industries during the *Annual* Sixth Plan will be Rs 80.00 lakhs. Rs 70.00 lakhs for general and Rs 10.00 lakhs for tribal.

OTHERS

INDUSTRIAL CO. OPERATIVES -- Rs 150.00 lakhs.

In Karnataka, there are in all 2039 Industrial Co.op societies as on 30-6-1980. The Government of India have issued intructions to all the State Governments to re-organise the Industrial Co.operative societies so that they would be able to serve artisans in particular and public in general. According to the latest Survey, after re-organisation of Industrial Co.operatives, there will be about

750 Industrial Co.op. societies in the State as against 2039 societies. The viable Industrial Co.op. Societies and the potentially viable industrial co-operative societies would be assisted financially, & so as to make them economically viable societies. Following are the schemes proposed for sanction of financial assistance during the year 1981-82.

SHARE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION:

	Rs in lakhs
	<u>1981-82.</u>
1. Share capital contribution to leather industrial co.cps.	2.00
2. Share capital contribution to scheduled tribes Indl. Coops.	0.30
3. Share capital contribution to Beedi workers Co.op. societies	1.00
4. Share capital contribution to Tailoring Co.op. Societies	1.00
5. Share capital contribution to tailoring co.op. Federation	2.00
6. Share capital contribution to Industrial Co.op. societies.	6.00
7. Share capital contribution to Industrial Bank.	1.50
	=====
Total	13.80.
	=====

The Industrial Co-operative societies including leather, Beedi, etc consist of poor artisans having very little means for their livelihood. They come from the weaker sections and having no capacity to subscribe share capital. Hence the societies deserve all kinds of assistance and encouragement from Government and other concerned agencies. It is proposed to sanction share capital Contribution upto Rs.10,000/- in each case to increase the borrowing power and also to have wider Share Capital base to enable them to raise adequate working capital from the financing institutions.

<u>3. WORKING CAPITAL LOAN</u>	<u>1981-82.</u>
1. Working capital loan to leather Indl.Coops.	2.00
2. Working capital loan to Scheduled Tribes C.S.	0.40
3. Working capital loan to Beedi workers C.S.	0.50
4. Working capital loan to Tailoring Co.op. Socys.	0.50
5. Working capital loan to Tailoring Co.op. Fedn.	2.00
6. Working capital loan to Industrial coops	6.00
	=====
	11.40
	=====

On account of ineligibility, some of the societies would not be in a position to raise Working Capital loans from the financing institutions, required for production purpose and some of them may not be able to raise full amount of

Working capital required by them. Hence the proposed loan would help them for production also serve as margin money to enable them to raise increased loans from the financing institutions. These societies may be sanctioned a loan not at more than Rs 20,000/- each.

SHARE CAPITAL LOAN:

1981-82

1. Share Capital Loan to Leather Indl. Coop. Socys.	0.50
2. Share Capital loan to Scheduled tribes C.S.	0.15
3. Share capital loan to Deedi workers C.O.P. Socys.	0.50
4. Share capital loan to Tailoring Co.op. Socys.	0.25
5. Share capital loan to Industrial Co.op. Socys.	1.00
	=====
	2.40
	=====

From the survey conducted so far it has been experienced that the Share capital base of the Industrial Co.op societies is very weak due to the incapacity of the artisans particularly in rural areas to subscribe towards share capital. As in the case of Hnadloon Weavers Co.op Societies, Industrial Co.op. societies may be sanctioned 90% of the share value as loan to the artisans to enable them to become members of the Industrial Co.op. Societies the balances of 10% being met by the members themselves. This scheme will enable the artisans to become members of the societies and increase the share capital base of the societies.

4. GRANT FOR APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENTS:

1981-82.

1. Grant for appliances and equipments to leather Indl. Cooperatives.	0.25
2. Equipment grant to Deedi workers C.S.	0.50
3. Grant for appliances and equipments to Indl. Coop. societies.	2.00
	=====
	2.75
	=====

Many of the Industrial Co.operatives societies require improved appliances and equipments for manufacture of leather goods and other engineering items. The local artisans are not in a position to have their own improved appliances and equipments. The proposed provision of grant will enable the Industrial Co.operative societies to purchase and make them available to the members for production. Societies will be selected for sanction of grants at the rate of 75% for purchase of improved appliances and equipments at Rs 7,500/- per society, as in the case of weavers co.operatives the balance of 25% being met by the societies from their own funds.

5. MANAGERIAL GRANTS:

1981 - 82

1. Managerial grants to leather Indl. Coop. Socys.	0.50
2. Managerial grants to Scheduled tribes Coop. Socy	0.15

3. Managerial grants to Beedi workers Coop. socys. 1.00
4. Managerial grants to Indl. Coop. Socys. 1.50

3.15

In view of the weak financial position of the Industrial Co-operative societies and to enable them to have a paid Secretary particularly in the initial periods managerial grant is proposed for sanction to the Industrial Co-operative societies on tapering scale at Rs 3,000/- for the first year, Rs 2,250/- for the second year and Rs 1,500/- for the third year. The difference in the salaries during the second and third years will have to be met by the societies concerned and those societies will have to be self sufficient from the fourth year onwards. The salary is provided at Rs 250/- per month to the Secretary. This is the pattern approved in the case of weavers Co-operative societies. The quantum of grant of the rate of Rs 2,250/- and Rs 1,500/- for the second and third years may be sanctioned during the concerned years. The amount involved by way of subsidy for societies at the rate of Rs 3,000/- per society would be Rs 70,000/-.

6. <u>COMMON SHEDS:</u>	<u>1981-82.</u>
1. Loan and subsidy for common shed to Leather industrial Coop. societies.	
i. Loan	0.75
ii. Subsidy	0.25
2. Loan and subsidy for common shed to Indl. Coop. Societies.	
i. Loan	4.50
ii. Subsidy	2.00
	=====
	7.50
	=====

It has been observed from the working of various Industrial Co-operative societies that the products prepared under common shed are quality goods which have quick market-ability. With a view to produce quality goods by supplying necessary raw materials a common shed is essential. As such loans and subsidies at the rate of 75% and 25% may be provided for construction of common sheds. The work sheds at the rate of Rs 75,000/- by way of loan and Rs 25,000/- by way of subsidy total Rs 1,00,000/- would be allotted to societies. The sheds will be established in rural places. The total amount involved would be 45,00,000/- lakhs by way of loan and Rs two lakh by way of subsidy.

7. SUBSIDY TO TAILORING SOCIETIES & FEDERATION: 1981-82.
1. Subsidy towards supply of machinery and marginal subsidy to primary tailors co.op societies and tailors co.op. societies federation. 8.00

The tailor members of the primary tailors coop.

Societies who are not in a position to purchase sewing machine will be supplied sewing machines by sanction of 25% of the cost of sewing machines by way of subsidy through the Federation and Primary tailoring society concerned. The balance 75% cost of the sewing machine shall have to be met by the member concerned for which the primary tailors & coop. societies and the tailors federation would take necessary action to get loans, if required by borrowing from the financing agencies. If need be the Government will have to stand guarantee for repayment through the federation.

The primary tailors co.op. societies would also be sanctioned managerial grant to meet the salaries of the Manager/Secretary of the Primary tailors Coop. societies on the lines of the managerial grant to industrial coop. Societies vide schemes of Managerial grant suggested above.

The Tailoring Co.op. Societies Federation is also eligible to get Managerial grant for the first 3 years in the ratio of 100% for the first year, 66% for the second year and 33% in the third year subject to a limit of Rs 50,000/- Rs 33,000/- and Rs 16,500/- respectively. The difference of managerial expenses during the second year and third year and the full expenses for the fourth year onwards will have to be met by the Federation itself.

SURVEY OF INDL COOP.: (1.00 lakhs)

It is necessary to ~~run~~ improve the working conditions of the Industrial Co-operatives and suggest measures ~~and~~ to run them on a sound footing the existing staff consisting of Deputy ~~Department~~ Director of statistics enumerators, Compiler and Stenographer will have to be continued to complete the survey. A provision of Rs 1.00 lakh is made for the year 1981-82.

II - BEE-KEEPING

~~subsidary~~ ~~subsidiar~~ The Karnataka has vast potentiality for the development of Bee-keeping as a ~~subsidary~~ occupation because of availability of natural bee-flora in vast stretches of ever green and semi evergreen forest belts. The Beekeeping can be taken up successfully in the Districts of Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kannada, Shimoga, Chickanagalore and Hassan and on a lesser scale in other Districts of the region. As Agriculturists in this region are not fully engaged through out the year, Bee-keeping offers side occupation to get themselves engaged fully through out the year. This will also offer part time employment if taken up on a slightly large scale and can even be a source of a full time occupation in important evergreen belts and in areas where rubber plantations have come up. Since it is a specialised field and employment oriented, the beekeepers should be assisted to develop this cottage industry at their home stead.

economic

To improve the ~~economic~~ conditions of the tribals, Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections partly employed and unemployed to engage in this avocation, bee-keeping

to be encouraged by extending liberal financial assistance for supply of beehives and other bee inputs by way of subsidy and grant. Due to the Coordinated efforts of the State Government the Khadi & Village Industry Commission and through the State Khadi and village Industry Board and Beekeepers Cooperative Societies, there about 96,200 bee-colonies owned by 32,400 people and producing 5 to 5½ lakhs kilogrammes of honey in the State at present. There will not be difficulty in marketing of apiary honey even if more honey is produced as honey is being used as diversified food and medical products such as preparation of cakes, toffees, honey drinks, honey wine etc. The Honey used has medical value. The present production is not sufficient to meet the internal demand of the State.

For intensive development of beekeeping industry, the following basic infrastructure facilities have to be provided.

- a) Strengthening of fieldmen/demonstration centres so as to cover all uncovered areas and intensify development work in the State:
- b) Supply of Bee hive boxes and equipments to beekeepers at 75% subsidy in ~~all~~ general and free of cost of tribals Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes weaker sections.
- c) Strengthening of all beekeepers co operative societies to gear them up for intensive development work and marketing etc.
- d) Setting up of nursery units for supply of nursery raised been colonies at concessional rates. For the intensive development of bee keeping industry in Karnataka State, several plan scheme like Tribal Sub plan, central additive scheme, central special assistance and the Integrated development of western & Ghats scheme are being implemented.

In order to meet the developmental needs, a provision of Rs 6.00 lakhs is made for the scheme for the year 1981-82.

PROGRAMME FOR EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED

Special schemes were taken up with Central assistance under the Employment Promotion Programme is to induce technically qualified entrepreneurs to set up Industrial ventures in the State. A sum of Rs 2.01 Crores was sanctioned to cover 2,100 entrepreneurs during 1973-74 to 1976-77. In addition, share capital on contribution of Rs 22.55 lakhs was sanctioned to 16 co-operative societies creating new employment opportunities to over 8,000 persons. Besides 60 entrepreneurs were also trained under the ancillaries programme to K.S.R.T.C. and K.E.B.

During the year 1979-80, a sum of Rs 7.00 lakhs has been sanctioned to 30 Units towards seed/margin money and Rs 3.00 lakhs towards interest subsidy to 35 units upto February 1980. As on date 2,350 units have been assisted by way of seed money totalling Rs 230 lakhs and a sum of Rs 5.20 lakhs

towards interest subsidy to Engineering entrepreneurs. This programme will now be taken up as a State sector activity.

A provision of Rs 10.00 lakhs per annum for the period 1973-74 to 1975-76 as interest subsidy is provided in the Sixth Plan. The Government of Karnataka has sanctioned Rs 10.00 lakhs for the year 1973-74.

DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRES (Rs 10.00 lakhs)

With a view to encouraging small scale industries to solve the growing unemployment problem in the rural areas as also to exploit rural resources, Government of India have launched the programme of District Industries Centres in various parts of the country. These centres are expected to act as a focal point for promotion of small scale cottage industries and provide all round services and support to the decentralised industries sector under a one roof programme. Investment, investment and post-investment services. This programme was launched in Karnataka in May 1973 and the seven rural industries projects existing then were converted into district industries centres. The districts covered were Tumkur, Dharwar, Shivoga, Hassan, Belgaum, Bijapur and Bidar. In the second phase additional District Industries Centres were set up in the districts of Mysore, Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, Kolar, Raichur and Gulbarga. Thus, there are thirteen District Industries Centres in the State. It is proposed to cover the remaining districts also in the course of the next financial year, depending on the decision taken up by Government of India on continuation/modification of District Industries Centres.

As per the guidelines issued by the Government of India each District Industries Centre is provided with Rs 5.00 lakhs for non-recurring expenditure and Rs 3.75 lakhs for recurring expenditure by the Government of India. Later the scheme has been modified and the expenditure in respect of the District Industries Centre Programme has to be shared between the Centre and the State on 50-50 basis.

The District Industries Centres are provided with necessary staff both at headquarters and sub-divisional level. Each D.I.C. is headed by a General Manager at Head-quarters with functional managers for specialised fields like credit, raw-material, technical guidance etc. and other supporting staff. The sub-divisional office is manned by Assistant Director with suitable supporting staff. The General Managers have been trained specially at SIET Institute at Hyderabad. The State Government has empowered the General Managers with financial and administrative powers to accelerate the pace of industrial development in these districts.

Action plans have been drawn up for seven D.I.Cs for implementation during 1979-80 to 1983-84. The action plan contemplates, establishment of Industries in small and tiny sector as well as special programmes for rural artisans giving scope for more employment opportunities. The plan also envisages training programme to develop local skills. These action plans have been sent to the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Government of India, New Delhi for approval and necessary financial assistance. Pending the administrative decision of the D.I.Cs a provision of 100.00 lakhs is made in the annual plan 1981-82/share /as State's for the programmes.

INTEREST SUBSIDY TO ARTISANS (Rs 25.00 lakhs),

Rs 100.00 lakhs is provided for meeting the expenditure by way of interest subsidy for payments to artisans for meeting the difference in the rates of interest between the concessional rate and the banks actual lending rate. Similarly the Industrial Co-operative societies would be eligible to receive interest subsidy being the difference in the rates of interest between the R.D.I. concessional rate of interest and the actual lending rates of interest of banks from which the loans are obtained. Thus the artisans would be able to have concessional rate of interest. This scheme will cover all types of artisans engaged in different crafts.

**STATEMENT-I SHOWING DRAFT PROGRAMME OF CONSTRUCTION OF SHEDS IN VARIOUS PLACES IN THE STATE
DURING THE VI PLAN PERIOD 1980-81 to 1984-85.**

Sl. No.	Place	District	NUMBER OF SHEDS				TOTAL
			1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Tumkur	Tumkur	12	10	-	-	22
2.	Tiptur	-do-	-	6	-	-	6
3.	Sira	-do-	-	6	-	-	6
4.	Lyathasandra	-do-	-	-	8	-	8
5.	Ramanagara	Bangalore	8	-	-	-	8
6.	H.G.F.	Kolar	6	-	-	6	12
7.	Malur	-do-	6	-	3	-	9
8.	Hunsur	Mysore	10	-	-	-	10
9.	Pariyapatna	-do-	-	3	-	-	3
10.	Dodde Hunsur	-do-	-	-	3	-	3
11.	Sakaleshpur	Hassan	6	-	-	-	6
12.	Belur	-do-	-	3	-	-	3
13.	B.Katti Village	-do-	-	-	6	-	6
14.	Madikere	Kodagu	4	-	-	-	4
15.	Sriranganatha	Mandya	4	-	-	-	4
16.	Mandya	-do-	-	-	-	6	6
17.	Mangalore (S.K.) (Yeyyadi)	S.K.	2	-	-	-	2
18.	Mangalore (Baikampadi)	-do-	20	20	8	8	56
19.	Bantwal	-do-	-	10	-	-	10
20.	Puttur	-do-	-	-	4	-	4
21.	Belthangadi	-do-	-	-	4	-	4
22.	Suliya	-do-	-	-	4	-	4
23.	Kundapur	-do-	-	-	-	4	4
24.	Shimoga	Shimoga	8	-	6	-	14
25.	Chickmagalur	Chickmagalur	4	-	-	4	8
26.	Tarikere	-do-	-	3	-	-	3
27.	Kadur	-do-	-	-	-	2	2

28.	Kumta	J.K.	6	-	-	-	6
29.	Dardali	-do-	-	-	-	4	4
30.	Sirsi	-do-	-	-	-	4	4
31.	Bidar	Bidar	4	-	6	-	10
32.	Basavakalyan	-do-	-	-	4	-	8
33.	Balki	-do-	-	-	-	4	4
34.	Bellary	Bellary	4	-	6	-	10
35.	Hospet	-do-	6	-	-	4	10
36.	Donnur Tal	-do-	-	10	-	-	10
37.	Sirur	-do-	-	6	-	-	6
38.	Raichur	Raichur	6	-	-	6	12
39.	Lingsapur	-do-	-	-	4	-	4
40.	Gangavati	-do-	-	-	-	4	4
41.	Ranebennur	Dharwad	-	6	-	-	6
42.	Gadag	-do-	-	-	-	4	4
43.	Bijapur	Bijapur	-	6	-	6	12
44.	Bagal Kot	-do-	-	-	8	6	14
45.	Muddebihal	-do-	-	-	4	-	4
46.	Asangai	-do-	-	8	-	4	12
47.	Mudhol	-do-	-	6	-	-	6
48.	Gokak	Belgaum	-	6	-	-	6
49.	Khanapur	-do-	-	6	-	-	6
50.	Chikkodi	-do-	-	6	-	-	6
51.	Bailahongal	-do-	-	-	6	-	6
52.	Tthani	-do-	-	-	6	-	6
53.	Ramdurg	-do-	-	-	-	6	6
54.	Harinar	Chitradurga	-	-	10	10	20
55.	Challakere	-do-	-	-	-	8	8
56.	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	-	-	10	10	20
57.	Sedam	-do-	-	-	8	-	8
58.	Humnabad	-do-	-	-	-	4	4
59.	Shahapur	Gdo-	-	-	-	4	4
60.	Shorapur	-do-	-	-	-	4	4

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
DEPARTMENT OF SERICULTURE, BANGALORE

ANNUAL PLAN YEAR 1981-82:

Sericulture is essentially an agro-based cottage industry it provides employment to a large number of persons mainly to the weaker sections of the society. The financial target and achievement for the year 1979-80 is furnished below:

<u>Target</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	(Rs. in lakhs).
413	413	

EXPORTS: During the year 78-79 by export of silk goods the country has earned a foreign exchange of Rs.43.67 crores and during the year 79-80 Rs.48.83 crores and thus registering an increase of 11.8 per cent in the year 79-80 over the year 78-79.

OUTLAY: The total size of the 6th Five year Plan provision proposed is Rs.5283.21 lakhs. Out of this for year 81-82 a sum of Rs.992.29 lakhs is set apart.

PROGRESS
1980-81.

During the year 1980-81 the department has taken up the implementation of Karnataka Sericulture Project with a financial outlay of Rs.79.85 crores spread over a period of 5 years. During the year 80-81 the following programme have been taken up for implementation:

- 1) Establishment of 2 Grainages and Commencement of construction of 8 Grainage buildings.
- 2) Establishment of 600 Chawki rearing centres.
- 3) Establishment of 4 Model Chawki rearing centres.
- 4) Establishment of 61 Technical Service Centres.
- 5) Establishment of 4 Mobile Demonstration Units.
- 6) Strengthening the Training School at Channapatna.
- 7) Strengthening 11 Cocoon Markets in the traditional area, commencement of construction of 25 Cocoon Market buildings.
- 8) Establishment of organization and management.
- 9) Establishment of Karnataka State Sericultural Development Institute.

- 10) Organisation of Research and Teaching in the University of Agricultural Sciences, University of Bangalore and University of Mysore.
- 11) Establishment of Engineering Cell.
- 12) Evaluation Study.

Already 600 Chawki rearing centres and 61 Extension Centres have been established. The two grainages, one at Bellary and another at Chamarajnagar, are functioning. Staff have to be posted to the Engineering Cell, Karnataka State Sericultural Development Institute, Cocoon market etc.

ON-GOING
PROGRAMMES :

Under on-going schemes the following schemes are continued in the year 1980-81.

- 1) Organisation of Pivoltine Seed Area in Anekal taluk.
- 2) Development of Sericulture in new areas, 40% subsidy for purchase of reeling equipments.
- 3) Establishment of 4 model Grainages.
- 4) Starting of Mysore Race Basic Seed farms (2 Nos).
- 5) Starting of Exotic Race seed Cocoon Farms (21 Nos)
- 6) Supply of New variety, M5, Mulberry cuttings.
- 7) Large scale chaki rearing centre at Chilkunda.
- 8) Establishment of Modern Chawki rearing Centre at Karinanjinapura.
- 9) Starting of reeling Industrial sheds.
- 10) Establishment of 10 Seed Farms (I.S.D.I).
- 11) ISDF Supervisory staff
- 12) Development of Tassar culture in the State.

- 13) Establishment of Common Rearing houses for the benefit of SC'/ST's.
- 14) Assistance to SC'/ST's. for:
 - Loan for construction of rearing houses on subsidy.
 - Loan cum subsidy for purchase of reeling equipments.
 - Subsidy for the purchase of rearing equipments.
 - Supply of Mulberry cuttings at free of cost.
- 15) Publicity and Audio-visual.
- 16) Sericulture Development and Refinance Scheme.

PROGRAMME FOR
1981-82.

Under Karnataka Sericulture Project besides continuing the institutions established during the year 80-81, the following new programmes will be taken up:

- 1) Grainages-4 Nos. The civil works in the remaining 2 places will be started.
- 2) 300 chawki rearing centres will be established.
- 3) 4 Model Chawki rearing centres will be established.
- 4) 30 Technical Service Centres will be established.
- 5) 2 Training schools: one at Kuderu, Chamarajnagar taluk, Mysore district and another at Telahunse, Davanagere taluk Chitradurga district will be established.
- 6) 4 Cocoon Markets in the new area will be established. Construction of civil works in the remaining 5 places will be taken up.
- 7) Establishment of Small Filature-levelling of land construction of compound wall and construction of filature building will be taken up.

During 81-82 Departmental officers will be sent to Japan for overseas training. The services of experts from Japan will be obtained in the field of silkworm egg production, chawki rearing centre and extension.

ON-GOING SCHEME:- 33 Silk Farms, 4 Grainages will be continued during the year 81-82. For Tribal sub-plan Rs.12 lakhs has been set apart. Divoltine seed area in Anekal taluk for which a sum of Rs.1.72 lakhs has been set apart, will be continued. For providing subsidy to the new areas for purchase of reeling equipments a sum of Rs.3.5 lakhs is set apart. About 880 people will derive the benefit. The Tassar Grainages established at Belgaum and Tassar silk Farm established at Kottur in Bellary district will be continued. The Tassar silkworm eggs produced in the grainage will be supplied to the tribal people for rearing. The outlay set apart is 5.53 lakhs. For the benefit of SC'/ST's for the year 81-82 a sum of Rs.7 lakhs is set apart. Out of this 2 lakhs will be utilized towards the common rearing houses constructed at Viredevanapura, Chanarajnar taluk, Mysore District, Devarahosahalli, Channapatna taluk, Bangalore district and Baktharahalli, Sidlaghatta taluk, Kolar district and Rs.5 lakhs will be utilized towards the loan-cum-subsidy for construction of rearing houses, purchase of reeling and rearing equipments and for supply of mulberry cuttings at free of cost.

Besides for the benefit of the Sericulturists to acquire knowledge in the latest techniques, publicity and Audio-visual wing will be continued for which Rs.1.44 lakhs is set apart. For the continuation of the Sericulture Development and Refinance schemes a sum of Rs.1.5 lakhs is set apart to meet the Managerial cost.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME:

A new scheme with 100% central assistance is proposed under the 6th Five year plan. During 81-82 a sum of Rs.21.5 lakhs is provided towards the subsidy for supply of rearing equipments, construction of rearing houses and sinking of walls in the Mysore Seed area.


For DIRECTOR OF SERICULTURE.

Government of Karnataka
DEPARTMENT OF MINES & GEOLOGY
PROGRESS ACHIEVED DURING THE YEAR
1980-81 (UP TO June, 1980)

I. Iron Ore Scheme:-

During the field season 1980-81, survey for Iron and Manganese ores was carried out in parts of Chitradurga and Chickmagalur Districts. Investigation for Manganese ores was carried out in the vicinity of Madadkere and Lakkihally in Chitradurga District and covered an area of 35 hecets. and 40 Sq.Kms respectively. Magnetite Quartzite deposits of Hebbe and haematitic Iron ores of Shirlu area in Chickmagalur District were also investigated. An area of 35 hecets. was covered in Hebbe area and sunk 11 pits to know the Iron ore deposits at Shirlu.

II. Limestone Scheme:-

Investigation for Limestone was carried out in between Ulvi and Kalche and covered an area of 130 Sq.Kms on regional scale and delineated the Dolomitic limestone bands. Twenty seven representative samples were collected for laboratory study.

Drilling exploration was continued at Kudurekanive kaval area, and drilled to a total meterage of 1254 metres and collected 215 core samples for chemical analysis.

Investigations for proving the limestone continuity in between Yadwad-Thimmapur, 78 trial pits were opened and excavated 470 cmt of material.

Core logging and drilling exploration was continued at Bagarnal, Gokak taluk, to prove the cement grade limestone at depths 299 metres was drilled and collected 46 samples for laboratory studies.

An area of 61 Hecets. was mapped on a scale of 1:2000 and delineated the limestone and magnesium limestone deposits of Yan area, Kumta taluk, North Kanara District.

III. Laterite Scheme:-

During the period under review 40 hecets. was covered on a scale of 1:2500 in the vicinity of Kalmandkaru, Karkala Taluk, South Kanara District and delineated the Aluminous Laterite patches to prove the extention of Aluminous laterite. Holdipur, Sanekatte and Mudangi plateaux prospected by sinking 35 shallow holes and 20 prospecting pits and trenches. Honnavar and Kumta taluks of North Kanara District incidental to prospecting, 200 tonnes of Bauxite was realised with Al_2O_3 ranging from 42 to 50%.

IV. Sulphide Scheme:-

During the field season 1980-81, drilling exploration for Copper was continued at Ingaldhal, Kallur, Thinthini and Harapanahally and covering a total meterage of 664. Core logging and sampling was carried out and collected 67 samples to know the quality. The results of the above investigation is encouraging.

V. Refractory Scheme:-

Investigation for fire clay was taken up in Doddaballapur taluk to locate the economically important clay deposits. An area of 15 hecets. was mapped on a scale of 1:1000 in the vicinity of Honnaghatta and prospected the area by sinking 11 pits and incidental to prospecting a quantity of about 280 cmt of fire clay has been realised.

Survey for refractory minerals was carried out in Kagneri area, South Kanara District and an area of 50 sq.kms was covered. Continued the survey to locate the Kyanite deposits in the vicinity of Kirkodu and Sringeri and covered an area of 146 Sq.Kms. The survey conducted has indicated the encouraging results.

The investigation under each scheme as per the approved programme will be resumed from November 80.

MKS.

MINERAL INVESTIGATION SCHEMES UNDER THE PLAN SCHEMES
FOR THE YEAR (1981-82) (PROPOSED)
DEPARTMENT OF MINES & GEOLOGY

The following field investigations under different schemes are proposed for 1981-82.

Sl.No.	Programme of work	Nature of work	Physical target in Units	Financial target in lakhs
I. Iron Ore Scheme:				
1.	Examination of low grade Iron ores in the Kodachadri region Shimoga District.	RS LS	50 100	
2.	Survey for Manganese ore South of Shankaragudda, Shimoga Dist.	RS LS	100 100	1.00
3.	Examination of Manganese ores around Bhimasamudra, Chitradurga District.	RS LS	100 200	
4.	Investigation for Manganese ore from North of Doddaguni, Tumkur District.	RS LS	150 200	
5.	Drilling exploration for Manganese ore in Sirsi taluk, North Kanara District.	M	600	
II. Limestone Scheme:-				
1.	Regional survey for assessment of Cement grade limestone in Sedam taluk, Gulbarga District.	RS LS	500 1000	
2.	Survey and assessment for Lime-Kankar in Kollegal taluk, Mysore District.	RS LS	200 200	1.50
3.	Drilling exploration for cement grade limestone at Kallur, Chincholi taluk, Gulbarga Dist.	Drilling Contouring	1000 Mtrs. 400 Hects.	
4.	Prospecting and Drilling exploration for high Calcium limestone near Devarabellikeri, Harihara taluk, Chitradurga Dt.	PT Contouring Drilling	300 Cmt. 200 Hects. 600 mtrs.	
5.	Investigation for high Calcium limestone from Madadakere to Horakeredevapur, Hosadurga-Holalkere taluk, Chitradurga dt.	R.S L.S	50 200	
III. Sulphide Scheme:-				
1.	Regional survey for location of Copper mineralization around Doddasiddavanahally, Chitradurga District.	R.S P & T	100 100 cmt.	
2.	Regional survey for Copper molybdenum occurrence near Yegavakota, Chintamani taluk, Kolar District.	R.S. L.S P.T	100 50 300	
3.	Large scale mapping for Copper mineralization at Machanur, Raichur District.	L.S P & T	100 500	3.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Drilling exploration for Copper at Ingaldhal to prove the copper mineralization, South and North of Ingaldhal, Chitradurga Dt.	Drilling	1600 m	
5.	Drilling exploration at Machnur for Copper mineralization, Raichur District.	Drilling	800 m	
6.	Drilling exploration at Harapanahally and Bandri, Bellary District.	Drilling	1000 m	

IV. LATERITE SCHEME

1.	Regional survey for Aluminous laterite in Belgaum and Khanapur taluks, Belgaum District.	R.S.	500 Sq.kms.	
2.	Detailed examination for Aluminous laterite of Chicknkoḍ and Hegde plateaux, Bhatkal taluk, North Kanara district.	Shallow Drill holes	200 Nos.	
3.	Prospecting for Aluminous laterite of Kuddadka plateaux, Karkala Taluk, South Kanara Dt.	P & T	300 cmt	1.15
4.	Examination for Aluminous laterite of Nashid and Dandakuli plateaux, Kumta Taluk, N.K.Dt.	shallow drill holes	200 Nos.	
5.	Continuation of prospecting and exploratory mining for Aluminous laterite in Shadigudda and Govinda Gudda plateaux, Coondapur taluk, S.K.District.	P & T	300 cms.	
6.	Drilling exploration for Aluminous laterite of Sanikatta & Mudangi plateaux, Kumta taluk, North Kanara District.	Drilling	1000 mts	
7.	Beneficiation of low grade Bauxite for Aluminium metal at Karki and Navilgaon plateaux Honnavar taluk, N.K.District.	-	-	

V. REFRACTORY SCHEME

1.	Examination of quartz deposits of Chabbi area, Shirahatti taluk Dharwar district.	RS LS	50 sq.km 300 Hects.	
2.	Continuation of survey for refractory minerals in parts of Gundlupet and Heggadadevanakote taluks, Mysore District.	RS : :	200 sq.kms	
3.	Regional survey for Refractory Quartz and Quartzite in Tumkur District.	RS	500 sq.kms	3.35
4.	Prospecting for Kyanite deposit in Chidravalli, Hosakoppa and Kavadi in Sringeri taluk, Chickmagalur district.	P & T	150 cms	

1	2	3	4	5
VI. Scheme for mining Copper Deposits in the State:-				
1.	Sinking of shafts - 50 metres		50 mtrs	4.00
VII. Minor Minerals:				
1.	Investigation for ornamental stones in parts of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Shimoga Districts.	RS	500 sq.kms.	
2.	Survey for constructional raw materials like buildingstone, brick earth and sand etc. <i>Mysore & Tumkur Dist</i>	RS	500 sq.kms	3.00
VIII. Examination of coastal sand and investigation of lime shell deposits in coastal belt from Kumta to Bhatkal.				
				1.00
IX. Training Scheme				
1.	Training for fresh graduates	Duration of training is 6 months		
2.	Orientation course for the technical officers of the Department.			2.00
X. Strengthening of the Plan Schemes of the Department.				
				4.00

N.B. Item No.VII to X, Administrative sanction has not yet-received from the Government.

MKS.

PROGRESS ACHIEVED DURING 1980-81 UPTO END
OF THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE, 1980

1. SURVEY: An area of 413.50 sq km was surveyed covering parts of the State. During the course of survey, 284 wells were inventoried and 369 pumping and recovery tests were carried out to determine the aquifer parameters, covering updating survey and basin studies. Minor watershed studies were taken up in new areas and survey initiated.

2. WATER LEVEL MEASUREMENTS: As many as 10,525 water levels were measured on daily, weekly, fortnightly and monthly basis on selected observation wells of the State. Water levels are measured intensively in minor watersheds to determine the short term fluctuations. The fluctuation in water levels was correlated with rainfall for evaluation studies.

3. TECHNICAL ADVICES: A total number of 2452 technical advices were tendered to various institutions like Public Health Engineering, Primary Land Development Banks and private agencies for drilling/sinking wells for drinking, irrigation and industrial purposes.

4. LOGGING OF BORE WELLS: Ninety eight wells drilled by departmental rigs and other drilling agencies were logged for evaluation and understanding the geohydrological conditions at various depths.

5. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY: Resistivity surveys were carried out and 247 bore well sites were selected by conducting 540 vertical electrical soundings. The sites were selected for PHE and other private bodies to drill bore wells for domestic, irrigation and agricultural purposes.

5. DRILLING: Seventy two slow-speed rigs are working in various parts of the State. During the period under reference, 128 bore wells were drilled to a cumulative depth of 3378.84 metres. Yield testing and other services were also rendered.

7. Data collection and analysis in respect of selected representative river basins are being continued. Study of certain major river basins are also taken up for detailed water balance studies. Critical area studies has been initiated in all the districts to study water balance in minor watersheds.

8. BUDGET:

Revenue: From April 1980 to end of June 1980, a revenue of Rs 2.77 lakhs has been realised towards drilling, yield testing and other service charges.

Expenditure: Out of a total budget of Rs 6.66 lakhs for the first four months of the year, an amount of Rs 2.25 lakhs has been spent.

PROJECTED PROGRAMME OF SURVEYS / AND GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT FOR
THE YEAR 81-82

1. Water Balance Studies: As a part of the routine work it is proposed to carry out water balance studies in selected 29 river basins in the State. It is also proposed to cover an area of 1,500 sq.km. under Geohydrological surveys and 12,000 existing wells inventoried.
2. Pumping and recovery tests: 1,600 pumping and recovery tests to be carried out to know the aquifer parameters. 800 drilled wells are proposed to be logged. Data gathered will be analysed to know aquifer characteristics.
3. Instrumentation: As a part of the instrumentation programme, in all 485 rain gauges both self recording and manually operated types and automatic water level recorders on bore wells are to be installed in the current year. The data from these instrumentation sites would be continued to be collected during the year 1981-82.
4. Recording of water levels: The State Groundwater Cell has located 2,242 observation wells all over the State to measure the water levels periodically. The water level measurements will be analysed to know the fluctuation of the water levels during different periods of the year. The fluctuation in water levels are being correlated with rainfall for evaluation studies and also to determine the short term fluctuations in minor water-sheds. In all 34,000 such measurements are proposed to be recorded during 1981-82 and the data analysed.
5. Analysis of Water samples: The Department has been carrying out analysis of water samples collected during the surveys to know the quality of water. During the year it is proposed to analyse 2,500 samples drawn mostly from groundwater and to some extent from the surface water to know the suitability of the water for different purposes such as domestic, agricultural and industrial uses. The data collected will be processed for preparing water quality maps.
6. Technical Advices: Rendering of technical advices for sinking of dug wells, dug-cum-bore wells and bore wells would be continued as and when references are received under Rural Water supply schemes, minor irrigation programmes for which finance is made available by the financing institutions like F.L.D.Bs., and other commercial banks and private agencies for augmenting minor irrigation through wells. This programme includes selection of wells in the area that may be affected by drought. During the year 10,000 sites are proposed to be selected by Geohydrological methods.
7. Drilling Programme: It is proposed to continue the drilling of bore wells by the Departmental drilling unit. During the year under reference 800 bore wells are proposed to be drilled covering a total meterage of 24,400. The drilling programme for the year under reference includes drilling of observation bore wells to replace the existing dug-wells which are being used for monitoring of water levels in different parts of the State.

8. Geophysical Surveys: It is expected that the additional units proposed for strengthening of the existing Geophysical unit of the Department would be in full operation during the year 1981-82. The Geophysical survey team will be engaged in data gathering on the sub-surface structure especially at deeper levels for better understanding of geohydrological conditions at depths. The unit will also be engaged in selection of well sites for different purposes by Geophysical surveys. During the year 2,400 well sites are proposed to be selected by carrying out geophysical soundings.

9. Photo Interpretation techniques: The photo interpretation is applied to groundwater evaluation comprises of application of Panchromatic aerial photo interpretation techniques and the use of infra-red black and white aerial photographs for groundwater surveys on the basis of comparatively advanced methodology.

10. Application of remote sensing method: To study the possibility of application of remote sensing techniques for locating fractured zones and lineaments as favourable zones for exploration and exploitation of groundwater resources, the Department has proposed to carry out photointerpretation studies. An area of about 100 sq.km. in one of the selected basins in the State would be studied by applying above two techniques.

During the year 1981-82 it is proposed to spend Rs.131.40 lakhs. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs.44.40 lakhs is expected to form the capital components.

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KARNATAKA STATE
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS
LIGHTHOUSES AND SHIPPING
ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82
WRITE UP

1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION:

The State has 20 Ports on its coastal belt of 287 K.Ms., covering Uttar Kannada and Dakshina Kannada Districts. Out of these, 19 Ports are under the State Government and the Major Harbour at Mangalore is administered by an autonomous body. The 9 Ports viz., Karwar, Belekeri, Tadri, Honnavar, Bhatkal, Coondapur, Mangarkatta, Malpe and Old Mangalore Port have been taken up for intensive developments in Plan programmes in consideration of their relative importance and traffic potential.

2. PHYSICAL PROGRESS:

All the Ports taken up for development are functioning as fair weather lightering ports with the schemes already executed. These ports have the basic facilities such as cargo handling and landing facilities, office buildings, staff quarters etc., electricity, water supply arrangements, Navigational Aids and dredging facilities etc., In addition to these facilities, the Department has acquired tugs and launches for towage services, a dredging unit for maintenance dredging and a water barge for supply of water to ships.

3. TRAFFIC:

The traffic at these ports is in the order of Rs. 7.00 lakhs tonnes per annum comprising of Foreign cargo 5.50 lakhs tonnes and coastal traffic 1.50 lakhs tonnes.
Average No. of ships and mechanised launches/Sailing Vessels

using the ports is 150 (for Foreign traffic) and 2,500 per year. The ports handle coastal cargo and the ports of Karwar, Belekeri and Coondapur handle Foreign cargo in addition to coastal cargo.

4. MEDIUM TERM PLAN 1978-83:

i) STATE SECTOR:

The Plan outlay was Rs. 226.00. The Department has incurred expenditure of Rs. 23.70 lakhs and Rs. 23.07 lakhs during 1978-79 and 79-80, respectively. The expenditure was to meet the committed expenditure on the on going schemes.

ii) CENTRALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMME:

Upto the end of III Plan only selected schemes of Port development were eligible to be assisted by way of 100% loan assistance. In the IV and Vth Plans this strategy was changed and one Port in each Maritime State was taken up under Centrally Sponsored Programme and Karwar was included under that programme. The Schemes for sustaining the ore traffic estimated to cost Rs. 770 lakhs and Rs. 467.00 lakhs were proposed in the Vth and Medium Term Plan 78-83 periods. Though the Project was technically approved by the Ministry of Transport and Shipping, Government of India, no final clearance was given for executing the same. On account of this no new schemes of development of Karwar Port could be implemented, resulting in suspension of development works at the ports since IV Plan period.

According to the recent decision taken by the National Development Council, Government of India, that the

development of Minor Ports is the responsibility of the concerned Maritime States, the development of Karwar port ceased to be a Centrally Sponsored Scheme since 1979-80.

5. SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN:

The outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan under State Sector is Rs. 840.00 lakhs, including the scheme of development of Karwar port.

A. Annual Plan 1980-81:

Under the State Sector the Plan outlay is Rs. 128.00 lakhs. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 128.00 lakhs, an outlay of Rs. 118.250 lakhs has been earmarked for development of Karwar Port as an all weather port under State Sector.

The schemes included are conducting investigation (Rs. 5.530 lakhs); Construction of wharf and jetties (Rs. 87.340 lakhs), Dredging and surveying (Rs. 22.500 lakhs), Other expenditure including providing Navigational Aids (Rs. 12.630 lakhs). The expenditure incurred till June 1980 is Rs. 48.977 lakhs. The details of Schemes are as follows:

a) INVESTIGATIONS:

Model studies of the ports of Honavar, Coondapur, Hangarkatta and Malpe are in progress at the Karnataka Engineering Research Station, Krishnaraj Sagar. Karwar/Bhatkal Fort models are under study at the Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune. The provision is to conduct necessary investigations and seismic survey at Karwar Port area to determine the rock profile etc.,

b) CONSTRUCTION & REPAIRS:

The work of construction of general cargo berths for ocean going and coastal steamers at Karwar Port has been entrusted and the preliminary works have been commenced by the Contractors. Necessary estimates for construction of Breakwaters has been prepared. Necessary tenders will be floated on receipt of further test result from the Central Water & Power Research Station, Pune. Construction of a Dormitory at Malpe for defence Department is in progress.

c) DREDGING AND SURVEYING:

The works on capital dredging of commercial harbours at Karwar, Moravar and Coondapur have been completed. The dredging at Mangarkatta will be taken up shortly. Tender schedules for the dredging work contemplated in the 1st stage development of Karwar Port are being prepared.

d) OTHER EXPENDITURE:

Electrification works at the ports are in progress. The instalment cost of Navigational Aids already procured on deferred payment basis is proposed to be paid.

B. ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82:

The outlay indicated for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 128.000 lakhs.

1. DEVELOPMENT OF KARWAR PORT:

Outlay proposed is Rs. 113.750 lakhs. The 1st stage development of Karwar Port has been sanctioned under the State Sector, in view of the persistence demands of

the Shipping interests to provide facilities at the Port, such as alongside berthing facilities for Foreign going ships, facilities for faster loading of cargo, storage facilities etc. M/s. Ballarpur Industries Limited, a Caustic Soda/Chlorine complex have been exporting hydrochloric acid through this Port since the shipping season of 1979-80 in addition to import of salt and rock phosphate @ approximately 1.00 lakh and 0.60 lakh tonnes respectively per annum. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Government of India have also been importing fertilisers through this Port @ 1.50 lakh tonnes per annum. There are enquiries from other agencies such as M/s. Eyford Limited, Bombay who are interested in utilising this Port for import of cement from Foreign countries. An annual traffic of 2,000^{lakh} tonnes of Iron ore and 0.500^{laxhs} tonnes of Manganese ore is also being handled at the Port. To sustain and attract increased traffic at the Port of Karwar ^{the above} have been considered in detail by the State Government while taking a decision to develop Karwar as an all weather Port. The 1st stage development envisages facilities for general cargo traffic.

As stated above while discussing 1980.81 Plan Schemes, the work of construction of general cargo berths has been entrusted and the Contractors have commenced the preliminary works. The construction of general cargo berths are expected to be completed by October, 1982. For commissioning the berths dredging the approach channel, turning basin and at the berths is required to be done.

The dredging work, construction of breakwaters and buildings for administrative Offices, Staff quarters, Workshop, transit shed etc., and acquisition of Mechanical equipment as envisaged in the first stage development will also be taken up in stages, depending upon the progress on civil works of the Project. Necessary provision has been made in this regard.

The 1st stage development has been programmed to be completed within the next 3 to 4 years time with ^{the} target for commissioning the general cargo berths by March 1983.

2. DEVELOPMENT OF HONAVAR FORT:

Outlay Rs. 0.550 lakhs.

Model studies of the Fort are in progress at the Karnataka Engineering Research Station, Krishnaraj sagar. On completion of the studies and on the recommendation of the Research Station, further development works such as providing river training works to stabilise the bar for improving the approaches navigational channels to the Fort will be taken up. Provision made is to carry out the on going schemes.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF COONDAPUR FORT:

Outlay Rs. 0.680 lakhs.

This Fort handles Foreign cargo in addition to coastal cargo. Model studies of the Fort are in progress at the Karnataka Engineering Research Station, Krishnaraj Sagar. Part dredging has been completed. It is expected that the balance dredging will be completed before the end of 80-81 plan period. The provision is for implementing

the on-going schemes.

4. DEVELOPMENT OF BELELERI PORT:

Outlay Rs. 0.620 lakhs.

This port is one of the ore exporting Ports in the State. The outlay is intended to execute the on-going schemes such as dredging, provision of Navigational Aids etc.,

5. DEVELOPMENT OF TADRI PORT:

Outlay Rs. 0.120 lakhs.

The provision is to meet the expenditure on investigations, electrification works etc.,

6. BEATKAL PORT:

Outlay Rs. 1.330 lakhs.

The provision of Rs. 1.330 lakhs is proposed for implementing the on-going schemes. The model studies of the port are in progress at the Central Water & Power Research Station, Pune. Dredging to deepen the channel is contemplated.

7. DEVELOPMENT OF MALPE PORT:

Outlay Rs. 0.750 lakhs.

Model studies of the port are being conducted at the Karnataka Engineering Research Station. Provision proposed is for executing the on-going schemes.

8. DEVELOPMENT OF HANGARKATTA FORT:

Outlay Rs. 10.150 lakhs.

Model studies of the Fort have been taken-up by the Karnataka Engineering Research Station. The work of dredging at the Fort has been taken up on contract and is expected to be completed. Other on going schemes will be implemented.

9. DEVELOPMENT OF OLD MANGALORE FORT:

Outlay Rs. 0.050 lakhs.

Provision of 0.050 lakhs only has been provided for meeting the expenditure on investigations and model studies of the Fort which are under study at the Central Water & Power Research Station, Pune.

The schemes proposed are necessary to maintain the existing level of traffic at these Forts.


DIRECTOR

1th/8.8.1980.

V. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS.

3. WATER TRANSPORT

ANNUAL PLAN 1981 - 82.

INTRODUCTION:

The development in the State so far as Inland Water Transport is concerned, is designed to accelerate the tempo of water transport activities on the lines recommended by the expert Committees on Inland Water Transport constituted by the Government of India. Country boats of varying sizes and shapes have been plying on the waterways from time immemorial. Propulsion used to be by oars, sail or towing line. 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 Bhagwati Committee in its report on Inland Water Transport (1970) has stressed that the development of Inland Water Transport should not be viewed from economical/commercial viability alone and that the benefits to the economy and the people at large are equally important factors for consideration.

Accordingly, a beginning has been made during 1973-74 for modernisation of Navigation services by providing mechanised boats built to standard design equipped with life saving appliances.

2. PERFORMANCE:

Out of 670 Ferries/Navigation services spread over the State, 15 navigation services are directly under the departmental management; while

40 Navigation services were under the management of the department through, auction-cum-lease. The Navigation services under Departmental management have handled 4,46,811 passenger traffic and 1007 numbers of animal and other cargo traffic during the year 1979-80.

3. ANNUAL PLAN
1980-81:

An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was proposed in the draft annual plan 1980-81, This outlay has been reduced to Rs. 5.00 lakhs i.e., Rs. 3.00 lakhs under "Direction and Administration" towards establishment charges and Rs. 2.00 lakhs towards "Machinery and equipments." This is found to be grossely inadequate, specially, in view of the scheme for providing two Nos. of L.C.Ts. in the navigational service between Kodibag and Sadashivgad Ferry at a cost of Rs.12.60 lakhs including expenditure on providing terminal facilities taken up during 1980-81 and procurement of Hydrographic survey equipments. Besides, orders have been placed for the construction and supply of 4 Nos. of Ferro cement Boats at a total cost of Rs. 2.80 lakhs and 6 Nos. Fibre Glass Boat at a total cost of Rs. 3.60 lakhs. 10 Nos. of I.W.T. Schemes are expected to be implemented during the year 1980-81

on taking delivery of the above 10 Nos.
mechanised boats.

The anticipated expenditure during
1980-81 is thus expected to be about Rs.16.35
lakhs as against the provision of Rs. 5.00
lakhs under State Sector. The break-up
of the expenditure is as follows:

Capital cost:

i) Acquisition of 2 Nos. L.C.Ts.	Rs. 9.90 lakhs
ii) Provision of ramps at Kodibag-Sadashivgad Ferry & Ambargodlu.	1.70 "
iii) Provision of 4 Ferro cement Boats and 6 Fibre Glass Boats 50% of cost.	3.20 "
iv) Balance payment of H.S. equipment.	0.55
	----- 15.35

Operational Cost:

Kodibag-Sadashivgad Ferry.	1.00 "

Total...	16.35 "
	=====

ANNUAL PLAN
1981-82:

The Annual Plan provides an outlay
of Rs. 8.00 lakhs involving a capital cost
of Rs. 4.27 lakhs and Rs. 3.73 lakhs towards
the operational and recurring Establishment
charges.

The break-up of the Outlay is as follows:

i) 50% capital cost of 4 mechanised crafts in respect of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.	Rs. 2.26 lakhs
--	----------------

...&...

ii) Operational cost in respect of 9 Centrally Sponsored I/T. Schemes.	Rs. 2.08 lakhs
iii) Capital cost of State Plan Schemes.	2.01 "
iv) Operational cost on the State Plan Schemes.	1.65 "
Total.....	Rs. 8.00 "

V, TRANS. ORG AND COMMUNICATION..

21. Water Transport

Inland Water Transport.

1. Modernisation of Ferries by providing mechanised boats built to standard design.

BACKGROUND:

55 Navigation schemes estimated to cost Rs. 52.000 lakhs were proposed to Government of India against the Vth Plan outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs. Government of India had accorded approval to 21 schemes estimated to cost Rs. 14.44 lakhs during March, 1977. The commitments of Government of India in this regard was confined to capital cost of the schemes by way of 100% loan assistance. These schemes could not be implemented during Vth Plan pending decision by State Government with regard to providing of funds to meet the operational cost.

The Government of India had released

Rs. 14.00 lakhs (vide their letter No. 32.IWT (34)/78 P&W dated 21-5-1979 Rs. 5:00 lakhs and No. 32.IWT(34)/79 P&W dated 18-5-1979 Rs. 11.000 lakhs, towards 100% loan assistance for implementation of the 21 navigation schemes cleared by them. *The implementation of the schemes involve acquisition of mechanised boats of standard design with marine diesel engines. Orders have been placed for the construction and supply of 4 Nos. Ferro cement Boats" and 6 Nos. of Fibre Glass Boats.

The Financial Assistance by way of loan from the Government of India now stands to restricted to 50% in respect of IWT. Schemes in the Five Year Plan 1980-85, pursuant to the policy decision of National Development Council of the pattern of central assistance for IWT. "Centrally Sponsored Schemes" (vide Government of India letter No. 32.IWT(27)/79 P&W dated 20-8-1979 communicated with State Government letter No. FWD 2 PGL 79 dated 7-9-1979). Hence, only 50% of capital cost of 5 navigation schemes has been included in the Annual Plan 1981-82.

Revised Estimate for 1980-81 under
Centrally Sponsored Scheme: 7


Modernisation of Ferries by
providing mechanised boats
built to standard design at
9 navigation schemes.

.. Rs. 3.70 lakhs

Budget Estimate for 1981-82:

Modernisation of ferries by
providing mechanised boats
built to standard design at
5 navigation services.

.. Rs. 2.26 "


DIRECTOR OF PORTS & IWT.

A brief write up indicating the Annual Plan for Roads during the year 1981-82.

...

The plan outlay earmarked for Roads and Bridges during the New Sixth Five Year Plan from 1980-81 to 1984-85 is Rs.72 crores. The outlay budgetted during 80-81, the first year of the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs.1856.72 lakhs. The plan outlay proposed during 1981-82 is Rs.1600.00 lakhs. The Scheme-wise break up of the plan outlay during 1980-81 and that proposed for 1981-82 together with the revised Sixth Five Year Plan outlay under various schemes is given in the following table:

		Rs. in lakhs.		
Sl. No.	Scheme	Revised 6th Five Year Plan outlay during 80-81 to 84-85.	Plan outlay during 1980-81.	Proposed plan outlay for 81-82.
1.	State Highways	20.00	10.00	10.00
2.	District and other Roads.			
a)	Formation and improvement to roads.	350.00	200.00	100.00
b)	Asphalting of Roads	150.00	35.00	40.00
c)	Bridges	600.00	248.00	200.00
d)	Construction of Roads in Sugar Factory areas.	200.00	80.00	61.00
e)	Tribal Sub-plan.	200.00	25.00	25.00
	Total for District & other roads.	1500.00	588.00	426.00
3.	Rural Roads:			
a)	works taken up under M.N.P.	1171.00	350.00	350.00
b)	works taken up under I.C.R.C. Programme.	2622.00	250.00	250.00
c)	Master Plan for Rural Roads - I Phase - Constn. of C.D. works and side drains.	1207.00	494.72	400.00
	Total Rural Roads.	5000.00	1094.72	1000.00
4.	Railway Safety works	60.00	10.00	10.00
5.	Supporting Scheme:			
a)	Direction and Administration.	400.00	100.00	100.00
b)	Machinery & Equipment.	200.00	50.00	50.00
c)	Planning & Research	5.00	2.00	1.00

...2



d) Surveys and Investigation.	10.00	2.00	2.00
e) Roads and Buildings Statistics.	5.00	1.00	1.00
Total Supporting Schemes.	620.00	154.00	154.00
Grand total:	7200.00	1856.72	1600.00

2. The physical achievements anticipated during 1980-81 and those proposed during 1981-82 along with the targets for the Sixth Five Year Plan are given by various schemes in the following table:

Sl. No.	Scheme	Unit.	Revised 6th Five Year Plan Target 80-81 to 84-85.	Anticipated achievements during 80-81.	Proposed target for 81-82.
1.	Formation of New Roads.	KM	600	200	100
2.	Improvements to Roads.	KM	1000	250	150
3.	Asphalting of roads.	"	450	105	120
4.	Major Bridges.	Nos.	60	10	10
5.	Rural Roads:				
	a) No. of villages connected with all weather roads under M.N.P.	KM	259	90	90
	b) i) New Formation under ICRC Programme.	KM	9227	800	800
	ii) Improvement under ICRC Programme.	"	2924	200	200

3. The special component plan outlay for Scheduled Castes during 1981-82 is proposed to be earmarked to the extent of about 100 lakhs. Out of the total outlay of Rs.250 lakhs provided for I.C.R.C. Programme wherein it is proposed to take up construction and improvement of Rural Roads to the villages having a population of more than 400 or 20% of the population of the village so as to provide rural road facilities to people belonging to Scheduled Castes along with other population.

4. The amount provided for the development of tribal sub-plan is Rs.25/- lakhs and this amount is being utilised for the construction of Roads in the Tribal area.

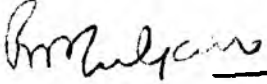
5. During 81-82, out of the total plan outlay of Rs.1600 lakhs, the amount earmarked for Rural roads is Rs.1000 lakhs and thus more than 62% of the outlay is provided for the construction and improvement of Rural Roads in the State.

6. The road construction is a labour intensive Scheme and about 50% of the outlay is utilised on the direct employment of labour for the construction of various schemes under Roads.

The total number of man-days likely to be created during 1981-82 is 100 lakhs mandays out of which skilled labour would be about 25 lakhs mandays and unskilled labour would be 75 lakhs mandays.

7. Under the Food for work Programme, we can utilise about 10,000 Tonnes during 1981-82 under the Rural Roads.

Draft approved by
C.E. (C&B)


for Chief Engineer (C&B)

Pl.29.7/

KARNATAKA STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

ANNUAL PLAN - 1981-82

I. INTRODUCTION:

Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation which came into existence on 1st August 1961 has completed 19 years of service. The Organisation which had a fleet of 1782 vehicles at the beginning, has grown into a leading Organisation with 4904 vehicles and ranks fifth in size among the State Transport Undertakings in India.

The operations of K.S.R.T.C. cover the entire State of Karnataka, with 12 operating Divisions, 67 Depots, 5 Regions, 2 Regional Workshops and a Printing Press. It has provided employment to about 32,000 persons. Services are operated on 4335 routes with a route length of 3.08 lakh Kms., covering daily 9.23 lakh service Kms. About 21.32 lakh passengers travel daily in our buses. The working capital is about Rs.76.17 crores.

II. ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 1979-80:

Against the targetted addition of 397 vehicles, Corporation was able to add 486 new vehicles. The higher achievement has been possible due to Bank & LIC loans raised during the year, which are outside the Plan. No expansion programme was implemented during the year.

During 1979-80, a contribution of Rs.100.00 lakhs was received from the State Government and Rs.48.12 lakhs from the Union Government, which included Rs.14.12 lakhs being the arrears of contribution for the previous year.

III. ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 1980-81:

Against an outlay of Rs.757 lakhs proposed by the State Government, an outlay of Rs.1050 lakhs was proposed by the Corporation under the Plan schemes for stepping up its performances.

If the outlay proposed by us were accepted, it would have helped the Corporation to increase the replacement plans proportionately. However, in view of the outlay being limited to Rs.757.00 lakhs at present, the replacement plans/abridged. The State Government is therefore again requested to allocate increased outlay as requested, at the time of final allocation for the year 1980-81.

During the first quarter of the current year, an amount of Rs.245.13 lakhs was spent towards purchase and construction of bodies etc., on 110 chassis. An amount of Rs.20.82 lakhs was spent towards acquisition of land and construction of buildings and for completion of works under progress. Out of the amount of Rs.340 lakhs earmarked for Road Transport, Rs.140 lakhs was received from the State Government as capital contribution and the balance of Rs.200 lakhs is expected to be received shortly.

IV. OUTLAY FOR THE
YEAR 1981-82:

The Plan Outlay for the Road Transport proposed by the State Government is Rs.807.00 lakhs.

In view of heavy backlog in the replacement of vehicles to an extent of 2200 vehicles the outlay proposed by the State Government is inadequate.

Keeping this in view as also the total outlay of Rs.6500.00 lakhs for the entire plan period (Sixth five year plan), it is earnestly requested to increase the outlay for the year 1981-82 from Rs.807.00 lakhs, now indicated to atleast Rs.1000.00 lakhs as this will enable a gradual increase in the outlay to be proposed for the remaining three years of the plan and thereby will not cause any heavy outlay in any one particular year.

The higher outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakhs now requested will enable the Corporation to replace a few more buses and this is very well warranted in view of the large number of overaged vehicles (about 2200).

a) Passenger vehicles 378 Nos. (at Rs.2.50 lakhs per veh.) (out of 378 buses, about 150 buses will be for augmentation)	Rs. 945.00 lakhs
b) Land and Buildings	Rs. 50.00 lakhs
c) Plant & Machinery	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
	<u>-----</u>
	Total: Rs.1000.00 lakhs
	<u>-----</u>

It is proposed to finance the above programme as follows:

a) Contribution from the State Government	(Rs. in lakhs) 853.00
b) Internal resources	147.00
	<u>-----</u>
	Total: 1000.00
	<u>-----</u>

There are about 2200 overaged passenger buses (inclusive of the acquired C.C.vehicles) Replacement of these on a phased programme is very essential to achieve a healthy fleet.


For GENERAL MANAGER

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN FOR THE YEAR 1981 - 82.

According to a recent report prepared by Government of India Tourism Department, Karnataka State shares about 8.9 percent of total inflow of foreign nationals into the country and an estimated figure of 80,000 foreign nationals visited Karnataka during 1979. It is anticipated that 3.5 million foreign tourists will visit the country by 1990. The recent hike in petrol cost has set the trend of group tourism. It has now become more necessary than ever before for improving the infrastructure and facilities to match the States' many faceted attractions to tourists both domestic and foreign. Consequently the outlay will have to be much larger than in the past.

Government of India have already indicated to Karnataka Tourism, that they will assist the latter in the implimentation of some major schemes involving considerable financial investment. The State Government also has to contribute its share of both financial investments and physical efforts towards achieving the national target of 3.5 million foreign arrivals by 1990. It is the these objectives in view and in keeping with State Governments new determination to put Karnataka prominently on the tourist map of the country and the world, a higher allocation of Rs.300.00 lakhs (Rupees three hundred lakhs only) is proposed during the year 1981 - 82.

Annual Plan 1979 - 80

<u>PLAN</u>		<u>NON-PLAN(in lakhs)</u>	
<u>Provision</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Provision</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
52.50	46.00	12.50	10.00

Details of the On-going schemes and new schemes have been discussed broadly in the VIth Five Year Plan

document prepared by the Department. However some of the salient features and set-backs experienced in the above Annual Plan are discussed below:

It is significant to note that towards the later parts of Vth Five Year Plan the Department had to carry on some of the programmes of the Vth Five Year Plan in to the Medium-term Plan and before the period of Medium-term Plan could end, the whole Plan and programme of action had to be given a fresh look. The entire programme for the Vth Five Year Plan has been recast keeping in view of the past experience and the present trend in the upward increase of tourist traffic in to the State.

Taking in to account 1979-80 as the base year for the Vth Five year Plan, it may be indicated that performance of the Department during that year has been satisfactory. Except in the case of building programme there has been a good achievement in other activities of the Department. Mention may be made of formation of Jungle Lodges Ltd., a Corporation set up for Wild-Life viewing facilities at Nagarhole and another Corporation to develop a Golf Course, with Tennis Ranch and a Resort at Challaghatta Tank near the Airport at Bangalore. The total expenditure during 1979-80 was Rs.46.00 lakhs as against a budget allocation of Rs.52.50 lakhs.

1980 - 81.

The budget allocation during the Annual Plan 1980-81 is in the order of Rs.70/-lakhs, the breakup of which is as follows:

	Rs. in lakhs.
1. Tourism Promotion. (Retainers programme)	4.00
2. Opening up of offices in Bombay and Madras,	1.00
3. Tourist Publicity	10.00

4. Tourist Transport Service	0.50
5. Tourist accommodation and maintenance of tourist canteens.	3.00
6. Central Sector schemes- Re-doing of Illuminations of Brindavan Gardens, K.R.Sagar.	10.00
7. Share Capital to K.S.T.D.C.	25.00
8. <u>Buildings:</u>	
a. Costing less than Rs.1/-lakhs	2.00
b. Costing above Rs.1/-lakh	12.61
c. Miscellaneous	<u>1.89</u>
	Total <u>70.00</u>

Action on a number of schemes have been initiated during the current year. Works in respect of several building programmes have started. A batch of eleven varieties of Coloured Picture Post Cards have already been received for distribution. This is one among the many other varieties of the publicity materials planned to be brought out during 1980-81. Sustained efforts are also under way for organised publicity campaign including coloured Television coverage for the ensuing Mahamastakabhisheka celebrations due to be held in February 1981. Besides publicity, the Department in co-ordination with the Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation proposes to make board-lodging and transport arrangements to the pilgrims visiting Shravanabelagola during the above period.

1981 - 82

The fact that publicity plays a major role in the tourist industry has been amply justified in the draft With Five Year Plan documents. The Department has already made a beginning during 1980-81 for a planned and integrated Publicity. A sufficient number of Coloured Picture

Post Cards, Folders, and Maps are being brought out. The Department will have to go in for new hoardings which is in addition to the Nation wide campaigns through selected newspapers and Periodicals, which is a regular annual feature. Hence, an outlay of Rs.20/-lakhs is proposed towards publicity.

A number of schemes under building programme indicated below will be taken up as 'On-Going' Schemes:-

1. Kitchen-cum-Dining Block to tourist Home at K.R.Sagar.
2. Additional facilities to Somanathpur Canteen.
3. Tourist Rest House at Dandeli.
4. Development of Hill Resorts.
5. Additional Accommodation facility at Badami.
6. Garden Restaurant with parking facility at Bannerghatta.
7. Improvements to picnic resorts-Muthyalamaduyu Ramohally and Mekedatu.
8. 26 rooms with 2 dormitories with Garden restaurant at Belur.
9. 26 rooms with 2 dormitories with Garden restaurant at Hassan.
10. Way side facility at Maddur.
11. Way side facility at Yedyur.
12. Beach Hotel with swimming pool at Malpe.
13. Rooms with attendant facilities at Karwar, Binaga, Araga and Belekere.

Further, two major schemes namely the 'Re-doing of Illumination at Brindavan Gardens, and the Aerial ropeway to Chamundi and Nandi Hills, schemes proposed under central assistance will have to be provided with State's share. Provision in the Annual Plan Budget is a necessity since the scheme will be implemented in two phases.

The State Department of Tourism has got prepared project report by an expert for the implementation of III Line Air-Feeder Service in Karnataka. The Department on its


part with the assistance of K.S.T.D.C. will have to provide ground facilities to several places inter linked by the Federal Service. Besides establishment of an office with equipment, transport arrangements for the passengers will have to be provided. Hence the Department proposes to augment the services of the existing tourist bureaux with internal transport facility by way of providing Mini Luxury busses. The transport vehicles will be stationed at Bijapur, Badami, Hospet, Hassan and Mysore. The programme for procurement of vehicles will be done in stages every year. The allocation during the year 1981-82 is proposed to be Rs.12/-lakhs.

The guide services are an integrated part of the infrastructure facility and services of the 100 trained Tourism Promoters will be further continued. The increase in the allocation of budget(Rs.5/-lks) is due to the increase in the payment of salary.

The K.S.T.D.C. has launched upon major schemes a beginning of which has been made during 1980-81. Apart from the enlarged activities of collaboration with two other Corporations namely the Jungle Lodge Resorts Ltd., and the Company formed to develop Challaghatta Tank, there has been a spurt in the building activities. The Tourist Rest House at Bircara, T.B.Dam, Badami, Bijapur, Gulbarga, and Bidar are being renovated and given a new look. The Tourist Rest House being old and dilapidated buildings taken over from the Public Works Department, has been unable to fetch considerable institutional finance towards re-modelling and repairs.

In addition, several new luxury coaches including two air-conditioned busses are being added to the fleet of vehicle in the Corporation. Hence, a minimum of Rs.35/-lakhs is proposed towards the share capital of the K.S.T.D.C., during the year 1981 - 82.

Approved by the Commissioner
for Tourism.


(M. R. Rangaswamy)
for Commissioner for Tourism.

*r...

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82.

This is the second year of the revised VI Five Year Plan which commenced in 1980-81. The draft has been prepared keeping in view the commitments of last three years which need to be continued even in 1981-82.

The total allocation given to various sectors coming under the Commissioner for Public Instruction is Rs.375 lakhs. This allocation has been distributed among the different sectors as detailed below.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Elementary Education. | 153.00 lakhs (including item No.5) |
| 2. Secondary Education. | 150.00 lakhs. |
| 3. Teacher Education. | 5.00 lakhs. |
| 4. <u>Pre-University Education:</u> | |
| a) Pre-University Education. | 5.00 lakhs. |
| b) Vocationalisation of education at +2 stage of education. | 55.00 lakhs. |
| 5. <u>Special Education:</u> | |
| a) Academy of Sanskrit Research, Melkote. | 5.00 lakhs. |
| 6. <u>Other Programmes:</u> | |
| Educational Research and Training. | 7.75 lakhs. |

The allocations made to Secondary Education, Teacher Education, Pre-University Education, Academy of Sanskrit Research, Melkote, Vocationalisation of Education at +2 stage and Educational Research is at the same level as has been provided in 1980-81.

With the very limited allocation available for the Department of Public Instruction, it has been possible to provide only for the continuation of the programmes which were sanctioned during 1978-79 and 1979-80. The allocation made for Secondary Education is not sufficient even to meet the expenditure on continuation of 66 Government High Schools started during previous years (31 in 1978-79 and 35 during 1980-81) and for sanctioning grant-in-aid to about 200 Secondary Schools which become eligible for receiving advance salary grants as per provisions of the G.A.Code. Unless allocation is stepped up, it is very difficult to make provisions even for these imperative payments let alone the taking of schemes like construction and maintenance of School buildings etc. The additional allocation will have to be provided either under plan by providing additional allocation or under non-plan.

Under elementary education Rs.148.00 lakhs is available. After earmarking Rs.5.00 lakhs for Academy of Sanskrit Research, Melkote, this amount is proposed to be utilised for continuation of 740 posts of Primary School Teachers which have been sanctioned in 1978-79 and 1979-80 and for continuing 650 pre-primary centres which have been started during previous years. After making provision for these two major programmes it has not been possible to provide anything for further expansion at the elementary stage. Another programme which has suffered a set back is the programme of construction of class rooms for which only Rs.27.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1981-82. Even during 1980-81 there was only Rs.20.00 lakhs earmarked for this purpose as against the normal allocation of Rs.100.00 lakhs which was provided during the last three or four years. There is no scope for either creation of additional posts of primary school teachers which are very essential to meet the requirements of additional enrolment or for further expansion of pre-primary education facilities.

The brief write-up in respect of each scheme/programme that is included in the proposals of 1981-82 is given in the following paragraphs:

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION:

Pre-Primary Education - Establishment of Pre-Primary Centres:

All the 650 posts of Nursery School teachers and 650 posts of part-time Ayaahs created during 1978-79 and 1979-80 (in both general and tribal sub-plan) has to be continued for which a provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been made.

Primary Education - Appointment of additional Teachers:

A total of 740 posts sanctioned during 1978-79 and 1979-80 under both general and tribal sub-plan have to be continued for which a provision of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been made.

Incentive Programmes:

In addition to the two incentive schemes - (a) supply of free textbooks, stationery and uniforms; and (b) attendance scholarship for girls, a new scheme of providing financial assistance to the students belonging to S.C., studying in Stds. I to VII, at the rate of Rs.5/- per month for 10 months for students studying in lower Primary schools and Rs.10/- per month for children studying in Higher Primary Classes. *is proposed* For this purpose a provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs each for the supply of textbooks and Attendance Scholarship and Rs.3.00 lakhs towards financial assistance has been made.

The provision made for the scheme - Supply of free textbooks - will be utilised for providing textbooks, stationery and uniforms free of cost to S.C. children at an average cost of Rs.5/- per pupil studying in Classes I - IV and at Rs.10/- per pupil studying in V - VII. Attendance Scholarship will be awarded to girl students in the form of books, uniforms etc. The value of each scholarship will be Rs.40/- per student. It is proposed to award 10,000 scholarships during 1981-82 under plan provision.

Construction of class rooms:

This programme has been included to improve the physical facilities in Schools and the scheme is implemented through Taluk Development Boards. The Government gives a grant of Rs.4500/- per class room. During 1981-82 a provision of Rs.27.00 lakhs has been made though the requirement is more. During 1980-81 a provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs will be utilised for constructing class rooms.

Construction of buildings for Govt. Primary Schools and purchase of Land and Buildings:

An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is earmarked during 1981-82 for constructing buildings for Primary Schools and purchase of land and buildings for needy schools.

Providing Libraries in Primary Schools:

For 1981-82, it is proposed to cover 3000 Schools for which a provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs is made. During 1980-81 1000 Schools will be covered under the scheme at a cost of Rs.1.00 lakhs.

Providing equipment in Primary Schools:

To equip Primary Schools with sitting planks etc., a provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been provided for 1981-82. With this provision, it is proposed to equip 600 Primary - Schools. During 1980-81, 300 schools will be equipped at a cost of Rs.1.5 lakh.

Inspection - Primary: It is proposed to strengthen the Range Offices by providing Superintendents to Range Offices, providing additional graduate Inspector of Schools and ministerial staff based on the number of teachers working and bifurcation of big ranges, for which a provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been made.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Starting of Govt. High Schools and appointment of additional Teachers:

A provision of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been made to continue 31 High Schools started during 1978-79 and 35 High Schools started during 1980-81. *and to continue 125 physical Edn Teachers*

Grants to aided High Schools:

Aided Schools which complete 5 years existence are eligible for receiving advance salary grants as per the provision of G.A. Code. Thus 46 schools which were permitted to be started 1976-77 complete 5 years during 1981-82 and become eligible to receive advance salary grant. In addition 150 schools which have already been admitted for advance salary grants during 1978-79, 1979-80, and 1980-81 have to be provided for under plan. A provision of Rs.70.00 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

Supply of Library books, equipment and furniture:

The existing High Schools and Junior Colleges need furniture, library books etc. for which a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided. During 1980-81 at a cost of Rs.1.00 lakh, the schools were supplied with books, furniture etc.

Conversion of High Schools into Junior Colleges:

12 Junior Colleges started during 1979-80 and 7 Junior Colleges started in 1980-81 have to be continued under Plan Budget during 1981-82 for which a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been made.

Grant-in-aid: Kittur Rani Chennamma Residential School for girls:

For further development of the institution, a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided for 1981-82. During 1980-81 similar grant of Rs.1.00 lakh will be paid towards building programme.

Games and Sports for School children:

In order to encourage the children to take part in various sports, the programme of organising sports competitions is being implemented. It is therefore necessary to provide funds for meeting the expenditure on organising these competitions. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided for the purpose. During 1980-81, Rs.1.00 lakh will be spent towards the programme.

Constitution of buildings for Government High Schools:

A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been made for the purpose. During 1981-82, priority will be given for taking up construction of school buildings for which public contribution has already been received.

Direction and Inspection (Secondary):

A provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs is made for strengthening the administration and inspection at secondary level during 1981-82.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82.

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

Tribal sub-plan, which is a part of General Plan and which is under implementation during V Plan is continued in the VI Plan also.

The total outlay proposed for 1980-81 towards Tribal Sub-plan is Rs.250.00 lakhs.

In view of limited outlay for 1981-82, an amount of Rs.35.00 lakhs has been provided towards Tribal Sub-Plan for 1981-82, out of Rs.298.00 lakhs of State Plan Outlay for Primary and Secondary Education.

The programmes that have been proposed to be implemented during 1981-82 in Tribal areas are indicated below:

1. Appointment of School mothers: 10 Pre-Primary Centres and 40 Pre-Primary Centres and 50 Pre-Primary Centres have been established during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81. The posts of School mothers and part-time Ayahs attached to these pre-Primary Centres are to be continued during 1981-82 also. Hence, a provision of Rs.7.00 lakhs has been made.
2. Appointment of additional teachers to Primary Schools: 240 posts of additional teachers to primary schools, created during 1977-78 and 1978-79 are to be continued during 1980-81 also. Hence a provision of Rs.13.00 lakhs has been made. On account of limited provision, no new schemes have been proposed.
3. Attendance Scholarships for Girls: A provision of Rs.1.50 lakhs has been made towards this incentive scheme. Scholarships will be awarded to 5000 Girl students.
4. Free supply of textbooks, stationery and uniforms: It is proposed to supply textbooks, free of cost to 30,000 Primary School children. A provision of Rs.1.50 lakhs has been made towards this scheme.
5. Construction of class rooms in Primary Schools: A provision of Rs.9.00 lakhs has been made towards this scheme for 1981-82.
6. Govt.High Schools: Two New Govt.High Schools have been started during 1979-80 in the Tribal area and they are to be continued during 1981-82. Hence a provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been made.

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Activities to be taken up during 1981-82.

The schemes as detailed under the headings A to F of 1980-81 are to be considered as on going schemes for the year 1981-82.

Steps taken for development of Kannada as official language are as follows:-

A. Training Programme:

Under this programme ten schemes (Sl.No. 1 to 10) are involved and the outlay for the purpose is Rs.3.24 lakhs.

B. Production of literature on administrative Kannada:

There are 8 schemes (Sl.No. 11 to 18) and the outlay is to be time of Rs. 2.40 lakhs provided.

C. Schemes of incentive nature:

There are four Schemes (Sl.No. 19 to 23) and the outlay for these ~~xxx~~ schemes is Rs. 1.90 lakhs.

D. Payment of Awards and Prizes:

Schemes No. 24 to 29 are meant for award of prizes to such officials who transact in administrative Kannada to the maximum. The outlay for this purpose is Rs. 0.25 lakhs.

E. Publicity and Propoganda.

Scheme No. 30, 31 & 32 are of the nature of publicity and propoganda. The budget provision made is of Rs. 0.80 lakhs.

Besides there are, six schemes. (i.e. Sl.No. 33 to 38) which are called as new schemes and the outlay for this is ~~xxxx~~ Rs. 6.41 lakhs.

DIRECTOR
KANNADA & CULTURE
BANGALORE.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

BRIEF WRITE UP OF THE LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT

The Degree Courses are offered in the State in 17 Colleges and one Institute of Textile Technology. Of these, two are Government Colleges, one is University College, eight are aided colleges and one are private unaided colleges. In four Engineering Colleges the Part time Degree Courses are offered in Evening Classes for the benefit of employed Diploma holders.

The Post Graduate courses are offered only in four colleges i.e., University Visvesvaraya College of Engg., Bangalore (University) National Institute of Engineering, Mysore (Aided) Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal (Regional) and S.K.S.J.T. Institute, Bangalore (Government).

The Diploma courses are offered in twenty Six Government Institutions which consist of eighteen Polytechnics offering Engineering courses, three Polytechnics for Women one Institute of Textile Technology one School of Arts and Crafts, One School of Printing Technology, One Institute of Secretarial Practice and one Institute of Middle Level Management. There are six aided Polytechnics including one for Horological Engineering. There is a Food Craft Institute at Bangalore, started under the Centrally sponsored scheme. Seven Private Polytechnics (Unaided) including one Womens Polytechnic are also functioning.

The Part time Diploma courses are offered in two Polytechnics in Mechanical, Electrical and Electronics Branches.

There are Six Junior Technical Schools in the State and all of them are Government Institutions.

Under the diversification programmes, which was initiated from the Fourth Five Year Plan, Several new courses have been started at Degree and Diploma levels to cater to the manpower requirements of industries in specialised fields. At degree level the elective subjects have been introduced in five Engineering Colleges affiliated to Mysore University. The Degree Courses in Applied Electronics, Tele-Communication Engineering, Chemical Engineering Metallurgy and Architecture were started in the various Engineering Colleges. At Diploma level the courses in Tele-Communication Engineering Automobile Engineering, Secretarial Practice, Metallurgy, Horological Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Polymer Technology and Middle level Management were started. A School of Printing Technology offering courses in letter press and lithographic ~~Technique~~ groups was started. In addition, the development of existing diversified courses such as Automobile Technology, Heat Power Technology, Machine Tool Technology, Welding and Sheet Metal Technology, Electronics, Sound and Ceramic Technology was taken up realising the demand for such courses in special fields.

A post diploma course in Machine Tool Technology was started on sandwich pattern with the co-operation of H.M.T. Ltd., Bangalore. The Post Diploma courses on part i.e. basis have been started in computer technology, Environmental Performance Assessment and Radar Engineering by a Private Polytechnic by name School of Engineering Studies in Collaboration with L.R.D.E., Bangalore. The Diploma course in Polymer Technology started in Karnataka Polytechnic, Mangalore is also of a sandwich pattern.

With a view to train the rural youth for useful vocations by making use of the facilities available in Polytechnic the short term courses of one year duration have been started in seven Polytechnics in the fields of pump mechanic, Electrician, Welding, Radio, Carpentry, Motor Winding etc.

Under the quality improvement programme 21 teachers of Engineering Colleges were deputed for Doctoral Programme and 96 for M.Tech. Programme. Out of the Polytechnic teachers, 149 were deputed for training in Technical Teachers Training Institute, 5 Foreman for Training in Foreman Training Institute and 32 Instructors for Training in Central Training Institutes. In addition, 125 teachers were deputed for short term training in Industries. However considering the total number of teachers in the Colleges and Polytechnics, who are yet to be trained, the progress achieved is inadequate. This programme requires to be strengthened during Sixth Plan 1980-85 so as cover substantial number of teachers.

Almost all the Technical Institutions have been provided with Hostels except in the case of two aided Colleges where the buildings sanctioned are yet to be taken up. In the case of One Polytechnic for Women, the construction of Hostel building is in progress. In some places, the accommodation provided in the hostels is not adequate to meet the demand and in such cases there is need to provide the additional accommodation required to bring the hostel capacity to half. The enrolment in the Institution as per the standards of AICTE. Some hostels are to be provided with Wardens and servants quarters, furniture and utensils.

Though the students amenities have been sanctioned to most of the Technical Institutions, the progress achieved is not adequate due to insufficient funds made available in the Plan. This scheme requires to be provided with adequate provision in view of the need to provide these facilities on priority.

The staff quarters have been constructed for two Polytechnics and in the case of one more Polytechnic, the works are under progress. The programme has to be provided with adequate funds so as to cover atleast a few needy Institutions, where having problems is acute.

The expenditure incurred under State Plan during the previous plan periods is as follows:-

	<u>Rs. in Lakh</u>
1. First Five Year Plan	Nil
2. Second Five Year Plan	138.35
3. Third Five Year Plan	251.82
4. Annual Plans (1966-69)	117.44
5. Fourth Five Year Plan	215.38
6. Fifth Plan 1974-78	364.62
7. Annual Plan 1978-79	106.38
8. Annual Plan 1979-80	103.30

PROGRESS DURING 1979-80:

The Department mainly concentrated on the consolidation programmes. The schemes of quality improvement programme, students amenities, modernisation of workshops 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. ...3.4

The diploma course in Textile Technology which were hereto offered at the S.K.S.J.T. Institute Bangalore has been detached from the Degree course in Textile and for Diploma course a separate Institute of Textile Technology was established.

The Post Diploma course in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning which was approved by the Central and State Governments at Karnataka Polytechnic, Mangalore hasnot been started due to poor response for admission to the course.

Under the Private sector, the B.M.S.College of Engg., Bangalore has started the Degree Course in Industrial Engg., and Traffic and Transportation Engineering with an intake of 60 students each, and the BVB College of Engineering, Hubli has started degree course in Tele-Communication Engineering (Electronics) with an intake of 40 students. The K.H.Kabbur Institute of Engineering, Dharwar has started the Diploma course in Automobile Technology with an intake of 20 students from the academic year 1979-80. The entire expenditure on running the course is met by the Managements of the respective Institutions and the grant-in-aid is not given by Government.

Progress during 1980-81:

The Department mainly concentrated on the consolidation Programmes. The ^{Schemes} ~~schemes~~ of Quality Improvement Programme, Students amenities, Modernisation scheme continued to good progress.

During the year, the degree course in Architecture, Power and Aviation Electronics and Automobile Technology were started at the BMS College of Engineering, Bangalore, Malnad College of Engineering, Hassan and P.E.S.College of Engineering, Mandya respectively were started under Private Managements. Further Eight New Engineering Colleges, Five New Polytechnics and one Women's Polytechnic were are started under Privatement Management without any aid from the State Government.

ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1981-82

I STATE PLAN SCHEMES

The main Aim of the Annual Plan for 1981-82 is to consolidate the existing institutions and the Newly started diversified courses by providing the necessary equipment and building. 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, Industrial Engg., Traffic and Transportation Engg. Power and Aviation Electronics and Architecture at Degree level and Commercial Practice, Sugar Technology, Paper Technology, Timber Technology, Automobile Technology etc., at Diploma Level.

The outlay proposed in the Annual Plan is Rs.120.00 lakhs, out of which Rs.20.00 lakhs is meant for Post Graduate Centre for Technical Studies at Nandihalli, and Rs.1.00 lakhs is for Department of Mining Education. The balance amount of Rs.99.00 lakhs is provided for the schemes of Technical Education.

The Schemes included in the Annual Plan 1981-82 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 1981-82 is Rs.1.50 lakhs.

2. Engineering Colleges and Institutes:-

A) Government Colleges:- The B.D.T. 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.55.00 lakhs against which an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual plan for 1981-82.

b) Regional Engineering Colleges:- The provision of Rs.0.50 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 A.I.C.T.E. and the Government concerned. The provision is also made for providing additional facilities for the diversified courses and electives started in the five colleges. The amount required for the completion of Schemes under progress is estimated to be Rs.355.00 lakhs. Under the programme of diversification, the following courses which were started by the managements are proposed to be brought under Plan Schemes for development from the year 1981-82.

- i. Degree courses in Tele-communication Engineering at B.V.B. College of Engineering, Hubli.
- ii. Degree Course in Instrumentation Technology at Sri Jayachamarajendra College of Engg., Mysore.
- iii. Degree Course in Industrial Engg., and Traffic and Transportation Engg., at the B.M.S. College of Engg., Bangalore.
- iv. Degree Course in Automobile Technology at P.E.S. College of Engg. Mandya.
- v. Degree Course in Industrial Engg., at the Sri Jayachamarajendra College of Engg. Mysore.
- vi. Degree Commercial Architecture at the B.M.S. College of Engg. Bangalore-
- vii. Degree Course in Power and Aviation Electronics at the Malanad College of Engg. Hassan.
- viii. Degree Course in Architecture at the Malanad College of Engg. Hassan.
- ix. Degree course in Computer Technology at the Sri Jayachamarajendra College of Engg. Mysore.

An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1981-82.

3. Polytechnics:-

a) Government Polytechnics: There are 23 Government Institutions at Diploma level including the three Polytechnics for Women and one School of Art and 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 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.334-41 lakhs. In addition, provision has also been made for the construction of hostel building, warden and servants quarters for the Polytechnics as a development programme of Institution. The following New Schemes are proposed to be implemented during the year:-

1. Starting of Diploma Course Commercial Practice at Polytechnic, Karwar.
2. Bifurcation of S.J.Polytechnic, Bangalore.
3. Establishment of a Polytechnic at Shimoga offering Diploma Courses in Sugar Technology, Paper Technology and Leather Technology.

4. Starting of Diploma Course in Automobile Engineering at Polytechnic, Kushalnagar.
5. Starting of Diploma Course in Automobile Engineering at Polytechnic, Belgaur.

An outlay of Rs.45.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1981-

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 1975-76. The amount required for the completion of the scheme - ~~is~~ already under implementation is estimated to be Rs.34-14 lakhs (State share). Further it is proposed to start the Diploma Course in Commercial Practice at K.H.K. Institute, Dharwar during the year 1980-81.

Further, there are five Private Polytechnics and one Womens Polytechnic, which were started during the year 1980-81 are proposed to be brought under Grant-in-aid code and taking for development under Plan Schemes.

An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan for 1981-82.

4. Assistance to University for Technical Education:

a) Assistance to PG Centre for Technical Studies at Nandihalli

In order to cater primarily to the needs of the proposed vijayanagar Steel Plant at Hospet, 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.130.00 lakhs upto the end of 1979-80 to the Karnataka University for the purpose. Further grant of Rs.20.00 lakhs will be released during 1980-81. Provision is made for the release of Rs.10.00 lakhs during the year 1981-82 for the development of the centre.

5. 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 1981-82.

b) Quality Improvement Programme:-

The following teacher training programmes are under implementation:-

- i. Training of Polytechnic Teachers, Instructors & Foreman,
- ii. Deputation of Teachers of Engineering Colleges for higher studies.

1981-82. 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 1981-82.

c) Staff Quarters: The construction of staff quarters at the D.R.R.Polytechnic, Davanagere, is under progress. In addition it is proposed to take up staff quarters in three Institutions during the year 1981-82. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for '81-'82.

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.42.56 lakhs (State Government 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.26.00 lakhs against which a provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan for 1981-82.

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.25,000/- has been made in the Annual plan 1981-82 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 Government for sanction.

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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 1981-82 for implementation of the scheme.

iv) Establishment of Central Film Library: A Central film library has been established at the S.J.Polytechnic, Bangalore and is available to all Government 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 1981-82.

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 1981-82 for want of adequate funds.

An outlay of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan for 1981-82.

A provision of Rs.3-50 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan for 1981-82 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.39.00 lakhs against which Rs.2.50 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan for.

MINING EDUCATION

- 9 -

The provision made is for the strengthening the School of Mines, K.G.F. by additional equipment and staff for strengthening the existing two diversified courses at post diploma level by additional equipment and staff for starting an evening Diploma course in the field of Mining for local mining employees and initiate action on the proposal to start a degree course in Mining and Applied Geology at the School of Mines, K.G.F. A provision of Rs.1.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan 1981-82 for the purpose.

II. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES.

1. Post Graduate Course in Textile Technology:

The post graduate course in Textile Technology with an intake of 10 candidates was started at the S.K.S.J.T. Institute, Bangalore during the IV Plan with 100 percent Central Assistance. The Central Assistance was continued during Vth Plan period also. An outlay of Rs.3.00 Lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 81-82 for the purchase of equipment.

It is also proposed to start the Post-Graduate Courses in three Engineering Colleges viz., B.M.S.College of Engineering, Bangalore, Sri Jayachamarajendra College of Engineering, Mysore and B.V.B.College of Engineering, Hubli during the year 1981-82 for which an amount of Rs.10.00 Lakhs has been proposed for 1981-82 for implementation.

APPROVED BY DIRECTOR


DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

Brief Write up in respect of the Plan Schemes for the year 1981-82:

SCHEME NO.1: Strengthening the Directorate of Collegiate Education:

Consequent on the increase of work load in this Directorate due to increase in number of Colleges from 77 during 1960-61 to 274 Colleges during the year 1980-81 and also due to introduction of "Cheque System" of payment of salary to the staff of Private Aided Colleges in the State, the proposals of this Directorate for creation of additional posts were considered by the DPAR. Accordingly the recommendation made by them for reorganisation of this Department, consisting of i) Headquarters organisation Office of the Director of Collegiate Education and (ii) 3 Regional Officers of the Deputy Director of Collegiate Education at University Head quarters namely, Bangalore, Mysore and Dharwar have been cleared by the Planning Committee and orders of Government in the matter are awaited. The proposed expenditure under this scheme is Rs.5.00 lakhs for the year 1981-82 for setting up of the Regional Offices and to equip with the required furniture, telephone etc.

SCHEME NO.2

Govt. Colleges

Expenditure pertaining to the following colleges shall be met out of the plan provision during the year 1981-82.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| i) Maharani's Arts College for Women, Mysore | - | Consequent on bifurcation vide G.O.No.ED 74 UGC 77 dated 30-3-1979. |
| ii) Government Degree College- Yadgir (Gulbarga District) | - | Sanctioned from the year 1979-80 vide G.O.No.ED 65 UGC 79 dated 9-11-1979. |
| iii) Govt.Arts & Commerce College, Anekal. | | New Colleges started from the year 1980-81 vide G.O.No.ED 49 MUN 80 dated 16-7-1980. |
| iv) Govt.Arts & Commerce College Hebri. | | |
| v) Govt.Arts, Science & Commerce College, Holenarasipur. | | |
| vi) Govt.Arts & Commerce College, Shikaripur | | |
| vii) Govt.Arts & Commerce College, Channagiri. | | |
| viii) Govt.Arts & Commerce College, [unclear] | | |

According to policy decision of Government, the Government Colleges at Hassan, Kolar and Shimoga shall be bifurcated at least during the next academic year 1981-82, as these Colleges the having students strength of more than 2000 in each college. Further, it is proposed to meet the expenditure pertaining to conduct of special coaching classes for the benefit of SC/ST students from out of the outlay proposed under this scheme.

The total expenditure on this scheme would be Rs.6.00 lakhs for the year 1981-82.

SCHEME NO.3. Misc. Scheme:

As in previous years this scheme is proposed for providing student amenities like, Play-ground, Auditorium, Cycle-stand, Canteen etc. during the year 1981-82. The anticipated expenditure on this account would be to the tune of Rs.1.00 lakh.

SCHEME NO.4. Buildings: Maintenance and repairs.

The proposals received from Government Colleges for effecting minor repairs and providing additional accommodation are pending, for want of funds. These works could not be considered during previous years also for insufficient funds provided in the Budget.

The Government college at Mangalore and Karwar, requires urgent repairs. The Principal, Government Science College, Tumkur has sent an estimate for Rs.1.95 lakhs for extension of the Library Block of the College. Hence a provision of atleast Rs.3.00 lakhs is required for the year 1981-82.

SCHEME NO.5: Assistance to non-Government Colleges.

On the schemes/projects approved by the U.G.C. for improvement of Science block, Library building, student hostels, etc. by Private Aided Colleges, matching grants shall also be payable to them from out of the State funds. As and when the proposals are received from Private-Aided Colleges the same will be considered. A provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs would be therefore necessary for the year 1981-82.

SCHEME NO.6: Bringing new colleges under the perview of the Grant-in-Aid Jole:

New Private colleges which came into existance during the year 1978-79 shall become eligible to receive grants from this Department. From the year 1981-82 as per the policy decision of the Government. There are about 3 colleges which would be benifitted by this scheme during 1981-82 in addition to 10 colleges which were brought under the provisions of this scheme during previous years i.e., 1979-80 and 1980-81 total provision of Rs.7.00 lakhs is therefore required for the year 1981-82.

SCHEME NO.7: Teacher Development programme.

For deputation of teachers to various Confernces, Seminars etc. to enrich their knowledge in their subject, a provision of Rs 0.50 lakhs is required for 1981-82.

SCHEME NO.8: Establishment and equipment to student hostels.

The Maharani's Arts College for Women hostel, Mysore (ladies hostel) shall continue to be maintained by this Department, meeting the expenditure out of the Plan provision during the sixth plan period. It is also anticipated that the construction of hostels at Hassan, Chikmagalur, Mandya and Tumkur would be completed and handed over to this Department, for maintenances. These new hostels will have to be equiped with utencils and furniture. The anticipated expenditure for the year 1981-82 on this scheme would be Rs.2.50 lakhs.

SCHEME NO.9: Conduct of coaching classes for the benifit of SC/ ST students:

As in previous years it is necessary to provide coaching classes for the benefit of SC/ST students in Government colleges, during the year 1981-82 and payment of remuneration to the staff engaged for work in this behalf, as per the scale prescribed in G.O.No.ED 91 MHS 77 dated 13-7-77. The expenditure shall be met from out of the proposed outlay in respect of Government Colleges - schere No.2.

SCHEME NO.10: Buildings: (477 C.O. on Education).

Construction of college buildings at Chitradurga, Sindhanur, Bidar and Mandya which are in progress are to be completed and handed over to this Department. There are 8 hostel buildings, the construction of which are in progress.

New works pertaining to construction of college buildings for Government Arts College, Tumkur and Government Degree College, Yadgir are to be taken up as these colleges are facing acute shortage of accommodation. A provision of Rs.13.00 lakhs would be absolutely necessary for the year 1981-82.

P. Selme Das
DIRECTOR OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

Centrally sponsored scheme:

i) National Scholarship:

A provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs is required for sanction of Government of India National Merit Scholarship to students.

P. Selme Das
DIRECTOR OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

NEW SCHEMES.

The following* new schemes proposed for the year 1980-81 were cleared by the Committee and Order of Government are awaited.

The proposed expenditure on this account for the year 1981-82 would be Rs.25.50 lakhs.

- * i) Women's Education: Providing Canteen facilities in 6 Women's Colleges at Bangalore, Mysore and Mandya.
- ii) Home Science: Extension of Home Science Course to rural parts and setting up of a Balwadi.
- iii) Community services: To modify the General Education system by introducing the community services in colleges, though prescribed syllabus or as a compulsory extra curricular activity.

P. Selme Das
DIRECTOR OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

ABSTRACT FOR THE DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN FOR THE YEAR 1981-82.

PLAN SCHEMES.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan Budget for 1981-82
1.	Youth Clubs	0.30
2.	Construction of Stadium at District level	5.00
3.	Construction of Rural Gymnasias and Scholarship to Rural Gymnasts.	0.20
4.	Construction and Development of Sports Complex at Divisional level.	0.35
5.	Construction & Development of Swimming Pools at District level.	0.40
6.	Floodlight and other improvements for development of play grounds.	0.40
7.	Teenage Club and Hobby Groups	0.25
8.	Regional Youth Centre at Divisional and District level.	1.00
9.	Grants for construction of Indoor Stadium and Open Air Theatre.	0.24
10.	Coaching Camp by Asst. Youth Services Officers	0.15
11.	Youth Hostel.	0.25
12.	Financial assistance for sportsmen	2.80
13.	Awards to Best Sportsmen and Women	0.20
14.	Tour of Youth Leaders from region to region	0.25
15.	Youth Hostel Association of India	0.10
16.	Central Plan Scheme of Youth Leadership programme.	0.10
17.	Student Welfare Scheme	0.30
18.	National Service Scheme	20.00
19.	Cash Awards to Rank Students.	0.52
20.	Inter University Youth Festival	0.06
21.	Central Sector Scheme for Development of Sports and Games.	1.00
22.	Acquisition of lands	0.05
23.	Other Development Scheme	0.20
24.	Exhibitions.	0.20
25.	Gurunanak Bhavan	2.00
26.	Publication of Youth Journal	0.30
27.	Publication of Youth Literature.	0.04
	Total:	Rs. 36.66

Brief Note on ongoing plan schemes for the year 1981-82.

1) Youth Clubs:

Youth clubs are being formed in rural areas as well as urban area to mobilise the youth and to make them conscious in certain programmes.

Accordingly, 14,000 youth clubs have been affiliated in the state for the welfare of the youths, through which agricultural programmes, sports and games, social service activities etc, are being taken up. This department is giving financial assistance for construction of youth club buildings purchase of equipments, special projects which create remunerative assets to youth clubs and to take sports and games on various levels. For the year 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 30,000/- is required for the above said purpose.

2) Tour of youth leaders from Region to Region:

It is very essential that youth and yuvathi leaders of youth clubs which are situated in the rural areas are to be appraised and enlightened with regard to the progress achieved in the state in the field of agriculture, industries, sports and games, cultural activities etc. Hence tour of youth and yuvathi leaders from region to region was being arranged since three years.

For the year 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 25,000/- is required to meet the (1) transport charges (2) lodging facilities and lunch charges (3) to and fro charges of the leaders from their residence to divisional headquarters and back.

3) Student Welfare Scheme:

The student welfare scheme is being implemented by the department of Youth Services since 1969. The scheme is extending year by year and 200 student welfare officers were appointed during 1975-76. These officers were found to be beneficial to the students and it is intended to pay special attention to the welfare of the Student Community and poster in them their innate ability for competence in debate and essay writing and to assist poor students to "earn while you learn".

A lecturer will be selected and appointed as Student Welfare Officers to perform various activities connected with the welfare of the students. The Student Welfare Officers will be paid an honorarium of Rs.75/- per month and contingency of Rs.150/- per annum. It is proposed to appoint 160 Student Welfare officers for the year 1981-82. A sum of Rs. 30,000/- is required to implement this scheme.

4) Youth Hostel Association of India:

There is a Youth Hostel association of India, Karnataka branch affiliated to International Youth Hostel Federation. It is facilitate the youth in their adventures activities like discover India, Himalayan Tekking, Hiking and other youth societies.

This association help the youth by providing lodging facilities and guidance. Last year under the auspicious of this association, a creative aspect of Mass Tree plantation was arrnaged.

For the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 50,000 is required to i implement this programme.

5) Construction of Stadium at District level:

This scheme has been taken up from the year 1971 and onwards to provide facilities to conduct sports and games at District level. Under the scheme one modern stadium will be sanctioned for each district headquarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for which State Government is giving financial assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs In addition to this Govt. of India is giving financial assistance of Rs.1.00 lakh to the which are constructed in maidan pradesh and Rs.2.5 lakhs to the stadia which are constructed at hilly region.

For the ~~81~~-82 a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is required for construction of stadium at District level.

6) Construction of Gymnasia and Scholarship to gymnasts:

This sheme has been taken up for the last two years. Under this scheme, financial assistance is being given for construction of gymnasia and for purchase of equipments to the gymnasium. A sum of Rs. 1000/- will be given for purchase of equipments and Rs.5000/- will be given for construction of gymnasium building

For the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 20,000/- is required for this purpose.

7) Awards to best sportsmen/women:

There are a good number of sports men and women in our State. They represented the State in National and International level in various games ans sports. It is needless to say that the recognition of such outstanding performance of the individuals is a must. Hence there is a proposal of giving monetary incentive in the form of Cash Award to improve the standard in the field. This proposal is implemented since three years.

This award was given at the rate of Rs.1000/- an individual who wins national and International championship & Rs.500/- to the State championship. For the year 1981-82 a sum of Rs.20,000/- is required for this programme.

8) Acquiring lands for sports:

The Youth Services Department has been decided to have atleast two acquisition proposal from each District for establishment of play grounds in different taluks. It has been proposed to acquire at least three acres of land in each Taluk. The total target for the year is to have 38 acquisition proposals and acquire a minimum of 114 acres of land for the entire State.

For the year 1981-82 a sum of Rs.5000/- is required for the acquisition of land.

9) Construction of Development of Sports Complex at Divisional level:

This scheme has been taken up during the year 1979-80 for further development of stadium at District headquarters into a Sports Complex providing indoor and outdoor games facilities swimming pool etc., in the premises of the District level stadium.

For the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 35,000/- is required for this purpose.

10) Construction & Development of swimming pools at district level:

Some of the Dy. Commissioners are pressing to provide swimming pool to each district headquarters by the side of the stadium for the benefit of the youths of the district. Accordingly, this scheme has been taken up for the last two years. At Mangalore a swimming pool construction has already started and Government have sanctioned Rs.1.00 lakh.

For the year 1981-82 a sum of Rs.40,000/- is required for this programme.

11) Flood light and other improvement:

Play ground is very essential to conduct sports and games at various levels. Accordingly, Development of play fields as well as providing flood light and other improvements for play grounds have been taken up for the last two years. Under this scheme, financial assistance to the tune of Rs.5000/- for development of play field and Rs.5000/- for purchase of materials and Rs.1000/- to conduct coaching camps will be given.

For the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs.11,000/- is required for this programme.

For the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 40,000/- is required for this programme.

12) Awards to Rank Students:

The scheme for cash awards to rank students is being implemented by the Youth Services Department for the last 10 years. It is an incentive to encourage the meritorious students in various faculties. The cash award is given along with the certificate and the memento to rank holders who has obtained the highest percentage of marks in the faculty of Arts, Science and Commerce etc. According to the scheme rank holder in degree examination will be paid cash awards of Rs.1000/- each and the first rank holder in PUC examination will be paid Rs.500/-. The first rank holder in SSLC will be paid Rs.500/- and there is provision to recognise the first rank holder among SC/ST both in SSLC and PUC examination.

For the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs.52,000/- is required to implement the scheme.

13) Publication of Youth Journal:

Youth Karnataka was started in 1972 with a view to create a forum for expression of intent creative talents of the youth and also to give wide publicity to the activities of the department. At present youth clubs has exceeded 12,000 in number 900 copies are being printed. The funds provided is not sufficient Further, it is proposed to make this magazine from quarterly to monthly and additional proposals to Government has been sent including it as a priority scheme.

For the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 30,000/- is required for implementation of the scheme.

14) Inter University Youth Festival:

This scheme is also being implemented by the Department of Youth Services for the past six years. As per the programme the University which had been allowed to hold the programme will involve the students of other universities also and there will be a common pattern to exchange their experience. In this proposed festival, cultural, dramatic and sports events has also been included. This will be useful channel to let out the energies of the student youth and encourage the youths of the different universities.

For the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs.70,000/- is required to hold the Inter-University Youth Festival.

15) Wagnage Club and Hobby Groups:

Apart from the Youth Clubs, Teenagers Clubs and Hobby Groups are being formed to develop the talents of the children who are below 19 years and other youths who are interested in some of the hobbies like sports, swimming, athletics, retracts, Jaycees, mountaineering, social service etc. for which State Government have identified about eighteen activities. Under this scheme, financial assistance to the tune of Rs.750/- will be given to each project.

For the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs.25,000/- is required for the said purpose.

16) Regional Youth Centres at Divisional and District levels:

Regional Youth Centres are being formed at the District and Divisional Head Quarters where the District Youth Services Officers' office as well as Offices of the Deputy Director of Youth Services are located. The very purpose of starting Regional Youth Centre is to provide facilities to youths by means of starting Reference Cum Text Book Library, Coaching in indoor and outdoor games and other facilities.

Accordingly, 12 Regional Youth Centres have already been started in various districts, for which a sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs was provided during the year 1979-80.

For the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is required for the construction of said centres.

17) Youth Hostel:

With a view to provide lodging facilities for the visiting tourists and sight-seers, at reasonable rates and also to provide opportunities for the youngsters who are intending to rock climbing, trekking, etc. a Youth Hostel was opened at Kemmangundi during 1978 by taking 32 V.I.S.L. quarters at nominal rent of Rs.2/- per quarter per month.

For the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs.25,000/- is required for equipping the Hostel and for its maintenance.

18) Publication of Youth Literature and Pamphlets:

Youth Karnataka was started in 1972 with a view to create a forum for expression of latent creative talents of the youth and also to give wide publicity to the activities of the Department. 12000 Youth Clubs are formed and 9000 copies are being printed. The funds provided

is not sufficient. Further, it is proposed to make this magazine from quarterly to monthly. It is proposed to cover both cultural and sports activities and other activities.

For the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs.4000/- is required for the said purpose.

It is proposed to publish ~~useful~~ literature and pamphlets for being distributed in the rural areas which would serve the need of the educational purposes. Articles, feature articles, case studies and research materials on various youth welfare, economic and social activities would be published for the benefit of the youth community.

19) Other Development Schemes:

The objective of making certain provision under this head is to take up new activities as per proposals received from various Sports organisations and sports institutions during the course of the year. The Departmental budget of Youth Services is meagre and it has not been possible to implement many new schemes. Further, it is proposed to provide furnitures, fixtures to the newly created Dist.Youth Service Officers and the allotment for this is quite insufficient.

For the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs.20,000/- is required for the above said purpose.

20. Grants for Construction of Indoor Stadia and Open Air Theatres:

Some of the Youth Organisations as well as Educational Institutions are requesting to provide grants for construction of indoor stadium as well as open air theatre to develop the talents in sports and games as well as in cultural programmes.

For the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs.24,000/- is required to implement this programme.

21. Organisation of Coaching Camps by Asst.Youth Services Officers:

With the main object of promoting games and sports among rural youth, the department had started a scheme during 1978-79 for conducting coaching camps on various sports and games with the help of Assistant Youth Services Officers who are working in different taluks in the State. During the year 1980-81, a sum of Rs.15,000/- has been allotted in the Budget.

For the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs.15,000/- is required for promoting games and sports among rural youths.

22. Exhibitions:

The object of the scheme is to provide Youth Services Departmental Stalls during Dasara Exhibitions, Industrial Exhibitions and any other Exhibitions. There is every need to open a Stall and give publicity on the work of the Youth Services Department and the activities of the Youth Clubs, Mahila Mandals, sports activities, stadia etc. are brought to the notice of the public through posters, pictures, charity, etc.

For the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs.0.20 lakhs is required for the said programme.

23. Financial Assistance to Sportsmen and Women Wrestlers in indigent circumstances:

This scheme has been kindly accepted by the Government as there were several representations received from the Government from various old wrestlers/sportsmen/women who are in indigent conditions and in view of the best services and also due to old age.

For the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs.2.80 lakh is required to implement this programme as follows:-

Inter National Level	..	10 persons.
National level	..	20 persons.
State level	..	50 persons.
Below State or other	..	88 persons

24. Gurunanak Bhavan:

To mark the 500th Birth Centenary of Gurunanak, Government of India requested State Governments to take up the projects of construction of Gurunanak Bhavan at a cost of Rs.8.00 lakhs. It is proposed to have ~~xxx~~ a hall to accommodate 1000 students which will serve as a Work-shop and class room in addition to the use of an auditorium. The Gurunanak Bhavan should also have a Library cum reading room, cafeteria and Gymnasium, establishment of Student Co-operative Stores, maintenance of Book Banks, setting up of Blood Banks organising services to students and non-students community, leading to the promotion of National Integration. This project when completed will provide auditorium facilities for the entire eastern sector of Bangalore Metropolitan city, which is near Cantonment Railway Station and will be run on the lines of Ravindra Kalakshetra.

For the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is required for the said purpose.

25. Central Sector Scheme of National Service Corps Programme:

This is a Central sector scheme sponsored jointly by Government of India and State Government. This scheme is also being implemented by the Department of Youth Services since 1969. The main object of the scheme is to make the students conscious of problems in the rural and urban areas pertaining to social, economic conditions and also to develop in them a desire to volunteer to participate in the projects that would lead ultimately to the integration in the developed areas in which the projects are situated. The programme under NSS can be divided into two major categories. 1) Regular NSS and Special Camping Programme. The expenditure on the scheme is shared by Government of India and the State Government at the rate of 7:5. The scheme is extending year by year.

For the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs is required for the said purpose.

26. Youth Leadership Training Programme:

The programme is being organised by the Department every year. The training is given to youths and yuvathies particularly from the rural areas. The trainees are the Office bearers of the Youth and Yuvathi clubs. The training is given for 10 days at Youth Hostel, Kumbalgod, Bangalore District. The training is given in the fields like Agriculture, Horticulture, poultry, rural industries, socio-economic activities, sports and games, organisation of youth clubs, recent Government Socio-economic programmes for the people, programme of the Government meant for upliftment of the weaker sections of the community etc. For yuvathies, the training is also given in tailoring, embroidery, kitchen gardening, sports and games and social service etc. in addition to some of the fields mentioned above.

The budget provision for the year 1981-82 is Rs.0.10 lakhs in Plan.

27. Central Sector Scheme for Development of Sports and Games:

In the Plan Budget for 1980-81, a sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs has been provided under Central sector scheme for development of sports and games. The objective of the scheme is to encourage sports and games in the rural areas and urban areas in the State. It has been proposed to utilise the amount for encouraging sports and games in rural areas and providing amount as Grant-in-aid to various sports associations on the recommendations made by the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

For the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs for the above programme is provided.

B. V. Venkateshalapam 26/6/80
for Director of Youth Services.

BRIEF WRITE UP OF THE ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82 PERTAINING
TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION.

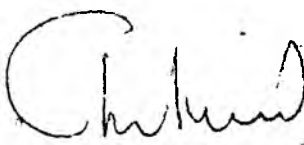
In Karnataka Adult Education Programme is being implemented as a part of National Adult Education Programme formulated by the Government of India. The objective of the Programme is human resource development including literacy, functional development and creation of awareness essentially in the age group of 15 to 35. As envisaged in the National Plan 1978-83, this programme has been treated as one of the minimum needs programme. The aim of this programme is the state during the plan 1980-85 will be to cover about 90% of the illiterate people in the age group 15 to 35 years. The strategy is to achieve this massive result will be through two programmes, viz. (1) Strengthening of the Administrative Structure, Teaching and Resources, (2) Involvement of both the official and non-official bodies and individuals is the effective implementation of the programme.

Programme during the plan 1980-81:

During the Annual Plan it has been programmed to make about 2.00 lakh illiterates as literate with an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs out of the state plan funds and the funds received from Government of India for the Rural Functional Literacy Projects in the state. Upto 1978-79 since inception, the Karnataka State Adult Education Council, Mysore through the central and State programmes has made 12.20 Lakh adults literate. The Department of Adult Education through various schemes has enrolled 2.14 lakh illiterates during 1979-80. Thus anticipating that the target for 1980-81 will be achieved, there will be about 16.34 lakh adults made literate at the end of 1980-81. About 22 projects of 100 centres each under the state plan is proposed to be taken up out of Rs. 50 lakhs.

Programme during the plan 1981-82

During the Annual Plan 1981-82, it is proposed to make nearly 2.5 lakh illiterate persons as literate, out of the state plan funds of Rs. 50 lakhs and the funds provided by the Central Government. Anticipating this target to be achieved, there will be around 18.84 lakhs adult made literate at the end of 1981-82.


Director of Adult Education.

A brief write up of Plan Schemes containing a critical review/
Evaluation of the Plan Schemes implemented during 1979.80 and
proposed programmes for 1980-81

The Plan outlays for 1979.80 in respect of this Department are as follows --

III Art & Culture

(vii) Archaeology	..	Rs.3.50 lakhs (278.4.III)
(x) Museums	..	Rs.2.00 lakhs (278.5.IV)

The proposed outlays for 1980-81 also are the same as communicated in Government letter No.ED 61 MES 79 dated 30.10.79.

Part I - Archaeology

The sub-head wise break up for Rs.3.50 lakhs under Archaeology are as follows --

Head of account & Sub-head	for 1979-80	for 1980-81
1	2	3

278 Art & Culture		
4. Archaeology		
II Schemes of the Archaeo- logical Department		
1. Salaries		
Officers	10,000	18,000
Staff	90,000	85,000
Dearness Allowance	---	9,000
Other Allowance	9,000	7,000
2. Wages	---	---
3. Travel Expenses	10,000	10,000
4. Office Expenses	25,000	25,000
5. Rent, Rates & Taxes	5,000	5,000
6. Publications	10,000	10,000
7. Advertising, sales & publicity	---	---
8. Works	1,86,000	1,76,000
9. Other Charges	5,000	5,000
Total ...	3,50,000	3,50,000

The following are the schemes undertaken during the year 1979.80 out of the allotment of Rs.3.50 lakhs --

- 1) Numismatics and Library
- 2) Epigraphica Survey
- 3) Conservation of monuments
- 4) Watching of protected monuments

For implementation of these schemes, the following posts have been sanctioned under Plan Schemes and continued upto the end of March 1981 in Government Order No.ED 76 TMU 78 dated 26.6.1979 --

- | | | |
|---|-----|------------|
| 1) (a) Technical Assistant
(Numismatics) | ... | One post |
| (b) Librarian | ... | One post |
| 2) (a) Epigraphist | ... | One post |
| (b) Explorer | ... | One post |
| (c) Attenders | ... | Two posts |
| 3) (a) Assistant Executive Engineer | ... | One post |
| (b) Conservation Assistant (Grade I) | ... | Four posts |
| (c) Conservation Assistant
(Grade II) | ... | Two posts |
| (d) Attenders | ... | Two Posts |
| 4) Watchman for Dharanath Temple at
Dhareswar in Kumta Taluk, North
Kanara District | ... | One post |

A Brief Review of the working of the schemes during 1979-80 and programme for 1980-81

1. Numismatics & Library:

The post of Technical Assistant (Numismatics) is created for a systematic study of coins and to bring out publications.

The post of Librarian is created for maintaining the Departmental Library systematically. The Departmental Library has a collection of nearly 10,000 rare books which are of great use for scholars and research workers in the fields of History, Archaeology and Architecture. The two posts could not be filled during 1979-80 for want of approval to Cadre & Recruitment Rules. However the posts will be filled up during 1980-81.

2. Epigraphical Survey:

The Epigraphical Survey has been taken up in Bidar District during 1979-80. It has been completed in Basavakalyan Taluk. The survey in the rest of the taluks will be continued during 1980-81.

3. Conservation of monuments:

During 1979-80, 12 works of conservation of monuments were taken up out of which 8 were completed and 4 remained under progress.

During the year 1980-81, it is proposed to complete the 4 spill over works and take up 4 fresh works, the expenditure on all these works being limited to the Budget allotment of Rs.1,76,000/- allotted for the year 1980-81 under the sub-head other charges.

One new scheme of setting up of a State Laboratory for conservation of cultural property is also proposed to be implemented. A proposal has been submitted separately under new Schemes for 1980-81.

4. Watchman for Dharanath Temple:

The post became vacant on account of the resignation of the incumbent. It will be filled up soon.

PART II -- MUSEUMS

The sub-head were break up for 2.00 lakhs under Museums are as follows ---

Head of account & Sub-head	for 1979-80	for 1980-81
278 Art & Culture		
5.IV. Museums		
1. Salaries:		
Officers	--	--
Staff	20,000	17,000
Dearness Allowance	--	2,000
Other Allowances	3,500	2,000
2. Wages	2,500	5,000
3. Travel Expenses	2,000	2,000
4. Office Expenses	50,000	50,000
5. Rent, Rates & Taxes	5,000	5,000
6. Publications	5,000	5,000
7. Advertising, Sales and Publicity	5,000	5,000
8. Other charges	1,07,000	1,07,000
	<u>2,00,000</u>	<u>2,00,000</u>

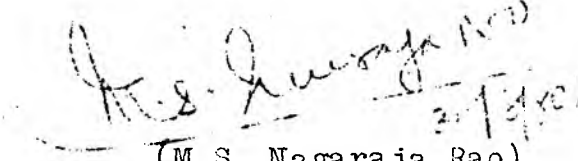
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The following are the on going schemes undertaken during 1979-80 --

- 1) Establishment of Government Museum at Raichur
(Staff sanctioned under Plan - One Attender)
- 2) Strengthening Venkatappa Art Gallery

The posts of one Curator, One Receptionist and two Class II posts are sanctioned under Plan and continued upto the end of 31.3.1981. They are required for efficient maintenance of the Art Gallery.

Against the provision of Rs.1,00,000/- under the sub-head: "Other Charges", a proposal has been submitted for sanction of a new scheme called "Museum Education Service", during the year 1980-81.


(M.S. Nagaraja Rao),
Director of Archaeology and Epigraphy

ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL CADET CORPS (NCC)

Regarding write-up on Plan Schemes during 1981-82, this Directorate has no Plan Schemes or on-going schemes during 1981-82. As such the question of achieving objectives in respect of Plan Schemes do not arise. There are no Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Scheme.

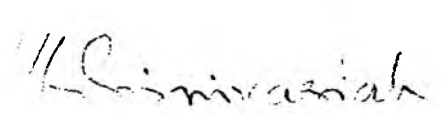
1. Annual Plan outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been made to this Department for ~~1978~~ 1978-83 vide D.O letter No.ED 51 MES 79 dated 30-10-79. A Budget Grant of Rs.2.00 lakhs during 80-81 has been made to this Directorate under Plan Scheme for construction of Ist Floor to RC College under "477-Capital Outlay" and Government have been requested for administrative approval for revised estimate of Rs.1,90,000/- to take up the construction of I Floor to NCC building at RC College of Commerce, Bangalore vide No.NCC-1038-AQ-73-77 (Vol II) dated 26-7-1980.

In view of formulation of Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-81⁺, 1984-85 this Directorate has proposed Plan Outlay of Rs.38.00 lakhs of which Rs.5.00 lakhs for the Developmental Activities at the rate of Rs.1.25 lakhs each year commencing from 1981-82 for purchase of Office Equipment, payment of incentive to NCC Cadets, Maintenance of Obstacle Course, equipment for social service activities and clearance of slum etc., A sum of Rs.7.75 is also proposed under Plan for construction of Ist Floor to the existing Buildings at Bangalore and Mysore on priority basis.

It is further added that offices of Group Headquarters and units in several stations in State are accommodated in hired building and a sum of Rs.3,20,000/- per annum is being paid towards payment of rent for 32 units/Groups in the State.

Now the owners of the buildings have gone to Court to evict of their buildings. In some cases the buildings are to be vacated as ordered by the Court and there are several eviction proceedings pending in the Court. Some building owners have also issued notices to vacate the buildings. The acute shortage of accommodation put the unit officers in an embarrassing position. This Directorate has very few buildings of its own. If this Department have their own buildings at District level including Bangalore, the NCC Offices can be housed in their own building and payment of rent will be saved to the extent possible. It is proposed for construction of Ist Floor to the NCC buildings at Government Science College, Bangalore and Mysore at the estimated cost of Rs.7.75.

It is, therefore, requested that a Plan Outlay of Rs.9.00 lakhs (Rs.1.25 lakhs for the Development activities and Rs.7.75 lakhs for construction of Ist Floor to the existing Building at Government Science College, Bangalore and Mysore) may kindly be allotted to this Department for 1981-82).


for DIRECTOR NATIONAL CADET CORPS

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
DEPARTMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
NOTE ON THE ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

1. Karnataka's Draft new VI Five year Plan has earmarked Rs.55.00 lakhs as the proposed outlay for the annual plan 1981-82. Accordingly the plan is drawn for this outlay.

2. The various schemes included in the draft are as follows:-

	<u>VI Five Year Plan</u> <u>1980-85</u>	<u>Annual</u> <u>1981-82</u>
1. Strengthening of the Directorate	9.0 lakhs	2.0 lakhs
2. Vocational Surveys	1.9 lakhs	0.4 lakhs
3. Introduction of vocational courses	262.5 lakhs	51.0 lakhs
4. Curriculum development	3.25 lakhs	0.75 lakhs
5. Teacher Training programme	4.00 lakhs	0.20 lakhs
6. Establishment of central vocational institute	4.85 lakh	0.65 lakh
7. Conducting of vocational exhibitions	2.50 lakh	0.50 lakh
8. Building grant to colleges	-	-
Total	<u>285.0 lakhs</u>	<u>55.5 lakh</u>

3. Strengthening of the Directorate:-

At present, there is hardly any staff and proper organisation worth the name to implement the scheme. Moreover, the skeleton staff sanctioned for the working of the Directorate and its subordinate offices (five nos.) in the beginning was very poor and not well thought out. This was sanctioned during the first year of introduction of the scheme 1977-78 when only 13 colleges had introduced 52 courses in three districts. The scheme has since then expanded to 76 colleges with 139 courses spread over the entire State. The work load has thus increased. The evaluation section (examination section) and the administration including the Accounts and placement have to be strengthened to meet this increased work. The academic section is also to be strengthened in as much new courses are to be finalised and introduced besides revising the curriculum of the existing courses. The scheme envisages creation of new posts at the ministerial and executive in both technical and general field.

The scheme is submitted during 1980-81.

4. Introduction of vocational courses:-

The scheme provides for the introduction of vocational courses at the +2 stage (P.U.C) in the State. The scheme is being extended to 83 colleges and 147 vocational courses during 1980-81 and is proposed to keep the vocational courses at the same level during 1981-82. Expansion in big number is not possible

due to paucity of funds and the outlay earmarked for 1981-82 is 51.0 lakhs i.e. at the same figure as that for 1980-81 Rs.50.0 lakhs. The outlay is meant to meet the Recurring expenditure for the existing courses and to meet the Non-recurring expenditure in respect of any alternate courses or new courses that may be started.

S..... The physical target is kept at new enrolment of 3675 and is the same as expected during 1980-81.

If additional funds are forthcoming, it is possible to increase the courses and thus increase the new enrolment.

5. Vocational surveys:-

The scheme aims at updating the District Vocational surveys conducted during 1977-78 and 1978-79. It is proposed to complete surveys of 4 districts during 1981-82. The surveys help to identify new skills required in the district for the Socio-economic progress of the district and thus enable to design new vocational courses.

The amount earmarked is Rs.40000/= to meet the expenditure on staff and collection of data.

6. Curriculum Development and Teachers Training Programme.

The curriculum Development and Teachers Training are two essential ingredients of the whole scheme. The scheme helps to update the course content and the syllabi for the existing vocational courses and also helps to design the course content and the syllabi for the new vocation to be identified through the vocational surveys. The existing number of vocations are 44 in number.

The teachers training programme is to train 20 teachers a year in the vocation teaching.

This is a new scheme.

7. Establishment of Central Vocational Institute.

The scheme aims at establishing Central Vocational Institute in a selected rural area to introduce vocational courses. This institute can later serve as a model institute and also for teacher training.

Provision made is for the capital costs like Building and equipment. The expenditure on the courses will be met from the scheme No.3 "Introduction of Vocational Courses". The scheme aims at introducing 4 courses for the present to be later extended to 8.

The outlay for 1981-82 is only Rs.65000/=

This is a new scheme.

8. Conducting of Vocational exhibitions

The scheme aims at conducting one Vocational exhibition to inculcate in the vocational students the hobbies and inventiveness.

The expenditure proposed is Rs.50000/- and will be mostly used for the materials and transportation of exhibits. Travel allowances for the delegates students and prizes.

This is a new scheme.

9. Building grant to colleges

The scheme aims at providing a one time grant of a maximum of Rs.20000/- to selected schools to cover their existing space into training class rooms or strengthen to take up the additional building space.

No amount is kept apart for this scheme. Funds will be earmarked if additional amount is kept at this Department disposal.

This is a new scheme.

10. Budget

The funds to this Department are met under the Budget Head of Account - 277 Education - Plan.

The entire funds are to be met from the State, Since this is a transferred scheme of centrally sector.

D. Gupta
6/9/80

DIRECTOR OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

DRAFT PLAN FOR THE YEAR 1981-82 OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The Department of Public Libraries started functioning from 1.11.66, with formulation of a Scheme of Library Service called "Expansion of Library Service", under the Scheme "Expansion of Library Service" the Department proposes to open 19 District Central Libraries, 14 City Central Libraries, 408 Branch Libraries, 5246 Book Delivery Stations. This programme is carried out under the provisions of Karnataka (Public Libraries Act 1965).

RRRLF. SCHEME

Intensive Library Service under RRRLF Scheme was started from the year 1973-74, as per approved programme. So far 1926 village centres and 175 taluk centres have been covered. Books and periodicals purchased under the scheme have been distributed to concerned centres. This scheme is continued for another 5 years from 1978-79 to 1983-84. From the year 1979-80 this item is treated as committed expenditure and shown under Non-Plan

So far the department has opened 19 District Central Libraries, 10 City Central Libraries, 193 Branch Libraries 112 Book Delivery stations and 1 Mobile Library Service in Mysore City to end of 31st March 1980.

The Department proposes to open 25 Branch Libraries and 100 Book Delivery stations during the year 1981-82.

A sum of Rs. 2.50 Lakhs is allotted under Plan Budget for the year 1981-82 to the Department of Public Libraries under Government letter No.ED-30-MES-80, dated 14.3.1980. The Item wise breakup for the Budget allotment of Rs.2.50 Lakhs is mentioned below for the year 1981-82.

...2...

I.	(a) Continuation of 16 post (5 Officers, 11 Staff)	1,20,000
	(b) 2 Travelling Expenses	8,000
	(c) 3 Other Expenses	10,000
	(d) 4 Other charges	5,000

II. Sanction of 3 Posts of Superintendent is proposed during the year 80-81 vide this office reference No. 331-19-80-81, dt. 6.8.80. 67,000

III. Proposals for sanction of 5 posts of Superintendents during the year 1981-82.

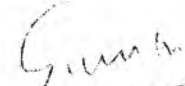
New proposals for sanction of 5 posts of Superintendents during the year 81-82 is proposed. Due to development of Departmental activities and work load in the unit offices, the 5 posts of Superintendents are very essential to man the office work and supervision of the office staff and heavy financial transaction of the below mentioned District Central Libraries and City Central Libraries (1) District Central Library, Raichur, (2) District Central Library, Shimoga, (3) District Central Library, Bijaur, (4) District Central Library, Mysore, (5) City Central Library, Bangalore.

40,000

2,50,000

Due to implementation of the RRRLP Scheme and "Expansion of Library Service", the above said 5 Post of Superintendents are very essential.

In view of the facts explained above, I request approval of Government to the above said plan programmes for the year 1981-82.


STATE LIBRARIAN,
Bangalore.

NOTE ON THE "ON GOING SCHEMES"
RELATING TO THE DIRECTORATE OF
PRE-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION BOARD
FOR THE YEAR 1981-82

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SCHEME NO.1

STRENGTHENING THE DIRECTORATE OF PRE-UNIVERSITY
EDUCATION:

The Department of Pre-University Education was sanctioned by Government vide Government order No. ED 2 JDC 70 dated 5-12-1970 in conformity with the National Policy of Education. Since then the activities of the Department have increased by leaps and bounds and the Department has grown into a full-fledged major Department necessitating the creation of additional posts in each section in order to maintain the efficiency of the department.

A proposal for the creation of additional posts which are absolutely necessary for the efficient running of the department has already been sent to Government vide this office letter No. EST/CR-142/76 dated 16/20-2-78. Government order sanctioning these additional posts is still awaited.

A sum of Rs.1.25 lakhs has been provided during 1980-81. Same provision may kindly be made during the year 1981-82 under the head of account "277-Education-D-Pre-University Education-1-Direction and Administration-Plan".

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SCHEME NO.2:

ESTABLISHMENT OF BOOK BANKS

In Government Order No. ED 133 MHS 77 dated 26-10-1977 sanction was accorded for the establishment of Book Banks in 54 Independent Junior Colleges. But, during the year 1977-78 only 48 Junior Colleges could avail the opportunity.

A sum of Rs.0.25 lakhs have been provided in the Budget Estimates 1980-81. Further sum may kindly be provided during 1981-82 under the head of account "277-Education-D-Pre-University Education-III-Establishment of Book Banks in Independent Junior Colleges"-Plan-. A sum of Rs.0.50 may kindly be provided 1/2 lakhs for this scheme during the year 1981-82.

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SCHEME NO 3

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME

There are over 4500 lecturers with Master Degree qualification in Composite, Independent and Upgraded Junior Colleges. Further, there are as many as 2500 freshers holding Master Degree qualification. They require training not only in methodology but also in content and about new concepts and techniques of evaluation. They are to be trained in the method of setting Question Papers and establishment of Question Banks.

The training schemes are to be finalised in consultation with the National Council for Educational Research and Training, New Delhi.

Hence, there is necessity to continue this scheme during the current year also.

A sum of Rs.0.25 lakhs has been provided in the budget estimate 1980-81 under the head of account "277-Education-D-Pre-University Education-D5-Other Expenditure-II-Quality Improvement Programme-Teachers Training". A sum of Rs.0.75 lakhs may kindly be provided for this scheme during the year 1981-82.

SCHEME NO.4

REVISION OF CURRICULUM

The syllabus for Pre-University Course was drafted during 1971 and it is found necessary to revise the syllabus by entrusting the work to Curriculum Revision Committee and other Sub-committees, if necessary.

It was not possible to take up this work during the year 1979-80 and the Committees could not be appointed before March 1979 as the Government order sanctioning the scheme was received late in the month of March 1980.

A provision of Rs.0.25 lakhs have been made under the head of account "277-Education-D-Pre-University Education-V-Revision of Curriculum" during the current year 1980-81. This amount is not sufficient. Hence appropriate proposals will be sent to Government in due course. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs may kindly be provided for this scheme during the year 1981-82.

SCHEME NO.5

CONSTRUCTION OF COLLEGE BUILDINGS

There are only 2 Government Independent Junior Colleges coming under the control of this Directorate, i.e., one at Chikkanayakanahally and another at Hosakote. In order to house these two colleges, the necessity of construction of buildings in these two places was keenly felt. Accordingly, Government in their order No.ED 73 TPU 77 dated 20-7-1977 have sanctioned the construction of college buildings at an estimated cost of Rs.9,22,000/- for the building at Chikkanayakanahally and Rs.9,20,000/- for the building at Hosakote.

A sum of Rs.3 lakhs have been provided for these two buildings (Rs.1.5 lakhs for each building) during the current year 1980-81 under the head of account "477-Capital Outlay on Education, Art and Culture-3-Pre-University Education-Tumkur Division-Construction of Junior Colleges".

A sum of Rs.1.60 lakhs may be provided during the year 1981-82 for this scheme.

NEW SCHEMES

SCHEME NO. 1

CONDUCT OF STATE LEVEL ANNUAL
ATHLETIC MEET OF JUNIOR COLLEGES

At present State Level Annual Athletic Meet are being conducted for the students of degree colleges by the Universities and for the School boys and girls by the Department of Public Instruction. Thus, the students in the Pre-University Classes are left isolated and they are demanding for such programmes for the Junior Colleges only.

The Directorate of Youth Services in their letter No. DYS-117 ADM 10/79 dated 3-10-75 have also requested for funds to be provided to conduct such sports for P.U.C. students only. Government have already been requested to approve this scheme vide this office letter No. RTC/CR-8/76/79-80 dated 3-10-79. A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs was requested for the current year. But no provision for this scheme is made in the budget estimates 1980-81.

Hence, this new scheme needs to be sanctioned atleast during next year i.e., 1981-82. ^(x) The expenditure on this account is debitable under "277-Education-D-Pre-University Education" (Plan) (New Head of account to be opened).

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(x) and a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs need to be provided during the year 1981-82.

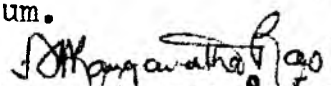
KARNATAKA GAZETTEER - A WRITE UP

In addition to "Compilation of District Gazetteers" to each one of the 19 Districts in our State, two more new schemes viz., 1) preparation and publication of a large State Gazetteer Volume, 2) Supplements to four District Gazetteers has also been added. Except the Gazetteers of 1) Chikmagalur, 2) Uttara Kannada, 3) Mysore, 4) Belgaum and 5) Bangalore, the first one being completed and the second in the final stages of compilation, the Gazetteers of other 14 districts have been already published.

2. During 1980-81, it is proposed to complete the printing work of the Chikmagalur District Gazetteer (15th in the series), which involves rigorous proof-reading and seeing through the press at all stages, and that of Uttara Kannada (16th in the series). In addition to these, the publication of the prestigious voluminous work of State Volume and issue of Supplements to District Gazetteer will also have to be completed.

3. Programme of work during 1981-82.

Completion and publication of two more District Gazetteers viz., Mysore and Belgaum.


(N.V. RAMANATHA RAO)
A D V I S E R

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

BRIEF WRITE-UPS OF PLAN PROGRAMMES FOR
THE YEAR 1981-1982 OF THE
FOLLOWING SCHEMES.

	Rs. in Lakhs	Page No.
1. UNICEF PROJECTS I	2.25	1-6
2. NON-FORMAL EDUCATION	2.00	7-10
3. TEACHING AIDS	1.00	11-12
4. PRE-PRIMARY STIPENDS	0.20	13
5. STRENGTHENING OF PRE-PRIMARY TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.	0.10	13
6. ENCOURAGEMENT AND EXPERIMENTATION	0.10	14
7. UNICEF PROJECTS II & III	0.55	15
8. GRADUATE TEACHERS UNDER TRAINING	0.20	16
9. SUMMER-CUM-CORRESPONDENCE COURSES	0.73	
10. U.G.C. ASSISTANCE TO B.Ed., COLLEGES.	0.25	17
11. E.T. CELL	0.50	18
12. KARATE SCHOOL	4.87	19
	<hr/>	
	12.75	

BRIEF WRITE UPS OF THE PLAN SCHEMES OF DEPT. OF STATE EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING, for 1981-82.

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- 1) Unicef Aided Schemes relating to improvement of Science Education. (allotment 2.25 lakhs)

The State Institute of Science is playing a very important role in the improvement of quality of education in general and of Science Education in particular in the State of Karnataka ever since its inception from the year 1965. It is carrying out various programmes from the State Funds and also acting as a Liaison between Government of India and the State Government for the implementation of a number of UNICEF assisted programmes geared towards the improvement of education in Science. It is needless to say that Science and Science Education are influencing the living and thinking of man-kind of the present day world. Moving in this direction, State Institute of Science is undertaking various programmes to achieve these goals. The following are a few from among such varied activities intended to be conducted during the academic year 1980-81.

1. State level Science Exhibition Fair: This will be conducted on a 3-tier basis. As a first step, District Level Science Exhibition for the Secondary School children will be conducted. The best 15-20 selected schools at the District Fair will be invited to participate in the Divisional Level Fair. The best 20 participating schools at the Divisional Level will be allowed to take part in the State Level Exhibition. About 20,000 children will be actively participating where as many more public and parents will be visiting the exhibitions. As these will be conducted in various parts of the State, children from all parts of the State will be benefited by this programme. In fact, through this activity we will be identifying and encouraging a number of talented budding scientists of the country. Last year, we got a generous grant of Rs.15,000/- from Jawaharlal Nehru Bal Bhavan Funds through National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi. The Visweswaraiah Industrial and Technological Museum is collaborating with Department in the conduct of this item of work and meeting some of the expenditure also. The State Government is very generously granting Rs.25,000/- every year. A copy of

....2)

the Government Order sanctioning Rs.25,000/- is enclosed for kind reference. Therefore, the Department proposes to hold District level, Divisional Level and State Level Science Exhibitions during 1980-81. During the last South India Science Fair- ie. 1980, nearly 115 schools ie. 115 teachers and 230 students had participated from Karnataka State. Therefore, the expenditure is on the increasing side every year. A sum of Rs.60,000/- is required (vide Cost Statement-V enclosed). This expenditure may be met out of the allotment of Rs.2.25 lakhs provided under the Budget Head "277 Education-A2-Government Primary Schools-II- Unicef Aided Scheme-Relating to Improvement of Science Education"

2. State Institute of Science of the Department of State Educational Research and Training has taken a major role in organising the training programmes for teachers at various levels. There are training courses for primary school teachers of Modern Mathematics.

Regarding the training of Secondary School teachers, it is highly heartening to report that, the Secondary School teachers have a very unique opportunity to get an abundant knowledge on the content side by the Professors of the Indian Institute of Science in all disciplines of Science and Mathematics. During 1976-7 and 1977-78 the teachers of Bangalore City were drafted for the training at the Indian Institute of Science. But, from 1978-9, a special programme for the Moffusil teachers also were arranged during December/January, 1978-79 and 1979-80 at Government Junior College, Chikkaballapur and T.S.E.B. Junior College, Jog respectively. The teachers of Kolar and Shimoga Districts were highly benefited. Nearly 865 teachers are benefited so far. In fact there is a lot of demand from various other Districts to have similar programmes. But the Indian Institute of Science has certain restrictions to spare the services of the professors. On during certain limited time the Department has to bank upon the opportunity to see that our teachers are trained by them, especially in practical aspects.

Therefore, the Department proposes to hold two such programmes from this year for Secondary School teachers, one at Dharwad District and another programme either in Bangalore City or Bangalore Rural District. A sum of Rs.30,500/- is required for organising these programmes (vide Cost Statement I and II enclosed). This amount may be met out of Rs.2.25 lakhs provided under the Budget Head "277 Education-A2-Government Primary Schools-II- Unicef Aided Scheme relating to Improvement of Science Education". A copy of the Government Order issued during 1979-80 is enclosed, for kind and immediate reference.

3. Training of High School teachers and Primary School teachers in Modern Mathematics:

A sum of Rs. One lakh was sanctioned in G.O.No. ED 83 MHS 78, dated 22nd July, 1978 during 1978-79 for organising two different types of programmes for Secondary School teachers. The first type of programme ie. improvisation of Science Apparatus which were done in collaboration with Visweswaraiiah Industrial and Technological Museum, has completed a decade ending 1978-79. So far, during these 10 years, 910 teachers have been trained in improvisation of apparatus based on Secondary School Syllabus. The impact of these programmes have been studied. This training

has given a deep technical knowledge over Secondary School teachers in preparing switch boards, mathematical instruments, pantograph lib. Power Boards, Model of a Clock, Mini Electrical Motor etc. This year, the institution has decided to evaluate this programme as to how the tools supplied to these 910 institutions are put into use. Hence, the State Institute of Science does not propose the improvisation of Science Apparatus Course during 1979-80.

But, there is a great demand for training in Modern Mathematics both at the Primary and Secondary School levels. This is a very important programme since the syllabus at Primary and Secondary School levels are upgraded. On the other hand, the quality of teaching in Mathematics has to be improved. The very concept and approach of Mathematics teaching is changed. The training of High School teachers in Modern Mathematics is highly essential programme. The present syllabus in mathematics is revised, contraining several topics in Modern Mathematics like (i) Set Theory (ii) Percentage (iii) Elementary Field Work (iv) Transformation Gemometry and use of certain formulas, equations etc.

The present teachers, handling Mathematics have not studied the Modern Mathematics in their degree classes. These teachers have to be fundamentally oriented in order to make them teach Modern Mathematics in Class-rooms. Even in Middle School Syllabus, some of the topics in Modern Mathematics have been included. The teachers are expressing their difficulties to raise to the occasion. In fact, the Department is thinking of running parallel centres of training in Modern Mathematics. At present, training in Modern Mathematics is being organised only in the State Institute of Science. The Department is able to orgabisc 6 such courses this year. So far, the Department has trained nearly 590 teachers but still there is a large number of Secondary School teachers, who are yet to be trained.

This year the Department proposes to hold 6 programmes of training involving 300 Secondary School teachers and 10 programmes for Higher Primary School teachers involving 500 teachers. A sum of Rs.1,32,700/- is required (as per Cost Statement III & IV) enclosed). The remuneration to be paid to the resource persons is revised on account of the longer duration of the course suggested (as demanded by the trainees) and the work involved. Besides, this, resource persons are drafted from the University Coll. ges. This amount of Rs.1,32,700/- may kindly be sanctioned under the Budget Head: "277 Education-A2-Government Primary Schools-II-Unicef Aided Schemes relating to improvement of Science Education 2770260-Plan."

Transportation charges:

Government were kind enough to sanction transportation charges all these years, for the transportation of Unicef gift books, kits, equipments and other materials within the State. But the Unicef have stopped further supplies from 1979-80 since the Science Education is universalised. Now there are two outstanding bills for Rs.5,500/- approximately pertaining to the

the transportation charges of 1978-79 and 1979-80 which may kindly be ordered to be met out of the total savings of Rs.2,25,000/- provided under the budget head "277 Education-A-Primary-II-Unicef Aided Schemes relating to the improvement of Science Education-Plan-2770260".

COST STATEMENT -V

(Annexure -)

SCIENCE EXHIBITIONS

1. District level Science fair at 15 districts at an average rate of Rs.1000/- per district	15,000-00
2. Divisional level Science fair at the rate of Rs.25000/- for 4 divisions	10,000-00
3. State level science fair	35,000-00

Total:	-60,000-00-----

COST STATEMENT

(Annexure-2)

Inservice Training Course for High School Teachers in collaboration with Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

(For Teachers of Bangalore City only)

1. No. of participants for each discipline:	30
2. No. of Disciplines	: 4 (P,C,M and B)
3. Total No. of participants	: 120
4. Duration of the Training Course	: 20 Sessions
1. Incidental charges for 120 teachers for 20 sessions at Rs.5/- per session.	: 12,000-00
2. Refreshment charges	: 500-00
3. Honorarium to the Organiser	: 200-00
4. Clerical and menial allowance	: 100-00

Total Expenditure:	12,800-00-----

Cost statement-II

(Annexure-3)

Inservice Training Programme for High School Teachers
in Collaboration with the Indian Institute of Science)

(For Teachers of rural and semi-urban areas)

No. of participants:	100	
No. of Disciplines:	4(Phy. Ch. Bio, and Maths).	
Duration of course:	10days.	
1. T.A. to 100 participants at an average rate of Rs.50/- as per K.C.S.R.		5,000-00
2. D.A. to 100 participants at an average rate of Rs.10/- for 10 days (10x10x100)		10,000-00
3. Honorarium to the Director of the Centre.		250-00
4. Honorarium to the Camp Officer.		200-00
5. Purchase of chemicals etc.		200-00
6. Contingency.		200-00
7. Refreshments to participants.		800-00
8. Clerical, Attenders and menial and scavenging allowances (Rs.100+75+15+10)		200-00
9. Supply of Stencilled literature etc., for the Office of the Director, DSERT.		850-00

	Total:	17,700-00

Cost Statement-III

(Annexure-4)

Training course in Teaching of Modern Mathematics for High School and Junior College Teachers - 1980-81.

1. Honorarium to the Organiser of the course.		200-00
2. Honorarium to 4 resource persons who teach the content for 15 days at Rs.250/- per resource persons.		1000-00
3. D.A. to 40 participants at an average D.A. of Rs.12/- a day for 15 days.		7200-00
4. Conveyance allowance for local participants at Rs.4/- a day for 10 persons for 10 days.		400-00

5. T.A. to 40 participant at an average cost of Rs.150/- as per K.C.S.R. (40x150) 6,000-00
6. Supply of stencilled literature and other materials to the participants at Rs.10/- for 50 participants. 500-00
7. Contingency. 100-00
8. Clerical (Rs.75/-) + Menial allowance(25) 100-00
9. Purchase of reference bookx in new mathematics to be given to library of the school from which the participants is deputed. 400-00

Total expenditure for 1 Course: 15,900-00

Total expenditure for 3 courses: $15,900 \times 3 = 47,700/-$

Cost Statement - IV
(Annexure-5)

Conduct of In-service Training course for Primary School in Modern Mathematics during 1980-81.

1. T.A. to 50 participants at an average cost of Rs.50/- as per K.C.S.Rs. (50x50) 2,500-00
2. D.A. to 50 participants at an average cost of Rs.10/- per day for 10 days (50x10x10) 5,000-00
(Local participants conveyance allowance Rs.4/- a day).
3. Honorarium to one Organiser of the course. 200-00
4. Honorarium to 3 resource persons at Rs.200/- each (3x200) 600-00
5. Contingency. 100-00
6. Clerical and Menial allowance (Rs.75+Rs.25) 100-00

Total for One Course: 8,500-00

Total cost for 10 course = $8,500 \times 10 = \text{Rs.}85,000-00$

mas/

2) Programme of continuing Education 1981-82

Programme of Part-time Classes-Allotment 2.00 Lakhs.

Background:- The formal system of education is modelled on the pattern existing in industrially developed countries and Hence it is fit to serve the urban area.

It is not suitable for the Indian conditions which are mostly rural in character. Because of the unrealistic Philosophy on which the present formal system is based, most children drop-out of the schools. This problem of wastage and stagnation is sought to be remedied by formulating an educational system having the components of both formal and non-formal and non-formal systems.

The non-formal system is based on the philosophy that it should be devoid of the draw-backs of the formal system. Flexibility is the Key note of this system. The School is conducted anywhere which suits the children, at any time * and suited to the local conditions and the children in question. The learning activity should be based on the Psychological needs of the rural children and should attract the children to the Centres of learning. Since this programme is meant mostly for poor children having poor cultural background, instruction is related to programme of economic development and work experience. Emphasis is on environmental approach.

The Government of Karnataka, appreciating the need to find alternate avenues to educate the rural masses, adopted the non-formal system of education as one of the means.

Of the three non-formal programme of education viz., (1) non-formal education for 10-13 age-group (2) non-formal education for 15-25 age group, and (3) functional literacy programme. The Director of Public Instruction (Research and Training) has taken up the implementation of non-formal education programme pertaining of children of age group 10-13.

The children coming under the age-group 10-13 are found in 2 categories.

- (1) Those who have studied up to IV standard and left the School and
- (2) Those that have not entered the school or dropped out in earlier stages and relapsed into illiteracy.

For the benefit of those who have had little schooling, the programme of Part-time Education is envisaged. For those who have had schooling upto IV Standard, the Continuing Education is envisaged.

During 1977-78, the Director of State Educational Research and Training, had introduced the programme of Part-time and continuing education in four districts, viz., (1) Bangalore (Rural), (2) Hassan (3) Gulbarga and (4) Belgaum.

contd.

*Convenient for them. The curriculum and methodology are very flexible,

....8)

Total number of pupils who took advantage of this scheme in 78-79, has been 15,000.

Cost statement is appended vide Annexure No. towards implementation of the scheme during 1981-82.

ANNEXURE

A. Running 50 Centres of Part-time and 50 Centres of Continuing Education Programme in each of the 6 districts.	
1. Remuneration to 100 Teachers at Rs.75/- each for 10 months (100x75x10)	75,000-00
2. Contingency for each of the 100 Centres at Rs. 10/- each for 10 months (100x10x10)	10,000-00

	85,000-00
B. Honorarium to the supervisory/clerical staff at the district and Taluk levels.	
1. Honorarium to the Deputy Directors of Public Instruction at Rs. 50/- p.m. for 12 months(50 x12)	600-00
2. Honorarium to 10 Asst. Educational Officers at Rs. 25/- each for 12 months(25x12x10)	3,000-00
3. Honorarium to 10 Graduate Inspectors of Schools at Rs. 20/- each for 12 months (20x12x10)	2,400-00
4. Clerical/Typist allowance in the office/s of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction and in each of the Asst. Educational Officer (total 11) at Rs. 15/- for a period of 12 months(15x11x12)	1,980-00

	7,980-00
C. a) Orientation teachers to run 50 part-time and 50 Continuing Education Centres in each of the 6 districts, for a period of three days at the headquarters.	
1. T.A. and D.A. to the teachers at an average of Rs. 75/- each for their journey to and halt at the headquarters for 100 teachers (100 x75)	7,500-00
2. T.A. and D.A. to 6 resource persons for their journey to and halt at the District headquarters at Rs.300/- each (300 x6)	1,800-00

	9,300-00

contd. 110

3. Remuneration to 6 resource persons at Rs. 100/- each (100 x 6)	600-00
4. Meeting expenses, contingency, stencilling and typing, stationery charges etc.	1,100-00
	<u>Rs. 11,000-00</u>

b) One-day Orientation Course at each of the 6 district headquarters for the taluk-level supervisory staff (10 Asst. Educnl. Officers and 10 Graduate Inspectors in each district)

1. T.A. and D.A. to 10 Assistant Educational Officers and 10 Graduate Inspectors at Rs.60/- each (Average) Rs. (60x10)	600 00
2. T.A. and D.A. for 10 Graduate Inspectors for their journey and halt at the headquarters at Rs.50/- each (average) Rs. (50x10)	500-00
	<u>1,100-00</u>

Total expenditure for Orienting the Teachers to run the Centres and supervisory staff for the course as under:

a)	Rs. 11,000-00
b)	1,100-00
	<u>12,100-00</u>

D. Printing of copies of Instructional developed by the Department of State Educational Research and Training, Bangalore.

i) Printing of 7500 copies of each of the six titles of books.	90,000-00
ii) Packing and forwarding charges to the District headquarters for distribution among non-formal education centres.	10,000-00
	<u>1,00,000-00</u>

A B S T R A C T

A. Towards remuneration and contingency towards running of Centres	85,000-00
B. Towards honorarium to the supervisory/ clerical staff.	7,980-00
C. Towards conduct of Orientation programme for teachers and supervisory staff	12,100-00
D. Towards Printing of instructional material etc.	1,00,000-00
	<u>2,05,080-00</u>

HG/→1-9/cs.

Limited to Rs.2,00,000/- only.

Total:

2,05,080-00

3. Teaching Aids.

All-otment=1.00 lakh

The Educational film Library under the Audio Visual Education Unit of the D.S.E.R.T. happens to be the only one of its kind in the State. There is no other such film Library with its well defined distribution channel as the A. V. E. Film Library which circulates 2,000 Educational Films to over 400 high schools and junior colleges and many other institutions like B.Ed., Colleges and Teacher Training Institutions in the State possessing 16mm sound movie projectors. It is estimated that once a film goes out for circulation in a term and returns back it will have passed atleast 80 times through the projector exposing itself to the view of atleast 2 lakh students of different categories. Thus the movement of Audio Visual Education through the medium of film education providing vicarious and long lasting experiences has been a very forceful movement bringing about effectiveness and efficacy in learning.

When this is the case it is regretfully noted that for more than 7 years no films have been added to the film library due to the non-provision of funds and bulk of the films that are already in circulation are obsolete and outdated with respect to syllabus and contents and have become old, worn out and dull due to very poor technical maintenance. It is, therefore, with a view to restore the film library back to its optimum serviceability the following technical programmes are proposed without which it will be too late resulting in recommendation for writing off mercilessly atleast 1,000 films costing about 2 lakhs.

All the 3,000 films are in dire need of being treated technically for maintenance and upkeep through carbon tetra chloride cleaning and waxing. This may be taken up in a phased programme of 500 films per term and the programmes need to be made into a recurring one thereafter.

About 500 films are devoid of titles which is due to the fact that they have been circulated for decades. If the titles are missing they become unfit to be circulated as their content cannot be made out by the screening teachers and students that view them. Therefore in order to make them relevant and related to the syllabus suitable titles have to be produced specially for this purpose and spliced on to the main film. This again should become a continuing programme. To start with it is proposed to be taken up in phases of 50 films.

As the labels are worn out, stained or missing from over use for several years the identification, logging and indexing has become a big problem resulting in the upsetting of efficient distribution system. So, it is proposed to print 5,000 circular type film can labels with suitable technical specification.

Due to dampness and moisture and vagaries of nature to which the films are subjected to at different places in their transit in the State many cans have rusted and if they are used as receptacles the films will be in jeopardy of gathering dust and iron filings resulting in destruction of valuable film. If such cans are written off they will be a loss. To avoid this it is proposed to spray-paint 200 such cans and press them into re-use.

Over the years during rough handling in postal trans-shipment many cans and spools have been damaged, distorted and broken. They cannot be used. Hence it is proposed to replace them by 200 new cans and spools.

Owing to incessant use over decades about 800 films have lost their leader films at either ends. When there is no leader film at the beginning there will be no safe film to wind at first. Then obviously the content film itself goes as a dead windage and when the film starts the students will view the film from in between resulting in confusion and inadequacy of impact and learning. It is therefore proposed to splice on suitable footage of leader film in 16 mm gauge.

C O S T S T A T E M E N T

1. Maintenance Technology: 2,000/=

Including Technical Contingency for Carbon Tetrachloride, film cement, headphones, viewers, label printers, etc.

2. Hardware Infrastructure: 15,000/=

Technical modern media like overhead projectors, tape decks, sound recording systems, optical systems etc., for purposes of imparting training, orientation and refresher courses in Audio Visual Education Technology.

3. Software Technology: 40,000/=

Strengthening of Educational film library with latest 16mm films on various concepts and trends in keeping with the modern and updated syllabus.

4. A.V.E. Training Courses: 5,000/=

Arranging series of courses at District, Division, and State levels for different personnel like High School Teachers, Lecturers of junior colleges, Teacher Educators of B.Ed., Colleges and T.T.Is, Inspection and Supervisory staff like Inspector of Schools, Asst. Educational Officers and Subject Inspectors etc; to train them in diverse methodologies of Instructional technology.

5. Technical production of Software like films-trips, graphic designs etc. 38,000/=

Producing our own master negatives and prototypes of modern media, duplication of filmstrips, slides, overhead projector transparencies etc.

4,00,000/=

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4. Award of stipends to private Candidates undergoing Pre-Primary teacher training during 1981-1982. (Allotment 0.20)

During the year 1979-80 sanction was accorded vide G.O. No. AD 12 MII 79 dated 22-11-79 for the award of stipends to private candidates under pre-primary Teacher Training towards encouraging them.

During 1981-82 the Department proposes for the continuance of the Scheme and to award stipends at Rs. 25/- P.M. for Ten months for 80 private candidates under going "training in pre-primary Teacher Training Institutions".

Cost Statement:

No. of awardees.	80
Rate of stipend.	Rs. 25/- P.M.
Duration	10 months.

Total cost 80 x 25 x 10 = 20,000/-

Rs. Twenty thousand only.

5. Strengthening of Pre-Primary Teacher Training Institute:

Every year Rs. 10,000/- is being provided in the annual budget for strengthening Pre-Primary Teacher Training Institutes in the State. This amount is being utilised for the purchase of equipment and teaching aids necessary for improving the academic tempo of Pre-Primary Teacher Training Institutes. During the year 1979-80 also budget provision of Rs. 10,000/- is made towards the same purpose. The emphasis will be completely on equipping library books which are needed very badly in all the Pre-Primary Teacher Training Institutes. 10 Pre-Primary Teacher Training Institutes in the State will be given a grant of Rs. 1,000/- each towards the purchase of Library books.

The scheme is proposed to be continued during the year 1981-82 for which the year-wise budget provision at Rs. 10,000/- has to be made for each year.

ABSTRACT

1. Scheme for the award of stipends to private candidates undergoing pre-primary teacher training during 1981-82.	Rs. 20,000-00
2. Encouragement and experimentation during 1981-82.	10,000-00
3. Strengthening of Pre-Primary Teacher Training Institutes during 1981-82.	10,000-00

Total Rs.	40,000-00

6. Encouragement and experimentation: (Allotment 0.10)

During the year 1979-80 sanction was accorded vide G.O. No. ED 136 MES 79 dated 22-11-79 for giving awards to those who under take innovative projects in primary schools. This was with a view to bring out the latent research talent among the teachers in primary education and to encourage them for their research work.

During the year 1981-82 the programme is proposed to be continued and 7 prizes are proposed to be awarded for 7 best projects to be undertaken at Rs. 250/- each.

The cost statement is appended at Annexure.

ANNEXURE-1

COST STATEMENT

1) 7 Prizes of Rs. 250/- for 7 best projects undertaken in Primary Schools 250×7 =	1,750-00
2) Remuneration to 3 judges @ Rs. 100/- each 100×3 =	300-00
3) T.A. and D.A. and C.A. to the prize winners and the local participants to attend the prize distribution function and others at DSERT, Bangalore or any other suitable place in Karnataka to be decided later 200×7 =	1,400-00
4) C.G. for Stationery and refreshments.	250-00
5) Publication of best reports.	6,300-00
Total:	<u>10,000-00</u>

7. Unicef Programme relating to Elementary Education - Curriculum Development
Renewal and Community Participation Education - Allotment Rs.55,000/-

1981-82

Projects-II & III assisted by UNICEF are being implemented in Karnataka since, 1977-78. Government of Karnataka was pleased to sign an agreement with Government of India for wider expansion of the scheme from 1980-81. As such, this is an on-going scheme programme which goes on till 1984 as per the present plans.

Objectives:- The object of the Primary Education Curriculum Renewal Project is to develop an innovative curricula which can meet the educational needs of such children.

The specific objectives of Project-3 are to develop an test new types of educational activities as feasible means of meeting the minimum educational needs of large groups that are currently, partially or totally deprived of any form of education.

During the year 1981-82, it is proposed to continue the post of driver together with its maintenance etc., from 1-4-1981 to 31-3-1982.

a) Project - II Primary Education Curriculum Renewal has been introduced 130 selected Primary Schools. In these schools, the teaching-learning process is carried out through activities which results in Socially Useful Productive Work. A small contingency is to be provided to each school for purchase of raw materials required for these activities. Therefore, a provision for payment of Rs.50/- per school per annum, for the purchase of Socially Useful Productive Work materials to the 130 Project Schools.

Rs.50 x 130 Schools : Rs.6,500/-

b) The Unicef will be authorising the purchase of supply items like reading materials, sports materials, teaching aids etc., to these Project Schools. The State Government has to make payments towards these items at the first instance and get it re-imbursed later. To meet this contingency, a sum of Rs.15,500/- has been kept in reserve. Out of 130 schools, 30 project schools have already been supplied with the above materials and in addition costly delicate equipment like tape-recorders have also been supplied. As the costly equipments are being supplied to Project Schools, these schools have been repeatedly requesting to supply storage equipments to safely store the above materials. Therefore, this reserve funds of Rs.15,500/- will be utilised for supply of storage equipments etc., to Project Schools at the end.

c) Contingencies :-

As per the agreed pattern, the State Government has to provide the required staff (both academic and ministerial) and other requirements like contingencies, T.A. and D.A. to the Supervisory Staff etc., since it has been extended to 130 schools, 10 T.T.Is and 3 Community Centres, a provision has been made towards contingencies at State Level Headquarters.

COST STATEMENT

1) Salaries of the driver	:	Rs. 5,500-00
2) Maintenance of Jeep (Cost of diesel, oil etc., normal repairs, payment of taxes and tariffs)	:	Rs.18,000-00
3) Contingencies	:	Rs.10,000-00
4) Provision for purchase of Socially Useful Productive Work materials in Project Schools (130 Schools) @ Rs.50 Per Annum. 130 x 50	:	Rs. 6,500-00
5) Reserve for meeting expenditure towards supply items and supply of storage equipments to Project Primary Schools at the end.	:	Rs.15,500-00

TOTAL : Rs.55,000-00

(Rupees Fifty-five thousand only)

* * *

.. 18 ..

EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY PROJECT

Continuation of the Educational Technology Cell
for the year 1981-82.

Rs.50,000/-

...
(RUPEES FIFTY THOUSAND ONLY)

WRITE-UP:- The Educational Technology Cell of the Department of State Educational Research & Training, Bangalore-4 has been continued by the State Government by their Order No.ED 66 MHS 79, dated 15-7-1980 for a period of one year from 1-4-1980 to 31-3-1981.

The sum of Rs.50,000/-(Rupees Fifty Thousand only) which is provided to the Educational Technology Cell for 1980-81 under the Plan Budget does not even cover the maintenance of the Educational Technology Cell. Therefore, an additional Budget provision of atleast another Rs.50,000/-(Rupees Fifty Thousand only) will have to be made immediately to meet the maintenance of the Educational Technology Cell and a sum of atleast Rs.1.50 lakhs (Rupees One Lakh and Fifty thousand only) will have to be provided from 1980-81 onwards for the various programmes of the Educational Technology Cell which are already planned and awaiting release of funds.

.....198)

BVR/-

12. Starting of an Institution for imparting Training to
in Self Defence to Girls - allotment 4.87

--:-

Government in their Order No. ED 119 MHS 79 dated 18-9-79 have accorded sanction to start the self-Defence Training Centre at a total estimated cost of Rs.5,76,000/- (both recurring and non-recurring).

With the intention of starting the training, Institute by the end of 1979, the expenditure has been incurred to the extent of Rs.83,723-94 towards purchase of furniture, equipment required for the college as well as the hostel. The institute could not be started due to various reasons namely transfer of Chairman of the Selection Committee, non-finalisation of selection of the candidates and the hostel as well as the college building etc.

The committee has finalised the selection of candidates now and efforts are being made to finalise accommodations required for the said institution during 1980-81. The institute requires some more equipment which are yet to be purchased. They will be purchased during 80-81. Therefore, the amount required both for recurring and non-recurring during 1980-81 is as follows:-

1. Recurring expenditure to meet the salary of the staff of the Institute as well as the Hostel:	3,66,000-00
2. Meeting the non-recurring expenditure.	1,21,000-00

During 1981-82 the same amount of expenditure will be continued to be incurred on the said 2 items i.e. (1) salary of the staff and (2) non-recurring charges.

E. Ahalia Achia
2.9.80
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
(RESEARCH AND TRAINING)
BANGALORE- 4

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ACADEMY OF SANSKRIT RESEARCH (MELKOTE)

PROPOSALS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN FOR THE YEAR 1981-82

The Academy of Sanskrit Research (Melkote) is a registered body under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act 1960. It is established at Melkote a great Sanskrit Centre to learning for the past 1000 years. The Academy has its main objective, research into Vedas, Upanisads, Agamas and Puranas with primary focus on Visistadvaita and its impact on Society. It also makes a comparative study of Visistadvaita with other systems of thought like Advaita and Dvaita. It proposes to publish rare and valuable unpublished manuscripts and a quarterly journal. Academy is training scholars in the field of Sanskrit research. Translations of rare and valuable texts of Sanskrit are brought into different languages especially into Kannada. The Academy is also collecting and preserving rare and old manuscripts. It also proposes to conduct Annual Seminars on Vedantic Systems.

A C H I E V E M E N T S

The main projects of the Academy are as follows:

CRITICAL EDITION OF UPANISAD BHASHYAS:

1. Upanisads, the cream of the Vedas are 108 in number. Various scholars have written commentaries on these Upanisads. In the year 1980 Academy undertook the Critical Edition of Isavasyopanisad among the major Upanisads, with all the Sanskrit commentaries. 5 Sanskrit commentaries are available on this Upanisad. A Critical Edition with these 5 Sanskrit commentaries is ready for printing.

To bring the message of the Upanisads to the common man of Karnataka, the Academy has prepared a Kannada version of the Sanskrit commentaries and also purports of these commentaries in simple Kannada. This is also ready for printing.

CRITICAL EDITION ON NINE WORKS OF ACHARYA RAMANUJA:

2. Among the 9 works written by Acharya Ramanuja, Srihashya is his magnum opus. It is critically edited utilising more than 15 editions and 50 manuscripts. First volume comprising 750 pages is ready for printing. The second volume of Critical Edition of Srihashya is under preparation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

3. The Academy has undertaken the preparation of Bibliography of Visistadvaitic works. Information regarding 3,000 books and volumes has already been collected. All the manuscripts belonging to this system of philosophy are not readily available for reference. It is intended to depute scholars to different manuscript libraries for preparation of Bibliography this year.

RAMANUJA AND MELKOTE IN INSCRIPTIONS:

4. In this Project information regarding several Inscriptions and historical evidences on Melkote and Sri Ramanuja is collected. The manuscript is ready to go to press.

SHORT-TERM COURSES IN INDIAN PHILOSOPHICAL SYSTEMS & CULTURE:

5. It is proposed to conduct Short Term Courses for a period of 20 days to train professors, teachers in Indian Philosophical Systems and Culture. This is an annual feature of the Academy.

ANNUAL VIDWAT GOSHTI:

6. It is proposed to conduct a Vidwad Goshti of eminent traditional Sanskrit Scholars for a period of 5 days. These scholars will discuss in detail the problems of Vedantic Systems. It will be conducted every year.

ALL-INDIA SEMINAR ON THE VEDANTIC SYSTEMS:

7. Academy proposes to conduct an All-India Seminar on different systems of Vedanta for a period of 3 to 5 days. It is an annual feature of the Academy of Sanskrit Research. Eminent scholars from all over India will participate in the Seminar. It is proposed to bring out a volume comprising articles and papers read at the Seminar.

LIBRARY:

8. So far the Academy has acquired 5,000 volumes of very valuable and rare Sanskrit works. It has also collected more than 500 palm-leaf manuscripts and 100 paper manuscripts, out of which 70 manuscripts are unpublished.

LAND:

9. The Academy has acquired 8 acres of land for its campus in Melkote.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:

10. Preparation and publication of Visistadvaita Kosa:

This project is financed entirely by the Government of India. Information regarding 18,000 technical terms has been collected so far from more than 70 Sastraic texts. First part of the Kosa consisting of 2,500 technical terms and their explanations is ready for printing. This is also an on-going scheme.

MUSEUM:

11. Several artistic manuscripts, old paintings and diagrams which can be exhibited in the Museum are collected. It is one of the main attractions of the Academy.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES:

12. At present 27 persons are working in the Academy. In a small town like Melkote having a population of only 3500 this Academy has created good employment potential. If the building work is taken up indirectly it creates more employment opportunities to the rural people in this backward area.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THIS YEAR (1980-81):

13. Results of the Projects are being released to the Press for publication. The plan for the buildings is approved and the construction work is expected to start early. Many scholars have handed over their manuscripts, the results of their research work for publication. On-going schemes are progressing well.

FINANCE:

14. (i) In the year 1979-80 the Academy was provided a grant-in-aid of Rs.5 lakhs under the State Plan.
- (ii) In the year 1980-81 the Academy was provided a grant-in-aid of Rs.5 lakhs under the State Plan.
- (iii) Anticipated expenditure for the year 1981-82 is given at Appendix.

18th August, 1980.

M. Krishnamoorthy

SECRETARY

&

COMMISSIONER FOR ENDOWMENTS.

ACADEMY OF SANSKRIT RESEARCH (MELKOTE)

APPENDIX

(Refers to para 14 (iii))

FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

For the year 1981-82, the Academy anticipates the expenditure of Rs.7.31 lakhs for the following Projects:-

PROJECTS

(ON-GOING SCHEMES)

	<u>Amount</u> Rs.
1. CRITICAL EDITION OF UPANISAD BHASHYAS: Critical Edition of Kena and Kata Upanisads and their translations in Kannada and English Printing of Kenopanisad	60,000 20,000
2. CRITICAL EDITION OF THE WORKS OF ACHARYA RAMANUJA Critical Edition of Sribhashya and Vedartha Sangraha	70,000
3. BIBLIOGRAPHY	25,000
4. SHORT TERM COURSES	25,000
5. ANNUAL SEMINARS	15,000
6. VIDVAD GOSHTI	6,000
7. JOURNAL	25,000
8. MUSEUM	10,000

NEW SCHEMES

9. CRITICAL STUDY OF VISISTADVAITA	20,000
10. PUBLICATION OF WORKS UNRELATED TO THE PROJECTS	30,000

--0--

NON RECURRING

11. Buildings	2,00,000
12. Furniture and Equipment	15,000
13. Library	25,000

RECURRING

14. Salaries of the Existing Staff	1,20,000
15. Salaries for new recruits and increments of existing	25,000
16. Office expenses	25,000
17. Travel expenses	15,000

Total 7.31,000

ACADEMY OF SANSKRIT RESEARCH (MELKOTE)

SUPPLEMENTARY PLAN

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION OF VISISTADVAITA KOSA (ON-GOING SCHEME)

There are thousands of technical terms in Vedantic Systems of Philosophy which are not easily understood to lay men interested in the Vedantic Systems. An attempt is made here to explain clearly in Sanskrit, Kannada and English all the basic concepts of Visistadvaita Vedanta and the technical terms of that school collecting information from more than 100 works on this philosophy. It is intended to bring out this encyclopedic work in five volumes. The first volume is ready for printing.

So far the Scholars have collected information about 18,000 technical terms from 77 works of reputed Scholars and Acharyas. By the end of December, we may be able to collect information about 22,000 technical terms.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROJECT FOR THE YEAR 1981-82:

	<u>Amount</u> Rs.
<u>HONORARIUM TO SCHOLARS:</u>	
Director (at the rate of Rs.1500/- p.m.)	18,000
Participant scholars 3 (at the rate of Rs.800/- p.m. for each Scholar)	28,800
Stationery	5,000
Typing etc	5,000
Miscellaneous expenses	3,000
Printing cost of one volume (including cost of composing, printing, paper etc)	50,000
Total :	<u>1,09,000</u>

18th August, 1980.

M. Krishnamoorthy
SECRETARY
AND
COMMISSIONER FOR ENDOWMENTS.

KARNATAKA STATE ARCHIVES

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A brief write up indicating the progress of the Department during 1979-80.

Karnataka State Archives Department is essentially a service agency. It co-ordinates and guides all operations connected with Public records in respect of their administration, preservation and elimination. In short, the Department is responsible for attending to all matters connected with the archival development of the State.

The progress made by the Department during Annual Plan 1979-80 is detailed below:

GENERAL RECORDS SECTION

(a) Current records Wing.

The work of the General Records (Current) Section of the Karnataka State Archives is to acquire the Records of all the Department's of the Karnataka Government Secretariat, Servicing of the records so acquired and weeding out the ~~time~~ time-barred 'C' Class Records. During the period from 1.4.1979 to 31.3.1980 the following progress has been achieved.

1. New Collections acquired from the Secretariat (Acquisition of source material),	-64,730
2. Old collections received from Secretariat.	-17,634
3. Requisitions attended.	-30,821
4. Requisitions for Gazette copy etc., received and attended.	- 247
5. No. of Flap boards written.	- 1,740
6. Entering the time-barred records in the Destruction Register for Weeding.	-87,403
7. Weeding out time-barred 'C' records.	-61,518

(b) Spare Copy Wing.

The work of the Spare Copy section is to acquire and preserve spare copies of official publications like reports, blue books, gazettes, Government Orders, Notifications, Important Official Circulars, Memorandums, etc., of all the Department. The Spare Copies are supplied on requisition to the Secretariat and other Department. Important publications like gazettes, blue books, Reports, etc., are bound for permanent preservation and easy reference.

During the period from 1.4.1979 to 31.3.1980 the following progress has been achieved.

1. No. of requisitions attended.	- 2,090
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....2/-

2.No. of spare copies received from the Government Press and Secretariat.	- 43,777
No. of Items.	- 881
3.Supply of Gazettes etc., to public for reference.	- 810
4.Supply of Gazettes etc. to the Secretariat department for reference.	- 343
5.No. of Flap boards written.	- 836

In addition to the above work, a reorganisation of the Spare copy Wing has been undertaken. All the old gazettes, censuses reports, blue books and other official publications are being systematically arranged on shelves with a view to ensure more efficient servicing. As part of the same measure, weeding out surplus copies of Old official publications has been undertaken. This would help to move the congestion in the records room and release shelf space to preserve new official publications. During the period under review, old newspapers, gazettes, books, etc., received from Secretariat departments and torn waste papers weighing 6,209 kgs. were disposed off.

(c) Bindery Wing.

The following number of books were bound during the period in the Bindery Wing:

1.Proceedings.	- 937 Books.
2.Gazettes.	- 385
3.Form No.21	- 135 "
4.Library books.	- 405 "
5.Other Books.	- 31 "

(d) Indexing Wing.

Indexing wing of Karnataka State Archives deals with the indexing of Government Orders published in weekly gazettes of Secretariat Departments.

During the period from 1.4.1979 to 31.3.1980 preparation of Index slips to Government Orders of the following departments was completed.

<u>Department.</u>	<u>Year/s</u>
1.Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.	1978.
2.Commerce and Industries.	1978
3.Education Department.	1978
4.Food and Forest Department.	1978
5.Home Department	1978
6.Planning Department.	1978
7.Public Works Department.	1978 & 1979.
8.Revenue Department.	1978 & 1979.
9.Rural Development and Co-operation.	1978.

.....3/-

HISTORICAL RECORDS SECTION

The work of classification and Cataloguing of numerous files of various departments of erstwhile Government Secretariat is in progress. During the period under review 44,018 files were listed yearwise, branchwise and serial numberwise.

Publication of important correspondence letters of Dewans with the contemporary Residents, Assistant Residents and other important state documents of that period in a series of Volumes entitled "Karnataka Letters" constituted a main project of this department. Four volumes comprising correspondence letters of Dewans T.R.A.Thumboo Chetty, Sir P.N.Krishnamurthy, V.P.Madhava Rao, T.Ananda Rao and the relating documents of the period are in print.

Proof correction of the selected correspondence letters of Dewans Sir M.Visvesvaraya, Sir.M.Kantaraj Urs and Sir Albion Banerji constituting volumes VI and VII of "Karnataka Letters" is under progress. Selection of the important documents for publication of volumes VIII of 'Karnataka Letters' pertaining to Sir Mirza Ismail has been commenced.

The department has also undertaken the publication of Certain hitherto unpublished historical documents. Two volumes of a collection of letters entitled "Fort Saint George Letters to the Court of Directors, London" are in print.

During the period under review 22 (both Indian and Foreign) research scholars availed ~~for~~ of the research facilities afforded by this Directorate for consulting documents and published source materials.

1. Requisitions attended for records from research scholars, public and Government - 411
2. Printed proceedings of the Government of Mysore supplied both to the Government and public. - 9,561

REFERENCE LIBRARY:

During the period from 1.4.1979 to 31.3.1980 4,048 books departmental manuals, Committee reports, Civil lists, Publications relating to financial and revenue accounts, Five-Year Plans, Legislative Council debates, periodicals, etc., were sorted out from the spare copy wing and taken to stock in the library. Further 6,864 books and reports relating to co-operative societies, Community development, Revenue and Excise, Education and Youth Services, Employment and Training, Public Instruction, Food and

Forest, Museums, Police and other subjects were sorted out from the spare copy wing and taken to stock in the Library.

Besides, 112 books dealing with a variety of subjects acquired from the Bhuvanagiri Mutt, by the Regional Committee for Survey of Historical Records were taken to stock in the Library. In addition, 116 books on the History and culture of India in general and Karnataka in particular were purchased at an approximate cost of Rs.5,017.

Seven periodicals are subscribed to at an approximate cost of Rs.719=65 annum. In addition, 13 periodicals are received on gift/exchange basis. Newspapers such as the Hindu, Deccan Herald, Prajavani, etc., are bound for permanent preservation. Classification and Cataloguing of the books in the library is also attended.

REPROGRAPHY SECTION

The Reprography Section of Karnataka State Archives is shouldering the responsibilities of microfilming of records of archival importance and supply of Xerox copies of Government Orders, Notifications, and Historical Records to the Government agencies, scholars and public.

During 1.4.1979 to 31.3.1980, 1,320 exposures were made and 3,546 Xerox Copies were supplied to the various Government departments, scholars and to the public. About 6,840 frames of microfilm negatives pertaining to persian records, Jari Inamti papers, Mysore Star Newspaper etc., were prepared.

Further, microfilming of Historical documents in brittle condition is in progress.

REGIONAL COMMITTEE FOR SURVEY OF HISTORICAL RECORDS

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The Regional Committee for Survey of Historical Records examined five major collections of private papers of historical and cultural value and acquired certain old documents, newspapers, manuscripts, rare books, etc. They relate to (1) Dewan Madhava Rao collection (2) Bhuvanagiri Mutt collection (Shimoga District) (3) Foremutt collection (Tumkur District) (4) Twenty four rare books from the Assistant Commissioner's office, Bellary District. (5) Basava Samithi collection, Bangalore. Twenty three volumes of the "Mysore Star" newspaper from the last-named collections were microfilmed.

During the same period survey of records was conducted at the Sri.Narasimhaswamy Temple at Seehi (Tumkur District) where some valuable papers were noticed. Attempts are being made to microfilm these papers with the permission of the Temple authorities. A preliminary survey of records was conducted in the South Canara District with a view to locate papers of historical value in private hands.

The Kannada Sahitya Parishad, Bangalore, Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs, Bangalore, and Sri.Parakala Mutt, Mysore, offered records possession for taking microfilm copies. In addition, correspondence is being maintained with several other private Institutions and individuals with a view to locate private papers of historical and cultural importance. A programme of Survey of records of the Sri.Parthagali Mutt, Goa, is pending with Government for necessary sanction.

With the object of creating archival consciousness among the general public, the Karnataka State Archives celebrated the International Archives Week from 23rd to 29th October 1979 in the Banquet Hall, Vidhana Soudha. The Week was inaugurated by His Excellency, Sri.Govinda Narain, Governor of Karnataka. Lady Governor, Smt.Chandra Govinda Narain, released the Souvenir brought out to commemorate the occasion. An exhibition of select historical documents, manuscripts and rare books was held which drew a large number of visitors. daily.

The Director of State Archives participated in the XIX International Archival Round Table Conference, at Guadeloupe(France) held from 5.11.1979 to 8.11.1979. Further, he held discussions with the Director, National Archives of France, with a view to secure microfilm copies of records relating to Tippu Sultan, the originals of which are preserved there.

STAFF POSITION

The staff position of the Department as on 31.3.1980 is as under:-

<u>Category post</u>	<u>Sanctioned strength.</u>	<u>Posts filled up</u>
Class-I	7	7
Class-II	15	12
Class-III	50	24
Class-IV	40	39
Total	112	82

PROPOSALS FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82.

The following are the detailed proposals for the 1981-82 annual Plan of the Karnataka State Archives. It is to be noted however that the schemes of the State Archives being of a continued nature several earlier proposals are repeated here also.

A consolidate statement showing the estimated outlay for the year 1981-82 is appended.

1. Translation and publication of old Marathi Kannada and persian documents into English and Kaanada at an estimated cost of Rs.6,000/-

2. PUBLICATION OF THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS:

1. Instructions to Lt. Col. chose on his appointment as Residential of Mysore 1799.
2. Proceedings of the Assembly of the Representative Ryots and Merchants from all Taluks of the province of Mysore held at Mysore 1881-87 (Reprint).
3. Resignation of Sir.Mark Cubbon Chef Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.
4. Kharatha by the Government of India for the Co-operation Givin by the Mysore officers during the Disturbances of Mysore in 1857.

The publication work is estimated to cost Rs.40,000 (approximately

3. Organisation of an Archival Exhibition in one of the Divisional Head quarters of Karnataka. In order to educate general public about the need for permanent preservation of ancient manuscripts, records and rare books old newspapers, etc., This is estimated to cost Rs.3,000 /- (approximately).

4. Repair and reconditioning of about 2,000, documents and books in brittle-condition and microfilming about 10,000 pages of Historical Records.

During the same period about 60,000 pages of Xerox copies are expected to be supplied to the Government and General Public.

5. Acquisition of rare manuscripts and books from private individuals and institution through purchase. And purchase of New books on Archival Science and history. It is also proposed to purchase a departmental Car. For these at least Rs. One lakh is required.

6. Survey and acquisition of records of historical and cultural volume relating to famous leaders of Karnataka in the fields of freedom struggle, and art, Administration Economic development social ~~xxxxxxx~~ reforms etc.,

7. Survey of public records in district records of Dharwar and Bidar with a view to getting pre-1947 "A" records transferred to Karnataka State Archives.

8. Publication of Annual Indices to Secretariat Records.


9. Purchase of furniture, reading tables Chairs and Tables, a few pedestal fans to improve the amenities in the Scholars Room.


10. Purchase of a magna reader printer (PE- 1 A) with accessories, Rank Xerox (1824 T 4) Universal Printer with magnification), the C.Z. micro excel storage cabinets with work assembly etc., to the Microfilm unit and steel books cases and cataloguing to the library unit are proposed to be made at an estimated cost of Rs.2,00,000 Salaries for the staff of the Microfilm Unit also has to be met out from Plan Budget which comes to about 40,000/-.

Purchase of raw microfilm and other materials for the Reprography unit and equipments and materials for the Bindery Unit. These and other Stationery articles are estimated to cost of Rs.25,000/- (approximately).

Purchase of preservative materials for maintenance of records servicing of machinery and equipments etc. at an estimated cost of Rs.20,000 (approximately).

11. Participation in symposiums and conferences organised in connection with Archival development and Annual subscriptions to institutions and associations connected with Archival Science.



(R. Muniswamy) 5/2/9
for Director of Archives.


12/9/80

Estimated outlay for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

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Sl.NO.	Particulars.	Estimated outlay
1.	Salaries.	52,000
2.	Travelling Expenses.	25,000
3.	Office Expenses.	40,000
4.	Payment for Professional and special services.	6,000
5.	Advertisement, Sales and Publicity.	3,000
6.	Publication.	40,000
7.	Machinery and equipment.	2,00,000
8.	Maintenance.	20,000
9.	Material and Supplied.	20,000
10.	Other Charges.	1,00,000
Total		5,06,000


(R. Muniswamy)

for Director of Archives.

BRP/-

DIRECTORATE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82:-

To achieve administrative efficiency by reducing the work load of the Director of Health & F.W.Services, it was bifurcated in to two separate Directorates namely (1) Directorate of Medical Education (2) Directorate of Health and F.W.Services with effect from 1.12.1978.

During 1981-82 the out-lay proposed in the State plan is as follows;-

	<u>No. in Lakhs</u>	
	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1981-82</u>
i) Medical Allopathy		240.00
ii) Public Health	698.50	454.50
Total	698.50	694.50

of this out-lay the budget earmarked for the Directorate of Medical Education and the Directorate of Health & F.W.Services is as follows;-

i) Directorate of Medical Education	118.90	118.00
ii) Directorate of Health & F.W.Services	579.60	576.50
Total	698.50	694.50

REVIEW OF PROGRESS DURING 1980-81

The Anticipated achievements during 1980-81 are as follows;-

i:-REVENUE:-

1. Establishment of University of Health Sciences,
2. Establishment of Central Blood Bank at Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.
3. Sanction of Additional staff to the Directorate of Medical Education
4. Establishment of Cancer Detection Centres at Victoria Hospital Bangalore, K.R. Hospital, Mysore and KMC, Hospital, Hubli
5. Creation of Additional staff to the institute of Cardiology, B'lore
6. Establishment of Paediatric Surgery Unit at Cheluvanba Hospl. Mysore.
7. Creation of Urology Department at Medical College, Bellary and KMC, Hubli
8. Creation of Additional staff to the Department of Bio-Chemistry, Medical College, Bellary.
9. Creation of 4 posts of Asst. Professors and 4 posts of Clinical Instructors in the College of Nursing, Bangalore
10. Creation of Additional posts of 171 staff Nurses 317 posts of Sanitary workers to the various teaching Hospitals.
11. Sanction of a Lay Secretary post to the college Hospital Bellary.

12. Sanction of Receptionist to the Chigateri General Hospital, Dvanagere.
13. Strengthening of Teaching Staff in the Medical College for increased admission as per Indian Medical Council norms.
14. Commissioning of Teachers Ward at K.R. Hospital, Mysore.

II. BUILDINGS; -

1. To start the construction of Multistoreyed building at Victoria Hospital Complex (Master Plan) Bangalore.
2. Construction of Hostel at College of Nursing, Bangalore
3. Construction of Dining Hall-cum-Kitchen Block for Medical College Hostel for Men at Mysore.
4. Construction of students and Doctors Ward at K.R. Hospital, Mysore.
5. Construction of Dormitory Type Hostels for Internees at P.H.Cs namely, Hoskote (Mysore District) Gargeswari and S.R. Hundi in Mysore District, Alnavar, Kundagoal and Khalghatgi in Dharwar District; Punjalkatte, Moodabidri and Hiriyadka in D.K. District, Anaji, Harihar, Kodaganur in Chitradurga District

.....3/

During the year 1981-82, a provision of Rs. 118.00 lakhs is proposed of which Rs. 46.55 Lakhs is towards Revenue and Rs. 71.45 lakhs is towards capital expenditure. This budget also includes 50% State share on Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely re-orientation of Medical Education.

1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION:

A sum of Rs. 1.00 Lakhs provision is made for the Additional Staff for the Directorate of Medical Education

II. MEDICAL RELIEF:

TEACHING HOSPITALS.

1. COLLEGE HOSPITALS, BANGALORE:

This comprises of Victoria Hospital, Vani Vilas Hospital and Institute of Ophthalmology and Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore.

a. VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BANGALORE:

REVENUE:

ONGOING

-NIL-

FRESH

A sum of Rs. 1.50 Lakhs provision is made for the Staff of 20 Staff Nurses and 20 Sanitary workers.

CAPITAL:

ON-GOING:

Construction of Multistoreyed building at Victoria Hospital complex (Master Plan) Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

b. VANI VILAS HOSPITAL, BANGALORE

REVENUE:

ON-GOING:

-NIL-

FRESH:

A provision of Rs. 3.25 Lakhs is made as recurring expenditure for 47 posts of staff nurses and 30 posts of Sanitary workers.

CAPITAL:

ON-GOING:

Construction of II Floor over Children's ward at Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore Rs. 1.30 Lakh.

6. MINTO OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, BANGALORE:

REVENUE:

ON-GOING:

-NIL-

FRESH:

A provision of Rs.0.25 lakh is made as recurring expenditure for the Additional staff to corneal grafting Centres, and Mobile Ophthalmic Unit.

D. INSTITUTE OF CARDIOLOGY, BANGALORE:

REVENUE:

ON-GOING:

A provision of Rs.1.00 lakhs is made as recurring and non-recurring expenditure.

FRESH:

A sum of Rs.1.00 Lakh provision is made for creation of additional staff.

E. E.N.T. INSTITUTE, BANGALORE;

CAPITAL :

ON-GOING:

Construction of I Floor at E.N.T. Institute Bangalore No.2.60 lakhs.

2x

2. BOWRING AND LADY CURZON HOSPITALS, BANGALORE

REVENUE:

FRESH SCHEMES:

A sum of Rs.1,25 lakhs is made for 10 posts of Adl. staff nurses, and 20 posts of Sanitary workers including Establishment of Medical Records Department.

CAPITAL ;

Construction of B& L.C. Hospital, Bangalore		
Ist Stage (I & II)Floor	Rs	0.50 lakh
II-do- (III&IV)Floor		3.00

Total

3.52

3- COLLEGE HOSPITALS. MYSORE:

(a) K.R. HOSPITAL. MYSORE.

REVENUE:

FRESH:

A provision of Rs.3.40 lakhs is made for Additional Staff to Teachers ward and for 30 posts of Staff Nurses & 76 posts of Sanitary workers.

(b) CHELUVANBA HOSPITAL, MYSORE.

A provision of Rs. 0.60 lakhs is made for Establishment of Paediatric Surgery Unit.

CAPITAL:

ONGOING:

1. Construction of D.P. Block at K.R. Hospital, Mysore.	Rs.15.00
2. Providing Water Supply from High level Reservoir to Combined Hospital, Mysore.	1.00
3. Construction of Building at cobalt Unit, Mysore.	0.40
4. Construction of Doctors and Students Ward at K.R. Hospital, Mysore.	0.80
Total	17.20

4. MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITALS: BELLARY

REVENUE

ON GOING : A Provision of Rs.3.25 lakhs is made for the following.

1. Continuation of Medical Records Dept.	Rs.0.25 Lakhs
2. Additional Staff for 240 bedded Ward.	Rs.3.00 Lakh
Total	3.25

5. K.M.C. HOSPITAL. HUBLI

REVENUE

FRESH: A provision of Rs.1,00 lakhs is made for additional 10 Posts of Staff Nurses and 20 Posts of Sanitary workers

6. HEAD QUARTERS HOSPITALS. MANGALORE.
GOVERNMENT WENLOCK, DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

REVENUE

ON GOING: A SUM OF Rs.0.25 lakhs is made for continuance of Medical records Department.

FRESH

A sum of Rs.2,00 lakhs is made for Additional 20 posts of staff Nurses and 30 posts of Sanitary Workers.

CAPITAL

ON GOING: CONSTRUCTION of Artificial Limb fitting Centres at Wenlock Hospital Rs. Rs.0.50

7. DISTRICT HOSPITAL. BELGAUM

REVENUE

ON GOING : A sum of Rs.2.25 lakh is made for continuance of Medical Records Department.

FRESH : A sum of Rs.0.25 lakhs is proposed for 10 Additional Posts of Sanitary Workers.

ITAL: Conversion of L.T., Supply to H.T. Supply
(power) to Hospital Pharmacy, Belgaum. Rs.0.50 Lakhs

DISTRICT HOSPITAL. GULBARGA

REVENUE

ON GOING:- a sum of Rs.0.25 lakhs is made for continuance
of Medical Records Department.

FRESH: A sum of Rs.1.75 lakhs is made for 12 Posts of
Staff Nurses and 41 Posts of Sanitary Workers.

C.G.HOSPITAL. DAVANAGERE

REVENUE

ON GOING: a sum of Rs.0.25 lakh is made for continuance
of Medical Records Department.

FRESH: A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is made for 20 posts of
Nurses and 50 Sanitary Workers.

CAPITAL

<u>ON GOING:</u> 1. Construction of C.G.Hospital, Davanagere III Stage	Rs.2.00
2. Construction of Hostel for unmarried Nurses	Rs.2.50
Total	<u>Rs.4.50</u>

MENTAL HOSPITAL. DHARWAD

REVENUE

ON GOING A sum of Rs.0.15 lakh is made for continuance
Additional Staff.

FRESH: A sum of Rs.0.10 lakhs is proposed for creation
of Staff for Ambulance Van.

S.D.S. T.B.SANITORIUM. BANGALORE

REVENUE

FRESH: A sum of Rs.0.25 lakhs is made for additional Staff

CAPITAL: Providing Electric Bed-cum-Passenger Lift ..Rs.1.00

12. P.K.SANATORIUM, MYSORE

REVENUE

FRESH : A sum of Rs.0.25 lakh is made for Additional Staff

LUMPSUM PROVISION UNDER 280 MEDICAL BUILDINGS

A provision of Rs.3.40 lakhs is made for minor works to the buildings of Teaching Hospitals etc.,

III. MEDICAL EDUCATION:-

A sum of Rs.18.35 lakhs is provided of which Rs.12.00 is for Revenue and Rs.6.35 lakhs is towards Capital.

1. MEDICAL COLLEGE. BANGALORE

ON GOING

REVENUE A sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs is made for continuance of Additional Staff in the Psychiatric Department and Rs.1.00 for Institute of Cardiology.

FRESH: A sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs is made for Additional Teaching Staff.

CAPITAL:

ON GOING: Construction of Internees Hostel at Primary Health Centre, Nalamangala Rs.0.10 lakhs

2. MEDICAL COLLEGE. MYSORE

ON GOING

REVENUE: A sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs is made for continuance Additional Staff to the Urology Department.

FRESH : A Provision of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed for Additional Teaching Staff and Additional Staff to the Exhibition Buildings.

CAPITAL

<u>ON GOING</u> :	1. Construction of Internees Hostel at Mysore	0.10 lakh
	2. <u>FRESH</u> Construction of Dining Hall cum-Kitchen Block for Medical College, College Hostel for Men, Mysore	4.15 lakh
	Total	<u>4.25 lakh</u>

MEDICAL COLLEGE, BELLARY

REVENUE : Nil.

FRESH : A sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed for creation of Additional Teaching Staff as per I.M.C. Norms.

CAPITAL: 1. Construction of Additional Hostel Buildings at Kurugodu attached to Medical College, Bellary Rs.2.00 lakh Rs.2.00 lakh

K.M.C. Hubli.

REVENUE:

FRESH: A sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs is made for creation of Additional Staff (Teaching Posts)

M.M.CANCER INSTITUTE, BANGALORE:

Provision is made for the same.

COLLEGE OF NURSING, BANGALORE

REVENUE

FRESH: A sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs is proposed for creation of Additional Teaching Staff to the College.

UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES:

A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for Establishment of University of Health Sciences in Bangalore.

RESEARCH: A sum of Rs.0.25 lakhs is provided under Revenue for payment Grants in Aid to Medical Research Board, Bangalore.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

A sum of Rs.0.95 lakhs is provided under Revenue for the following Training Programmes:-

1. Training of Jr. Lab. Technician.

ON GOING: A sum of Rs.0.10 lakhs is provided for continuance of 4 Training Centre, at Bangalore, Mysore, Bellary, and Hubli.

2. TRAINING OF REFRACTIONISTS AND OPTICIANS

A sum of Rs.0.25 lakhs is provided under Revenue for continuance of the course at Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore.

3. TRAINING OF X RAY TECHNICIANS:

A sum of Rs.0.40 lakhs is provided under Revenue to start 3 New Training Centres at Mysore, Bellary and Hubli in Addition to Existing Training Centre, Bangalore.

4. TRAINING OF MEDICAL RECORD X TECHNICIANS:

A sum of Rs.0.10 lakhs is provided under Revenue for continuance of the Training Programme at Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

5. TRAINING OF PHYSISTS:

A sum of Rs.0.10 lakhs is provided under Revenue.

VI. OTHER SCHEMES

1. NIMHANS BANGALORE

No Provision is made.

2. ARTIFICIAL LIMBFITTING CENTRE

ON GOING

REVENUE : A sum of Rs. 70 lakhs is made under Revenue as follows:-

1. Addl. Staff to Medical College, Bangalore	Rs. 0.85	l .
2. Addl. Staff to Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore	Rs. 0.85	
	Total	Rs. 1.70

VII. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (RE-ORIENTATION OF MEDICAL EDUCATION)

1. Total Provision made during 1981-82 is Rs.16.00 lakhs, out of which Rs.6.00 lakhs is for Revenue and Rs.10.00 lakhs towards buildings.

As per the guide lines from the Government of India 50% of the State Share of the Cost has to be met under State Plan Budget.

ON GOING

REVENUE: A provision of Rs.6.00 lakhs is made for consti-
nuance of the Staff sanctioned to the Medical College under
the Scheme.

BUILDINGS

Sl. No.	Medical College	Name of the PHC	Amount
			<u>Rs. in Lakhs</u>
1.	Medical College, Mysore	a) PHC S.R.Hundi	0.20
		b) PHC Hosakote	0.20
		c) PHC Gorgeshwari	0.20
2.	K.M.C. Hubli	a) PHC Alnawar	0.20
		b) PHC Kundagoal	0.20
		c) PHC Kalghatgi	0.20
3.	Medical College, Belgaum	a) PHC Hiregewadi	0.50
		b) PHC Nandagad	1.50
		c) PHC Uchagan	1.50
4.	K.M.C. Mangalore	a) PHC Punjal Katta	0.50
		b) PHC Moodabidri	0.20
		c) PHC Hireyedka	0.20
5.	St. John Medical College	a) PHC Bisadi	1.50
6.	J.J. M. Medical College, Davanagere	a) PHC Anaji	0.20
		b) PHC Harihar	0.20
		c) PHC Kodaganur	0.50
Total			8.00
7.	Lumpsum for Minor works Buildings		2.00
Grand Total			Rs.10.00

12

DIRECTORATE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION

ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

Rs. in Lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Revenue	Capital	Total	Remarks
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I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

1.	Directorate of Health And Family Welfare Services, (Medical Education)	1.00	..	1.00	
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II. MEDICAL RELIEF (TEACHING HOSPITALS)

2.	College Hospitals, Bangalore	6.00	33.90	39.90	
3.	Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospitals, Bangalore	1.25	3.50	4.75	
4.	College Hospitals, Mysore	4.00	17.20	21.20	
5.	College Hospital, Bellary	3.25	-	3.25	
6.	K.M.C. Hospital, Hubli	1.00	-	1.00	
7.	Head Quarters Hospitals, Mangalore	2.25	-	2.25	
8.	District Hospital, Belgaum	0.50	0.50	1.00	
9.	District Hospital, Gulbarga	2.00	-	2.00	
0.	C.G. Hospital, Davanagere	2.25	4.50	6.75	
1.	Mental Hospital, Dharwad	0.25	-	0.25	
2.	S.D.S. Sanitorium, Bangalore	0.25	1.00	1.25	
3.	P.K. Sanitorium, Mysore	0.25	-	0.25	
4.	C.W.T.B. Sanitorium, Bellary	nil	-	-	
5.	Revenue Buildings	-	3.40	3.40	

Total (2) 23.25 64.00 87.25

MEDICAL EDUCATION

1.	Medical College, Bangalore (including Institute of Cardiology)	3.00	0.10	3.10	
2.	-do- Mysore	2.00	4.25	6.25	
3.	-do- Bellary	0.50	2.00	2.50	
4.	M.C. Hubli	0.50	-	0.50	
5.	Dental College, Bangalore	nil	-	-	
6.	K.M. Cancer Institute, Bangalore	nil	-	-	
7.	College of Nursing, Bangalore	1.00	-	1.00	
8.	University of Health Sciences	5.00	-	5.00	

Total (3) 12.00 6.35 18.35

13-

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Revenue	Capital	Total	Remarks
<u>IV. RESEARCH</u>					
24.	Medical Research Board	0.25	-	0.25	
<u>V. TRAINING</u>					
25.	Training of Jr. Lab. Technician.	0.10	-	0.10	
26.	-do- Refractionists & Optician	0.25	-	0.25	
27.	-do- X-Ray Technician	0.40	-	0.40	
28.	-dp- Medical Record Technician	0.10	-	0.10	
29.	-do- Physists	0.10	-	0.10	
Total (5)		0.95	-	0.95	
<u>VI. OTHER SCHEMES</u>					
30.	NIMINS, BANGALORE	nil.	-	-	
31.	Artificial Limb Fitting Centres.	1.70	0.50	2.20	
Total (6)		1.70	0.50	2.20	
<u>VII. C.S. SCHEMES</u>					
32.	RE-ORIENTATION OF MEDICAL EDUCATION (50% State Share Only)	3.00	5.00	8.00	
GRAND TOTAL		42.15	75.85	118.00	

NA*/-

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE AND
HOMOEOPATHY, BANGALORE

FORMULATION OF KARNATAKA'S ANNUAL PLAN
1981-82

Karnataka is one of the pioneer States in providing comprehensive public health services to its people through the Indian Systems of Medicine, namely, Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Yoga, Naturopathy besides Homoeopathy.

2. During the Vth Plan, emphasis was laid on the following important schemes:-

1. Strengthening of the Directorate.
2. Opening of dispensaries in rural areas.
3. Increasing the bed strength in Hospitals.
3. Construction of a building for administrative block
5. Opening of Yoga Wings in existing Hospitals.
6. Development of Publication Cell.
7. Strengthening of Drugs Licensing Unit.
8. Upgrading of Dispensaries into Hospitals.
9. Providing full complement of staff to the existing dispensary to provide all services.
10. Opening of Government Homoeopathic College.
11. Opening of Nature Cure Clinic.
12. Development of Government Central Pharmacy.

3. For the VI Plan 1980-85, State Plan Outlay of Rs.420.00 lakhs has been indicated. The outlay for 1980-81 is Rs.30.00 lakhs and the outlay for 1981-82 is fixed at Rs.34.00 lakhs. Annual break-up for this outlay is given below:-

1980-81	....	30.00 lakhs
1981-82	....	34.00 lakhs
1982-83	....	99.85 lakhs
1983-84	....	112.25 lakhs
1984-85	....	143.90 lakhs

Total:- 420.00 lakhs

(contd...2.)

4. Plan Schemes for the Annual Plan 1980-81 have already been proposed and as the outlay for 1981-82 is fixed at Rs.34.00 lakhs which could provide for maintenance of the present tempo of development, it is not possible to include any new schemes within the plan outlay of Rs.34.00 lakhs fixed for 1981-82.

WRITE-UP ABOUT EACH SCHEME INCLUDED IN ANNUAL PLAN
1981-82

SCHEME NO. 1: STRENGTHENING OF THE DIRECTORATE OF INDIAN
SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHY.

The proposal of this Directorate for creation of Divisional Level offices and for strengthening of the headquarters office has been under consideration of Government for some time past. After detailed consideration of this proposal, it has been agreed that the Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy will be developed fully and to help this process of development, Government has agreed to sanction three posts of Deputy Directors one for each system of Medicine viz., Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy. The detailed proposal for creation of three posts of Deputy Directors along with supporting staff are under consideration of Government. The extra expenditure on this account is estimated at Rs.2.29 lakh for the year 1980-81. Rs.2.75 lakhs has also been proposed for continuance of this scheme during 1981-82.

SCHEME NO. 2: PUBLICATION CELL

The Publication Cell attached to the Directorate of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy has already published one Kannada book entitled "ASTANGA HRIDAYA" and another book "CHARAKA SAMHITA" is in the Government Press. The composed matter will have to be re-arranged, printed and published. The Publication Cell has already collected several manuscripts including those on Palm leaves and preparing material for ~~bringing out~~ bringing out suitable publications. For this purpose, it is necessary to continue the Publication Cell for the duration of VIth Five Year Plan. *Provision of* Rs.0.35 lakhs is made for it in the Annual Plan 1981-82.

SCHEME NO. 3: DRUGS LICENSING UNIT.

The Director of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy is the Drugs Licensing Authority under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. There is a Drug Licensing Unit to assist the Director. Government have sanctioned two posts of Drugs Inspectors and some supporting staff. One Drug Inspector has already been posted on deputation from the Department of Drugs Control and another Drugs Inspector is yet to be posted. The work of granting licences to Drugs manufacturers, renewing periodical licences and cancelling them wherever it is found necessary for contravention of the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 is a continuous process for which Rs. 1.00 lakh is made in the Annual Plan.

SCHEME NO. 4: CONSTRUCTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK FOR THE DIRECTORATE:-

Government have administratively approved the construction of an Administrative block for the Directorate at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.20 lakhs. This work has been technically sanctioned and the work is yet to begin. As the original estimates are likely to be revised in view of rising cost of construction, a total outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided in first three years of the Plan. The provision for 1981-82 is Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

SCHEME NO. 5: UNANI MEDICAL EDUCATION:-

In order to improve the standard of Unani Medical Education in the State, it is considered necessary to appoint full complement of staff including full-time Principal for the Unani College and provide a separate buildings for it. ^{Provision} Rs. 0.35 lakhs for this purpose is made in the Annual Plan 1981-82.

SCHEME NO. 6: HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL EDUCATION:-

The Principle for opening of Homoeopathic College has been under consideration of Government for some time past. It is now proposed to open the Homoeopathic College at Bangalore. Rs. 1.25 lakhs is provided in the budget for 1981-82.

SCHEME NO.7: PURCHASE OF VEHICLES FOR DEPARTMENTAL USE:-

There are already four colleges in the State: three Ayurvedic and one Unani. It is proposed to open Homoeopathic College and also one Nature Cure and Yoga College. It is considered necessary to provide one vehicle for each college to carry students to neighbouring villages for practical training. Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for this purpose.

SCHEME NO.8: MEDICAL RELIEF IN RURAL AREAS:-

Medical relief in ISM & H in rural areas is given top-most priority. It is therefore proposed to open new dispensaries in rural areas, provide new buildings to some of the dispensaries, appoint additional staff wherever necessary, upgrade certain rural dispensaries wherever accommodation is available and develop fully the existing rural dispensaries in order to ensure that the existing medical facilities in rural areas are utilised to the best advantage of the rural population. For this purpose Rs.12.40 lakhs is included in the Annual Plan 1981-82.

SCHEME NO.9: INCREASE OF BED STRENGTH IN THE HOSPITALS:-

In order to meet the growing demands of inpatient facilities in the existing hospitals, it is necessary to increase progressively the bed strength in the existing hospitals for which ^{provision of} Rs.1.25 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan 1981-82.

SCHEME NO.10: OPENING AND MAINTENANCE OF HOSPITALS:-

This is an On-going scheme. Rs.4.50 lakhs is provided for continuance of the Schemes during the year 1981-82.

SCHEME NO.11: NATURE CURE AND YOGA:-

There is only one Nature Cure clinic at Bengeri (Hubli). It is proposed to set up a few more Nature Cure clinics in the State. Rs.0.75 lakhs is provided for this purpose in the Annual Plan.

(contd... .)

Yogawings have been set up in Hospitals at Mysore and Bangalore. It is necessary to set up similar wings in other hospitals. Rs.0.40 lakhs is provided for this purpose in the Annual Plan.

SCHEME NO. 12: CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:-

These are the following two schemes for which ~~which~~ 100 percent Central Assistance is assured by the Government of India for the duration of the Sixth Plan period. The provision for 1980-81 and the proposed outlay for 1981-82 are given below:-

(Rs.in lakhs)

	<u>Provision for</u> <u>1980-81</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>outlay for</u> <u>1981-82</u>
1. Centrally Sponsored Scheme Post Graduate Medical Education in Indian Sys- tems of Medicine and Homoeopathy.	4.30	4.65
2. Centrally Sponsored Scheme Establishment of Indian Systems of Medicine Pharmacy, Drug Testing Laboratory.	2.00	2.25
Total:-	6.30	6.90

ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Project.	Outlay on 1979-80 Annual Plan Actuals.	1980-81 Annual Plan Budget.	1981-82 Annual Plan Proposed outlay.	of which capital component.
1	2	3	4	5
. Strengthening of the Directorate of Indian Systems of Medicine & Homeopathy - Ongoing.	--	2.50	2.75	--
. Publication Cell On-going.	0.25	0.25	0.35	--
. Drugs Licensing Unit - Ongoing.	0.10	0.50	1.00	--
. Construction of Admini- strative Block for the Directorate - Ongoing.	--	7.00	8.00	8.00
. <u>Unani Medical Education</u> Additional Staff Ongoing.	--	0.30	0.35	--
. <u>Homoeopathic Medical Education:</u> Opening of College Ongoing.	--	1.00	1.25	--
. Purchase of vehicles for Departmental use-Ongoing.	0.80	0.70	1.00	--
(a) Development of Taranath College, Bellary.	0.50	0.05	--	--
. <u>Medical Relief in Rural Areas:</u> a) Opening of Dispensaries Ongoing.	4.00	7.50	7.40	--
b) Construction of Dis- pensary Buildings Ongoing.	2.30	1.70	2.00	2.00
c) Additional Staff.	--	0.70	1.00	--
d) Upgrading of Rural Dispensaries.	0.21	1.95	2.00	--

	1	2	3	4	5
9. Increase of Bed - Strength in the Hospitals - On-going.		1.00	1.00	1.25	--
10. Opening and Main- tenance of Hospi- tals - On-going.		2.25	4.00	4.50	--
11. Opening of Nature Cure Clinics.					
a) On-going.		--	0.50	0.75	--
b) Setting of Yoga Wings in Hospitals - On-going		0.10	0.35	0.40	--
TOTAL		11.51	30.00	34.00	10.00

ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	1979-80 Annual Plan Outlay.	1980-81 Annual Plan proposed outlay.	1981-82 Annual Plan proposed outlay.
1	2	3	4

B. OTHER SYSTEMS OF
MEDICINE (ISM)

1. Centrally Sponsored Scheme Post-graduate Medical Education in Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy.	3.00	4.30	4.65
2. Centrally Sponsored Scheme Establishment of Indian Systems of Medicine, Pharmacy, Drug Testing Laboratory.	1.00	2.00	2.25
Total..	4.00	6.30	6.90

Write up in respect of Employees State Insurance Scheme for the year 1981-82.

Plan Schemes for the year 1981-82

Future Programmes during 1981-82.

1. On going Schemes of 80-81 will be continued.

2. New Schemes

A. Administrative Unit.

Strengthening of Headquarters organisation

Staff:

- a) Creation of Additional post of Asst. Director to assist the Director in all Technical matters and implementation of Schemes.
- b) Creation of the post of Financial Asst. to assist the Director in all Accounts matter and Budget work, creation of Posts of Stenographer, Accounts Superintendent and Audit Squad etc.,
- c) Up grading the two existing posts of Loy Secretaries to that of Asst. Administrative Officer for speedy and effective Administration of the Scheme.
- d) Strengthening of Central Stores and packing yards. 3 Insurance Medical Officers, Pharmacists, F.D.Cs, S.D.Cs and Class IV for effective and timely procurements of Drugs their stock and distribution to all Dispensaries /Hospitals.
- e) Purchase of vehicles to Director, a Car, Jeep to Asst. Director and a Lorry to convey Medicines to Dispensaries in the State. The total cost during 81-82 will be at Rs.16.66 Lakhs. This will be shared by E.S.I.C. and State Government in the usual Ratio of 7:1.

B. Hospital Unit.

In the Existing Hospital certain Departments have to be equipped like Intensive cum coronary unit equipping 300 bedded Indiranagar Hospital, Annexe buildings at K.G.F. & Gulbarga, augmentation of Ambulance Service, Physiotherapy Unit, Dental Psychiatric and New Hospitals.

In addition to this it is proposed to have an X-Ray Plant of 200 M.A. and 500 M.A. to ESI Hospital, Bangalore and augmentation of staff at ESI Hospital, Rajajinagar, Bangalore The expenditure will be on this account will be Rs.107.08 during 1981-82. This will be shared by E.S.I. Corporation and State Government in the usual Ratio of 7:1.

C. Dispensary Unit.

There is a proposal to Convert 21 single doctored Dispensarie

There is also a proposal to open 17 more new E.S.I. Dispensaries in implemented and non-implemented areas. Proposaals have already been sent to Government and ESI. Corporation. Out of 17 new ESI. Dispensaries, the ESI. Dispensari at Karwar and Shimoga will commissioned during 1980-81 and will be continued during 1981-82. Part time Dispensaries at Bangarpet, Yelhanka, Hosakote, and Kanakarapura will be converted as full time Dispensaries.

It also proposed to extend E.S.I. to cover employees under new sectors of Employment such as Hotels, Cinemas, Road transport works in Non-implemented areas in Bellary, Shimoga, ~~and~~ Bangalore, *Nanjangud, & Mysore*.

The total expenditure on this account will be Rs.191.30 Lakhs during 81-82 and will be shared in the usual ratio of 7:1 between E.S.I. Corporation and State Government.

V Nagesh
Director, ESIS(Med) Service.

nrb/

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE SERVICES

BRIEF WRITE UP OF DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN

1981-82

During 1981-82 the Outlay proposed in the State Plan Budget is Rs. 694.50 lakhs. This includes the state share of centrally sponsored schemes and Medical Education Branch also.

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>	
	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1981-82</u>
1. Medical Allopathy		240.00
2. Public Health & Sanitation	698.50	454.50
Total	698.50	694.50

The outlay earmarked for Health and Family Welfare Department and Medical Education Department is as follows:-

	<u>Rs. in Lakhs</u>
1. Directorate of Health and F.W.Services	576.50 (Statement enclosed)
2. Directorate of Medical Education	118.00
Total	694.50

(Separate write up is given for Medical Education)

Out of the total outlay earmarked for the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services, Rs.210 lakhs is earmarked for minimum needs programme and Rs.18.00 lakhs for Tribal area Sub- Plan.

BRIEF REVIEW OF THE PLAN SCHEMES DURING 1980-81

THE ANTICIPATED ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 1980-81/AS FOLLOWS;

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

1. Establishment of 30 Primary Health Centres
2. Upgradation of 18 Primary Health Centres into rural referral Hospitals.
3. Establishment of 100 Sub-centres and sanction of 100 ANM's and 25 L.H.V's.
4. Implementation of community Health volunteers Scheme in Mysore and Dharwad Districts and expansion of the same to other Districts.

DISTRICT AND OTHER MAJOR HOSPITALS

ADDITIONAL STAFF AND EQUIPMENTS FOR -

5. Establishment of 10 bedded Burns and Casualty Wards at 6 District Hospitals.
6. Commissioning of 60 Bedded T.B. Ward at K.N.T.B. Sanatorium, Kolar
7. Establishment of Physiotherapy Units in 7 District Hospitals.
8. Sanction of Additional staff to E.D. Hospital, Bangalore (Sanction received).
9. Establishment of 50 Primary Health Units in Rural Areas.

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

10. Sanction of 31 Additional A.N.M's under Tribal Area Sub-Plan.

OTHERS

11. Sanction of additional staff to Directorate and Divisional Establishments.
12. Establishment of 30 Dental Clinics.
13. Establishment of Health Equipment repairs and maintenance Unit.
14. Establishment of two mobile Health Specialist Clinics
15. Establishment of One Mobile Nutrition Demonstration and Extension Unit.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

16. Expansion of Urban Malaria Scheme, Hassan.
17. Establishment of Two Filaria Clinics at Bhatkal and Humnabad.
18. Establishment of One Cholera Combat Team at Gulbarga.

DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

I. DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE SERVICES, BANGALORE.

A sum of Rs.2.40 lakhs provision is made for the following Schemes during 1981-82.

REVENUE ON GOING ; NIL

<u>FRESH</u>	<u>Rs. in Lakhs</u>
1. Strengthening of Planning Cell	0.50
2. Establishment of flying squad for enforcement of P.F.A. Act.	1.50
3. Additional Staff to 4 Divisional Joint Director Offices.	0.40

	2.40

TOTAL: (7.50 LAKHS)

GOING:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

1. Construction of District Health and Family Welfare Office, Bellary	2.50
2. Construction of District Health and Family Welfare Office, Mangalore	2.50

FRESH:

Additional accommodation to the Directorate of Health Services	2.50
--	------

Total - 7.50

II. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES:

DISTRICT AND MAJOR HOSPITALS

A total sum of Rs.99.80 lakhs provision is made, of which Rs.70.50 lakhs is towards Revenue and Rs.29.30 lakhs is towards Capital, the details of which are as follows:

	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Total</u>
a) District & Major Hospitals	15.50	2.35	37.85
b) Taluk Hospitals	5.00	6.95	11.95
c) Primary Health Units	50.00	-	50.00

Total	70.50	29.30	99.80

DISTRICT HOSPITALS:

A sum of Rs.37.85 lakhs have been proposed, of which Rs.15.50 lakhs is towards Revenue and Rs.22.35 lakhs is towards Capital work.

REVENUE ON GOING:

Rs. in Lakhs

	<u>Additional</u>
1. Establishment of 48 bedded ward with staff in District Hospital, Bidar	3.00
2. Commissioning of 25 Bedded Additional ward with additional staff to District Hospital, Chicknagalur	2.00
3. Sanction of Additional staff to 120 bedded ward at District Hospital, Karwar	2.40
4. Sanction of X-Ray Staff to Women and Children Hospital, Udupi	0.10

5. Additional Staff to E.D. Hospital, Bangalore	0.35

Total	7.85

FRESH:

1. Establishment of 10 bedded Burns and Casualty Wards at 6 District Hospitals	3.00
2. Additional Staff to 60 Bedded Ward at T.B. Sanitorium, Kolar	1.15
3. Establishment of Physiotherapy Department in 7 District Hospitals	3.50

Total	7.65

CAPITAL ON GOING WORKS :

1. Construction of Out-Patient Block (North wing) District Hospital, Mandya	2.00
2. Construction of Hospital Pharmacy, District Hospital, Shinoga	2.50
3. Construction of Additional Ward at Maternity Hospital, Chicknagalur	0.10
4. Increasing bed strength of T.B. Sanatorium, B. Hosur, Mandya Taluk	1.80
5. Construction of District Hospital, Bidar II Stage	9.00
6. Construction of District Hospital, Raichur, III Stage	3.55
7. Increasing in Bed Strength at T.B. Sanatorium, Mudushedde	3.00
8. Construction of Intensive Care Unit, at District Hospital, Hassan	0.40

Total	22.35

FRESH WORKS :- Nil

B. TALUK HOSPITALS:

A sum of Rs.11.95 lakhs has been proposed, of which, Rs.5.00 lakhs is towards Revenue and 6.95 lakhs is towards Capital works.

(Rs. in lakhs)

REVENUE ON GOING:

1.	Additional Staff to General Hospital, Birur. Senior Laboratory Technician and Attenders	0.15
2.	Sanction of Laboratory Technicians to General Hospital, Tiptur	0.10
3.	Additional Staff to General Hospital, Kadur	0.60
4.	Additional Staff to General Hospital, Chickaballapur (Laboratory Technicians and Attenders)	0.15
	Total -	1.00

FRESH SCHEMES:

1.	Additional Staff to General Hospital, Kollegal	1.00
2.	Additional Staff to General Hospital, Challakere	1.00
3.	Additional Staff to General Hospital, Alland	1.00
4.	Additional Staff to General Hospital, Gowribidanur	1.00
	TOTAL	4.00

CAPITAL: ON GOING:

1.	Upgrading of General Hospital, Challakere	0.20
2.	Upgrading of General Hospital, Alland	0.15
3.	Upgrading of General Hospital, Gowribidanur	0.20
4.	Upgrading of General Hospital, Rabkavi- Banahatti	0.90
5.	Upgrading of General Hospital, Sandur	0.50
6.	Upgrading of General Hospital, Channapatna	2.70
7.	Construction of K.F.D. Ward at Sagar	0.30
8.	Upgrading of Combined Dispensary into General Hospital, Yelahanka	1.00
9.	Improvements to General Hospital, Sagar	1.00
	Total	6.95

FRESH WORKS: - N I L -

C. ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIMARY HEALTH UNITS:

A provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs is made under Revenue which is as follows:-

REVENUE ON GOING:

A sum of Rs.35.00 lakhs is provided to continue 81 Primary Health Units already sanctioned.

FRESH SCHEMES:

A sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for establishment of 50 Primary Health Units.

III. TRAINING PROGRAMME

A sum of Rs.1.90 lakhs has been proposed for the following Programme:

REVENUE : ON GOING

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>After Care and Rehabilitation (Tuberculosis)</u> | A provision of Rs.0.05 lakhs has been proposed for continuance of After Care & Rehabilitation Training Centre at Bangalore. |
| 2. <u>Refresher Course for Pharmacists:</u> | A sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs has been proposed for refresher course for in service Pharmacists. |
| 3. <u>Training of Senior Laboratory Technicians:</u> | A provision of Rs.0.25 lakh has been proposed for continuance and training Programme of Senior Laboratory Technicians. |
| 4. <u>Training of Food Inspectors.</u> | A sum of Rs.0.20 lakhs has been proposed for training of Food Inspectors. |

FRESH SCHEMES:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Training of X-Ray Technicians:</u> | A sum of Rs.0.40 lakhs has been proposed for Training of X-Ray Technicians. |
|--|---|

IV. MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME 1981-82;

A sum of Rs.210.00 lakhs is proposed of which Rs.36.00 lakhs is earmarked as 50% state Share on Community Health Volunteers Scheme. Out of the remaining amount of Rs.174.00 lakhs, ^{Rs.}82.00 lakhs is proposed for revenue and Rs.92.00 lakhs is proposed for Building Work.

The details of the schemes are as follows:

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES: ON GOING:

A. REVENUE: - Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for continuing (Two) 2 Primary Health Centres at Narasimharajapura in Chicknagalur District and Hulsoor in Bidar Districts. Further, a sum of Rs.26.00 lakhs is made for 30 Primary Health Centres.

2. BACKLOG CONSTRUCTION OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES:

Rs.15.20 lakhs provision is made of which Rs.10.20 lakhs is for on going Schemes, which is as follows:-

ON GOING:

a) Construction of Primary Health Centres at: (Rs. in lakhs)

1. Naganoor	(0.40)	12. Kod	(0.40)
2. Kittur	(0.50)	13. Honnatti	(0.25)
3. Uchagaon	(0.40)	14. Holealur	(0.25)
4. Konnur	(0.40)	15. Shiggon	(0.25)
5. Tikota	(0.50)	16. Kawaloor	(0.40)
6. Honnutigi	(0.50)	17. Tavaregara	(0.25)
7. Nidagundi	(0.50)	18. Hulsoor	(0.80)
8. Mangoli	(0.50)	19. N.M. Pura	(0.80)
9. Bableshtar	(0.50)	20. Hattimattur	(0.80)
10. Handiganur	(0.60)	21. Tagadur	(0.60)
11. Rattihalli	(0.40)	22. Indi	(0.40)

FRESH:

Rs. 5.00 lakhs lumpsum Provision is made for construction of new Primary Health Centres.

3. ESTABLISHMENT OF SUB-CENTRES:

ON GOING:

133 A.N.M.

33 L.H.Vs

Salaries and Drugs

- Rs.18.50 lakhs.

Further Rs.5.50 lakhs is proposed for Establishment of 100 ANM Sub-Centres.

4. BACKLOG CONSTRUCTION OF SUB-SUB CENTRES:

492 Sub-Centres Buildings were sanctioned from 1978-79 onwards. Of these only 80 buildings have been completed. Hence, Rs.50.00 lakhs provision has been made for spill over works and also for construction of 50 New Sub-Centre Buildings.

5. UPGRADATION OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES:

a) ON GOING:

REVENUE

Rs.5.25 lakhs provision is made for the following scheme.

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Additional Staff to (Referral Hospital, 50 Bedded Hospital at Tarikere)	3.50
2. X-Ray Technicians and attenders to P.H.C. Hosanagar, Kanakapura and Periyapatna	1.75
Total	<u>5.25</u>

Further, Rs.22.75 lakhs provision is made for upgradation of 18 more Primary Health Centres.

CAPITAL WORKS:

A sum of Rs.23.80 lakhs provision is made of which, Rs.18.80 lakhs is for on going works which is as follows:-

<u>ON GOING:</u>	<u>Rs. in Lakhs</u>
1. Hunsur	(1.30)
2. Gundlupet	(0.80)
3. Talkad	(2.00)
4. Chamarajanagar	(2.50)
5. Periyapatna	(3.50)
6. Harihar.	(0.60)
7. Tarikere	(0.20)
8. Hungund	(0.60)
9. Doddaballapur	(4.50)
10. Koppa	(2.80)

Further, a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for Fresh works.

6. WATER SUPPLY:-

Provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is made towards Water Supply in Primary Health Centres and Rural Institutions as spill over expenditure.

7. 50% OF SHARE ON COMMUNITY HEALTH VOLUNTEERS SCHEMES:

Provision of Rs.36.00 lakhs is made under Minimum Needs Programme as 50% State Share for this Scheme.

TRIBAL AREA SUB-PLAN 1981-82

V. A sum of Rs.18.00 lakhs under State Plan Budget and Rs.2.00 lakhs under Central Assistance is proposed during the year 1981-82, of which Rs.7.70 lakhs is towards Capital works and Rs.12.30 lakhs is towards Revenue.

As on 1979-80, the following Schemes have been sanctioned, the details of which are as follows:-

1. SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE SCHEME: (Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

<u>a. REVENUE ON GOING</u>	<u>Sanctioned During</u>	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
Establishment and continuation of PHC Banakal, Mudigere Taluk, Chicknagalur District.	1979-80	0.90
<u>b. CAPITAL WORKS ON GOING:</u>		
Construction of PHC building and Staff Quarters at PHC, Banakal, Chicknagalur District.	1979-80	1.50
	Total	2.40

(Note: The total amount is limited to Rs.2.00 lakhs only)

2. UNDER STATE PLAN BUDGET:

a. REVENUE ON GOING:

1. Taking over of the Six Mobile Tribal Health Units from Social Welfare Department to Health Department and maintenance.	1979-80	4.50
2. Establishment and continuation of Mobile Tribal Health Units, Mithege-Chikkatholalu, H.D.Kote Taluk, Mysore District.	1979-80	0.70

3. Strengthening and creation of the staff to the Six Mobile Tribal Health Units.	1979-80	0.50
4. Creation of Additional Staff to monitor and implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan Schemes at Directorate.	1979-80	0.10
5. To provide 20% allowance as additional incentives to the staff of PHC Banakal and all the 9 Mobile Tribal Health Units	1979-80	1.00
6. Continuation of the M.T.H.U. at Buntwal in D.K. District.	1978	0.70
7. Continuation of Nutritional Survey in Tribal Areas	1977	0.20
8. Continuation of M.T.H.U. Perdoor in D.K. District.	1978	0.70
Total -	-----	8.40
	-----	-----

b. ON GOING CAPITAL WORKS:

1. Construction of M.T.H.U. at Methegi-Chikkatholalu, H.D. Kote Taluk, Mysore District.		0.55
2. Construction of M.T.H.U. at Perdoor, D.K. District		0.30
3. Construction of M.T.H.U. at Buntwal		0.80
4. Construction of ANM Sub-Centres		4.55
Total -	-----	6.20
	-----	-----

FRESH SCHEMES:

1. Provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs is made for sanction of 31 Additional ANM's in the Tribal Districts.
2. Sanctioning of a New P.H.C. in Tribal District for which Rs.1.20 lakhs recurring and Rs.4.65 lakhs non-recurring is estimated. (Proposal has been sent to Government. The Expenditure for this will be met out of Savings).

A B S T R A C T

<u>ON GOING SCHEMES:</u>	<u>REVENUE</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>Rs. in Lakhs-</u>		
1. Special Central Assistance.	0.90	1.50	2.40
2. Under State Government Budget	8.40	6.20	14.60

Total	9.30	7.70	17.00

 <u>FRESH SCHEMES:</u>			
1. Under State Government	3.00	0	3.00

GRAND TOTAL	12.30	7.70	20.00

VI. OTHER HEALTH SCHEMES:

Provision of Rs.24.20 lakhs is made for the following Schemes.

FRESH SCHEMES:

ESTABLISHMENT OF DENTAL CLINICS

A sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been proposed for Establishment of Dental Clinics.

2. ESTABLISHMENT OF BLOOD BANKS (ON GOING)

A sum of Rs.0.25 lakhs has been proposed for continuing the Blood Bank at General Hospital, Sonwarpet.

3. CARE FEEDING PROGRAMME:

ON GOING:

A sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs has been proposed for Care Feeding Programme towards transportation charges.

4. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE:

ON GOING:

Provision of Rs.0.30 lakhs is made for continuation of training Programme to Teacher Tutors in Health Education.

5. MOBILE HEALTH SPECIALIST CLINICS:

FRESH:

A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed for establishment

6. MOBILE NUTRITION EXTENSION AND DEMONSTRATION UNITS:

FRESH SCHEMES:

A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for Establishment of one Mobile Nutrition Extension and Demonstration Unit.

7. GENERAL SUB PLAN:

ON GOING:

A sum of Rs.0.20 lakh provision is made for continuation of the Scheme of providing additional incentives of Rs.150/- to the Non-Departmental SC/ST Candidates in the entire period of Training Course.

8. ESTABLISHMENT OF HEALTH EQUIPMENT REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE UNIT:

FRESH:-

A sum of Rs.0.50 lakh has been proposed for the Establishment of Health Equipment Repairs and Maintenance Unit.

9. ESTABLISHMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING CELL:

FRESH:

A sum of Rs.0.20 lakh provision is made to establish a Mechanical Engineering Cell.

10. HUDCO RURAL HEALTH SCHEME:

ONGOING:

A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed for construction of Quarters to Medical and/Para Medical Staff in Rural areas.

11. VACCINE INSTITUTE:

FRESH:-

A sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs provision is made for Strengthening of Vaccine Institute, Belgaum for Production of D.T. T.T. Vaccine and A.R. Vaccine.

12. RE-ORGANISATION OF FOOD ANALYSIS LABORATORY AT PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTE, BANGALORE.

FRESH:

A sum of Rs.0.75 lakh provision is made for Re-organisation of Food Analysis Laboratory at Public Health Institute, Bangalore.

Vii. NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAMME:
(CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)

A sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs provision is made for the following Programmes as Operational Cost under State Plan Budget.

A. MALARIA ERADICATION PROGRAMME:

ON GOING: N I L .

FRESH:

A sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs Budget is proposed for District level staff under the modified Plan of operation.

B. FILARIA CONTROL SCHEME:

ON GOING:

A sum of Rs.0.50 lakh is made to continue the Filaria Control Unit at Guledgud.

FRESH SCHEME:

A provision of Rs.0.70 lakh is made for the Establishment of Two Filaria Clinics at Dhatkal and Humnabad.

C. CHOLERA CONTROL SCHEME:

ON GOING: -Nil -

FRESH:-

A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh provision is made for Establishment of One Cholera Combat Team at Gulbarga.

D. PREVENTION OF VISUAL IMPAIRMENT AND CONTROL OF BLINDNESS AND TRACHOMA CONTROL PROGRAMME:

ON GOING SCHEME:-

A sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs is made for continuation of the State level Cell and 24 posts of Ophthalmic Assistant.

FRESH SCHEME:-

A sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs is made for Fresh Schemes.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

A sum of Rs.349.00 lakhs is proposed for Centrally Sponsored Schemes, which are as follows:-

In this, 50% State Share on these Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Except Community Health Voluntary Scheme) have been included under the State Plan Budget during 1981-82 and 50% of the Share of the Budget for C.H.V. has been shown under minimum Needs Programme.

1. NATIONAL T.B. CONTROL PROGRAMME:

REVENUE:

ON GOING:

A sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs is provided in kind under Revenue towards the cost of supplies of materials received from the Government of India. (B.C.G. Vaccine and Anti T.B. Drugs).

FRESH SCHEMES: N I L

2. S.T.D. CONTROL PROGRAMME:

REVENUE:

ON GOING:

Rs:0.40 lakhs is included under Revenue in kind towards the cost of supplies of materials received from the Government of India.

FRESH SCHEMES: N I L

3. NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR PREVENTION OF VISUAL IMPAIRMENT AND BLINDNESS AND TRACHOMA CONTROL PROGRAMME:

FRESH SCHEMES:

During 1981-82, Rs.15.00 lakhs .

Provision is made, as follows:-

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>	
	<u>Recurring</u>	<u>Non-Recurring</u>
1. Mobile Units (3)	3.25	3.00
2. Primary Health Centres (21)	-	0.75
3. District Hospitals (8)	-	4.00
4. Medical Colleges (2) (Hubli and Davanagere)	-	4.00
TOTAL	3.25	11.75

Three Mobile Health Units have to be established in the three Revenue Division viz., Bangalore, Belgaum and Mysore. Government of India will provide recurring and non-recurring (i.e., supply of equipments) Expenditure.

At present 24 Primary Health Centres have been sanctioned with Ophthalmologists, one in Each Primary Health Centre and provision is made under State Plan Budget.

Further, it is proposed to sanction 21 Ophthalmologists in 21 Primary Health Centres more. For these the Government of India will supply Rs.3,000/- worth of equipment and State Government has to meet the salaries, for which provision has been made.

For 8 District Hospitals, the Government of India supplies equipment worth of Rs. 0.50 lakhs, each.

In regard to Medical College at Davanagere, it is proposed to take up the Up-gradation of Department of Ophthalmology for which the Government of India supplies equipments.

4. NATIONAL MALARIA ERADICATION PROGRAMME (RURAL):

REVENUE:

ON GOING:

A sum of Rs.220.00 lakhs is provided for continuance of State Level Staff, Zonal Level Staff, and 5 N.M.E.P. Units at District level including cost of Materials, equipments and supplies received from the Government of India.

FRESH SCHEMES:

The Government order for sanctioning District level Staff under modified Plan of operation is awaited.

5. N.M.E.P. (URBAN)

REVENUE

ON GOING:

A sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs is provided for payment of Grant in Aid to the Municipalities, at Bellary, Raichur, Hospet, Bangalore, Belgaum, Chicknagalur, Tumkur including Cost of materials and supplies to be received from the Government of India.

FRESH SCHEMES:

It is proposed to extend the scheme to Hassan Town During 1981-82.

6. CHOLERA CONTROL PROGRAMME:

REVENUE:

ON GOING:

A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is included towards the expenditure on supplies received from the Government of India.

FRESH SCHEMES:-

It is proposed to establish one More Cholera Combat Team at Gulbarga. Operational cost for this has been shown under State Plan Budget.

7. NATIONAL LEPROSY CONTROL PROGRAMME:

A Provision of Rs.16.00 lakhs is made during 1981-82. The components sanctioned since 1974 onwards viz., 550 SET Centres, 40 Urban Leprosy Centres, 5 Leprosy Control Re-constructive Survey Units, District Leprosy Officer and others were transferred to Non-Plan Budget as committed expenditure from 1.4.1980.

REVENUE:

ON GOING: Nil

CAPITAL - BUILDINGS- ONGOING:

Rs. 3.60 lakhs is provided as Spill over to Building works.

FRESH SCHEMES:

It is proposed to establish 50 SET Centres 3 District Leprosy Zonal Offices, Upgradation of Leprosy Training Centres Maintenance of 100 Voluntary Leprosy Beds, Construction of Leprosy Training Centres and to sanction a sample Survey cum Assessment Unit during the Plan period.

NATIONAL FILARIA CONTROL PROGRAMME:

A provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed towards expenditure in kind for the material/^{and} supplies from Government of India.

ON GOING SCHEMES:

One Filaria Control Unit sanctioned at Guledgud is continued. The Operational Cost is shown under State Plan Budget.

FRESH SCHEMES:

It is proposed to Establish 2 Filaria Clinics, one each at Bhatkal and Humnabad, for which the operational cost is reflected in State Plan Budget.

DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE SERVICES

DRAFT PLAN FOR 1981-82.

Rs. in lakhs

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Revenue	Capital including Revenue Building	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6

A. STATE PLAN SCHEMES:-

I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION:

1. Directorate of Health & F.W.Services	2.00	2.50	4.50
2. Divisional Establishment	0.40	-	0.40
3. District Establishment	-	5.00	5.00
TOTAL - I.	2.40	7.50	9.90

II. HOSPITALS & DISPENSARIES:

4. District & Major Hospitals	15.50	22.35	37.85
5. Taluk Hospitals.	5.00	6.95	11.95
6. Establishment of Primary Health Units	50.00	-	50.00
Total - II	70.50	29.30	99.80

 1 ----- 2 ----- 3 ----- 4 ----- 5 ----- 6 -----

III TRAINING PROGRAMMES:

7. Aftercare & Rehabilitation Training Centre	0.05	-	0.05
8. Refresher Course for in Service Pharmacists	1.00	-	1.00
9. Training of Sr. Lab. Technicians	0.25	-	0.25
10. Training of Food Inspectors	0.20	-	0.20
11. Training of X-Ray Technicians	0.40	-	0.40
12. TOTAL - III	1.90	-	1.90

IV MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME:

12. Establishment of Primary Health Centres	28.00	15.20	43.20
13. Establishment of Sub-Centres	24.00	50.00	74.00
14. Upgradation of Primary Health Centres	28.00	23.80	51.80
15. Water Supply to Rural Institutions.	5.00	-	5.00
16. 50% State Share on Community Health Volunteers	36.00	-	36.00
TOTAL - IV	121.00	89.00	210.00

V TRIBAL SUB PLAN:

17. Establishment of Primary Health Centres			
18. Establishment of Mobile Tribal Units	10.30	7.70	18.00
19. Establishment of Sub-Centres			
20. Others.			
TOTAL - V	10.30	7.70	18.00
	2.00	-	2.00

ADD CENTRAL SHARE

1	2	3	4	5	6
VI. OTHER HEALTH SCHEMES:					
21. Establishment of Dental Clinics		4.00	-	4.00	
22. Establishment of Blood Banks		0.25	-	0.25	
23. Care Feeding Programme		2.50	-	2.50	
24. School Health Services.		0.30	-	0.30	
25. Mobile Health Specialist Clinics		2.00	-	2.00	
26. Mobile Nutrition Extension & Demonstration Units		1.00	-	1.00	
27. General Sub-Plan for SC/ST		0.20	-	0.20	
28. Establishment of Health Equipments repairs and Maintenance Unit		0.50	-	0.50	
29. Establishment of Mechanical Engineering Cell.		0.20	-	0.20	
30. Rural Housing Scheme (HUDCO)		-	10.00	10.00	
31. Vaccine Institute, Belgaun		2.50	-	2.50	
32. Re-organisation of Food Analysis Laboratory at Public Health Institute, Bangalore		0.75	-	0.75	
	TOTAL - VI	14.20	10.00	24.20	
VII. NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAMME:					
33. Malaria Eradication Scheme.		20.00	-	20.00	
34. Filariasis Control Scheme.		1.20	-	1.20	
35. Cholera Control Scheme.		1.00	-	1.00	
36. Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness Trachoma Control.		3.00	-	3.00	
	TOTAL VII	25.20	Nil	25.20	

1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>A D S T R A C T : I. STATE PLAN SCHEMES</u>					
1. Direction and Administration		2.40	7.50	9.90	
2. Hospitals and Dispensaries		78.50	29.30	99.00	
3. Training Programmes		1.90	-	1.90	
4. Minimum Needs Programme		121.00	89.00	210.00	
5. Tribal Sub-Plan		10.30	7.70	18.00	
6. Other Health Schemes		14.20	10.00	24.20	
7. National Health Programme (Control of Diseases)		25.20	-	25.20	
8. Lumpsum provision for Minor works		-	13.00	13.00	
9. 50% State share on C.S.S.		172.70	1.00	174.50	
	Total:- I	410.20	150.30	576.50	
<u>II. CENTRAL SPONSORED SCHEMES</u>					
1. National T.D. Control Programme.		20.00	-	20.00	
2. S.T.D. Control Programme.		0.40	-	0.40	
3. National Programme for prevention of Visual Impairment, Blindness and Trachoma control		15.00	-	15.00	
4. N.M.E.P. (Rural)		220.00	-	220.00	
5. N.M.E.P. (Urban)		20.00	-	20.00	
6. Cholera Control Programme		2.00	-	2.00	
7. National Leprosy Control programme		16.00	3.60	19.60	
8. National Filaria Control Programme		2.00	-	2.00	
9. Training and Employment of Multipurpose Health Workers Scheme.		50.00	-	50.00	
	Total:-II	345.40	3.60	349.00	
10. Community Health Volunteers Scheme		72.00	-	72.00 (M.N.P.)	
	GRAND TOTAL:- (CSS)	417.40	3.60	421.00	

FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME

-- DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN FOR THE YEAR 1981-82

Control of population growth is an essential and inescapable ingredient for the social and economic development of the State. Recognising this, Family Welfare Programme has been organised in the State since the Second Five Year Plan. An well-knit organisation has been set up to carry the message and philosophy of small family norm, to motivate the eligible couples to practise one or the other Family Welfare methods of their choice, to provide Family Welfare services, and to give follow-up care, in order to see that not only the fertility level does not go up but it brought down further. The Family Welfare Programme has been drawn up as a part of the Annual Plan, 1981-82, as follows:

I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION:

1. SECRETARIATE CELL:

The Secretariat Cell consisting of a Deputy Secretary, a Senior Assistant, a Stenographer, a Junior Assistant and a Peon will continue to function to expedite all proposals submitted by the Director of Health and FW Services to implement Family Welfare Programme. Consequent to increase in the work load due to expansion of the Programme it is proposed to increase the staff at least by a Senior Assistant. A provision of Rs.0.46 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1981-82.

2. STATE FAMILY WELFARE BUREAU:

The State Family Welfare Bureau headed by a Joint Director (FW & MCH), assisted by a Deputy Director (FW), a Deputy Director (MCH), a Deputy Director (IUD & PPP)

a Deputy Director (Transport), a Deputy Director (Information) an Assistant Administrative Officer, an Accounts Officer, a Stores Officer, an Assistant Director (Press) and other staff will continue to function. A Demographic and Evaluation Cell headed by a Demographer, whose chief function is for the performance statistics and evaluation and an audit party will also continue to function and widened their activities.

A provision of Rs.14.36 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1981-82.

3. DIVISIONAL LEVEL ORGANISATION:

For effective supervision, guidance and co-ordination of health work including F.W. Programme, Divisional level organisation with the Divisional Joint Director as the head has been created. This organisation shall be continued during 1981-82 also. The expenditure of this organisation, as at present shall be met from the State funds " 282 Public Health ". No expenditure is proposed to be incurred under " 281 Family Welfare " during the year 1981-82.

4. DISTRICT FAMILY WELFARE BUREAUX:

All the 19 District Family Welfare Bureaux headed by the District Health and Family Welfare Officers, assisted by the Medical Officers of Health for sterilisation and I.U.D. and other supporting staff, on the pattern prescribed by

the Government of India, will be continued to function effectively supervising and guiding the staff working at the lower level, viz., at Rural Family Welfare Centres and Urban Family Welfare Centres and other medical institutions which are providing Family Welfare services.

A provision of Rs.70.30 lakhs is proposed for the year 1981-82.

5. CITY FAMILY WELFARE BUREAUX:

As per the pattern existing, all cities having a population of 2½ lakhs and over are entitled for a City Family Welfare Bureau for intensively implementing Family Welfare Programme.

The State has five cities having a population of 2½ lakhs and above and hence the State is entitled for five City Family Welfare Bureaux. At present only two City Family Welfare Bureaux are functioning. It is proposed to establish three more Family Welfare Bureaux.

...4/

(4)

City Family Welfare Bureaux in the cities of Hubli-Dharwar, Belgaum and Mangalore in addition to continuing the existing two.

Lakhs

A provision of Rs.5.00 / for the year 1981-82 is proposed.

II. Rural Family Welfare Centres:

There are 268 Rural Family Welfare Centres functioning in the 269 Primary Health Centres at present. There are 1537 ANM sub-centres stated under Family Welfare Programme ^{and} are functioning.

In addition to continuing the existing centres it is proposed to create 30 more centres during 1981-82.

A provision of 400.00 lakhs is proposed for 1980-81.

III. Urban Family Welfare Centres:

There are 108 Urban Centres in the State at present excluding 23 centres attached to the post-partum centre. The state requires 245 centres. The remaining 114 centres are proposed to be established on a phased manner during the Sixth Five Year Plan. During 1981-82, it is proposed to establish 23 centres as follows:

Type I ..	15
Type II ...	5
Type III..	3

A provision of 40 lakhs for the year 1981-82 is proposed.

IV. Maternal and Child Health:

Improvement in Maternal and Child Health Services is a pre-requisite for increase in the acceptance rate of Family Welfare methods and practising of Small Family norm. It is proposed to continue the following schemes during the year 1981-82.

- (a) Immunisation of children 0-2 years age-group with D.P.T.
- (b) Immunisation of children of the age-group 3-8 years with D.T.

- (c) Immunisation of expectant and Nursing Mothers with Tetanus Toxoid.
- (d) Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among children and mothers.
- (e) Nutritional programme for control of Blindness among children due to Vit 'A' deficiency.

A provision of Rs.30 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

V. Transport: The State Health Transport organisation will continue to function during the year 1981-82 besides replacing 125 vehicles of the 250 vehicles under Family Welfare Programme, during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

During 81-82, it is proposed to maintain the fleet strength bedised replacing 25 vehicles.

A provision of 75 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

VI. Compensation for sterilisation and IUD and Ex-gratia financial assistance.

Compensation to the Family Welfare Acceptors towards the loss of wages and cash benefits and payment of ex-gratia financial Assistance to the acceptors and motivators will be continued during 1981-82 also.

A provision of ^{Rs} 301 lakh for the year 1981-82 is proposed.

VII. Other services and supplies:

- 1 (Please see next page)
- 2. Sterilisation beds:

Sterilisation beds have been commissioned in several institutions to provide adequate facilities for meeting the demand for voluntary tubectomy operations. So far 637 beds have been sanctioned, out of which 607 were rendering services. These centres will be continued during the year 1981-82.

A provision of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed for the year 1981-82.

(6)

3. Post Partum Centres:-

Post partum centres have been established in the 10 teaching institutions and 13 major hospitals as per the approved pattern of Government of India. 5 more centres will be established during 1980-81. It is proposed to establish the programme to 20 more centres during 1981-82 besides continuing the existing ones and likely to be established during 1980-81.

A provision of 52 lakhs is proposed for the year 1981-82.

Cost of Contraceptives supplied by Government of India

The cost of contraceptives, IUD etc supplied by Government of India is accounted by book adjustments. A provision of Rs 12 lakhs is made for the year 1981-82.

4. Supply of Surgical Equipment:-

Family Welfare Services are made available in all the hospital dispensaries etc., both under Government and Private organisations. The required equipment for Sterilisation and IUD have been supplied already. It is necessary to replace the equipment which have become unserviceable due to wear and tear and to provide additional equipment. There are 190 major hospitals including College Hospitals, 269 Primary Health Centres, 257 Combined Hospitals and Local Fund Dispensaries in the State; besides 38 private hospitals. Equipment will be supplied according to need. It is also proposed to supply sterilisation equipment to the newly established Primary Health Centres etc.

A provision of Rs 10 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

5. Extension of Sterilisation facilities in Rural and Semi-Rural areas:

Sterilisation facilities were provided in 45 places under the British Aid Programme.

This programme will be continued during the Sixth Plan period and it will be extended to 20 more places as a part of the FW Programme.

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6. EXTENSION OF STERILISATION FACILITIES IN RURAL AND SEMI-RURAL AREAS

Sterilisation facilities were provided in 45 places under the British Aid Programme during the Fifth Plan. The programme will be continued during the Sixth Plan and also extended to 100 more places in a phased manner.

During 1981-82 it will be extended to 20 more centres and a provision of 5 lakhs has been proposed.

VIII. MASS EDUCATION:

(i) OFF-SET PRESS:

Off-set press has been functioning in the State Family Welfare Bureau. It is attending to the production of publicity materials on Family Welfare Programme. It is proposed to augment the staff and equip with some more modern equipments during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(ii) PUBLICITY AND PROPO GANDA:

The mass media activities will be continued and expanded during the Sixth Plan period. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed for 1981-82.

IX. TRAINING RESEARCH AND STATISTICS:

(i) HEALTH & F.W. TRAINING CENTRES:

The two Health and Family Welfare Training Centres at Bangalore and Hubli will be continued during the year 1981-82. A provision of 8 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

(ii) TRAINING OF A.N.Ms. & L.H.Vs. AND DAIS:

The Training of A.N.Ms and L.H.Vs. is undertaken and the expenditure is met by the state budget.

It is proposed to continue to give training to indigenous Dais in the technique of deliveries and Dais kits to the trained Dais.

A provision of Rs. 9 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

§iii) EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTS:

Special experimental and innovative projects and research in the new technique of Family Welfare are proposed to be undertaken during the Sixth Plan. A provision of Rs. one lakh is proposed for 1981-82.

X. BUILDING:

The buildings work under the Family Welfare Programme to provide office and residential accommodation at various levels will be continued during 1981-82. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

The total provision proposed for the Family Welfare Programme for 1981-82 is Rs. 1073.12 lakhs.

PROPOSALS FOR THE YEAR 1981-82 PERTAINING TO THE DRUGS CONTROL DEPARTMENT UNDER THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

The following are the On-going Schemes, pertaining to the Drugs Control Department to be continued during the year 1981-82 and through the Sixth Five Year Plan.

- (1) Training of Pharmacists (Government College of Pharmacy, Bangalore).
- (2) Grant-in-Aid to the Private Pharmacy Institutions (To be deleted during the year 1981-82 and onwards).
- (3) Expansion of the Drugs Testing Laboratory, Bangalore.
- (4) Strengthening of the Drugs Control Organisation.

NOTE:- Only one new scheme is proposed from 1982-83 onwards i.e., providing transport vehicles to the Divisional Offices. Not many new schemes have been proposed since the construction of College Building which has been handicapped for paucity of funds during the previous plan period and as such adequate funds have to be made available for completing the College Building to achieve one of the important targets of the plan period. Further, one of the On-Going Scheme namely "Grant-in-Aid to the Private Pharmacy Institutions" is deleted and one new scheme has been added. In short, during 6th Plan period there will be three On-going Schemes and only one new scheme.

(1) TRAINING OF PHARMACISTS (GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, BANGALORE):-

During the year 1980-81 a provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been made both under Revenue and Capital for the purchase of equipments, glass apparatus, Chemicals and Crude Drugs and also for the construction of First Floor (Second Stage) of the new building to house the Government College of Pharmacy, Bangalore. The estimated cost of construction of all four floors of the building is Rs.48.00 lakhs.

The construction of the Ground Floor premises has been completed and the same has been taken into possession by the Principal, Government College of Pharmacy, Bangalore and the classes and practicals are being conducted in the said new premises. During the year 1980-81, the construction work of the First Floor which is estimated to be of the order of Rs.7.00 lakhs has been taken up. The entire project consists of four floors and has been proposed to be completed on a phased basis.

Regular admissions to B.Pharm and M.Pharm Courses have been taken up during the current year and the admissions are made strictly according to rules framed by the Government in this behalf. Admissions to D.Pharm Courses which is of a duration of two years, has been temporarily

Continued.

suspended since the Crash Programme has been taken up to train the Candidates deputed by the Director of Health and Family Welfare Services to fill up the large number of vacant posts of Pharmacists to better the Hospital Services. Further, the College is also entrusted with the responsibility for training the Inservice Pharmacists for a condensed course to update their knowledge.

In addition to degree and diploma courses in Pharmacy the College has taken up the Post-Graduate Course in Pharmacy at the Government College of Pharmacy, Bangalore which were started during 1977-78 with an admission of Sixty Candidates for each of the following disciplines namely:-

- (1) Pharmacology.
- (2) Pharmacognosy and
- (3) Pharmaceutics.

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the entire expenditure will be borne by the Government of India. The All India Council of Technical Education would be requested to permit starting of 4th discipline in Pharmaceutical Chemistry and also to provide adequate funds for the purpose.

Necessary provision will be made (Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme) to continue the above said scheme during 1981-82, and more Pharmacists both at the Diploma, Degree and Post-Graduate levels will be trained during the second year of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Public Works Department Authorities will also be requested to complete the First Floor of the College Building to accommodate the additional Laboratories at an early date.

(2) GRANT-IN-AID TO THE PRIVATE PHARMACY INSTITUTIONS:-

This scheme is proposed to be discontinued since more funds are necessary to complete the Government College of Pharmacy at Bangalore. Further it is learnt that the Private Pharmacy Institutions have been running their Institutions from their own resources and capitation fees collected from the Students. Hence, priority has to be given to make funds available to Government Institutions so that the Government Institutions can not only continue conducting these Pharmacy Courses but also to increase the admission strength if necessary to meet the demands of the State, to all sections of people with special stress to the weaker section.

(3) EXPANSION OF THE DRUGS TESTING LABORATORY, BANGALORE:-

This Scheme was sanctioned during 5th Five Year Plan and a provision of Rs. 2.56 lakhs has been made both under Revenue and Capital. Necessary equipments and Glass Apparatus, Chemicals will be purchased out of the provision made under Revenue during current year and also during the year 1981-82 so as to enable the Laboratory to take up analysis of all types of drugs in the different sections of the Laboratory.

Continued.

The Drugs Testing Laboratory has been selected by the Government of India for conversion into a Combined Food and Drugs Laboratory in the State and had accorded sanction to give 100% Central Assistance limited to Rs.10.00 lakhs for the construction of 2nd and 3rd Floor on the existing building and 100% Central Assistance limited to Rs.3.66 lakhs for the purchase of equipments. The assistance given by the Central Government has been fully utilised. The construction work is still going on and a provision of Rs.1.25 lakhs has been made during the current year. The total estimated cost of construction of 2nd and 3rd Floor is Rs.15.00 lakhs. It is expected that the building will be completed by the end of March 1980-81. However, a token provision of Rs.50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand only) will be made for the spill over work during the year 1981-82.

On completion of the construction and the procurement of furnitures for starting the various sectional laboratories, to take up the Food Analysis work, the Laboratory will be in a position to accept samples of food picked up by the Officers empowered under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. This will be in addition to the Food Analytical Laboratories functioning under the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services. This step of augmenting the analytical facilities for monitoring the quality of food stuffs marketed in the State will have a positive and an effective attempt for weeding out the sub-standard and adulterated food stuffs from the Market.

Presently, the Drugs Testing Laboratory is extending facilities of analysis of Drug samples picked up by the Inspectors under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act belonging to (1) Assam, (2) Meghalaya, (3) Orissa and (4) Pondicherry who are not having any testing facilities. This work has been taken up to help the Drugs Control Administration in these States and also to see that quality drugs are marketed in the Country. However, these states do pay the prescribed fees for the analysis of these drugs.

(4) STRENGTHENING OF THE DRUGS CONTROL ORGANISATION:-

A provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been made during the year 1980-81 under the above said Scheme. The Government had accorded sanction for 19 additional posts of Drugs Inspectors with an object to have one Drugs Inspector in each District to enforce the provisions of Drugs and other related Acts effectively. These Inspectors will be under the control of the concerned Assistant Drugs Controllers of the Divisions. Action has already been initiated to fill up the posts through the Karnataka Public Service Commission. Proposals have been submitted to the Government for the sanction of supporting staff and necessary office equipments to the District Offices.

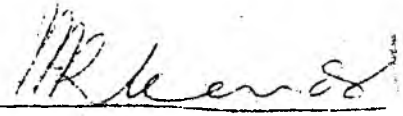
During the current year, the existing Inspectorate staff has been reposted and Unit Offices in each of the Districts have been opened though only one Inspector has been kept incharge of 2 or 3 districts in one or two of the Divisions. This arrangement has been done to create a nucleus for Unit Offices so that by the time new recruits are appointed after the selection by the Karnataka Public Service Commission there would have been in existence Unit Offices, so that the Inspectors could take up active work without any delay.

Co-ntinued.

In view of the increase in the field staff and the activities in the district and divisional Offices, the work load at the Head Office would enormously increase warranting necessity for more Senior Posts in the Cadre of Joint Drugs Controller and a few Deputy Drugs Controllers. Hence an increase of 20% allotment of funds every year during the plan period has been made.

NEW SCHEMES.

No New Schemes will be taken up during 1981-82 due to paucity of funds. However, one new scheme namely "Providing Transport Vehicles to the Divisional Offices" has been proposed starting from 1982-83 onwards.


for Drugs Controller. 24

hvn/-

SEWERAGE - WATER SUPPLY

ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1981-82

The programmes to be taken up for the year 1981-82 include open wells, borewells and handpumps and piped water supply scheme. During the years 1979-80, 1412 works were taken up of which 667 works were completed. For the year 1980-81, an amount of Rs.72.00 lakhs was sanctioned to take up open wells in villages including hamlets and Janatha Housing colonies.

The outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs.80.00 lakhs. This is being taken up particularly in the coastal areas.

Regarding borewells Rs.490.00 lakhs is required. 840 Janatha housing colonies will be covered and under the normal programme 1300 schemes will be taken up. Provision has also been made for the failed borewells.

The amount proposed for the piped water supply programme is Rs.540.00 crores. Under the immediate relief programme, 80 schemes will be taken up in 75 villages. In 25 villages 26 schemes will be taken up in villages having population of more than 5000. In the villages where the population is more than 2000 but less than 5000, 160 schemes will be taken up in 160 villages. Provision has also been made for spillover works.

An amount of Rs.212.00 lakhs is proposed for rural sanitation, research and development and training. 90 villages will be covered under sullage disposal and 522 villages will be provided with latrines. An amount of

Rs.150.00 lakhs is earmarked for maintenance and Rs.45.00 lakhs is for research and development including training programmes. The total amount required for all these programmes will be Rs.1437.00 lakhs, for the year 1981-82. This excludes the price contingency of 10 percent.

TRIBAL SUB PLAN - 1981-82 ,

In the tribal areas, 165 open wells are taken up during the year 1979-80 in addition to 94 spillover works. Of these, 185 works were completed. The amount provided for the year 1980-81 was Rs.8.00 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs.10.00 lakhs. No fresh works are proposed and priority will be given only for completion of spill over works.

The amount proposed for taking up borewells programme will be Rs.25.00 lakhs. 120 villages will be covered under this programme. The piped water supply programme is not being taken up in the tribal areas due to lack of power supply.

Cha/-

BRIEF NOTE ON DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82 FOR SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES UNDER-TAKEN BY THE KARNATAKA URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD, BANGALORE

The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board was established as per Karnataka Act No. 25 of 1974 and the Board started functioning from 14th August 1975.

The Board is attached to the Housing and Urban Development Department of Karnataka which is administered by the Secretary to the Government under the Minister for Housing and Urban Development for the State Government.

The Board has jurisdiction over 242 Urban Towns with a total population of 55.25 lakhs as per 1971 census. To end of March 1980, water supply has been provided to 221 Local Authorities covering a population of 52.77 lakhs, the percentage coverage being 98% protected water supply schemes in 21 Urban Towns covering a population 2.53 lakhs. Thus with the completion of these 21 schemes, all the Towns and Cities in the State will have protected water supply.

THE BOARD IS ENTRUSTED WITH THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES OF WORKS:

1. Piped water supply schemes for towns with population below 20,000
- 2a) Urban water supply schemes for towns with population above 20,000-
- b. Sewerage schemes for all towns and cities.
3. Water Supply schemes with full loan assistance to the Board by the State Government termed as "Board Schemes".
4. Water Supply and Drainage Schemes taken up under "Q" Loans and Advances.
- 5a. Centrally sponsored schemes.
- b. Central Sector Schemes.

THE STATE PLAN OUTLAY AS INDICATED BY THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT FOR 1981-82 is Rs 690.00 LAKHS. THE BREAK UP FOR SEVERAL CATEGORIES OF SCHEMES FOR 1981-82 IS INDICATED AS BELOW:

1. Piped water supply schemes	Rs 150.00 lakhs
2. Urban water supply and Drainage Schemes taken up under Loan Assistance of L.I.C. of India and State Government	Rs 500.00 lakhs
3. Water supply schemes taken by the Board(Board schemes)	Rs 40.00 lakhs
Total State Plan Outlay:	Rs 690.00 lakhs

OUTSIDE STATE PLAN:

1. Centrally sponsored schemes	Rs 5.57 lakhs
2. Central Sector schemes (Sewage/Sullage schemes)	Rs 1.40 lakhs
	Rs 6.97 lakhs

WORKS IN PROGRESS UNDER DIFFERENT HEADS OF ACCOUNT DURING 1979-80, 1980-81, AND PROPOSAL FOR 1981-82.

1. PIPED WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES:
PERFORMANCE DURING 1979-80

The plan outlay for 1979-80 for Piped Water Supply Schemes for towns below 20,000 population is Rs 227.54 lakhs. During 1979-80, 24 original water supply schemes, 52 improvements to water supply schemes and 50 commissioned schemes were under progress at an estimated cost of Rs 1462.507 lakhs. The spill over amount for 1980-81 is Rs 456.06 lakhs. Water supply schemes have been completed at an estimated cost of Rs 154.67 lakhs covering a population of 0.172 million.

PROPOSALS FOR 1980-81 & 1981-82:

There are 21 ongoing original water supply schemes estimated to cost Rs 368.10 lakhs, 46 improvements to water supply schemes estimated to cost Rs 576.81 lakhs taken up for execution. The expenditure to end of March 80 is Rs 165.71 lakhs and Rs 325.16 lakhs respectively.

In addition to the above there are 59 water supply schemes both original and improvement schemes estimated to cost of Rs 585.00 lakhs. The expenditure to end of March 80 is Rs 555.52 lakhs.

The spill over amount of all the piped water supply schemes is Rs 456.06 lakhs and the plan outlay tentatively made for 1980-81 is Rs 150.00 lakhs. It is proposed to complete 21 schemes covering a population 0.220 million.

The proposed plan outlay proposed for 1981-82 is Rs 150.00 lakhs and 26 schemes are proposed to be completed during the year covering a population of 0.280 million.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE SCHEMES TAKEN UP UNDER LOAN ASSISTANCE OF L.I.C. OF INDIA AND GOVERNMENT-682 P.H. AND SANITATION:

a. Water supply schemes for towns above 20,000 population.
PERFORMANCE DURING 1979-80:

During 1979-80, 17 improvements to water supply schemes and 11 commissioned schemes estimated to cost Rs 3957.36 lakhs were in progress. The expenditure during the year is 360.83 lakhs. The loan spill over to 80-81 is Rs 1808.96 lakhs. One scheme has commissioned at an estimated cost of Rs 90.00 lakhs covering a population of 0.102 million.

b. UNDER GROUND DRAINAGE SCHEMES:

During 1979-80, 20 U.G.D. schemes and 2 commissioned schemes were in progress. The estimated cost of these schemes is Rs 1561.36 lakhs. The expenditure during the year is Rs 55.30 lakhs.

The total plan outlay for water supply and drainage schemes for 1979-80 is Rs 416.21 lakhs.

PROPOSALS FOR 1980-81 & 1981-82:

There are 16 water supply schemes estimated to cost Rs 2,333.43 lakhs. The expenditure to end of March 80 is Rs 1,147.56 lakhs and the loan required to complete these schemes is Rs 1775.75 lakhs.

In addition to the above, there are 12 commissioned schemes estimated to cost Rs 623.93 lakhs, the expenditure to end of March 80 is Rs 601.01 lakhs. The loan spill over to complete these schemes is Rs 33.21 lakhs.

Total loan required to complete all the on going Urban Water Supply Scheme is Rs 1808.96 lakhs.

It is proposed to complete 3 water supply schemes during 1980-81 covering a population of 0.097 million and 5 schemes during 1981-82 covering a population of 0.609 Million.

SEWERAGE SCHEMES TAKEN UP UNDER LOAN ASSISTANCE OF L.I.C. OF INDIA AND GOVERNMENT:

There are 20 on going sewerage schemes estimated to cost Rs 1,315.73 lakhs, the expenditure to end of March 80 is Rs 479.06 lakhs, the loan required (balance loan to be received) to complete these schemes is Rs 620.95 lakhs.

In addition to the above, there are 2 commissioned schemes estimated to cost Rs 246.13 lakhs, the expenditure to end of March 80 is Rs 234.88 lakhs and the balance loan required to complete these schemes is Rs 29.85 lakhs.

The total balance loan required to complete all sewerage schemes is Rs 650.80 lakhs.

It is proposed to complete 3 schemes covering a population of 0.177 million during 1980-81 and 5 sewerage schemes during 1981-82 covering a population of 0.294 million.

THE PLAN PROVISION FOR WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE SCHEMES DURING 1980-81 IS Rs 510 LAKHS AND Rs 500 LAKHS FOR 1981-82.

3. 682 CAPITAL WORKS: WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES TAKEN UP BY THE BOARD (BOARD SCHEMES)

PERFORMANCE DURING 1979-80:

During 1979-80, 16 water supply scheme (Board schemes) estimated to cost Rs 971.060 lakhs were under progress. The expenditure during the year is 31.42 lakhs. 3 Schemes have been completed during 1979-80.

PROPOSALS FOR 1980-81 AND 1981-82:

There are 13 on going water supply schemes estimated to cost Rs 882.36 lakhs, expenditure to end of March 80 is Rs 721.13 lakhs the spill over amount for 80-81 is Rs 161.23 lakhs, the proposed outlay for 1980-81 is Rs 20.00 lakhs and Rs 40.00 lakhs for 1981-82.

It is proposed to complete 6 schemes during 1980-81 and 3 schemes during 1981-82.

WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE SCHEMES TAKEN UP UNDER "Q" LOANS AND ADVANCES.

WATER SUPPLY SCHEME:

PROPOSALS FOR 1980-81:

There are 7 schemes estimated to cost Rs 153.85 lakhs the expenditure to end of March 80 was Rs 145.61 lakhs. The plan allocation for 1980-81 is Rs 8.00 lakhs and no allocation is made for 1981-82 since all the schemes are proposed to be completed during 1980-81.

SEWERAGE SCHEMES:

There are 4 schemes estimated to cost Rs 160.30 lakhs and the expenditure to end of March 80 was Rs 165.33 lakhs, the plan allocation made for 1980-81 is Rs 2.00 lakhs and no allocation is made for 1981-82 since all the works are proposed to be completed during 1980-81.

CENTRALLY ASSISTED SCHEMES SCHEMES COMING OUTSIDE STATE PLAN:

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:


Conversion of dry latrines into sanitary latrines.

There is one scheme under progress, the estimated cost of the scheme is Rs 10.73 lakhs. The expenditure to end of March 80 was Rs 9.16 lakhs. The plan provision for 1980-81 is Rs 5.00 lakhs and Rs 5.57 lakhs for 1981-82. The scheme is targetted to be completed during 1981-82.

CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES:

SEWAGE/SULLAGE UTILISATION SCHEMES

There are five schemes estimated to cost Rs 20.99 lakhs (of which three schemes have commissioned). The expenditure to end of March 80 was Rs 14.59 lakhs. The spill over amount is Rs 6.40 lakhs. The budget allocation for 1980-81 is Rs 5.00 lakhs and Rs 1.40 lakhs for 1981-82. It is proposed to complete one scheme during 1980-81 and one scheme during 1981-82.


MANAGING DIRECTOR
KARNATAKA URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND
DRAINAGE BOARD, BANGALORE.

SB.

BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD

FORMULATION OF ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82 (WRITE - UP)

The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board has taken up the execution of Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage II and an expenditure of Rs.661.65 lakhs has been spent during 1979-80. The Plan allocation during 1979-80 was Rs.320 lakhs and the balance has been met outside the plan provision.

The Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage II is expected to be completed before end of 1982. The Scheme has been included in the VI th Plan period with a plan allocation of Rs.2200.00 lakhs. The portion falling within the present plan period 1980-85 is Rs.1880.00 lakhs, after deducting the plan allocation of Rs.320 lakhs made during 1979-80. The outlay for 1980-81 is Rs.1600.00 lakhs as against the plan outlay of Rs.415 lakhs.

For the plan proposal 1981-82, the total outlay is Rs.1850.00 lakhs and the plan outlay proposed is Rs.700 lakhs as per G.O.No.MCD 16 MWI 80 dated: 6.5.80. The provision will have to be made accordingly and the balance will have to be met outside plan provision.

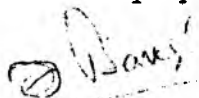
The Board has proposed to take up the Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage III during 1981-82 and a provision of Rs.350.00 lakhs is proposed towards preliminary works. The total cost of Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage III is Rs.150,000.00 lakhs excluding interest during construction amounting to Rs.3500.00 lakhs. The total outlay for 1980-85 period for Cauvery Water Supply Scheme- Stage III is Rs.14350.00 lakhs. The total plan allocation of Rs.3500.00 lakhs (for both Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage II & Stage III) is to be enhanced.

OBJECTIVE:

The Cauvery Water Supply Scheme to augment the supplies by additional 135 million litres per day (30 M.G.D.) will be an on-going scheme and an outlay of Rs.1850.00 lakhs has been proposed.

The Cauvery Water Supply Scheme - Stage III will be started during 1981-82 and preliminary works will be completed and an outlay of Rs.350.00 lakhs has been proposed.

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Chief Engineer,
BWSSB.

2.8/8

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL PLAN PROPOSALS - HOUSING 1981-82

A Brief Write-up thereon

I. PEOPLE'S HOUSING SCHEME:

This scheme which was first introduced during the year 1973-74 was continued from year to year and during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80, loan assistance of Rs. 5.00 crores and Rs. 8.00 crores respectively, was sanctioned from the HUDCO to supplement the efforts of the State Government. During the year 1978-79 and 1979-80, total number of 50,000 houses and 80,000 houses were sanctioned. During the year 1980-81, a total of one lakh houses are proposed to be completed with loan assistance from the HUDCO to the tune of Rs. 10.00 crores besides the budget provision of Rs. 1255 lakhs which is proposed to be raised to Rs. 1500 lakhs by diverting certain amount from other housing schemes during the course of the year. The total cost of a house under the scheme has been raised from Rs. 2,500/- to Rs. 3,000/- with effect from the year 1979-80 due to rise in the cost of the housing materials with the following pattern of assistance:

	<u>Rs. per house</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
i) Subsidy portion by Government	1,500/-	Free grant raised from Rs. 1,000/- to Rs.1,500/- w.e.f. 1979-80
ii) Loan portion by Government or HUDCO	1,000/-	Interest free - repay- able in 20 years in equal instalments.
iii) Contribution by beneficiaries	500/-	In the form of cash, kind or labour
Total ..	----- 3,000/- -----	

An outlay of Rs. 1375 lakhs is proposed during the year 1981-82 and the approved outlay for 1980-81 is Rs. 1365 lakhs. A total of 1,76,960 houses have been completed for the period ending 1979-80 under the People's Housing Scheme including HUDCO assisted People's Housing Scheme and also the Low Cost Housing Scheme in rural areas. Additional one lakh houses are proposed to be completed during the year 1980-81 with loan assistance from the HUDCO. During the year 1981-82, a total number of 55,000 houses could be completed excluding assistance from the HUDCO or outside agencies apart from the State plan assistance. The extent of financial assistance that may be received from the HUDCO or other agencies if any, could not be forecasted for the present.

Based on the actual figures received for the year ending 1978-79 more than 40 per cent of the sanctioned houses under the scheme have been allotted to families belonging to SCs/STs. Thus it may be roughly estimated about 40% of the total outlay would be earmarked to SCs and STs under the People's Housing Scheme.

II. HOUSE SITES TO LANDLESS LABOURERS IN RURAL AREAS:

This scheme for free distribution of house-sites to landless labourers in rural areas, which was first introduced as a central sector scheme in the State during the year 1972-73, was continued as a State Plan scheme with effect from the year 1974-75 and onwards. The benefit of the scheme is applicable to such of the families in rural areas who are landless and houseless and whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 2,000/-. Preference is given to areas where eligible families belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are densely populated.

A total of 883413 families (out of 1040474 identified families) were provided with house sites during the period 1972-73 to 1979-80. Out of 883413 families provided with house sites, a total number of 341927 families belonging to SCs and STs were provided with sites, the percentage of benefits derived by these categories of families works upto 38%.

Under this scheme, free house sites are distributed out of the available Government/Panchayat lands and where such lands are not available, private lands are acquired at Government cost. The cost of development of these sites is provided by Government at Rs. 25/- per site (on an average) in Maidan areas and upto Rs. 50/- per site in Malnad areas.

During the year 1978-79 and 1979-80, budget provisions of Rs. 50 lakhs per year had been made and the provision during 1979-80 was raised to 70 lakhs by diverting an additional sum of Rs. 20 lakhs from other schemes. During the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, outlays are proposed at Rs. 50 lakhs per year. According to the survey conducted by the Block agency, the total number of eligible families identified as siteless and landless to the end of the year 1979-80 since inception of the scheme has come upto 10.40 lakhs including 8.83 lakhs families who have already been granted sites. During the year 1979-80 alone, a total number of 58,470 families have been provided with house sites. It is proposed to distribute additional number of 25,000 sites during 1980-81 and another 25,000 sites during 1981-82 by utilising the proposed outlays.

Based on the actual figures for the period ending 1979-80, about one third portion of the total outlay may be earmarked towards the SCs and STs during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82.

III. HOUSING FOR THE URBAN POOR:

The scheme for housing the urban poor called the "Scheme of Government assistance for Low Cost Houses and Improvement of Houses for Economically Weaker Sections in Urban Areas" was first sanctioned during the year 1979-80 by releasing a total sum of Rs. 390 lakhs towards construction of 7450 houses and improvement of 3,000 existing houses in urban areas.

These houses are under different stages of progress. The pattern of assistance followed under these schemes is as indicated below:

Name of the Scheme	Loan portion by Govt, per house Rs.	Subsidy portion per house Rs.	Total per house Rs.
i) Scheme for Low Cost houses	2,500	1,500	4,000
ii) Scheme of improvement/ development of existing houses	1,000	1,500	2,500

During the current year 1980-81, a total provision of Rs. 300 lakhs has been made towards this scheme (Loan - Rs. 180 lakhs + Subsidy - Rs. 120 lakhs). This amount has been released towards construction of 5311 houses and also development/improvement of 2776 houses. During the year 1981-82 also, a similar provision of 300 lakhs is proposed and a similar number of houses are proposed to be sanctioned.

IV. HOUSE SITES TO WEAKER SECTIONS IN URBAN AREAS:

During the year 1979-80, a budget provision of Rs. 100 lakhs was made towards this scheme. Major portion of this provision could not be utilised as many projects formulated by the several T.M.Cs were not finalised and pending clarification on the adherence of the norms prescribed under the scheme. During the current year 1980-81, a budget provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made which is expected to be fully utilised before the close of the year. During 1981-82 also a similar provision of Rs. 100 lakhs is made.

V. RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS FOR VILLAGE LEVEL FUNCTIONARIES:

At present, a project towards construction of 2775 twin quarters to village level workers such as the Village Accountants etc. has been prepared and sent to the HUDCO by the Karnataka Housing Board. The total cost of this project is about Rs. 230 lakhs of which the Board has to invest a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs as its share for which a budget provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made during the year 1980-81. A similar provision of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed during the year 1981-82 towards taking construction of additional number of houses with the financial assistance of HUDCO. Cost of each house under the scheme is Rs. 4,000/- per house and the cost of a twin house is Rs. 8,000/-.

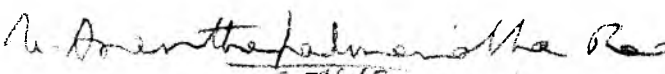
VI. CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES IN TRIBAL AREAS UNDER THE PEOPLE'S HOUSING SCHEME:

A separate provision of Rs. 30 lakhs was made under the Tribal Sub-Plan towards construction of houses under the People's Housing Scheme in the Tribal areas during the year 1979-80 towards construction of 1200 houses. Similar provision of Rs. 30 lakhs is also made during the year 1980-81 towards construction of another 1200 houses. During the year 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed towards construction of 1400 houses at the rate of Rs. 2,500/- per house (loan and subsidy at Rs. 1,000/- and Rs. 1,500/- respectively per house).

VII. SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES - PROPOSALS UNDER HOUSING SECTOR:

During the Sixth Five Year Plan, it is proposed that out of the outlay of Rs. 8,000 lakhs under the 'Housing', a total outlay of Rs. 3,400 lakhs is earmarked towards Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of the General Sector schemes as shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Sixth Five Year Plan Outlay 1980-85	Of which outlay earmarked for SCs/STs	Outlay during 1981-82	Of which outlay earmarked for SCs/STs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	People's Housing Scheme	5900	2632 (44%)	1375	615
2-	--do-- Tribal Sub Plan	200	200	35	35
3.	House sites to landless labourers in rural areas	250	95 (34%)	50	17
4.	Housing for Urban poor	1000	333 (33%)	300	100
5.	House sites to weaker sections in urban areas	450	150 (33%)	100	33
6.	Residential quarters for village level functionaries	200	--	100	--
Total		8000	3400	1960	800


 (U. ANANTHAPADMANABHA RAO),
 Under Secretary to Government,
 Housing & Urban Development
 Department (Housing).

ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1981-82 UNDER HOUSING
KARNATAKA HOUSING BOARD
BRIEF NOTE WRITE UP ON KARNATAKA HOUSING BOARD

Karnataka Housing Board which was 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.
 - (a) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme (State and Employer Sector)
 - (A) Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme.
 - (c) Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme.
- II. Low Income Housing Scheme
- III. Middle Income Housing Scheme
- IV. Rental Housing Scheme
 - a) For Low paid Government Servants
 - b) For Karnataka Housing Board Employees.
 - c) For Teachers
 - d) For Paramedical Staff
 - e) For Judges.

Funds for implementation of these Housing Schemes are provided by the State Government under the Plan and further augmented by the loans from L.I.C. and C.I.C. of India through the State Government. In view of the meagre resources from plan and LIC and G.I.C of India to meet the demand on heavy commitment of Housing programmes drawn up by the Board, the Karnataka Housing Board has also been floating debenture loans every year.

I. Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme.

The integrated subsidised Housing Schemes for Industrial Workers and subsidised Rental Housing Scheme for EWS and L.I.C. Housing Scheme have been integrated into one Scheme with a uniform pattern of State Plan assistance.

The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme is taken up under State and Employers Sector.

Project taken up under State Sector are directly executed by 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.

Maximum period of repayment of loan 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 categories of Workers are entitled for assistance under the Scheme

(a) Those who are workers within the meaning of section 2(i) of the Mines Act 1962 as amended time to time.

A total number of 706 houses were completed under Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme during 1979-80 and it is proposed to complete 453 houses under this Scheme during 1980-81, with a total outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs. Further it is proposed to take up fresh works of 103 houses during 1981-82 with an outlay of Rs.10.00 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.7,200/- per annum. The Board has already constructed and allotted houses in all the districts of the State. Applications will be called for by giving wide publicity in the local news papers and disposal on lease cum sale basis as per the allotment regulations of the Board. A total number 622 houses were completed under this Schemes during 1979-80 with an outlay of Rs.10.97 lakhs. It is proposed to complete 704 houses with an outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs during 1980-81 and it is proposed to take up fresh works of 300 houses with an outlay of Rs.55.00 lakhs during 1981-82.

III. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme

Under this Scheme, the Board is constructing houses for allotment of houses to individuals, whose annual income exceeds Rs.7,200/- but not exceeding 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 of the State have been allotted to the eligible individuals. 49 houses have been completed during 1979-80 with an outlay of Rs.2.76 lakhs. It is proposed to complete 105 houses with an outlay of Rs.21.00 lakhs during 1980-81 and also it is proposed to take up 105 houses under fresh works with an outlay of Rs.21.00 lakhs during 1981-82.

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V. Economically Weaker Sections:

Under this Scheme the Board will construct houses on behalf of individuals on Government lands transferred to the Board or on lands transferred to the Board by the local authorities. The scheme has been/is being implemented both in cities and towns of the State. Persons whose annual income is less than Rs.2400/- are eligible to apply with an initial deposit of Rs.250/- However preference will be given to those who are/are prepared to pay the entire cost of the house in one lumpsum or who are prepared to repay the loan in less than 15 years. A total no. of 133 houses were completed during 1979-80 with an outlay of Rs.2.50 lakhs. It is proposed to complete 651 houses during 1980-81 with an outlay of Rs.21.00 lakhs. Further it is proposed to take up 160 houses with an outlay of Rs.16.00 lakhs during 1981-82.

V. Rental Housing Scheme:

Under this Scheme the Karnataka Housing Board is constructing quarters for the low paid Government Employees, Board Employees Teachers, paramedical staff and Judges, all over the State. The construction of houses under this Scheme are 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 number of 256 houses were completed with an outlay of Rs.14.44 lakhs during 1979-80. It is proposed to complete 571 houses during 1980-81 with an outlay of Rs.150 lakhs. Further it is proposed to take up 570 houses with an outlay of Rs.114.00 lakhs during 1981-82.

VI. Rural Housing Scheme

This Scheme which was previously under the Administrative control of Rural Development and Co-operation Department of Government was transferred to the Control of Karnataka Housing Board during 1970. A total Number of 517 houses have been completed during 1979-80 with an outlay of Rs.8.21 lakhs. It is proposed to complete 2221 houses during 1980-81 with an outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs. Further it is proposed to complete 838 houses with an outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs during 1981-82.

Rajaram
Housing Commissioner
K.H.B. Bangalore.

A BRIEF WRITE-UP-ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82- POLICE HOUSING
SCHEME

It is proposed to allocate Rs.110 Lakhs under the State Plan for construction of quarters for Police Personnel.

As there is acute shortage of accommodation for the Police Personnel in Mangalore. It is proposed to purchase 96 Houses constructed by the Karnataka, Housing Board at Shaktinaga Mangalore for 17 lakhs.

There is a preposal for purchase of 16 B.W.S. flats at Damlur lay-out Bangalore at a cost of Rs.2,26,000/- from B.D.A.

Police Officers and men are experiencing great difficulty without accommodation at Tumkur therefore it is proposed to purchase 145 houses for 35,29,000/- from K.H.B.

In addition to the above proposal there is a project for construction of 4,814 quarters (for which had, plans and estimates are ready. It is also programmed to acquire land for further construction during 1980-81 in entire state. Over and above this, the constructed quarters are to be repaired and maintained during the annual plan 1981-82. The work of maintance and repairs will also be taken up for existing quarters in the state. It is also be noted some of the programme mentioned elsewhere are spill over works of the 5th Five Year Plan.

BRIEF WRITE UP ABOUT THE WORKS TO BE TAKEN UP DURING
THE ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82.

An allotment of Rs.46 lakhs has been made for the year 1981-82 by the Planning Department as per their letter No.PE13/EAF/80. Dated 19.7.80. against which the details of works have already been enumerated in St.GN-I. This allotment is very meagre considering the programme of work to be completed in the near future.

The Scheme of construction of New Central Prison, and Staff Quarters at Farappana Agrahara, Bangalore South is for Rs.5 Crores to be completed within 3 years i.e. during 1980-83.as per assurance given on the floor of Assembly. Therefore the allotment of 36.05 lakhs for this Scheme as well as the ongoing schemes for the year 1980-81 is not in proportion. At this rate, the Scheme would require a long period for completion although supposed to be completed within the plan period.

The allotment of Rs.65.70 lakhs for the year 1980-81 is also not sufficient in view of the above reasons and even to continue the on going schemes for the present. Therefore, considering the ongoing Schemes atleast an allotment of Rs.236 lakhs is required for the year 1981-82 as proposed in the column 2 of statement GN-I. So that Rs.175 lakhs could be spared for the construction of Jail Building and quarters at Bangalore and the remaining 61 lakhs could be utilised for the ongoing schemes on hand. The above proposals are for kind consideration in the interest of the Departmental Schemes to be completed well within the plan-period.

ka/-27.8.

[Signature]
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS
M HALLIYATA : BANGALORE.

URBAN LAND CEILING
ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act came into force from 17th February, 1976. It provides for taking over excess vacant land in five Urban Agglomerations viz., Bangalore, Belgaum, Hubli-Dharwad, Mangalore and Mysore in Karnataka. The Special Deputy Commissioners who are competent authorities for determining excess vacant land are taking action to finalise the declarations filed for payment of compensation for the excess vacant land taken over by Government. The maximum amount of compensation that may be paid to a holder is limited to Rs.2/- lakhs. Twenty five per cent (25%) of the amount has to be paid in cash and the remaining amount in Bonds. The question of prescribing the bonds for payment of 75% of the amount of compensation is under consideration of Government of India.

2. During 1979-80, Rs.7 lakhs was provided in the budget 284 Urban Development - A5 - Other Expenditure, and Rs.11 lakhs was spent upto the end of March, 1980.

3. Similarly, a sum of Rs.50 lakhs was provided in the budget for 1979-80 under 484 - Capital Outlay on Urban Development. Out of this amount, only Rs.6.035 lakhs was spent. After the question of issue of Bonds is settled, the remaining 75% of the amount, i.e., Rs.13.50 lakhs will have to be paid.

4. During 1980-81, Rs.11.25 lakhs has been provided under 284 Urban Development towards payment of salary and allowances. As additional staff are provided to Deputy Commissioners, the expenditure is expected to go up to Rs.15 lakhs.

5. During 1980-81, Rs.50 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for payment of compensation. It is anticipated that Rs.10 lakhs will be spent towards payment of compensation in addition to Rs.13.50 lakhs shown in para No.3.

6. During 1981-82, as only Rs.37 lakhs has been proposed for Town Planning and Urban Development, only Rs.12 lakhs has been shown towards establishment charges, though actually Rs.15 lakhs are required. Rs.25 lakhs are required towards compensation during 1981-82 (as shown in the brackets).

M.S. Kanthamani
(M.S.KANTHAMANI),
Joint Director (Planning),
Housing & Urban Dev. Deptt.

Annual Plan of the Department of Town Planning for the year 1981-82 (Rs.25.25 lakhs).

The primary functions 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, more emphasis was laid on the preparation of development plans as well as their implementation during the Fifth Five Year Plan. In the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85) of the Department, it is proposed to strengthen the planning machinery at the State level, Regional, level, District level and in the Command Area where rapid development is experienced and is expected. Planning at these levels is necessary to see that all the Urban areas and the growth centres, both urban and rural, develop on a planned basis according to development plans.

PROPOSALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE YEAR 1981-82:

1. Opening of Regional Planning Unit for the Cauvery Valley Region:-

This Unit was sanctioned by the Government during July 1979 and started functioning from 25.7.1979. The preliminary work in regard to the preparation of regional plan for the region is under progress.

During 1980-81, it is proposed to complete the collection of data, preparation of study maps and to take up working out of proposals for the Regional Development Plan.

A provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs is made for the year 1980-81 and the anticipated expenditure for 1980-81 would be Rs.2.00 lakhs only. It is proposed to earmark a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs during the year 1981-82 for the above Unit.

2. Design Group:-

The Design Group has to continue its work of providing technical assistance to Bangalore Urban Arts Commission and preparation of beautification programme, re-development schemes etc.

Surveying and preparation of land use and structural condition maps and working out of proposals for the circulation patten of Central Business District area of Bangalore were under progress. During 1980-81, it is proposed to take up design for beautification of Bangalore, to continue technical assistance to Urban Arts Commission and to finalise the byelaws for controlling hoardings etc.

A provision of Rs.1.25 lakhs is made for this Scheme during 1980-81 and the anticipated expenditure for 1980-81 would be Rs.1.25 lakhs.

A sum of Rs.1.25 lakhs is earmarked for this Scheme during 1981-82.

3. 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 Statistical Cell has been sanctioned by the Government during September 1979 and started functioning from 1.4.80. The functions of this Cell will be the collection and compilation of statistics and preparation of resource inventory for reference of this Department and other agencies.

During 1980-81, it is proposed to finalise the proformae required for the collection of data for regional and urban units of the Department and to take up the collection of data.

A provision of Rs.1.20 lakh is made during 1980-81 for this Cell and the anticipated expenditure would be same as that of the provision made. It is proposed to earmark a sum of Rs.1.20 lakh during 1981-82.

4. Creation of Projects Division for planning and urban development schemes:-

Preparation of detailed projects for integrated development of urban centres for implementation by the local bodies according to the stipulation of the financial agencies like Housing & Urban Development Corporation, World Bank, Karnataka Urban Development Corporation, L.I.C. of India etc.,

are to be attended to, so as to avail the assistance thus provided. As the local bodies are not having the required technical personnel, a separate Projects Division in the Head Office to prepare schemes for the local bodies after collecting the required data, conducting surveys etc., was created and has started functioning from January 1980 with the re-adjustment of existing staff. The Government has been requested for the sanction of additional staff.

The Integrated Development Programme of Tumkur, Raichur, Hassan, Chitradurga and Hospet are being revised in the light of the observations made by the Govt. of India.

During 1980-81, it is proposed to work out project reports for the Integrated Development of 20 selected towns in the State, so as to obtain central assistance.

A provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is made for the year 1980-81 and the anticipated expenditure would be Rs.1.00 lakh. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh during 1981-82 for the Projects Division.

5. Construction of buildings for the Offices of the Town Planning Department at Bangalore and other Zonal Office, Regional and District levels:-

The construction of the building to accommodate the Offices of the Town Planning Department and its branch offices located at Bangalore was started during May 1979. The work estimated to cost about Rs.30.00 lakhs is being executed by the Chief Engineer(Communication and Buildings), P.W.D.

The construction of building is in progress. Construction of building upto three floors is proposed to be completed during 1980-81. The provision made and the anticipated expenditure for 1980-81 is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs during 1981-82 to continue the construction work at Bangalore and a sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs for the site and office buildings of the branch offices located outside Bangalore.

6. Creation of Environmental Wing in the Department:-

In view of the environmental degradation, environmental planning for protection has become a necessity. Hence, an Environmental Wing is proposed to be started in the Department for assisting the State Level Environmental Committee and its four Sub-Committees in their effective functioning. Government sanction to the proposal is awaited. Provision for the above for the year 1980-81 is Rs.1.00 lakh and for the year 1981-82 is Rs.1.00 lakh.

7. Opening of Regional Planning Unit for the Western Ghats Region:
major

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 the areas of impact and work out regeneration schemes for protection of environment, planning of settlements etc. Government sanction to the proposal sent by the Department is awaited.

A provision of Rs.1.20 lakh was made during 1980-81 and it is proposed to provide Rs.1.20 lakh during 1981-82 for the above unit.

8. Creation of seven Planning Units at Kolar, Chitradurga, Bagalkot, Bellary, Gadag-Betgeri, Dandeli and Udupi-Malpe:-

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 Units have to assist in addition to their routine duties. This has resulted in a setback in the function of the Planning Authority works. Hence, it is proposed to create new Planning Units at the above seven urban centres, so as to ensure continuous work. Government sanction to the proposal is awaited.

This work carries a provision of Rs.2.10 lakhs during 1980-81 and it is proposed to allocate Rs.2.10 lakhs during 1981-82 for the same.

9. Creation of Village Planning Wing in the Central Office and forming Planning Units at block levels:-

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 4 command areas of the irrigation projects in the first instance and also a Village Planning Wing in the Head 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. Government sanction to the above scheme is awaited.

It is proposed to set up the Wing with a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh during 1980-81 and Rs.1.00 during 1981-82.

10. 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 Head 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 remaining 8 northern districts of the State. Sanction of the Government to the proposal is awaited.

The provision for these Zonal Offices for the year 1980-81 is Rs.3.00 lakhs and proposed to earmark Rs.3.00 lakhs during 1981-82.

This Department has not contemplated any separate schemes under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 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 1981-82 is Rs.25.25 lakhs.

CONCLUSION:

The functions of the Department being planning in nature, the proposal explained in the foregoing paragraphs relate the strengthening of the planning machinery by establishing zonal and regional level offices, Planning Units to cover urban and rural areas and forming of Training, Environmental, Statistical and Village Planning Wings at Head 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 perspective at all levels and achieve the objectives of planning.

M. Malavathi 12/8/80
Director of Town Planning
M. Malavathi 12/8

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BANGALORE DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Annual Plan 1981-82

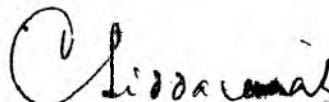
The Bangalore Development Authority being the premier organisation for Planning and Development of City has taken up 11 Schemes at a total estimated cost of Rs.4347.64 lakhs for the development of 2621.27 Hectares of land to form 43236 sites (24842 for Economically Weaker Sections and 18,394 for General Public). During the last two years Five new schemes at an estimated cost of Rs.1510.20 lakhs to develop 579 Hectres of land to form 13457 number of sites (6479 for E.W.S and 6678 sites for General Public) have been sanctioned during the last two years. A programme for construction of outer ring road at an estimated cost of Rs.440.38 Lakhs in the 1st Phase is also proposed and submitted to Government for approval.

Ban alore Development Authority has also proposed to take up over-all development of Slums on B.D.A. land at an estimated cost of Rs.260.00 lakhs. Government have sanctioned an grant of Rs.21.00 lakhs during 1979-80.

An out-lay of Rs.37.55 lakhs is incurred during 1979-80. 133 Acres 25½ Guntas of land is acquired.

For the year 1981-82, there is a programme to spend Rs.1035.00 Lakhs, Out of which 910.00 lakhs is proposed for formation of layouts. Rs.75.00 lakhs for construction of Ring Roads and Rs.50.00 lakhs for improvements to Slums. As per allocation of funds in the proposed annual plan 1981-82 Rs.30.00 lakhs is allotted to B.D.A. The Balance requirement of Rs.725 Lkhs can be mobilised by B.D.A. by sale of sites and Auction sale of Corner Sites and other miscellaneous resources. It is proposed to acquired 2479 Acres 39 guntas of land for formation of Bayout. It is proposed to form 5613 sites during the above period.

* * *


Engineer Officer,
B.D.A. Bangalore.

KARNATAKA SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD
BRIEF NOTE REGARDING THE ANNUAL PLAN FOR
THE YEAR 1981-82

In Karnataka State 790 Slums have been identified and there are 290 slums in Bangalore City alone. Majority of the slums are highly congested and unfit for human habitation because of their unhygienic and insanitary conditions in view of their low-laying and un-drainable conditions. Improvements to these areas are a practicable difficulty. Hence, they are now proposed to be cleared by forming new layouts with proper developed plan. On these layouts constructions of houses with all civic amenities will be provided. They are, proper approach roads, drainage of the area, external services like watersupply, sanitary and electricity and also other social structures like Community Halls, Schools, Shops and Hospitals depending upon the requirement of the layout. Most of the slums have cropped up on Private Lands and on Government Lands. As regards, Private Slums it is necessary that they are to be declared under Section 5 of the Slum Act and to take up other improvements. We have to follow the other procedures laid down under Section 6, 11 and under Section 17 of the act.

To provide basic amenities even like water supply, community bath rooms, Lavatories and Electricity, it is necessary that the owner of the land should be asked under section 6 of the Act to carryout these improvements. And only on his refusal further action has to be initiated. This procedure is to be adopted under all sections of the Act to get the possession of the area and finally it has to be acquired and compensation paid to the land-lords.

It is estimated that nearly 5 lakhs people are residing in these slums it is also estimated that nearly 80 percent of the slum population are from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the rest belongs to economically weaker sections.

This section of the society, namely the slum dwellers are living in most un hygienic conditions without any of the basic amenities like protected water supply, drainage, public bath rooms and lavatories. Since most of the slums are in low laying areas, marshy conditions do exist without

drainage of underground water.

Most of them nearly 75 to 80 per cent are illeterates and live on manual labour with an average income ranging from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 3000/- per annum.

During the year 1979-80. 184 schemes including 68 ongoing schemes were taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 430 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during this period was Rs. 66.44 lakhs as against Rs. 105 lakhs allotted. The release of the grant at the fagend of the year, added to it there was inadequacy of staff. However, 76 schemes including 50 schemes taken up for providing basic amenities were completed.

During the current year 1980-81 it has been programmed to take up 183 schemes including 102 on going schemes under various corporations and City Municipalities in the State, with an outlay of Rs. 110 lakhs. The cost of these schemes is estimated at Rs.516 lakhs. During the year 1981-82 it is proposed to take up 252 schemes including 182 on going schemes/is estimated at Rs. 600 lakhs.

** with an outlay of Rs. 130 lakhs. The cost of these schemes

Sd/-
Executive Engineer,
Karnataka Slum Clearance Board,
Bangalore.

Sd/-
Chairman,
Karnataka Slum Clearance Board,
Bangalore.

"COPY"

Deputy Director of Statistics,
Karnataka Slum Clearance Board,
Bangalore.

CHAPTER-I

A. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

The total allocation proposed for the year 1981-82 under the various plan schemes of this Department is Rs. 138 lakhs including the Karnatak Film Industry Development Corporation for which an allocation of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed. The allocation proposed for 1981-82 is slightly more than the budget allotment for 1980-81. This has been done keeping in view various factors.

The following plan schemes are proposed to be taken up during the year 1981-82.

1. Exhibition:- The budget allotment for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 7 lakhs under exhibitions. The Department is participating in all the major exhibitions in the State. A colourful tableau will be presented at the Republic Day Parade at New Delhi on 26th January 1981. The Divisional and District Offices participating in the exhibitions in their respective Divisions and Districts. During the year 1981-82 the Department has plans to participate in National and State Level major exhibitions. The Department will present tableaux in the Republic Day Parade at New Delhi and the Karnataka Rajyothsava celebrations at Bangalore. In addition to the participation in major exhibitions. The Department will also participate in District and minor exhibitions. The outlay proposed is 7 lakhs for the purpose.

2. Press Advertisements:- During the year 1980-81 there is a budget allotment of Rs. 1.00 lakh under plan which will be utilised for the release of advertisements to Newspapers and periodicals highlighting the welfare measures undertaken by Government for the welfare of Scheduled Castes.

During 1981-82 to achieve maximum publicity to the welfare measures undertaken by Government for the benefit of scheduled castes, it is proposed to bring out special supplements to important periodicals during 1981-82 at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh.

3. Information Centres:- There is a budget allotment of Rs. 2 lakhs under plan during 1980-81. The entire amount will be utilised for purpose of books and periodicals for the two State Information Centres Bangalore and Hubli Karnataka Information Centre, New Delhi and the 18 District Information Centres. It is planned to equip them.

During 1981-82 it is proposed to strengthen the Information Centres by adding more books and magazines on general subjects.

It is also proposed to furnish the State Information Centres and District Information Centres. The outlay proposed under this scheme is Rs.2 lakhs during 1981-82.

4. Tours of Journalists:- There is an allotment of Rs.1 lakh during 1980-81 under plan which is being utilised for Inter division and Inter District tours of journalists.

During the year 1981-82 to get the maximum publicity to all the plan schemes the tours of journalists to various developmental projects in State will be arranged as usual. To make the scheme more effective inter district tours of journalists will be intensified. The outlay proposed during 1981-82 is Rs. 1 lakh. It is also planned to take the Editors of papers belonging Scheduled Caste community on Tours outside the State.

5. Field Publicity through mobile units:- There is an amount of Rs.3 lakhs during 1980-81 under plan. The entire amount is being utilised for the purchase of four cars for the four Divisional Information and Publicity Offices.

The replacement of vehicle and Audio-Visual equipment has been undertaken in a phased manner. During 1981-82 it is proposed to purchase three new vehicles and Audio visual equipments at a cost of Rs.3 lakhs.

6. Song and Drama:- During the year 1980-81, there is an allotment of Rs.3.00 lakhs under plan schemes. Drams, dance dramas music programmes, Harikatha lavanis, folk art programmes etc, highlighting the developmental activities of Government will be arranged.

Efforts are being made to fill up all the vacant posts of Artists and folk musicians of the Song and Drama Section. The Song and Drama Programmes of the Department are arranged not only in the State but also in other metropolitan cities. The activities under the scheme will be intensified. The outlay proposed is Rs.3 lakhs during 1981-82.

7. Film Purchase and Production:- The allotment under this scheme for the year 1980-81 is 6.00 lakhs 15 News Reels and documentary will be produced by the Department.

The Department has plans to produce 15 News Reels and documentaries. The editing films will be undertaken by the Department. The allocation proposed during 1981-82 is Rs.6-50 lakhs.

8. Publications:- During the year 1980-81 there is an allotment of Rs.6.50 lakhs. The entire amount will be utilised for bringing the regular publications viz., March of Karnataka, monthly, Janapada weekly and Janapada Wall news paper and other casual publications. An outlay of Rs.7 lakhs is during 1981-82.

9. Rural Broadcasting and Television:- During the year 1980-81, the budget allotment under plan is Rs.4.00 lakhs. The entire amount is proposed to be utilised for purchasing of T.V.equipments and community receiving sets.

It has been proposed to take over the T.V.Scheme from Doordarshan Kendra, Gulbarga. Necessary staff has been sanctioned by Government. This Department was required Rs.4 lakhs during 1981-82 to maintain the T.V.Sets in Gulbarga and opening of a T.V.Workshop.

10. Talks Seminars and Symposia:- The allotment for the year 1980-81 of Rs.1 lakh is being utilised to arrange 19 talks seminars and symposia on developmental activities of Government.

During 1981-82 talkhs seminars and symposia will be arranged on different subjects. It is proposed to arrange about 40 programmes. The total amount required will be Rs.1 lakh.

11. Buildings:- During the year 1980-81 the allotment of Rs.4 lakhs has been utilised for construction of office Buildings at Mangalore and Dharwad.

The Department plans to have its own buildings in all the Divisions and Districts. The Buildings in which the Departmental offices are housed are not suited to our purpose. The Department has already started its own building programme in the Districts in a phased programmes. The Department has proposed to construct two more office buildings for its District offices at a cost of Rs.5 lakhs during 1981-82.

12. Tribal Sub-Plan:- During the year 1980-81 there is a allotment of Rs.1 lakh is being utilised for taking tribal people of Karnataka on Bharath Darshan Tour.

The Department has proposed to ^{to} arrange three Bharath Darshan Tour of tribal people at a cost of Rs.1.50 lakhs during 1981-82.

13. Mass Communication at Block Level:- The Sixth five year plan is rural oriented and it is proposed to appoint one Block Level Mass Communicator in each block to publicise the socio economic activities in rural areas. The block level Mass Communicator will educate the rural masses about abolition of bonded labour, Debt relief act,

Rural credit facilities, land reforms, rural housing scheme etc., proposals have been sent to Government to sanction the scheme. During 1981-82 the department has plans to continue the scheme with an outlay of Rs.5 lakhs.

14. Research and Training in Mass Communication:- During the year 1980-81, there is an allotment of Rs.1 lakh which is being utilised for the purchase of reference books and equipments to the research and reference cell.

During the year 1981-82 it is proposed to add a number of good reference books to the Research and Reference Cell at Head Office besides supplying them to all the Information Centres. The outlay proposed is Rs.1 lakh.

15. Development of Film Industry:- During the year 1980-81, there is an allotment of Rs.64.50 lakhs which is being utilised for sanction of subsidy to feature films produced in Karnataka.

During the year 1981-82 it is proposed to continue the Scheme for grant of subsidy to the feature films at an outlay of Rs.70 lakhs.

B.KARNATAKA FILM INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

16. Investment of Karnataka Film Industry Development Corporation:-

There is an allotment of Rs.10 lakhs for investment in the Karnataka Film Industry Development Corporation during 1980-81.

During 1981-82 allotment proposed is Rs.10 lakhs for investment in the Karnataka Film Industry Development Corporation.

17. Loans to Karnataka Film Industry Development Corporation:- There is an allotment of Rs.10 lakhs towards loans to Karnataka Film Industry Development Corporation.

During 1981-82 also the proposed allotment is Rs.10 lakhs towards loans to Karnataka Film Industry Development Corporation.

The priorities of the Scheme during the year 1981-82 will be as under:-

(Contd...5..)


The priorities of the Scheme during the year 1981-82 will be as under :-

A Information & Publicity

1. Exhibitions
2. Publications
3. Film Purchase and Production
4. Film Unit (Subsidy)
5. Tribal Sub-Plan
6. Tours of Journalists
7. Buildings
8. Field Publicity through Mobile Units
9. Song and Drama
10. Information Centres
11. Mass Communication at Block Level
12. Press Advertisements
13. Rural Broadcasting and Television
14. Research and Training in Mass Communication
15. Talks, Seminars and Symposia

B Development of Film Industry

16. Investment in Karnataka Film Industry Development Corporation
17. Loans to Karnataka Film Industry Development Corporation.


(Anirudh Desai)
Additional Director.

25/8

FORMULATION OF PLAN SCHEMES DURING SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
- WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE ANNUAL PLANS OF 1980-
81 A N D 1981-82.

W R I T E U P

The foremost function of the various Officers of the Department of Labour, right from the Commissioner of Labour to the Labour Officers, has so far, been the strenuous task of conciliation in respect of industrial disputes. On many occasions, it has been found that due to numerous conciliation sessions held by each officer, sufficient attention has not been bestowed on the implementation of the provisions of various labour laws resulting in depriving the much needed benefits to the workers, which have been assured to them through various Central and State Legislations. This has been so not because of the reluctance of the Officers of the Department of Labour to implement the various provisions of the Labour Laws beneficial to the workmen, but because of the lack of facilities provided to them in terms of mobility and essential staff. Against this background, it has to be appreciated that the Department of Labour needs a large support during the Sixth Five Year Plan to equip itself better and protect the interests of Working Classes. It is, therefore, proposed to create certain additional posts which are barely essential and to provide vehicles and drivers to the Officers like Joint Labour Commissioners, Deputy Labour Commissioners and Assistant Labour Commissioners, who are at present handicapped for efficient discharge of their duties due to the non-availability of vehicles.

P A R T - A

NEW PLAN SCHEMES FOR THE YEAR 1980-81:-

For the year 1980-81, a provision of Rs.1.50 lakhs has been made under the head of account - "287 Labour and Employment ; A Labour 1- Direction and Administration ; I - Commissioner of Labour(Plan)".

W R I T E U P

The foremost function of the various Officers of the Department of Labour, right from the Commissioner of Labour to the Labour Officers, has so far, been the strenuous task of conciliation in respect of industrial disputes. On many occasions it has been found that due to numerous conciliation sessions held by each officer, sufficient attention has not been bestowed on the implementation of the provisions of various labour laws resulting in depriving the much needed benefits to the workers, which have been assured to them through various Central and State Legislations. This has been so not because of the reluctance of the Officers of the Department of Labour to implement the various provisions of the Labour Laws beneficial to the workmen, but because of the lack of facilities provided to them in terms of mobility and essential staff. Against this background, it has to be appreciated that the Department of Labour needs a large support during the Sixth Five Year Plan to equip itself better and protect the interests of Working Classes. It is, therefore, proposed to create certain additional posts which are barely essential and to provide vehicles and drivers to the Officers like Joint Labour Commissioners, Deputy Labour Commissioners and Assistant Labour Commissioners, who are at present handicapped for efficient discharge of their duties due to the non-availability of vehicle

P A R T - A

NEW PLAN SCHEMES FOR THE YEAR 1980-81:-

For the year 1980-81, a provision of Rs.1.50 lakhs has been made under the head of account - "287 Labour and Employment ; A .
1- Direction and Administration ; I - Commissioner of Labour(Pl

After discussions held by the Labour Secretary and Labour Commissioner with the Secretary to Government, Planning Department, on 19-8-1980, the following proposals have been made for being sanctioned under this provision during 1980-81 :-

(i) One new Ambassador Car with accessories for the Office of the Commissioner of Labour	: Rs.60,000/-
(ii) One Driver (Salary calculated for the remaining months during the year 1980-81).	: Rs. 2,000/-
(iii) Petrol, Oil and replacement (during the remaining months of 1980-81).	: Rs.11,000/-
(iv) One new Matador(diesel)Van.	: Rs.70,000/-
(v) Oil and diesel.	: Rs. 7,000/-
<hr/>	
TOTAL:	Rs. 1,50,000/-
<hr/>	

P A R T - B

PLAN SCHEMES (BOTH ON-GOING AND NEW SCHEMES) DURING 1981-82:

(a) The following On-going Plan Schemes continued during the year 1980-81 need to be further continued during 1981-82 also. The expenditure on these On-going Schemes during 1981-82 will be Rs.7.50 lakhs :

1. Strengthening of the conciliation machinery- Creation of 5 posts of Labour Officers - Sanctioned vide Government Order No.SWL 162 LLE 78 dated:10-11-1978 and continued by G.O.No. SWL ¹⁷⁴ ~~1974~~ LET 80 dated:5-6-1980 ;
2. Strengthening the implementation machinery - Creation of 10 posts of Labour Inspectors - Sanctioned vide G.O.No.SWL 164 LLE datd: 10-11-1978 and continued by G.O.NO.SWL 174 LET 80 dated: 5-6-1980;
3. Strengthening the implementation machinery - Creation of 10 posts of Labour Inspectors - Sanctioned vide G.O.NO.SWL 169 LET 79 dated:1-6-1979 and continued vide G.O.NO.SWL 174 LET 80 dtd. 5-6-1980;

4. Strengthening the Direction and Administration machinery at Head Office - Creation of two posts of Senior Superintendents - Sanctioned vide G.O.NO.SWL 183 LET 79 dated:1-6-1979 and continued vide G.O.NO.SWL 174 LET 80 dated:5-6-1980;
5. National Policy for Children - Creation of Child Cell at Head Office - Sanctioned vide G.O.NO.SWL 345 LET 78 dated: 30-4-1979 and continued vide G.O.NO.SWL 174 LET 80 dtd.5-6-1980.

(b) Sanction of Additional (40) Posts of Labour Inspectors :-

As per the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Government of Karnataka has notified as many as 45 Scheduled Employments for purposes of fixation of minimum wage. Out of these 45 Scheduled Employments, notifications have already been issued in respect of 28 Scheduled Employments. The prominent of these employments for which notifications are already issued, are Agricultural Operations, Beedi Industry, Hotel Industry, Cinema Industry, Engineering Industry, Public Transport, Handloom and Powerloom Industry, Rice, Flour and Oil Mills, Tile Factories, Plantations, etc. For implementing the minimum wages in Agriculture, an experiment was made earlier to make the Revenue Inspectors as 'Inspectors' for enforcing these provisions. As this could not produce the desired results, the same has been withdrawn vide Notification No.SWL 318 LET 76 dated: 21/24-1-1978 and the Senior Labour Inspectors and Labour Inspectors themselves are entrusted with this job. It can be easily imagined how difficult it will be for 13 Senior Labour Inspectors and 86 Labour Inspectors to ensure minimum wages for lakhs of agriculture workers in all the 176 taluks of our State. Similar difficulties are encountered in regard to implementation of the minimum wages fixed for other Scheduled Employments. This is quoted just as an example of many difficulties encountered in implementing the provisions of Minimum Wages Act not only for Agricultural Operations but for other industries as well. It was therefore decided in a

meeting held in the Chambers of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Karnataka on 21-11-1979 that the cadre of Labour Inspectors should be strengthened. Accordingly, a proposal has been sent for the sanction of 40 posts of Labour Inspectors and 40 posts of Literate Attenders to assist them. As a result of discussions held by the Labour Secretary and Labour Commissioner with the Secretary to Government, Planning Department on 19-8-1980 the Government have accorded sanction for 20 posts of Labour Inspectors and 11 posts of Stenographers vide Government Order No.SWL 206 LET 80 dated:29-8-1980, out of the Non-Plan Savings of the Department of Labour. The continuance of these posts may however be included under the Plan Budget for the year 1981-82. It was also agreed in the discussions that the remaining posts of 20 Labour Inspectors and 20 Literate Attenders may be included in the Plan proposals for 1981-82. Hence, necessary provision of Rs.8.96 lakhs may be made in the Plan Budget for 1981-82.

P A R T - C

SANCTION OF ADDITIONAL POSTS OF STENOGRAPHERS FOR LABOUR OFFICERS:

Labour Officers who are stationed in the districts, have to shoulder heavy burden in resolving numerous industrial disputes apart from attending to other duties. Conciliation proceedings are quite lengthy and require a great deal of dictation and typing. The Labour Officers are to send reports direct to the Government with a copy to the Commissioner of Labour in all cases of conciliation whether they have ended in success or failure. Besides, the Labour Officers have been notified as Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. This function was being discharged hitherto by the Assistant Commissioners of revenue sub-divisions. After the transfer of this function to

the Labour Officers, who are already heavily burdened, no additional staff has been sanctioned to them. A proposal for sanction of 22 posts of Stenographers to 22 Labour Officers has therefore been submitted to Government for sanction. As a result of discussions held with the Secretary to Government, Planning Department by the Labour Secretary and Labour Commissioner on 19-8-1980, the Government have accorded sanction of 11 posts of Stenographers during 1980-81 vide G.O.NO.SWL 206 LET 80 dated: 29-8-1980 out of the over-all non-plan savings of the Department of Labour and for sanctioning of the remaining posts of 11 Stenographers for Labour Officers in the Plan Budget for 1981-82. So, necessary provision of Rs.2.86 lakhs may be made in the Plan Budget for the Department of Labour during 1981-82.

P A R T - D

PROVISION OF VEHICLES TO THE DEPUTY LABOUR COMMISSIONERS AND ASSISTANT LABOUR COMMISSIONERS:

Lack of mobility has highly hampered the efficiency of top level Officers of the Department of Labour in solving industrial disputes with utmost speed expected of them. Proposals were therefore submitted to Government for sanction of one new Ambassador Car for Joint Labour Commissioners, one new Matador(diesel) Van for Publicity and Statistics Wing of the office of the Commissioner of Labour (in place of the existing Van certified for condemnation by the Regional Transport Officer, Bangalore), 4 New Ambassador Cars for Deputy Labour Commissioners stationed at the Regions together with the posts of 4 Drivers and 5 new diesel Jeeps for Assistant Labour Commissioners stationed in 5 divisions together with the posts of 5 drivers. As suggested by the Planning Secretary in the discussions held with the Labour Secretary and Labour Commissioner on 19-8-1980, revised proposals have been submitted to Govern

-ment for sanction of one new Ambassador Car for Joint Labour Commissioners with one post of driver and one new Matador Van for Publicity and Statistics Wing of the office of the Commissioner of Labour within the plan provision of Rs.1.5 lakhs for 1980-81. The committed expenditure on the maintenance of these vehicles amounting to Rs.51,000/- has to be provided during the Plan Budget for the year 1981-82. In addition, as suggested by the Planning Secretary during discussions with the Labour Secretary and Labour Commissioner on 19-8-80, the remaining proposals namely, 4 new Ambassador Cars for Deputy Labour Commissioners together with 4 posts of drivers and 5 new Diesel Jeeps for Assistant Labour Commissioners together with 5 posts of drivers have been recommended for sanction during the Plan Budget for 1981-82. This requires a provision of Rs.8.43 lakhs. Hence, a total provision of Rs.8.94 lakhs may be made in the budget provision for the year 1981-82.

PART - E

1. CREATION OF LEGAL CELL IN THE HEAD OFFICE - interpretation of law, judgments, guiding the Department in processing the prosecution papers etc.

The Department of Labour is shouldering the responsibility of enforcing 26 Labour Enactments (23 Central and 3 State). As a result, the activities of the Labour Department have become diverse and complicated in so far as they are related to interpretation and application of the enactments.

A large number of prosecutions are launched by the various Inspectors of the Department against the defaulting employers time and again under the various labour enactments, but all do not end in convictions. As a result, many a time appeals are filed ^{by the Dept.} before the High Court etc., to review the judgments gone against the Department. It is necessary that an Officer with sufficient knowledge and experience of the law and the inter-

pretation, is incharge of processing all the papers connected with the prosecutions. Many a time, the various Officers of the Department request for the interpretation/clarification of some Sections of the various Acts and the creation of a Legal Cell will be helpful for securing quick clarification that is sought by the Officers working in the Divisions. This could again avoid the correspondence of the Department with the Government.

The Department has been entrusted with the responsibility of implementing the subsidised housing scheme under Plantation Labour Act. This Scheme is a Central Scheme and the Department has been advancing the loan to the Planters who build the houses for the workers working in the plantation. Before granting the loan the Planters have to file the documents pertaining to their estates. For scrutiny of title deeds, and relevant documents, the availability of the Legal Cell will be of much help.

Apart from this, settlements signed by the Conciliation Officers are challenged in the court of law and the Department would be in an advantageous position if a Legal Cell is granted to the Department. The composition of which reads as follows:-

- | | | |
|---|----|-----|
| 1. Law Officer in the rank of Civil Judge | .. | One |
| 2. Legal Assistant in the cadre of Senior Labour Inspector possessing Law Degree. | .. | One |
| 3. First Division Clerks | .. | Two |
| 4. Second Division Clerks | .. | Two |
| 5. Stenographer | .. | One |
| 6. Peon | .. | One |

The approximate cost of the Scheme is Rs.1.13 lakhs.

20. EQUIPPING THE DEPARTMENT TO ASSIST THE MINIMUM WAGES COMMITTEE - CREATION OF ONE ASSISTANT LABOUR COMMISSIONER IN CHARGE OF MINIMUM WAGES COMMITTEES IN THE HEAD OFFICE:

The Department has taken the responsibility of fixing minimum wages for 45 Scheduled Employments. Out of 45, so far 28 Scheduled Employments have been brought under the purview of the minimum wages. Remaining 17 Scheduled Employments minimum wages have to be fixed.

The Committee appointed by the Government to go into the details of the functioning of an industry where minimum wages are to be fixed has to tour various parts of the State and an Officer of the Department has to take care of the Committees' study tours and ensure the recommendations to reach Government during the stipulated period of time. At present the Department has been asking the Assistant Labour Commissioners working in the divisions to function as the Secretaries for the said Committees. This has resulted in the dislocation of the work in the divisions because many a time, the Assistant Labour Commissioner has to move from place to place along with the Committee members. This also delays the submission of the report to Government as he cannot devote entire of his time to the Committees work. Hence, to make the Committees function more effectively and to secure the reports of the Committee in-time, it is necessary that an Officer in the cadre of Assistant Labour Commissioner is sanctioned. Hence, I request that one post of Assistant Labour Commissioner is sanctioned along with the staff as given below:

- 1. Assistant Labour Commissioner .. One.
- 2. First Division Clerks .. One.
- 3. Second Division Clerks .. Two.
- 4. Stenographer .. One.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----|----|------|
| 5. Peon | .. | .. | One. |
| 6. Driver | .. | .. | One. |

As the Committee has to move to different places for study and spot inspections, it is necessary that a Matador Van (13 seater) is also sanctioned to the post so that the purpose of creating the separate wing is fulfilled.

The approximate cost of the Scheme is Rs.1.81 lakhs.

3. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS - STRENGTHENING THE IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT SIDE OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT - CREATION OF THREE POSTS OF GAZETTED ASSISTANTS:

With the introduction and enforcement of as many as 26 Central Legislations and State Legislations by the Department of Labour, the work-load on the Officers has increased by leaps and bounds. The recent laws in the field of labour have thrown extra burden on the Central Office, as every time when a new Act is brought into force and assigned to the Labour Department, provision for additional staff is not made. As a result, the extra work is also shouldered by the existing personnel. Though to a certain extent the field staff has been strengthened through Plan Schemes, the Central Office has not been strengthened to absorb the additional work-load.

The increase in the industries has led to increase in the organised labour, who expect a better quality in the implementation and enforcement by proper interpretation of laws, from the Labour Department. Further, they anticipate expeditious disposal of their grievances, which is a new feature in the expectations of labour.

The recent amendments specially to the Industrial Disputes Act, Bonus Act, Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act and addition of more Scheduled Employments to

the Minimum Wages Act have widened the scope and application of the acts imposing an unprecedented burden on the Department on the enforcement side. The opening up of more Divisional and Sub-Divisional Offices on the executive side has resulted in the references being received in larger and increased number ^{than} ~~they~~ before.

At present, in the Central Office the Commissioner of Labour is assisted by two Joint Labour Commissioners and two Deputy Labour Commissioners in the exercise of several statutory functions. The Joint Labour Commissioners and Dy. Labour Commissioners are also empowered to discharge statutory functions in addition to their voluminous routine work. As already mentioned earlier the Officers have been overburdened due to widening of the scope of the Acts, introduction of new enactments and inflow of large number of references; it is necessary to assign them proper assistance in their work. They should be provided with assistance of some experienced and responsible officers of some status to attend the routine work and to cope with additional work-load, so that the Joint Labour Commissioners and Deputy Labour Commissioners are relieved of their routine job. This will ensure that they would be able to devote more attention to progressive and important changes that would be necessary in the labour legislations so as to translate policies of Government into action. These officers would then be able to exercise their statutory and administrative functions more effectively.

It is, therefore, quite essential to create three posts of Gazetted Assistants in the grade of Rs.750-1,525 for the Central Office. The estimated annual expenditure

is Rs.53,000/- only.

The total financial outlay required for the On-going Schemes and new Schemes for the Year 1981-82 is Rs.31.73 lakhs.

A summary of the Schemes is enclosed showing the outlay required.

sm/29880.

H. N. Panigrahy
20.8.82
COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR.
37

Summary of Plans, schemes and outlay required for the year 1981-82:

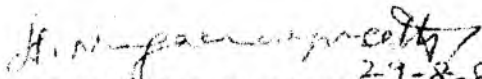
Sl.No. (1)	Schemes (2)	Outlay required (3)
1.	Expeditions settlement of Industrial disputes Creation of 5 posts of Labour Officers.	2.33
2.	Effective enforcement of Labour Laws - Creation of 10 posts of Labour Inspectors.	2.285
3.	Effective enforcement of Labour Laws - Creation of 10 posts of Labour Inspectors.	2.285
4.	National Policy for Children - Creation of child Cell in Head Office.	0.32
5.	Strengthening the Direction and Administration machinery - Creation of two posts of Senior Superintendents in Head Office.	0.28
6.	<u>Provision of mobility:</u>	
	i) Purchase of One New Ambassador car for Joint Labour Commissioner's maintenance.	0.32
	ii) Purchase of New Metador van for Publicity and Statistics Section - maintenance.	0.19
7.	Effective implementation of Minimum Wages for Agricultural Workers - Creation of the remaining 20 posts of Labour Inspectors (in addition to 20 proposed during 1980-81).	8.96
8.	Effective implementation of workmen's Compensation Act by the Labour Department - Creation of 11 posts of Stenos (in addition to 11 posts of Stenos proposed during 1980-81).	2.86
9.	i) Purchase of 4 New Ambassador Cars and creation of 4 posts of Drivers for Deputy Labour Commissioners.	8.43
	ii) Purchase of 5 New Diesel Jeeps and creation of 5 posts of Drivers for Assistant Labour Commissioners.	
10.	Creation of Legal Cell in Head Office.	1.13
11.	Creation of post of Assistant Labour Commissioner with supporting staff for Minimum Wages.	1.81
12.	Creation of 3 posts of Gazetted Assistants in the Head Office.	0.53
		31.73

H. N. Jayaram
29-8-80
Commissioner of Labour in
Karnataka, Bangalore. *H*

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Summary of Plan Schemes and Outlay Required for the
year 1980-81.

Sl. No.	Scheme.	Outlay Required (As in Lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Expeditious settlement of Industrial Disputes - creation of 5 Labour Officer.	2.33
2.	Effective enforcement of Labour Laws - creation of 10 posts of Labour Inspectors	2.285
3.	Effective enforcement of Labour Laws - creation of 10 posts of Labour Inspector.	2.285
4.	National Policy for Children- creation of Child Cell in Head Office.	0.32
5.	Strengthening the Direction and Administration Machinery - Creation of two posts of Senior Superintendent in Head Office.	0.28
6.	Provision of mobility	
	i) Purchase of New Ambassador Car and Creation of Driver post for Joint Labour Commissioners.	0.73
	ii) Purchase of New Matadar Van for P & S Section in Head Office.	0.77
Total:-		9.00


 2-9-8-80
 COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR.

ms/-

DEPARTMENT OF FACTORIES AND BOILERS

VI FIVE YEAR PLAN

ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1981-82

INTRODUCTION

Enforcement of the following Acts & Rules and thereby secure Safety, Health & Welfare of the industrial workers, is the main responsibility of this department:-

- 1.The Factories Act & Rules,
- 2.The Payment of Wages Act & Rules,
- 3.The Maternity Benefit Act & Rules,
- 4.The Indian Boilers Act & Rules,
- 5.The Indian Boiler Regulations,
- 6.The Karnataka Boiler Operation Engineers' Examination Rules and
- 7.The Karnataka Boiler Attendants Examination Rules.

There has been steep increase in the number of registered factories during the last few years and the workload in the Factory Wing of the department has increased enormously rendering the enforcement work most unwieldy. There are 2 Senior Inspectors of Factories & 17 Inspectors of Factories in the field as against 10,500 registered factories.

PLAN EXPERIENCE

During the First Year of State Five Year Plan, three posts of Inspectors of Factories were sanctioned and three new divisional offices were set up at B'lore, Davangere & Belgaum. Thus the staff pattern so far as it relates to the officers of the Factory Wing, is as follows:-

1.Chief Inspector of Factories & Boilers ..	1
2.Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories	1
3.Dy.Chief Inspectress of Factories (W&CL)..	1
4.Medical Inspector of Factories	1
5.Sr.Inspector of Factories (Safety)	1
6.Senior Inspectors of Factories	2
7.Inspectors of Factories	17
8.Inspectress of Factories	1

Total.. 25

Except the officers mentioned at Sl.No.6 & 7, all other officers are having jurisdiction over the entire State & are entrusted with separate block of work. Therefore the enforcement of the Acts and Rules mentioned above in respect of 10,500 factories is the sole responsibility of the 19 officers mentioned at Sl.No.6 & 7 which works out to about 550 factories per Inspector as against the All India Norm of 150 factories per Inspector. Thus it is evident that there is

immediate need for the increase in the staff strength of the department particularly in regard to Inspecting Staff. Further, prevention of industrial accidents is one of the important activities of this department which ultimately gears up production and avoids miseries to the dependents of the injured or deceased. It has been the experience of this department that there will be a reason for every accident and that there is need to educate both managements & workers in the matter of prevention of accidents.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN FOR THE YEAR 1981-82

The objective of the present Plan Schemes is to strengthen the enforcement machinery by creating some additional posts & setting up of the Safety Museum as well as Industrial Hygiene Laboratory which have already been proposed to be set up under the Plan Schemes submitted for 1980-81. The continuance of these schemes during 1981-82 is necessary.

PROGRAMME DURING 1981-82

SCHEME NO.1 - SAFETY MUSEUM

Under this Scheme setting up of Safety Museum under the control of a Senior Officer of the rank of Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories is proposed during 1980-81. The whole scheme has to be continued along with the staff during 1981-82. The expenditure involved, is about Rs.84,546/- for the staff & about Rs.50,000 for equipments etc., because education of workers plays a very important role in the prevention of accidents & reduction in the wastage of mandays.

SCHEME NO.2 - AUGMENTATION OF ENFORCEMENT MACHINERY & SUPPORTING STAFF

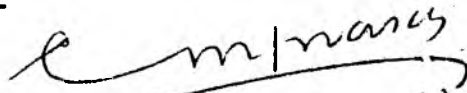
Under this Scheme, it has been proposed to strengthen the enforcement staff as well as the Head office staff by creating only two posts of Inspectors of Factories, three posts of Executive Assistants, one post of Technical Assistant to Chief Inspector of Factories & Boilers, one post of Administrative Officer & two peons, keeping in view the availability of funds for these schemes for 1980-81. As it is felt absolutely necessary to strengthen the field staff & supporting staff both in the field offices and the Head office, it is now proposed to drop the creation of the post of Technical Assistant, to propose the creation of a Class-II post of Headquarters Assistant instead of Administrative Officer and to provide some additional clerical & menial staff for Head office with a view to make provision for creating more posts for the enforcement work. Instead of two posts of Inspectors of Factories, it is proposed to have three Inspectors of Factories and to provide the assistance of one Executive Assistant for every two Inspectors of Factories in the State to enable the latter to comb-out the unregistered factories, to bring to books the defaulters and collect the arrears of revenue due from the defaulters. The increase in the field staff will

certainly help to boost the revenue from Rs.26.00 lakhs to more than Rs.30.00 lakhs by the end of 1981-82. This involves an approximate expenditure of Rs.2.97 lakhs.

SCHEME NO.3 - SETTING UP OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE
LABORATORY:

For purposes of monitoring and evaluation of health hazards in the work environment, it is proposed in the Plan Scheme for 1980-81 to set up an Industrial Hygiene Laboratory in this department manned by Qualified Personnel. This Scheme involving an approximate expenditure of Rs.50,000/-, has to be continued during the year 1981-82.

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(C.M.PRASAD)

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES &
BOILERS IN KARNATAKA, BANGALORE

DEPARTMENT OF FACTORIES AND BOILERS

SCHEMES FOR ANNUAL PLAN - 1981-82

SCHEME NO.1 - SAFETY MUSEUM

STAFF

1) Dy.Chief Inspector of Factories (Propaganda)	One	Rs.23,970-00
2) Demonstrator	One	Rs.12,336-00
3) Cine Operator	One	Rs.12,336-00
4) First Division Clerk	One	Rs. 9,900-00
5) Stenographer Grade-I	One	Rs. 9,936-00 +Spl.Pay 600-00
6) Van Driver	One	Rs. 6,396-00
7) Peons	Two	Rs. 9,072-00
		----- Rs.84,546-00 -----

SCHEME NO.2 - AUGMENTATION OF ENFORCEMENT MACHINERY AND
SUPPORTING STAFF

1) Inspectors of Factories (Class-II)	Three	Rs. 44,100-00
2) Headquarters Assistant	One	Rs. 16,800-00
3) Executive Assistants	Eleven	Rs.1,13,300-00
4) Superintendent	One	Rs. 12,336-00
5) First Division Clerks	Six	Rs. 59,400-00
6) Clerk-cum-typists	Three	Rs. 20,530-00
7) Stenographer Grade-II	One	Rs. 7,080-00
8) Peons	Five	Rs. 22,680-00
		----- Rs.2,96,226-00 -----

SCHEME NO.3 - INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE LABORATORY

STAFF

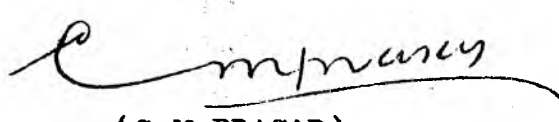
1) Junior Chemist	One	Rs.12,336-00
2) Senior Laboratory Technician	One	Rs. 9,900-00
3) First Division Clerk	One	Rs. 9,900-00
4) X-ray Technician	One	Rs. 7,120-00
5) Laboratory Attendant	One	Rs. 5,920-00
6) Peon	One	Rs. 4,536-00
		----- Rs.49,712-00 -----

ABSTRACT

Scheme No.1	..	..	..	..	Rs.	84,546-00
Scheme No.2	..	..	..	..	Rs.	2,96,226-00
Scheme No.3	..	..	..	..	Rs.	49,712-00
Equipment for Laboratory and Safety Museum (Non-Recurring)	..			..	Rs.	1,00,000-00
Rent for the premises of) Laboratory and Museum )	..			..	Rs.	36,000-00
Travelling Allowance	Rs.	25,000-00
Office Expenses	Rs.	8,516-00

					GRAND TOTAL	Rs.6,00,000-00

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(C.M. PRASAD)
CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES &
BOILERS IN KARNATAKA, BANGALORE

Department of Employment & Training
Government of Karnataka

Proposed programmes/Schemes - Annual Plan 1981-82.

TRAINING WING

Craftsmen Training Scheme:

1. Buildings:

The construction of ITI buildings at Honnavar, Hassan Belgaum will be in progress during this annual plan period. In addition to this it is proposed to provide additional accommodation at I.T.I., Hubli, KGF, Madikeri, since the accommodation is not adequate in view of the proposed Diversification of courses and increase in the seating capacity. At present, I.T.Cs are run in the Polytechnic buildings at Tumkur, Belgaum, Bidar and Karwar belonging to the Department of Technical Education and permanent arrangements for continuing the training programme in those places has to be made by the department by constructing ~~its~~ own buildings. It is proposed to acquire land at Erangere in Mysore for the expansion of the ITI at Mysore and acquire land at Mandya and Chickmagalur for starting I.T.Is. In addition to the above, it is proposed to start ITIs at Humnabad in Bidar dist., Hospet in Bellary district and Kushalnagar in Kodagu district. An amount of Rs.4/- lakhs has been allotted under buildings during the financial year 80-81. The process of acquisition of land for I.T.I. at Tumkur and Bidar is in progress. It is likely that some amount will be required for AVTS work at I.T.I., Bangalore. The Second I.T.I. building is almost completed and some amount is required to give a furnishing touch to the building in all respects. The budget allotment of Rs.4/- lakhs is likely to be spent during the financial year 1980-81. The total amount required during the Annual Plan 1981-82 on above items is Rs.50/- lakhs. The break up is as follows:

1. Acquisition of land at Mandya, Chickmagalur, Bidar, Tumkur, Karwar, Humnabad, Hospet, Erangere at Mysore and Kushalnagar for construction/extension of ITIs.	Rs. 20 lakhs
2. ITI buildings at Honnavar, Hassan and Belgaum.	Rs. 15 "
3. Additional accommodation at ITIs Hubli, KGF and Madikeri.	Rs. 15 "

	Rs. 50 lakhs

2. Staff Quarters:

At present two twin blocks are available in the premises of ITI, Bangalore and 5 twin blocks at Bijapur, Davangere, Gulbarga, KGF, Mangalore and Raichur, for the staff members. It is proposed to construct ten apartments each at Bangalore, Bhadravathi, Hubli and Bellary at a cost of Rs.4/- lakhs in each place. There are 64 quarters available at present for the benefit of the staff members of the Training wing of the department. The total strength of officials in the Training wing is 1344 for whom hardly there are 64 quarters. We have to provide more no. of staff quarters as a measure of not only providing residential accommodation for the benefit of staff members but also to improve the quality of training imparted in the ITIs. The amount required for this purpose during Plan period 81-82 is Rs.4/- lakhs. The break up is as follows:

Construction of staff quarters at Bangalore	-	Rs.1.0 lakh
-do-	Bhadravathi	Rs.1.0 "
-do-	Hubli	Rs.1.0 "
-do-	Bellary	Rs.1.0 "

		Rs.4.0 "

3. Hostel building:

Hostel facility has not been provided to the trainees in all the places wherever there are ITIs/Centres. Only one hostel building has been constructed at Gulbarga for the benefit of trainees undergoing training there. In other places small residential buildings are being used on rental basis as hostels and in few places some rooms in the Polytechnic hostels are made available for the trainees of ITI, only for lodging purpose. It is necessary to provide hostel facility to the trainees who have come from other places for training. It is proposed to construct hostels at Bangalore, KGF, Bhadravathi, Hubli and Mangalore. The total cost proposed during the plan period 81-82 is Rs.5/- lakhs. The break up is as follows:

Bangalore	-	Rs. 1.00 lakh
KGF		Rs. 1.00 "
Bhadravathi		Rs. 1.00 "
Hubli		Rs. 1.00 "
Mangalore		Rs. 1.00 "

		Rs. 5.00 lakhs

4. Opening of I.T.Is:

At present there are 18 I.T.Is/Centres in 17 districts in the State. There are no ITIs in Chickmagalur and Mandya districts. It is proposed to start ITI at Mandya and ITC Chickmagalur in view of the Industrial development taking place in those districts. In addition to these two institutions it is proposed to start an ITI at Humnabad in Bidar district, Hospet in Bellary district and ITC at Kushalnagar in Kodagu district. The proposed expenditure during the plan period 81-82 is Rs.15/- lakhs towards recurring and non recurring charges. The break up is as follows:

Hospet	-	Rs.3.00 lakhs
Humnabad	-	Rs.3.00 "
Mandya	-	Rs.3.00 "
Chickmagalur	-	Rs.3.00 "
Kushalnagar	-	Rs.3.00 "
<hr/>		
Rs.15.00 lakhs		

5. Second ITI at Peenya, Bangalore:

The second ITI building at Bangalore is almost completed and will be handed over to this department by the PWD shortly. It is proposed to utilise this building, for the time being, for imparting training both under CTS and ATS. At present it is proposed to introduce 6 trades and increase the no. of trades in a phased manner. The proposed ^{amount} ~~cost~~ during the plan period 81-82 towards recurring and non-recurring charges for about 700 seats is Rs.25/- lakhs.

Second I.T.I., Bangalore - Rs.25/- lakhs.

6. Continuation of ITI at Honnavar:

The ITI at Honnavar is being run in a private building and only two trades are taught there. Action is being taken to get the building constructed. An amount of Rs.1.75 lakh is proposed to be spent out of the total budget allotted to the department during 80-81. The Institution is functioning satisfactorily and the allotment is likely to be spent during current financial year 80-81. It is also proposed to increase the seating capacity by introducing more no. of trades when the construction of the building is completed. The cost towards recurring and non-recurring charges during the plan period 81-82 is Rs.5/- lakhs.

I.T.I., Honnavar - Rs.5/- lakhs.

7. Opening of Motor Driving School:

It is proposed to start Motor Driving Schools attached to ITIs at Bangalore, Mysore, Bhadravathi, Bellary and Davangere to train drivers systematically. During the course of training it is proposed to impart training in driving light and heavy vehicles, Auto-Rickshaws and Scooters and also impart training in First aid. The proposed expenditure towards recurring and Non-recurring charges during the plan period 81-82 is Rs.3/- lakhs.

Motor Driving Schools Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

8. Providing Tools and Equipments to the existing I.T.Is.

Some I.T.Is in the State, which were started decades back, are imparting training by utilising the Tools and Equipments supplied during those days which are worn out and obsolete. Apart from this, the Tools and Equipments have been used for a longer period and majority of them are not accurate to the extent required, in view of the long usage. Industries where these trained personnel are seeking employment are equipped with modern sophisticated machinery with latest techniques, where as the training given is on old type machinery which is not of much use. It is desirable to impart training on modern sophisticated machinery to better their employment opportunity. An amount of Rs.9/- lakhs is proposed to be spent out of the total budget allotment towards the purchase of tools and equipments during 80-81. Indents are placed with SPD and they are likely to be materialised during the current financial year 80-81 itself and the amount allotted is likely to be spent. It is proposed to equip some of the ITIs with modern machinery during the plan period 81-82 also and the proposed outlay is Rs.35/- lakhs.

Tools and Equipments - Rs. 35/- lakhs.

9. Diversification of trades and increase in the seating capacity in I.T.Is

There are 18 ITIs/Centres in the State and it is proposed to open six more ITIs during the new Sixth Five year Plan. The total seating capacity in the ITIs during the Annual Plan period 81-82 is expected to be more than 7000. It is proposed to abandon some unpopular trades in ITIs and introduce popular trades and also increase the seating capacity in some ITIs in the existing trades.

An amount of Rs.0.5 lakh is proposed to be spent out of the budget allotment of the department during 80-81 under plan. Action is taken in this regard and the amount proposed is likely to be spent during the current financial year 80-81. The increased seating capacity involves an expenditure towards recurring and Non-recurring charges to extent of Rs.20/- lakhs during the annual plan 81-82.

Diversification of trades - Rs.20/- lakhs.

10. Scheme to provide basic amenities to trainees:

The libraries in the ITIs are not every well equipped with latest editions of books in Engineering and other allied subjects and technical magazines supplied to them are also very few. Further the sports and games facility available for the trainees is not adequate. A sum of Rs.0.25 lakhs is proposed to be spent out of the budget allotment of 80-81 towards the supply of books, and magazines and providing sports and games facility. Action is taken in this regard and the amount allotted is likely to be spent during the current financial year 80-81. In order to provide sufficient facilities it is proposed to spend Rs.4/- lakhs during the Annual Plan period 81-82.

Providing basic amenities - Rs.4/- lakhs.

11. Evening Class Scheme:

The Evening Class Scheme for Industrial workers is being run at ITI, Bangalore and ITI, KGF with a seating capacity of 40 in each Institute. It is also proposed to introduce this scheme at ITI, Bhadravathi with a seating capacity of 60 and increase the seating capacity at ITI, Bangalore and KGF by 20 seats in each place. The proposed expenditure during the Plan Period 81-82 is Rs.2/- lakhs.

Bangalore	- Rs.0.5 lakhs
K.G.F.	Rs.0.5 "
Bhadravathi	Rs.1.0 "

	Rs.2.0 lakhs

12. A.V.T.S. Programme:

This programme is introduced at ITI, Bangalore with the assistance of UNDP/ILO for the benefit of industrial workers. The courses offered under this programme are Blue Print Reading and Indian Standards, Mechanical and Electrical Maintenance and Tool and Die Maker.

-:6:-

An amount of Rs.1.25 lakhs is proposed to be spent out of the budget allotment during the current financial year 80-81. The response for training is good. Action is taken to procure the required tools and equipments and the amount proposed is likely to be spent during the current financial year 80-81. It is proposed to purchase the required tools and equipment etc., for the training under this scheme and the expenditure proposed during 81-82 is Rs.4/- lakhs.

A.V.T.S. Programme - Rs. 4/- lakhs.

13. Retraining of Instructors/Refresher training programme for the instructional staff at I.T.I.

Some unpopular trades are proposed to be wound up and introduce popular trades in some ITIs. Also it is proposed to introduce some new trades in some ITIs. This necessitates the deputation of staff members for re-training or refresher training in C.T.I. for instructors or in CSTRI at Calcutta to improve their skills. An amount of Rs.0.20 lakh is proposed to be spent on training of Staff during the current financial year 80-81. Action is taken to depute the staff members for training. The amount proposed is likely to be spent during the current financial year 80-81. The proposed expenditure on this during the plan period 81-82 is Rs.0.75 lakhs.

Re-training of Instructors - Rs.0.75 lakhs.

14. Headquarters staff:

The training activity has been increased both under CTS and ATS which is one of the 20 point programme. Consequently the work load in the Directorate is also increased. In order to cope up with the increased work load and also to have a proper evaluation of the programmes already implemented, it is proposed to augment the staff in the Directorate. The proposed expenditure during the plan period 81-82 is Rs.1.5 lakhs.

Head quarters staff - Rs.1.5 lakhs.

APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING SCHEME

15. Extension of scheme through location of additional seats

The target for the apprentices during the Vth Five Year Plan has been achieved. The ATS has gained more during these years since this is one of the

trades from the initial 14 to 131. An amount of Rs.2/- lakh is proposed to be spent during the current financial year 80-81. The no. of apprentices proposed to be recruited during the year are 600. It is likely that the target will be achieved and the amount proposed will be spent during the current financial year 80-81. It is proposed to induct 600 apprentices during the plan period 81-82. The proposed expenditure on this during the Plan 81-82 is Rs.10/- lakhs.

Extension of scheme - Rs.10/- lakhs.

16. Setting up of one more Divisional Office:

There are three Divisional Offices functioning in the State at Bangalore, Mangalore and Hubli. The divisional offices look after the implementation, inspection and also follow up action. In view of the rapid industrial growth it is desirable to open one more divisional office at Gulbarga, in addition to the existing 3 divisional offices. The proposed expenditure on this during annual Plan 81-82 is Rs.1/- lakh.

Setting up of one more
Divisional office at Gulbarga - Rs.1/- lakh.

17. Augmentation of staff/Upgradation of divisional offices and additional staff to the Divisional offices.

The no. of apprentices undergoing training is on the increase and it is expected to cross 6000 mark during the Annual Plan 81-82. The work and responsibility involved in the Divisional Offices is naturally heavy and additional staff is required. At the same time, the work in the ITIs also will be more since the apprentices are deputed to ITIs for Basic Training and Related Instruction. It is proposed to upgrade the Asst. Apprenticeship Advisers post and provide additional staff to the ITIs and Divisional offices. The proposed expenditure during the plan period 81-82 is Rs.1/- lakh.

Augmentation of staff - Rs.1/- lakh.

18. Starting of Basic Training Centre at Bangalore and equipping with staff and Tools and Equipments:

The no. of industrial establishments covered under ATS are more in Bangalore and hence the no. of apprentices who have to be given basic training are more in no. here. At present, the Basic Training to the extent possible, is given at ITI, Bangalore and it is not possible

to impart Basic Training in ITI, Bangalore for all the trades. Hence, a separate Basic Training Centre is proposed to be started at Bangalore and the expenditure on this (both recurring and non-recurring) is Rs.25/- lakhs during the plan period 81-82.

Starting of Basic Training Centre - Rs.25/- lakhs.

19. Tribal Sub-Plan:

The training programme for the benefit of Tribal people is implemented in four districts viz., Dakshina Kannada, Chickmagalur, Kodagu and Mysore. The trades taught under this scheme for the benefit of Tribal people are Carpentry and Tailoring. The no. of beneficiaries under this scheme at present are 90 persons at a time and the duration of training is one year. An amount of Rs.5/- lakhs is proposed to be spent during the current financial year 80-81. The response for training is satisfactory. The amount proposed is likely to be spent during the current financial year. It is proposed to increase the training facilities to more number of tribal candidates and the proposed expenditure for this during the plan period 81-82 is Rs.5/- lakhs.

Tribal Sub-Plan - Rs.5/- lakhs.

20. Special Component Plan (Sub-Plan) for S.C. Candidates:

Under this scheme it is proposed to extend the training facilities to more no. of S.C. candidates over and above the reservations made for admission in ITIs. Also more no. of SC candidates are proposed to be inducted for training under ATE. An amount of Rs.1.18 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the current financial year 80-81. The no. of beneficiaries are proposed to be increased over and above the reserved quota. The amount proposed is likely to be spent during the current financial year. The proposed expenditure during this plan period 81-82 is Rs.7/- lakhs.

Special Component Plan (Sub-Plan) - Rs.7/- lakhs.

EMPLOYMENT WING

Write up on 1981-82 Plan Proposals.

1. Setting up of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau at University of Agricultural Sciences, Hebbal, Bangalore during 1981-82.

For purpose of guidance and advice to the University students on the choice of a career, University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux have been opened. In Karnataka, three such bureaux are functioning at Bangalore, Dharwar and Mysore and are rendering Employment Information and Guidance to the students of the three University of Bangalore, Karnataka and Mysore. It is proposed during the plan period 1981-82, to set up an University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau at University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore. The authorities of the University of Agricultural Sciences have also come forward with the assurance that they will provide accommodation, furniture and services of a senior staff member to head the bureau on a monthly honorarium. They want that the Bureau to be started right from the Year 1980-81 as they have felt that the services of the proposed bureau would be very much useful to their university alumni and it will also help the University to intensify their "Earn while you learn" programme.

The main functions of the Bureau will be:-

- (1) To give Employment Information and Guidance to the University Alumni.
- (2) To register the University Graduates including graduates of other universities, who come under the categories prescribed.
- (3) To answer enquiries from employers regarding the availability of suitable applicants on its registers and to furnish particulars when called for by the employers; and
- (4) To assist students as well as the registrants in securing jobs including part-time jobs.

The Staff component for the proposed Bureau would be:-

(1) Deputy Chief	-	1
(2) First Division Clerk	-	1
(3) Second Division Clerk	-	1
(4) Typist	-	1
(5) Class IV	-	1
(6) Chief (Part-time)	-	1

The staffing pattern suggested for the proposed University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau is based on the needs and the onerous duties to be performed by it. A sum of Rs.0.80 lakhs is required during 1981-82 to implement this scheme.

Contd.....2/-.

2. Up-Gradation of 14 Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux during 1981-82.

There is an Employment Information and Assistance Bureau in each of the District Employment Exchange of the 19 Districts in the State. The work of these bureaux is to help candidates coming from rural and remote parts of the district, in registration, renewal and to provide them with occupational information on job opportunities, training facilities etc., They also periodically visit blocks and areas of concentration of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and packets of Backward Class and render employment assistance to the needy and advise them about the recruitments to Defence Services, Banks, the Central Government Services, Departmental Recruitment Committees etc., etc.,

To transact all these items of works, an executive official is necessary. But out of the 19 bureaux in the state, only five Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux at Belgaum, Gulbarga, Hubli, Mangalore and Mysore have an Executive Official (Assistant Employment Officer) and they are assisted by a Second Division Clerk and a Peon. But in other districts only First Division Clerk is provided, who cannot render an effective service. To activate the remaining 14 Bureaux, it is proposed to up-grade them and provide senior official of the status of an Assistant Employment Officer assisted by a Second Division Clerk and a Peon. The working group of National Employment Service in its 15th Meeting has also opined that they should be up-graded on the above lines. It is therefore proposed to up-grade remaining 14 bureaux.

The Bureaux to be up-graded are given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Exchanges	Assistant Employment Officer.	Second Division Clerk.	Peon	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	District Employment Exchange, (General), Bangalore.	1	1	1	3
2.	District Employment Exchange, Bellary.	1	1	1	3
3.	District Employment Exchange, Bijapur.	1	1	1	3
4.	District Employment Exchange, Bidar.	1	1	1	3
5.	District Employment Exchange, Chitradurga.	1	1	1	3
6.	District Employment Exchange, Chickmagalur.	1	1	1	3
7.	District Employment Exchange, Hassan.	1	1	1	3

Contd.....3/-.

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	District Employment Exchange, Karwar.	1	1	1	3
9.	District Employment Exchange, Kolar.	1	1	1	3
10.	District Employment Exchange, Mandya.	1	1	1	3
11.	District Employment Exchange, Madikeri.	1	1	1	3
12.	District Employment Exchange, Raichur.	1	1	1	3
13.	District Employment Exchange, Shimoga.	1	1	1	3
14.	District Employment Exchange, Tunkur.	1	1	1	3
Total		14	14	14	42

The cost of this programme would be Rs.1.63 lakhs during the Year 1981-82.

3. Setting up of the Divisional Offices during 1981-82.

At present no Divisional Offices are functioning in the Employment Wing of the Department. All the field offices have to approach the Head Office at Bangalore for any guidance and clarification. It is also difficult for the Head Office to supervise the field offices located in various parts of the State. It also involves avoidable expenditure in Travelling Allowance and Petrol charges to undertake tours for purpose of inspections, inquiries etc.,. Moreover, as all powers are concentrated with the officers in the Directorate, such powers cannot be effectively exercised. Therefore, it is proposed to set up 4 Divisional Offices in each of the four revenue divisions to be headed by an officer of the rank of the Deputy Director with adequate powers of Inspections, Conducting enquiries etc., so that there can be effective supervision over the working of the Employment Exchanges. It will also cut the delay in disposal of several routine work like, approval of tour programme, countersigning of Travelling Allowance Bills of Non-Gazetted Officers, initiation disciplinary actions etc. Each of the Divisional Offices will have a staff strength of -

(1) Deputy Director	-	1
(2) Assistant Employment Officer	-	1
(3) First Division Clerk	-	2
(4) Second Division Clerk	-	1
(5) Stenographer	-	1
(6) Peons	-	2

Contd.....4/-

This programme involves a total cost of Rs.5.04 lakhs during 1981-82.

4. Construction of Buildings for housing the Employment Exchanges during 1981-82.

The Employment Exchanges in the state are presently housed in residential buildings. These residential buildings constructed as they are for dwelling purposes with several compartments, are in the least suited for office work. The Employment Exchanges require spacious accommodation to receive and entertain the applicants, employers and the general public. They are also required to maintain a well equipped Career Information room where occupational information literature will be displayed for the benefit of employment seekers.

To provide for all these items of work, residential accommodation now hired are not suited as they are not conducive for a proper flow of work. It is therefore programmed to construct two buildings at the cost of Rs.8 lakhs per building. It is proposed to construct buildings at Bellary and Mangalore during 1981-82 as the Department has already secured sites at these places. The total cost for constructing two buildings during 1981-82 would be Rs.16.00 lakhs.

5. Creation of the Inspection Cell at the Directorate:-

It has been programmed to create an Inspection Cell at the Directorate consisting of One Deputy Director with required supporting staff. Main functions of this unit are to inspect Employment Exchanges and other subordinate offices, investigate into complaints made by the applicants and public etc.

A sum of Rs.1.04 lakhs is required for this scheme during 1981-82.

6. Strengthening of Employment Exchanges in the State.

It has been programmed to augment the existing staff of the Employment Exchanges with additional staff, based on the staffing formula prescribed by the Directorate General of Employment and Training as also depending upon the quantum of work turned out by the Employment Exchanges. There has been considerable increase in the quantum of work turned out by the Employment Exchanges in the State since 1972 due to increase in registration, submission, placements etc. There is an urgent need to augment the staff. An amount of Rs.3.35 lakhs is required during 1981-82 for this proposal.

7. Provision of a Vehicle to the Employment Wing:-

It is proposed to provide a vehicle to Employment Wing for the use of Joint Director and Deputy Directors of Employment as they have not been provided with a vehicle so far. In order to make these senior officers mobile and effective in their duties a vehicle is an absolute necessity. Without a vehicle, these officers may not be in a position to do their executive work with speed and swiftness. During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.28 lakhs is required.

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A B S T R A C T

1. Buildings	--	Rs. 59.00 lakhs
2. Craftsmen Training Scheme	--	Rs. 115.25 lakhs
3. National Employment Service-		Rs. 28.14 lakhs
4. Apprenticeship Training Scheme		Rs. 37.00 lakhs
5. Tribal Sub Plan	--	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
6. Special Component (Sub Plan) Plan for Scheduled Caste.		Rs. 7.00 lakhs
Total		----- Rs. 251.39 lakhs -----

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AGK

IMPLEMENTATION OF MARGIN MONEY LOAN PROGRAMME

1981-82.

The Government of India have requested the State Government to ensure that 50% of the Scheduled Caste families are helped with economic assistance to enable them to cross over the poverty line by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

The Government of Karnataka have to cover about 5 lakh Scheduled Caste families from out of 10 lakh Scheduled Caste families with the economic assistance under Special Component Plan implemented by Heads of different Development Departments, under 2% Margin Money Programme implemented by the Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation in collaboration with Banks and Banks under Differential Rate of Interest Scheme and under various programmes implemented by the Corporations, Boards and Public Undertakings for the benefit of the people in general and the Scheduled Castes in particular.

The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation, has formulated programmes for helping about 1 lakh Scheduled Caste families from out of 5 lakh Scheduled Caste Families to be covered in the Sixth Five Year Plan for sanction of loans with an outlay of Rs. 36 crores in collaboration with Banks and other financial institutions for the economic development of Scheduled Castes in the Sixth Five Year Plan. (Rs. 27 crores will be sanctioned by Banks and other financial institutions towards 75% loans and Rs. 9 crores will be sanctioned by the Corporation towards 25% Margin Money Loan.)

The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation, has formulated programmes by keeping in view the present economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka State.

It is proposed to sanction 25% margin money loan with an outlay of Rs. 165.78 lakhs to 19,000 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes for taking up productive ventures for their economic development during 1981-82.

This Corporation will receive 88.54 lakhs from the State Government and 76.22 lakhs from the Central Government towards 51% and 49% respectively towards capital contribution during 1981-82 for the implementation of the Margin Money Loan Programme.

During 1979-80 loans amounting to Rs. 18.11 lakhs have been

sanctioned to 3,886 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes towards 25% margin money loans for taking up productive ventures for their economic development.

During 1980-81 it is proposed to sanction 155.00 lakhs towards 25% margin money loan to 18,400 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes for taking up productive ventures for their economic development.

The details of Physical and Financial targets to be achieved in respect of loans to be given to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes during Annual Plan 1981-82 may be seen at Annexure 'A' & 'B'.

A N N E X U R E - A

STATEMENT SHOWING PHYSICAL TARGETS PROPOSED TO BE ACHIEVED FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
OF SCHEDULED CASTES UNDER MARGIN MONEY LOAN PROGRAMME IN THE ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

Sl. No.	Programmes	Physical Targets
1	2	3
1.	Loans for Irrigation Wells	750
2.	Loans for installation of pump sets	750
3.	Loans for land reclamation	750
4.	Loans for Horticulture	350
5.	Loans for Sericulture	2000
6.	Loans for fisheries	600
7.	Loans for Sheep Units (of 20 Ewes & 1 Ram)	2000
8.	Loans for Bullocks & Carts	2000
9.	Loans for Dairy Unit (2 Cross Bred Cows)	1000
10.	Loans for Dairy Unit (2 milch buffaloes)	2000
11.	Loans for Goat Units (20 does & 1 buck)	1000
12.	Loans for Poultry Units (each Unit of 100 birds)	200
13.	Loans for Piggery Unit (2 sows and 1 boar)	600
14.	Loans for Artisans and to unemployed for starting self-employment programmes	5000
	Total:	<u>19000</u>

ANNEXURE - B

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL OUTLAY UNDER MARGIN MONEY LOAN PROGRAMME FOR THE
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES IN THE ANNUAL PLAN
(1981-1982)

Sl. NO.	PROGRAMMES	FINANCIAL OUTLAYS
1.	Loans for Irrigation Wells upto Rs. 10000 per well. Margin Money at 25% i.e. Rs. 2500/- per well.	18.75
2.	Loans for I.P. sets upto Rs. 6000/- per set 25% Margin Money i.e. Rs. 1500/- per set.	11.25
3.	Loan for land reclamation upto Rs. 3000/- Margin Money 25% i.e. Rs. 750/-	5.65
4.	Loans for Horticulture upto Rs. 3000/- Margin Money 25% i.e., Rs. 750/-	2.63
5.	Loans for Sericulture upto Rs. 3000/- Margin Money 25% i.e. Rs. 750 -	15.00
6.	Loans for fisheries upto Rs. 3000/- Margin Money at 25% i.e. Rs. 750/-	4.50
7.	Loans for Sheep Units of 20 Ewes & 1 Ram at Rs. 3500/- Margin Money at 25% calculated at Rs. 750/-	15.00
8.	Loans for Bullocks & Cart at Rs. 3000/- Margin Money at 25% i.e., Rs. 750/-	15.00
9.	Loans for Dairy Unit (2 Cross bred Cows) at Rs. 7000/- Margin Money 25% calculated at Rs. 1500/-	15.00
10.	Loans for Dairy Unit (2 milch buffaloes) at Rs. 2500/- Margin Money at 25% calculated at Rs. 600/-	12.00
11.	Loans for Goat Units (20 does & 1 buck) at Rs. 3000/- Margin Money 25% i.e. Rs. 750/-	7.50
12.	Loans for Poultry Units each of 100 birds at Rs. 3000/- Margin Money 25% i.e. Rs. 750/-	1.50

1	2	3
13.	Loans for Piggery Unit of 2 sows & 1 boar at Rs. 2700/- Margin Money 25% i.e. calculated at Rs. 750/-	4.50
14.	Loans for Artisans and to Unemployed for starting self-employment Programme at Rs. 3000/- each case. 25% Margin Money i.e. Rs. 750/-	37.50
	25% Margin Money Loan by the Corporation	165.78
	75% loans by the Banks & other Financial Institutions	497.34
	Total	663.12

The Annual Plan for the year 81-82 formulated by the Directorate of Backward Classes and Minorities, Government of Karnataka.

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Introduction:

Ever since the acceptance of the Karnataka State Backward Classes Commission Report by the State Government, much attention is being given towards the amelioration of Backward Classes and Minorities.

Several measures have already been taken by the State Government for the Educational and Economic advancement of the Backward Classes. The amelioration programmes are mainly aimed at inculcating the spirit of self reliance amongst the weaker sections of the society, by providing facilities.

PROGRAMMES DURING THE YEAR 1980-81:

I. Extension Agency at Taluk Level and Inspecting Assistants at the District Head Quarters.

It is proposed to appoint 175 Backward Classes Inspectors at Taluk Level (As Extension Workers) and 20 Inspecting Assistants at the District Head Quarters, to assist the District Officers in the implementation of the programmes. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is earmarked for the purpose.

2. Award of Post-matric Scholarships (Other than Backward Tribes).

It is proposed to award post-matric scholarships to about 6,250 students, at an estimated cost of Rs.25.00 lakhs.

3. Award of Pre-matric Scholarships: (Other than Backward Tribes).

It is proposed to cover under this scheme about 31,747 Pre-matric students. An amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is expected to be utilised.

4. Incentive Awards to Hosteliers:

The Scheme envisages the award of incentive prizes to Hosteliers securing Ist Class in the Annual Public Examinations, About 225 hosteliers are expected to get the benefits under the scheme. An amount of Rs 0 25 lakhs is set apart for the purpose.

5. Sanction of Grant-in-aid to new Orphanages (including enhancement of strength of Destitutes/Orphans and Recognition of new Orphanages) and maintenance of two Government Orphanages in Bangalore City:

Five new Orphanages with a Destitute/Orphan strength of 197 have been recognised during the year 1979-80. So also, two Government Orphanages with a strength of 150 Orphans have been started during the last year. The cost on the maintenance of these Orphanages, is proposed to be met from the outlay of Rs.3.15 lakhs. A portion of the amount is proposed to be utilised for the recognition of the new Orphanages as also for enhancing the strength of Destitutes/Orphans, in the existing Orphanages, in the Plan Sector.

6. Grant-in-aid to Private Hostels:

Seven Grant-in-aid hostels with a total strength of 154 boarders, recognised for the purposes of Grant-in-aid, during the previous year, will be maintained. In addition, three more hostels are proposed to be recognised during 81-82. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided for the purpose.

7. Providing beddings to existing hostels:

It is proposed to provide bedding materials to about 7,000 Pre-matric boarders at a cost of Rs.7.00 lakhs.

8. Construction of new Hostel Buildings and cost on spill over works.

There is a proposal to take up construction of five hostel buildings. An amount of Rs.7.00 lakhs is provided for the purpose. Besides, an amount of Rs.12.85 lakhs is proposed to be utilised on the seven hostel building works (spill over works), taken up during the previous year.

9. Supply of Sports materials to Post and Pre-matric Hostels:

Sports materials will be supplied to 27 pre-matric and 13 post-matric hostels at a cost of Rs.0.55 lakhs.

10. Increasing the strength of inmates in the existing hostels:

It is proposed to increase the strength of inmates in the existing Pre-matric hostels, by about 400 inmates, at a cost of Rs.3.88 lakhs.

Similarly, maintenance grants of Rs.3.12 lakhs are expected to be utilised towards the maintenance of 425 boarders under the enhanced quota.

11. Starting of new Pre-matric Hostels:

During the current financial year 10(ten) more Pre-matric hostels have been started. An outlay of Rs.7.75 lakhs, is earmarked for the purpose. The new hostels provide boarding facilities to 500 Pre-matric students.

12. Starting of new Post-matric hostels:

During the current financial year, five new Post-matric hostels with a strength of 225 inmates, have been started at a cost of Rs.5.00 lakhs.

13. Maintenance of existing Pre-matric hostels:

27 Pre-matric hostels started during the previous year, will be maintained at a cost of Rs.17.00 lakhs.

14. Maintenance of existing Post-matric hostels:

13 Post-matric hostels started during the previous year, will be maintained at a cost of Rs.12.00 lakhs.

15. Stipends to trainees in ITIs and I.T.Cs.

It is proposed to award stipends to about 445 trainees of the Backward Classes. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is expected to be utilised.

16. Stipends to trainees in Typewriting and Stenography:

About 400 trainees in Typewriting and Stenography will be awarded stipends. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is earmarked, for the purpose.

17. Self-employment Scheme for the youths of the Backward Classes:

The twin objectives of the scheme are to increase the avenues of employment, amongst the youths of the Backward Classes and to enable them to avail of opportunities for employment in the public and private sectors. The scheme contemplates the training of youths in the existing Driving Schools. The full cost on training would be borne by the Department. About 900 youths are expected to be trained in Autoriksha driving, Car Driving and Tractor Driving. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is earmarked.

Capital to Backward Classes and
Minorities Development Corporation Limited:

It is proposed to provide share capital assistance of Rs.6.00 lakhs, to Karnataka Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation.

19. Information and Publicity Unit:

The scheme has since been dropped.

20. Starting of new Tailoring Training Centres:
and maintenance of existing Tailoring Training
Centres:

Three Tailoring Training Centres started during the previous year will be maintained. Besides, three more Tailoring Training Centres are proposed to be started during the current financial year. A total outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs, has been set-apart, for the purpose.

21. Guidance Bureau-cum-Employment Enforcement Cell:

The cell is intended to provide guidance to the educated unemployed youths of Backward Classes, for placement. For maintaining the cell which has been started during the previous year, an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is earmarked.

22. Assistance to individual farmers for enrolment
as members in Primary Co-operative Societies/
Primary Land Development Banks:

A target of 2,000 small and marginal farmers (of Backward Classes) has been envisaged for purposes of enrolment as members in the Primary Co-operative Societies/Primary Land Development Banks. An amount of Rs.0.50 lakhs is expected to be utilised under the scheme.

SCHEMES TRANSFERRED FROM THE SOCIAL WELFARE
DEPARTMENT

23. Award of Pre-matric Scholarships:

About 15,080 B.T. students will be benefitted under the scheme. A sum of Rs. 9.50 lakhs is earmarked for the scheme.

24. Award of Post-matric Scholarships:

About 3,500 Post-matric B.T. students are expected to be covered under the scheme. An amount of Rs.14.00 lakhs is set-apart.

25. E.B.L.Charges for B.T. students:

About 1,765 B.T. students are expected to get E.B.L. charges at a cost of Rs.15.00 lakhs.

26. Grant-in-aid to other Backward Classes Hostels:

An amount of Rs.19.00 lakhs is provided for the purpose. This provision includes the amount required for the enhanced strength of the boarders in 108 hostels.

27. Grant-in-aid to Denotified Tribes hostels:

An amount of Rs.2.40 lakhs is provided to meet the requirements of the 12 hostels.

28. Maintenance of Backward Tribe hostels (Pre-matric)

An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided under the Plan to maintain the three hostels started during the previous years.

29. Maintenance of U.B.C. hostels (Pre-matric)

An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided to maintain the 3 hostels started during the previous years.

30. Establishment of Book Banks to B.T. students:

An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided for the establishment of 20 Book Banks.

31. Study Tour Charges for students belonging to Backward Tribes.

An amount of Rs.0.10 lakhs is provided towards the sanction of study tour charges to the students belonging to Backward Tribes. About 32 students will be benefitted under the scheme.

PROGRAMMES DURING THE YEAR 1981-82:

1. Extension Agency at Taluk Level and Inspecting Assistants at the District Head Quarters.

It is proposed to continue the posts of 175 Backward Classes Inspectors at Taluk Level (As Extension Workers) and 20 Posts of Inspecting Assistants at the District Head Quarters, to assist the District Officers in the implementation of the programmes. An outlay of Rs.17.00 lakhs is earmarked for the purpose.

2. Award of Post-matric Scholarships (Other than Backward Tribes)

It is proposed to award Post-matric Scholarships to about 6,250 students at an estimated cost of Rs.25.00 lakhs.

3. Award of Pre-Matric Scholarships:(Other than J.Ts)

It is proposed to cover about 31,745 Pre-Matric Students. An amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs, is expected to be utilised.

4. Incentive Awards to Hosteliars:-

The Scheme envisages the award of incentive prizes to Hosteliars securing 1st Class in the Annual Public Examinations. About 225 Hosteliars are expected to get the benefit under the Scheme. An amount of Rs.0.25 lakhs, is set apart, for the purpose.

5. Sanction of Grant-in-aid to New Orphanages (including enhancement of strength of Destitute/Orphans and Recognition of New Orphanages) and maintenance of two Government Orphanages in Bangalore City:-

Eight New Orphanages with a Destitute/ Orphan strength of 347, will be maintained. So also, two Government Orphanages with a strength of 150 Orphans will be maintained. The Cost on the maintenance on these Orphanages is proposed to be met from the outlay of Rs.3.15 lakhs, in the Plan Sector.

6. Grant-in-aid to Private Hostels:

Seven Grant-in-aid Hostels with a total strength of 154 boarders, recognised for the purposes of Grant-in-aid, during the previous years, will be maintained. In addition three more hostels are proposed to be recognised. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs, is provided.

7. Providing bedding to existing hostels:

It is proposed to provide bedding materials to about 7,000 pre-matric boarders at a cost of Rs.7.00 lakhs.

8. Construction of new hostel buildings and cost on Spill over works:

There is a proposal to take up construction of five new hostel buildings, and to complete the spill over works taken up during previous years. An amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent.

9. Supply of Sports Materials to Post-Matric and Pre-Matric Hostels:

Sports materials will be supplied to 10 Pre-Matric and 5 Post-Matric hostels at a cost of Rs.0.55 lakhs.

...7).

10. Increase in the strength of inmates in the existing hostels:-

It is proposed to increase the strength of inmates in the existing Pre-Matric Hostels, by about 400, inmates at a cost of Rs.8.00 lakhs, including maintenance cost of 825 boarders under the enhanced quota.

11. Starting of New Pre-Matric Hostels:-

10(Ten) New Pre-Matric Hostels are proposed to be started. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is earmarked for the purpose. The new hostels provide boarding facilities to about 500 Pre-Matric students.

12. Starting of New Post-Matric Hostels:-

Five New Post-Matric hostels with a strength of 225 inmates will be started at a cost of Rs.11.00 lakhs.

13. Maintenance of existing Pre-Matric Hostels:-

37 Pre-Matric Hostels started during previous years will be maintained at a cost of Rs.24.50 lakhs.

14. Maintenance of existing Post-Matric Hostels:-

18 Post-Matric Hostels started during the previous years will be maintained at a cost of Rs.18.55 lakhs.

15. Stipends to trainees in ITIs and I.T.Cs:-

It is proposed to award stipends to about 445 trainees of the Backward Classes. An amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs, is expected to be utilised.

16. Stipends to Trainees in Typewriting & Stenography:-

About 500 trainees, in Typewriting and Stenography will be awarded stipends. An amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is earmarked, for the purpose.

17. Self-Employment Scheme for the youths of the Backward Classes:-

The twin objectives of the Scheme are to increase the avenues of employment amongst the youths of the Backward Classes and to enable them to avail of opportunities for employment in the public and private sectors. The Scheme contemplates the training of youths in the existing Driving Schools. The full cost on training would be borne by the Department. About 1,000 youths are expected to be trained in Autoriksha Driving, Car Driving and Tractor Driving. An amount of Rs.5.50 lakhs is earmarked.

...8).

18. Working Capital to Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation Limited:

It is proposed to provide share capital assistance of Rs.8.00 lakhs to Karnataka Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation.

19. Information and Publicity Unit:-

The Scheme stands dropped.

20. Starting of New Tailoring Training Centres and Maintenance of existing Tailoring Training Centres:

Six Tailoring Training Centres started during the previous years will be maintained. Besides, three more Tailoring Training Centres are proposed to be started during 81-82. A total outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs, has been set-apart for the purpose.

21. Guidance Bureau Cum Employment Enforcement Cell:

The Cell is intended to provide guidance to the educated unemployed youths of Backward Classes, for placch For maintaining the cell, an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is earmarked.

22. Assistance to individual farm-ers for enrolment as members in Primary Co-operative Societies/ Primary Land Development Banks:-

A target of 2,000 small and marginal farmers (of Backward Classes) has been envisaged for purposes of enrolment ~~xx xxxxxx~~ as members in the Primary Co-operative Societies/Primary Land Development Banks. An amount of Rs.0.50 lakhs is expected to be utilised under the Scheme

SCHEMES TRANSFERRED FROM THE SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1981-82

23. Award of Pre-Matric Scholarships:-

About 15,080 Backward Tribe Students will be benefitted under the Scheme. A sum of Rs.9.50 lakhs is earmarked for the Scheme.

24. Award of Post-Matric Scholarships:-

About 3,500 Post-Matric Backward tribe students are expected to be covered under the Scheme. An amount of Rs.14.00 lakhs is setapart.

25. E.B.L.Charges for Backward Tribe students:-

About 1,765 Backward Tribe students are expected get E.B.L.Charges at a cost of Rs.15.00 lakhs.

26. Grant-in-Aid to Other Backward Classes Hostels:

An amount of Rs.19.00 lakhs is provided for the purpose. The provision includes the amount required for the enhanced strength of the boarders, in 108 hostels.

27. Grant-in-aid to D.T.Hostels:-

An amount of Rs.2.40 lakhs is provided to meet the entire requirements of 12 hostels.

28. Maintenance of Backward Tribe Hostels(Pre-Matric):-

An amount of Rs.200 lakhs is provided under the Plan to maintain the three hostels started during the previous years.

29. Maintenance of O.B.C.Hostels(Pre-Matric):-

An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided to maintain the 3 hostels started during previous years.

30. Establishment of Book Banks to Backward Tribe student:-

An amount of Rs.100 lakh is provided for the Establishment of 20 Book Banks.

31. Study Tour Charges for students belonging to Backward Tribes:-

An amount of Rs.0.10 lakhs is provided towards the sanction of study tour charges to the students belonging to Backward Tribes. About 32 students will be benefitted under the Scheme.

WRITE UP FOR 1981-82 ANNUAL PLAN

Several Schemes have been formulated for Welfare of different categories of Backward Classes like Sch.Caste/Sch. Tribes Denotified Tribes and 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 Educational advancement of Backward Classes alongwith some measures for economic and Social advancement. A Scheduled Castes and Sch.Tribes Development Corporation has been established for economic advancement of Sch.Castes and Sch.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 and Semi-Nomadic Tribes have again been proposed for continuation but main emphasis is on the schemes for educational advancement of the Backward Classes as a whole.

In view of Sch.Castes/Sch.Tribes (amendment) Act 1976, certain categories of Backward Classes which have been recognised as Sch.Castes in a particular region of state have to be recognised as Sch.Castes throughout the state. In view of this, certain categories of Backward Classes like Lamaniyas, Banjaras, Bhojias, Korachas, Koramas have to be treated as Sch.Castes throughout the state. This has resulted in the increase in the population of Sch.Castes by 10 lakhs.

According to 1971 census, the population of Sch.Castes in the State is 38,50,034 and that of Sch.Tribes 2,31,268. This the Sch.Castes population may go over to 48,50,000. There is also a slight increase in the population of Sch.Tribes as a result of the Sch.Tribes (Amendment) Act 1976. The main emphasis is laid on educational advancement because the literacy of Sch.Castes remains at 13.88 percent and that of the Sch. 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 Sch.Castes and Sch.Tribes from the General Development Sectors. Separate Sub Plan have also been formulated for Sch.Castes and Sch.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 80-81 is Rs.245-00 lakhs out of which 236.16 lakhs are earmarked for the Welfare of Sch.Castes/Sch.Tribes. A Corporation known as Karnataka Sch.Castes/Sch.Tribes Development Corporation Limited was established in 1975 with a share capital of Rs.80 lakhs. The Corporation has a programme of assisting Sch.Caste, Sch.Tribe families with an outlay of Rs.51.28 crores, involving the financial institutions and banks for the participation by the Government.

The Department of Social Welfare which now solely looks after the interest of Sch.Castes and Sch.Tribes needs to be reorganised to strengthen the administration to ensure better implementation of various schemes.

Schemes that have to be taken up for the various categories of the Backward Classes during 1981-82 and work done during the earlier annual plan periods, are given below.

Educationally, the Sch.Castes, Sch.Tribes etc.constitute the most Backward Sections in the Society, District-wise Sch. Caste literacy ranged from as low as 6.8 percent (in Gulbarga District) to 40.6 percent (Bangalore City). The corresponding figures for Sch.Tribes are 6.2 percent (Bangalore Rural) and 25.9 percent (Kolar District). This would clearly indicate that the Sch.Castes and Sch.Tribes are far away behind the general community in the matter of education Economically also Sch.Caste and Sch.Tribes constitute the most backward sections in the Society.

The strategy is to provide incentives/motivation for attracting Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribes children towards education. For this purpose, more hostel facilities or scholarships are being provided to all the school going children including those doing University education on technical courses. To motivate

them work hard and develop a spirit of competition in them, an incentive scheme of merit awards and prizes is also provided for. To improve the performance of students in technical courses, special coaching x has also been provided for them. However, on consideration of limitation of finance, a few policy changes may become necessary in this context. For instance, it may become necessary to fix some income limit for the beneficiaries to be eligible for grant of these benefits/ incentives, so that these benefits reach the more needy/ neglected sections among these communities.

In the sphere of economic development, the programmes are supplemental in nature. Here, the objective primarily is to enhance the employability of candidates belonging to Sch. Castes and Sch. Tribes and also to wear them a way to the extent possible from traditional occupations. For this purpose a number of training programmes have been provided. For example training in trades like electricians, auto-mechanic, motor vehicle driving, printing, book binding, typewriting, Stenography, tailoring, gardening etc., are provided for. While the posts in the public sector are reserved for Sch. Castes and Sch. Tribes in the State, a programme of encouraging technically and professionally qualified persons belonging to these communities has also been included. For this purpose initial working capital needed for starting these professions will be granted to qualified advocates, engineers, doctors, etc., The less educated sections who still follow traditional occupations are also not lost sight of Provision for payment of share capital, etc., for enrolling cultivators as members of Co-operative societies, land development banks has also been made. This would enable them/avail of the credit facilities from co-operative institutions for improving their lands and from co-operative institutions for improving their lands and farm operations. Besides, to take care of the more needy, sections, provision has also been made for supply of bullocks and agricultural inputs on subsidised basis. It is also proposed to encourage dairying, sheep rearing, piggery etc., among these sections through supply of animals, etc., free of cost. In the nature of things this programme could only be menial in character.

Progress achieved in Plan programme during the year 1980-81

The allocation made during 1980-81 under different categories was as shown below

Sl. No.	Category	Budget estimates	(Rs. in lakhs) Revised estimates
1	2	3	4
1.	Direction and administration	5.20	5.20
2.	Welfare of Sch.Castes	146.73	146.73
3.	Welfare of Sch.Tribes	25.26	25.26
4.	Welfare of Denotified Tribes, and Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes	8.84	8.84
5.	Tribal Sub Plan	5.00	5.00
6.	Buildings		
	288 capital outlay	18.00	18.00
	488 capital outlay	30.97	30.97
7.	Stipends for Unemployed Graduates	5.00	5.00
	Total	245.00	245.00

Welfare of Scheduled Caste:

A. Education:

(1) Nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centres: During 80-81 a sum of Rs. 10.40 lakhs is provided for starting of 8 Women Welfare Centres and maintenance of 80 Women Welfare Centres. The provision made will be utilised in full.

For the year 81-82 it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 10.26 lakhs for starting 2 New Women Welfare Centres and 88 Centres will be maintained.

2. Residential Schools:- A sum of Rs. 6.50 lakhs provided for starting of 27 Residential Schools during 1980-81.

It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs- 6.50 lakhs during 81-82 for the maintenance of 27 Residential Schools and 3 more Residential Schools will be started during the year.

3. Hostels:-

A sum of Rs. 8.70 lakhs has been provided for the year 1980-81 will be utilised for starting of 8 hostels and to maintain 61 hostels. The strength of the existing hostels have been increased by 1459 boarders.

A sum of Rs. 22.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1981-82 for the maintenance of 3479 boarders.

4. Stipend to trainees in ITI/ITCs and Other training.

To impart training in ITIs and ITCs a sum of Rs. 5.70 lakhs has been provided during 80-81 to sanction stipend to 579 trainees. This is will be utilised in full.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 5.80 lakhs is proposed to be provided to sanction stipend to 580 trainees.

5. Text Book and Equipment sets to post matric students:-

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented on sharing basis. A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs provided during 80-81 will be utilised for supplying 250 sets to Book Banks.

A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 81-82 for supplying 250 sets to Book Banks.

6. Award of Prize money to students who pass SSLC in 1st Class.

A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided during 80-81 to sanction Prize money to 300 students who pass S.S.L.C. in 1st Class. This will be utilised fully.

A sum of Rs. 1.75 lakhs is proposed to be provided for awarding Prize money to 350 students during 1981-82.

7. Award of Gold Medal or Cash to rank students.

During the year 1980-81 a sum of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been provided for awarding Gold Medal to 5 students who get ranks in their S.S.L.C. examinations. This will be fully utilised.

A sum of Rs. 0.05 lakh is proposed to be provided during 1981-82 for awarding Gold Medal to 5 students.

8. Payment of Extra study tour charges:-

During the year 1980-81 a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been provided for payment of extra study tour charges to 100 students which will be utilised fully.

A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1981-82 for sanctioning extra study tour charges to 100 students.

9. Award of Foreign scholarships.

A taken provision of Rs. 0.05 lakhs has been made for sanctioning foreign scholarship to Sch. Caste students who go to foreign Countries to take education.

A sum of Rs. 0.05 lakhs is proposed to be provided for sanctioning foreign scholarships during 1981-82.

10. Payment of Capitations fees:-

During the year 1980-81 provision has not been made under this scheme. During 1981-82 a taken provision of Rs. 0.60 lakhs is proposed to be provided for payment of Capitation fees to one candidate.

11. Special Coaching in Medical College.

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been provided for payment of honorarium to 20 Part-time Tutors in Medical Colleges.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided for payment of honorarium to 20 part-time tutors in Medical Colleges.

12. Starting of Govt. Hostels for College Students:-

A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for starting of College hostels during the year 1980-81, under the scheme a sum of Rs. 20000/- to each hostel is being sanctioned towards establishment charges.

It is proposed to start College hostels on par with the hostels started by the department of Backward Classes and Minorities.

A sum of Rs. 125/- per boarder per month is being sanctioned in addition to the amenities provided to the boarders. During 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 9.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided for starting of 5 college hostels.

13. Assistance to Voluntary agencies to run college hostels

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs 0.45 lakhs has been provided for sanctioning financial assistance to 18 hostels, which will be utilised in full.

A sum of Rs.0.40 lakhs is proposed to be provided for sanctioning financial assistance to 16 voluntary agencies to run hostels for college students.

14. Award of Prize money to College students:-

Sch.Caste students who pass in P.U.C. and degree examination in I Class in I attempt will be sanctioned Prize money. During 80-81 a sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been provided for sanctioning prize money to 10 students.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 0.10 lakhs is proposed to be provided for sanctioning Prize ^{money} to 10 students.

15. Supply of sports materials:-

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been provided to supply sports materials to 40 pre-matric hostels.

During 81-82 a sum of Rs. 0.75 lakhs is proposed to be provided for supplying sports material to 60 pre-matric hostels.

16. Pre-matric scholarships to the children of those who are engaged in unclean occupations.

A sum of Rs. 0.44 lakhs has been provided towards sanctioning pre-matric scholarships for children of those engaged in unclean occupation during the year 1980-81. This is a Centrally sponsored Schemes being implemented on sharing basis.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 0.44 lakhs is proposed to be provided for sanctioning scholarships to 30 students.

17. Coaching and allied schemes:-

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakhs provided for continuance of one Pre Examination Training Centre.

During 1981-82, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh for continuance of this Centre.

18. Award of Merit Scholarships:

A sum of Rs.8.00 lakhs has been provided during 80-81 to award merit scholarships to 12,000 students.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided to 9000 students.

19. Award of Pre-matric Scholarships:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been provided to award of pre-matric Scholarships to 35147 students which will be utilised in full.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.18.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided to award Pre-matric Scholarships 31746 students.

20. Payment of extra Boarding and Lodging Charges:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.12.00 lakhs has been provided to sanction extra boarding, lodging charges to 2600 boarders which will be utilised in full.

It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.9.50 lakhs during 1981-82 to sanction extra boarding, lodging to charges to 2200 boarders.

21. Grant-in-Aid Private Hostels:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.8.00 lakhs is provided for payment of Grant-in-Aid to 1594 boarders which will be utilised in full.

During 1981-82, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.8.00 lakhs for the benefit of 1594 boarders.

22. Construction of College hostel building for college students: (480 Buildings)

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs. 22.97 lakhs has been provided for construction of hostel buildings for college students which will be utilised fully.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 32.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for construction of hostel buildings.

23. Construction of hostel Buildings for pre-matric students (288 Buildings).

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs. 18.00 lakhs has been provided for construction of hostel buildings for pre-matric students which will be utilised fully.

It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 13.00 lakhs during 1981-82 for this scheme.

24. Financial assistance to voluntary organisations for construction of hostel buildings:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided for sanctioning financial assistance to voluntary organisations for construction of hostel buildings.

During 1981-82 it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs for this scheme.

25. Training centre for self employment:

During 1980-81 a provision of Rs. 0.25 lakhs has been made for starting of one training centre for self employment.

During 1981-82 also a sum of Rs. 0.25 ^{lakhs} is proposed to be made for this scheme.

26. TCH Training for Girls.

This is a new scheme introduced to impart TCH training to scheduled caste girls for which a sum of Rs. 0.25 lakhs has been provided during 1980-81.

During 1981-82 also a sum of Rs. 0.25 lakhs is proposed to be made.

27. Special coaching for SSEC failed students.

This is a new scheme introduced to give special coaching to SSEC failed students. During 1980-81 a sum of Rs. 0.25 lakhs has been provided.

It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 0.25 lakhs during 1981-82 for this scheme.

28. Girls Hostel Building:
(CSS State share)

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs has been provided for construction of girls hostel buildings.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided.

29. Building for residential schools and staff quarters.

During 1980-81 provision was not made.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for construction of Residential school buildings and staff quarters.

30. Supply of dresses and books to students other than in hostels.

This is a new scheme proposed for implementation under which all the scheduled caste school going children are proposed to be supplied with books and dress. This is disparity between the hostellers and day scholar is intended to be removed.

During 1981-82 a token provision of Rs.1.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided.

31. Amenities to Boarders in Private hostels.

This is a new scheme, Scheduled Caste students staying in private hostels are supposed to be supplied with dresses books and stationery.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided.

3. ECONOMIC BETTERMENT

1. Tailoring Training Centres for Women:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs has been provided. 10 Tailoring Training Centres will be started.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided for starting 10 Centres.

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2) Supply of Sewing Machines:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been provided for supplying 1000 sewing machines.

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for supplying 1000 sewing machines.

3) Assistance to Law, Medical and Other Professional Graduates:-

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.25 lakhs has been provided to sanction assistance to 25 professional graduates.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.25 lakhs is proposed to be provided for sanctioning assistance to 25 graduates.

4) Training in Gardening:

During 1980-81 amount of Rs.0.50 lakhs was provided for sanction of stipend to 50 trainees which will be utilised fully.

It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.0.75 lakhs during 1981-82 for sanctioning stipend to 75 trainees.

5) Assistance to Craft Co-Operative Societies:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.10 lakhs has been provided for sanctioning assistance to Craft Co-operative Societies.

During 1981-82 amount of Rs.0.10 lakh is proposed to be provided for this scheme.

6) Reclamation of Land:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.25 lakhs has been provided. During 1981-82, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.0.25 lakhs.

7) Formation of Agricultural Colonies:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs has been provided which will be utilised fully.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for this scheme.

8) Subsidy to Agriculturists including enrollment of members to F.L.D. Banks and Co-operative Societies:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been provided which will be utilised fully. For want of funds it is proposed to provide only a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh during 1981-82.

9) Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation:

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. A sum of Rs.7.80 lakhs has been provided towards state share during 1980-81.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.7.50 is proposed to be provided.

10) Publicity Unit:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.25 lakhs has been provided. The Publicity Unit will be continued.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.25 lakhs is proposed to be provided for this scheme.

11) Supply of Piggeries:

This scheme will be implemented during the Sixth Five Year Plan. During 1981-82 no amount could be proposed for short of funds.

12) Rearing of Sheep and Milch Animals:

This scheme will be implemented during Sixth Plan period. During 1981-82 no amount could be allocated for short of funds.

13) Starting of Coir Units, Strengthening the existing Coir units:

Coir Units are proposed to be started a fresh during 1981-82 for which a sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided.

C. HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES:

1) Cost of Acquisition of Land for house sites in Rural Areas:-

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs has been provided which will be utilised in full.

During 1981-82, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh for this scheme.

2) Cost of Acquisition of Land for house sites in Urban areas:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs has been provided which will be utilised fully.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.50 is proposed to be provided for this scheme.

3) Drinking Water Wells:

A sum of Rs.0.10 lakhs has been provided during 1980-81.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.10/^{lakh} is proposed to be provided.

4) Construction of Community Centre Buildings:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been provided for construction of 20 Community Centre Building which will be utilised fully.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed to provided for construction of 15 Community Centre Buildings.

5) Legal Assistance:

A sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs has been provided for continuing legal advise appointed at District and State Headquarters.

During 1981-82 also it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs for this scheme.

6) Scheme for removal of untouchability:

During 1961-62 a sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for this scheme. 50 Couples will be sanctioned financial assistance.

7) Machinery for implementation of Civil Rights Enforcement Act:

A sum of Rs.2.50 lakh has been provided as state share to continue C.R.E.Cell. During 1981-82, a sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided for continuing C.R.E.Cell.

8) Supply of free converted timber:

A sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs has been provided during 1980-81 for supplying 260 sets of converted timber.

During 1981-82, a sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided for supplying 130 sets of converted timbers.

9) Subsidy for construction of Houses:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.1.40 lakhs has been provided for grant of subsidy for construction of Houses to 200 families which will be utilised in full.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.1.40 lakhs is proposed to be utilised for granting subsidy for construction of 200 houses.

10) Providing Electricity to Harijan Houses:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs has been provided for providing Electricity to 500 harijan houses.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided for providing electricity to 500 harijan houses.

11) Subsidy for construction of Houses to Sweepers and Scavengers:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.2.50 lakh has been provided for construction of 100 houses of Sweepers and Scavengers which will be utilised fully.

It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs during 1981-82 for construction of 100 houses.

III - WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES:

A) Education:

1) Nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centres:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been provided. 24 Nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centres will be maintained and two new Centres will be started.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided. 26 Centres will be maintained besides starting 1 new centre.

2) Ashram Schools:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs has been provided. Six Ashram Schools will be started.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.1.50 lakh is proposed to be provided. Six Ashram Schools will be maintained.

3) Pre-matric Hostels:

During 1980-81, a sum of Rs.1.90 lakh has been provided. 5 hostels will be maintained.

During 1981-82, a sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided. 5 hostels will be maintained besides starting 2 new hostels.

4) Supply of equipment and text books to post-matric students:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.05 lakhs has been provided to supply 20 sets of books and equipments to book banks.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.10 lakhs is proposed to be provided for supplying 40 sets to book banks.

5) Supply of equipment and clothing to children:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been provided to supply equipment and clothing to 6000 children.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.3.00 lakh is proposed to be provided. 6000 children will be benefitted in this scheme.

6) Stipends to trainees in ITI/ITCs.

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs has been provided. 100 Trainees will be given stipends.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to be provided for sanctioning stipend to 100 trainees.

7) Payment of extra study tour charges to Post-matric students:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.15 lakhs has been provided. 38 students will be benefitted.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.14 lakhs is proposed to be provided for the benefit of 36 students.

8) Award of Prize-money to students who pass S.S.L.C. in first class in first attempt:-

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.15 lakhs has been provided for award of prize money to 30 students.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.15 lakhs is proposed to be provided for award of prize money to 30 students.

9) Award of Gold Medal or Cash to Rank Students:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.01 lakh has been provided for awarding Gold Medal to one student.

During 1981-82, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.0.01 for award of Gold Medal to one student.

10) Special Coaching for student in Medical Colleges:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs has been provided for payment of honorarium to 20 part time tutors in Medical Colleges.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed for payment of honorarium to 20 part time tutors.

11) Award of Prize money to College Students:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.20 lakhs had been proposed for awarding prize money to 20 College students.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.20 lakh is proposed to be provided for awarding prizes to 20 students.

12) Supply of Sports Material:

A sum of Rs.0.05 lakhs has been provided for supply of sports material to 4 hostels during 1980-81.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.10 lakhs is proposed to be provided for supplying sports materials to 8 hostels.

13) Research and Training:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.50 lakh has been provided for continuing and research and training the unit.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.50 Rs is proposed to be provided to continue this research and training unit.

14) Award of Merit Scholarships:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.45 lakhs has been provided for awarding 700 scholarship.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.45 lakhs is proposed to be provided for awarding 700 scholarships.

15) Award of Pro-matric Scholarships:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.4.50 lakhs has been provided for sanctioning 6925 scholarships.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.4.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided for sanctioning 6925 scholarships.

16) Payment of E.B.L. Charges:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been provided for sanctioning Extra Boarding, Lodging charges to 600 boarders.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for sanctioning E.B.L. charges to 600 boarders.

17) Grant-in-Aid to Private Hostel:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs has been provided for sanctioning Grant-in-Aid to Private Hostels.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to be provided for payment of Grant-in-Aid.

18) Training Centre for Self-employment:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.25 lakhs has been provided for starting one Training Centre.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.25 lakh is proposed to be provided to continue this Centre.

19) Girls Hostel Buildings:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided being state share for construction of Girls Hostel buildings.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to be provided being the state share.

20) Payment of Capitation fees:

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.60 lakh is proposed to be provided for payment of capitation fees.

B. ECONOMIC BETTERMENT

1) Subsidy to Law, Medical and Other Professional Graduates:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.05 lakhs has been provided for sanctioning subsidy to 5 professional graduates.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.05 lakh is proposed to be provided for sanctioning subsidy to 5 professional graduates.

2) Formation of Agricultural Colonies:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.35 lakhs has been provided for Formation of Agricultural Colonies.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.35 lakh is proposed to be provided for this scheme.

3) Supply of Agricultural inputs to Agriculturists and assistance to enroll as members in P.U.D. Bank and Co-operative Societies:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.1.50 lakh has been provided for sanctioning subsidy to agriculturist and to provide other assistance.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided under this scheme.

Housing and Other Schemes:

1) Construction of Community Centre Buildings:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.10 lakh has been provided for construction of 1 (one) Community Centre Building.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.10 lakh is proposed to provide for construction of 1. Community Centre Building.

2) Acquisition of Land in Rural Areas:-

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.05 lakh has been provided for acquiring land for house sites.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.05 lakh is proposed to be provided under this scheme.

3) Supply of free converted timber:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.25 lakh has been provided for supply of 60 sets of converted timber.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.10 lakh is proposed to be provided for supply of 24 sets of timber.

4) Subsidy for construction of Houses:

During 1980-81, a sum of Rs.0.60 lakh has been provided for grant of subsidy for construction of 85 houses.

During 1981-82, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.0.60 lakh for grant of subsidy for construction of 85 houses.

Drinking Water Wells:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.05 lakh has been provided for construction of Drinking Water Well.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.05 lakh is proposed to be provided for construction of Drinking Water Wells.

6) Providing Electricity to Scheduled Tribes Houses:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.10 lakh has been provided for providing Electricity to 20 houses.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.10 lakh is proposed to be provided for providing electricity to 20 houses.

WELFARE OF DENOTIFIED TRIBES

A) Education:

1) Nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centres:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.34 lakh has been provided for maintenance of 3 Centres which will be utilised in full.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.34 lakh is proposed to be provided for maintenance of 3 Centres.

2) Ashram Schools:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs has been provided for starting of four Ashram Schools, which will be utilised fully.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to be provided for maintenance of 4 Ashram Schools.

3) Stipend to Trainees in ITI/ITCs.

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.50 lakh has been provided for sanctioning stipend to 50 trainees.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed to be provided for sanctioning stipend to 50 trainees.

ECONOMIC BETTERMENT

1) Supply of Bullocks:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.30 lakhs has been provided for supplying 15 pairs of bullocks.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.26 lakh is proposed to be provided for supplying 13 pairs of bullocks.

2) Aid to Agriculturists including enrollment as members in PFD Banks and Co-operative Societies:

Provision could not be made for this scheme during 81-82 due to short of funds.

HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES:

1) Subsidy for construction of Houses:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided for granting subsidy for construction of 140 houses, which will be utilised fully.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to be provided for sanction of subsidy for construction of Houses.

Welfare of Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes:

A. Education:

1) Nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centre:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.80 lakh has been provided. 7 Centres will be maintained.

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.80 is proposed to be provided for the maintenance of 7 Centres.

2) Ashram Schools:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided for starting of four ashram schools. This amount will be utilised in full.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to be provided for maintenance of four Ashram Schools.

3) Stipend to trainees in ITI/ITEs.

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.50 lakh has been provided for sanctioning stipend to 50 Trainees.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed to be provided for sanctioning stipend to 50 trainees.

B. ECONOMIC BETTERMENT

1) Aid to Agriculturists including assistance to enroll as members in P.L.D.Banks and Co-operative Societies:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs has been provided under this scheme which will be utilised in full.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.2.50 lakh is proposed to be provided under this scheme.

C. HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES:

1) Subsidy for construction of Houses:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.50 lakh has been provided for granting subsidy for construction of 70 houses.

It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs during 1981-82 for grant of subsidy for construction of 70 houses.

II - GENERALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:

Welfare of Sch.Castes:

Government of India (Planning Commission) have communicated vide their letter No. M 12043/7/78 CDN, dtd: 28.7.78 that (i) the scheme award of post-matric scholarships to Sch.Caste and Sch.Tribes will continue to be Centrally Sponsored and funding will be as before i.e., 100%, (ii) the following schemes will continue to be Centrally Sponsored but financing will be on a sharing basis between the Centre and the State.

(a) Pre-matric Scholarships for children of those engaged in unclean occupations.

(b) Girls hostels.

(c) Coaching and Allied Schemes.

- (d) Research and Training.
- (e) Machinery for implementation of the protection of Civil Rights Act.
- (f) Sch. Caste Development Corporation.

Accordingly necessary provision has been proposed in the State Plan also in respect of Centrally Sponsored Schemes to be continued on sharing basis.

Education:

Post-matric Scholarship:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.180.00 lakhs has been provided for sanctioning G.O.I. Post-matric scholarships.

During 1981-82, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs. The rest of the students will ^{be} covered under Non-Plan Programme.

Pre-matric Scholarships to Children of those who are engaged in unclean occupations:

This is a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme to be implemented on sharing basis. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.0.44 lakh during 1980-81. Necessary provision has also been made under State plan towards State share.

Coaching and Allied Schemes:

One Pre-Examination Training Centre was started during 5th Five Year Plan to provide coaching facilities to Sch. Caste candidates who appear for competitive Examination that are being conducted by the Union Public Service Commission Karnataka Public Service Commission, Nationalised Banks and other Recruitment Committees.

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided for continuing the Pre-Examination Training Centre.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to be provided.

Text Book Banks and equipment sets for Post-matric Sch.Caste Students:

The object of this scheme is to see that Sch. caste Post-matric students get the required text books and equipments for their studies from the Book Banks established in the Colleges. Parents of Sch.Caste students cannot offered to provide their children with the required books and equipment due to poverty! Therefore this is a scheme being implemented under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on sharing basis.

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs has been provided for establishing book banks. During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided.

Girls Hostel Buildings:

Most of the Girls Hostels started for Sch.Caste Girls are housed in private rented buildings which are not suited for running hostels. Therefore Govt., Buildings are required to be constructed.

This is a new scheme being implemented on sharing basis. During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.2.00 lakh has been provided for construction of hostel buildings.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.2.00^{lakhs}/is proposed to be provided under the scheme.

B. ECONOMIC BETTERMENT:

1) Sch.Caste and Sch.Tribes Development Corporation:

Development Corporation for Sch.Castes/Sch.Tribes has been set up in the year 1975 for extending financial assistance by way of loans for Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe people for taking up various avocation for improving their economic conditions particularly to obtain self employment.

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.7.50 lakhs was provided. This is a Centrally Sponsored Schemes to run on sharing basis.

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.7.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided as State share.

C. HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES

Machinery for implementation of Civil Rights Enforcement Act:

During 5th Five Year Plan, one Civil Rights Enforcement Cell was established to deal effectively with the cases committed against Sch.Castes/Sch.Tribes and for the strict enforcement of the Civil Rights Protection Act.

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs will be spent for the maintenance of one Civil Rights Enforcement Cell.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:

A. Education:

1. Post-Matric Scholarships:

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been provided for awarding post-matric scholarship.

During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.22.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided.

2) Text Book Banks and Equipments sets to Post-Matric Scheduled Tribes Students:

The objective of this scheme is to see that Sch.Tribe Post Matric Students get required text books for their studies from the Book Banks established in Colleges. This is a scheme to be implemented on sharing basis. During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.0.05 lakhs has been provided as State share. During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.0.05 lakh is proposed to be provided for establishing book banks.

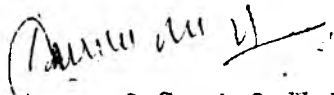
3) Girls Hostel Building:

Building for Scheduled Tribe Girls hostels are required to be constructed. During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been provided for construction of buildings.

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided as State share.

4. Research and Training:

During 1977-78 a Tribal Cell has been established. For one Research and Training Unit a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to be provided.


for Director of Social Welfare.

DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S WELFARE IN KARNATAKA
BANGALORE ANNUAL PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION:-

For various reasons like enormous growth of population, industrialisation, urbanisation, un-employment etc. social problems like delinquency, beggary, women and girls involving in moral danger, children orphaned, destitution, old and infirm physically handicapped etc. crop-up. To tackle such problem it is necessary that both preventive, corrective and developmental measures are adopted. The Department of Women and Children's Welfare which has been established in 1975 has taken-up many programmes for the welfare of children, women and physically handicapped, aged and infirm and also measures towards "social defence" i.e. safeguarding the interest of the society from those whose behaviour and activities are un-social and/or antisocial, and also correcting or reforming the behaviour and attitude of such people to opt to the norms of the society.

It intends to expand the existing programmes to reach to more No. of needy beneficiaries and start new schemes for the development of weaker section of above mentioned groups.

BRIEF WRITE UP OF ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1981-82

I. Direction and Administration:

1. Directorate of Women & Children's Welfare

Now 8 District Level Offices have been created in 8 Districts and it is proposed to have the District level offices in remaining 11 districts as a phased programme for which the present provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided for 1981-82, for proper implementation of the programme of the Department.

2. Training of Personnel:

During this year 0.50 lakhs has been provided in order to take up training programme for the House Fathers/ House Mothers and other executive staff of this Department.

3. Social Service Complex:

Out of 2.00 lakhs provided for this scheme it is proposed to start one more social service complex in addition to one at Bangalore.

II. Education & Welfare of the Handicapped:

1. Government School for Physically Handicapped:

To continue the Establishment of newly created Institutions for Physically Handicapped at Belgaum and Davangere. Hence the Budget provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs.

2. Scholarships and Financial Assistance to Physically Handicapped:

Rs.3.00 lakhs has been provided during this year to meet the expenditure towards purchase of Aids, Budgets, Artificial limbs and Tricycle in addition to Scholarship to the Physically Handicapped persons.

3. Development of Schemes for Deaf & Blind:

Budget provision of Rs.0.50 lakhs has been provided for the year 1981-82 towards the expenditure for proposing up-grading of the Institutions for Physically Handicapped at Gulbarga upto S.S.L.C.

4. Foster Care for Physically Handicapped:

To provide maintenance allowance to individual couples who are maintaining Destitute/Orphans/Phy. Handicapped & Mentally Retarded Children for their education. A budget provision of Rs.0.50 lakhs has been provided for 1981-82.

5. Education Training Under Rehabilitation Programme for the Physically & Mentally Handicapped:

There is Budget provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs for the year 1981-82, under the scheme the voluntary organisations are being given financial assistance and the scheme will be continued during 1981-82.

6. Monthly Financial Assistance for the Physically Handicapped & Disabled Poor:

The Scheme is implemented to the Revenue Department and the Budget is being provided by this Department. This year the budget of Rs.12.00 lakhs is made available for additional beneficiaries.

Integrated Education is a new scheme to be taken up in the sixty plan. The Government is keen to have the Integrated Education for the Physically Handicapped students. So that more No. of Physically Handicapped students will have education, in their place or in the vicinity of their native places. Under the scheme, the normal schools have to be provided with special teachers to teach the Blind & Deaf and also with Special equipments. This is a centrally sponsored scheme. Under which 50% of the expenditure is borne by Government of India and 50% by the State Government.

III.D-3-Women Welfare:

1. There is a budget provision of Rs.1.00 lakhs during 1981-82, the scheme will be continued to give Financial Assistance to more Number of beneficiaries.

2. Women Financial Co-operative Federation:

Under this scheme a budget provision of 5.00 lakhs has been provided for the Women's Financial Co-operative Federation.

3. Widow Re-marriages:

Financial Assistance to Couple, contracting marriage, where the bride is a destitute widow will be given to the extent of Rs.3.00/- as per the scheme for which Rs.1.00 lakhs is made available for 1981-82.

It is proposal to continue the centrally sponsored scheme of setting up of Women Training Centres for rehabilitation of Women in distress. 45% of the expenditure is borne by Govt. of India and 45% by State Govt.

The Women's Co-operative Federations has been registered. It is proposal to provide Rs.21-00 lakhs as seed money by Government during to plan period. The State Federation will provide financial and technical assistance to Mahila Mandals and Women's Co-operatives and other registered Women's organisation to help Women to take up self employment schemes and income generating activities.

The total out lay for Women Welfare is Rs.30.10 lakhs.

IV.D-4-Family & Child Welfare:

D-4-1-Special Nutrition Programme:

The Special Nutrition Programme envisage, supplementary Nutrition to Pre-School Children, below 6 years of age, expectant and Nursing Mothers in urban, Slum and Tribal Areas. At present the programme is being implemented in 79 Towns and 38 Tribal Block in the State covering nearly 3.35

lakhs beneficiaries. Each children below one year is being provided 225 Ml. of Milk, children above the one year and below 6 years, Expectant and Nursing Mothers are given 112 Ml. of Milk and 2 slices of Bread in Urban areas and local food in the tribal block within a provision of Rs. 0.38 paises, which is to be raised to 0.50 paises per beneficiary per day.

Up to the end of March '80 total of 3.34 lakhs beneficiaries have been covered. The proposals for further expansion of the programme to the level of 60,000 beneficiaries and to increase the Supervisory Staff, are under the consideration with Government. To meet the expenditure for the existing beneficiaries and to cover the additional 60,000 beneficiaries proposed. Government have allotted Rs. 127.00 lakhs under Plan Rs. 187.00 lakhs under Non-plan during the year 1980-81.

1. Juvenile Service Bureau & Child Guidance Clinics:

This is a non-Institutional programme aimed at the prevention of Juvenile Delinquency/Child Vagrancy by providing recreation, Health, Education, Cultural activities.. Counselling and guidance etc., At present there are 4 Bureaus. It is proposed to have 3 more Bureaus for which Budget of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for 1981-82.

2. Orphanage & Foster Homes:

Grant on matching contribution basis are given for the Non-recurring items of the expenditure to the voluntary organisation, which are running orphanages. During the year 1981-82 Budget of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided.

3. Creches for Working Mothers:

The Voluntary Organisation will be given grants which starts creches for children's of Lower Income working Mothers, this year an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made available for the scheme. Further it is proposed to sanction rent under the Non-recurring items. Proposal is sent to the Government and orders are awaited. Soon after the receipt of the Government Order it is hoped that number of voluntary organisation will start the Creches. Therefore 5.00 lakhs has been provided to encourage the voluntary organisation to take up the scheme.

4. Scheme for CARE & Maintenance of Destitute Children:

The Voluntary organisation which are maintaining destitute Home will be given Grants of Rs.76.50 per child per month towards Maintenance charges. Subject to the condition the voluntary organisation should contribute 10% of the expenditure and the Govt. of India 45% and the State Government 45%. Hence there is a budget provision of Rs.4.30 lakhs has been provided during the year 1981-82 to meet the State share for new homes started after 1.4.79.

5. Development of Child Welfare & Recreation (Bal-Bhavan)

It is proposed to start the Bal-bhavan in all the District as such an amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been provided under this scheme for 1981-82.

6. House Keepers Schemes:

A budget provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been provided during 1981-82, as it is proposed to give training for 4 batches, consisting of 50 Women & Girls in each batch in House Keeping through Voluntary organisation.

7. Integrated Family Welfare Services Scheme:

This programme is started on the lines of the Centrally Sponsored Integrated Child Development Service Scheme for providing Integrated Services of Health, Nutrition and Education to the Children and expectant and Nursing mothers of about 10,000 beneficiaries in each block. At present there are 15 Integrated Family Welfare Service Blocks and it is proposed to 10 more blocks during 1981-82. Hence the Budget provision of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been made available for the Scheme.

V.D-5-Welfare of Poor & Disabled:

1. Voluntary Organisations for Care of the Old & Infirm & Disabled:

As per the scheme grants on 50% matching contributions basis are given to voluntary organisations, which are running homes for the above cited type of the beneficiaries for non-recurring items of expenditure and the same will be continued during the year 1981-82 for which an amount of Rs.1.50 lakhs is made available.

VI. D7-Correctional Homes:

1. State Homes & Reception Centres:

During the year 1980-81, 2 Reception Centres i.e. at Mandya and Tumkur have been started under the Plan Scheme. And the same will be continued with a budget provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs during 1981-82 and it is also proposed to start one more State Home and also to Develop training programmes in some State Home.

2. Condensed Literacy Course for Lower & Higher Secondary Classes:

Under this scheme it is proposed to start condensed Literacy courses for VIIIth Standard and X.Std. in all State Homes and an amount of Rs.0.30 lakhs has been provided for the Scheme, during the year 1981-82.

3. Certified Schools & Remand Homes:

There is a Budget provision of Rs.6.00 lakhs under this programme during 81-82 and it is proposed to start 2 more Certified Schools; i.e. one for Girls and one for Boys, and it is also proposed to develop Training facilities in existing Certified Schools and to continue the scheme with the proposed Budget.

4. State Home and District Shelters for Men:

One more Home has been proposed to be attached to the Certified School, Bangalore to provide training facilities to the Ex-inmates for which an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided during 1981-82.

5. Hostels for Rescued Women & Girls:

To provide Financial Assistance to Vol.Organisation a budget provision of Rs.0.10 lakhs has been provided during 1981-82.

7. Discharge Prisoners for Rehabilitation:

Financial Assistance subject to a minimum of Rs.800/- is given to released Prisoners to purchase Tools and Equipments for further Rehabilitation purpose, for which there is Budget of Rs.0.40 lakhs is made available for 1981-82.

7(a) Financial Assistance to Probationers:

Under the Scheme a budget provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is made available during 1981-82 for which it is new Scheme introduced from 1981.

(b) Probationers Hostel & Shelter Workshop:

A budget of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been provided to this New Scheme introduced from 1981.

8. Marriage of Institutional Inmates:

Under the Scheme an amount ~~of~~ to the extent of Rs.3000/- as Financial Assistance is given to each couple, where the bride is an inmate of Institution under this Department. It is proposed to cover more No. of couples for celebrating the marriages of the such couples and an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided during 1981-82.

9. Night Shelters:

Due to un-employment and poverty in the rural areas large No. of children migrate to the cities in search of employment. Such children are mostly used by Hostel owners and Workshop owners in the cities and found working under them in deplorable conditions. It is therefore proposed to start a night shelter for such children to provide sleeping toilet and recreation facilities. It is proposed to start one Shelter at Bangalore with a Budget provision of Rs.1.00 lakh during 1981-82.

10. Buildings: -

To undertake the Inor repairs of the existing Departmental Buildings, a budget of Rs.5.90 lakhs has been provided during the year 1981-82.

"488 Capital Outlay and Social Security & Welfare:

Many of the Institution of this Department are housed in rented buildings and it is felt very difficult to implement the programmes of this Department as the Buildings are not suitable, as such it is felt necessary to have our own buildings wherever the sites are made available. Every year construction of New Building are taken upto House the Institutions. During 1980-31 the construction work of the building for Institution for Mentally Retarded Women at Bangalore has been completed. It is proposed to take up the construction work of the State

Here

....:7/-

Home for Women, Gulbarga, School for the Blind, Gulbarga, Remand Home, Reception Centres at Shimoga, Reception Centre at Bangalore and State Home for Men at Hubli, besides continuing the complete construction work of the year 1980-81. Therefore an amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been provided 1981-82.



for Director of Women & Children's
& Welfare, Bangalore.

*GS

23.8.80.

Employment Affirmation Scheme

Employment affirmation scheme (E.A.S.) was introduced in the State in 1978-79. The scheme is intended to alleviate the woes of the rural poor arising out of serious lack of work opportunities. The scheme provides guarantee of employment to the rural people, who seek work opportunities, for 100 days during the slack agricultural season at a wage rate of Rs. 5/- per day. Two thirds of the wages are paid in terms of foodgrains supplied under the Food For Work Programme. Labour-intensive and productive works with a wage-bill component of not less than 70 per cent are under taken for the purpose. Directly productive works like Minor Irrigation, Desilting of Tanks, Canals of Irrigation Projects, Soil Conservation, Afforestation, Land Development and Agricultural Estates are accorded first priority. Where these are inadequate, indirectly productive works like Rural Roads, Housing for Poor, School Buildings, Village Sanitation, Improvement of Harijan Colonies etc. are undertaken. The works are executed only departmentally and not entrusted to any contractors. Fixation of the wage rate and identification of slack season are done in such a way that the normal agricultural activities in rural areas are not adversely affected.

During the first year i.e. March-June season of 1979 the scheme was implemented in 45 talukas. The scheme was extended to another 54 talukas during March-June season of 1980. It is proposed to cover all the 175 talukas in the State within another 2 years. If the scheme is extended to the entire state, more than 12 lakh persons are likely to be benefited every year.

In the Annual Plan 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 8.69 crores was provided towards the cash costs. In all the

the 99 talukas nearly 5.36 lakh persons have registered for work and availed work opportunities under the scheme. The District and Taluka level committees were dissolved and their functions are now entrusted to the committees for implementation of the 20 Point Economic Programme at both the District and Taluka levels. The wage rate which was Rs. 4/- has been raised to Rs. 5/- during the year.

The impact of the scheme on unemployment and rural development has been striking. The much needed work opportunities during the slack agricultural season are a great relief to the rural labourers. Further, the works undertaken improved the rural development base and rural environs greatly. It is also reported that labourers who were migrating to the project locations in the neighbouring States in search of work during the slack season have stayed back in Talukas where E.A.S. is implemented.

Programme for 1981-82 Plan:

The scheme is proposed to be extended to another 38 talukas during 1981 season, bringing the total coverage of the scheme to 137 talukas. It leaves another 38 talukas uncovered under the scheme and these talukas will be covered in the following year i.e. 1982 season. An outlay of Rs. 9.59 crores is proposed in the Annual Plan 1981-82 towards the cash expenditure of the scheme. The proposed scheme-wise outlays are as follows:

<u>Name of the Scheme</u>	<u>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1. Minor Irrigation including Desilting of Tanks	237.70
2. Soil Conservation	115.08
3. Land Development	19.18
4. Afforestation	57.54
5. Canals of Irrigation Projects	47.95
6. Rural Roads	143.85
7. School Buildings	47.95
8. Community Development-Village Sanitation, Improvement of Harijan Colonies, Agricultural Estates, Housing for the Poor etc.	239.75
Total	<u>959.00</u>

More than 9 lakh persons are expected to be benefited during March-June 1981 in 137 taluks.

ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1981-82 UNDER MIDDAY MEALS PROGRAMME.

1. Introduction:

During the year 1980-81, 10.50 Lakhs of Primary School children and 3.8 Lakhs of pre-primary children have been covered under CARE assisted programme under 'Non-Plan' budget. Further, 1.75 Lakhs primary children have been covered under State Government Extruded food programme. It was expected to cover another 6 Lakhs children under Energy food programme during this period (under Plan budget). But the amount available under 'Plan' for 1980-81 being Rs.165 Lakhs under "277-Education" and Rs.50 Lakhs under "477" Capital content totalling to Rs.215 Lakhs only, 1.8 Lakhs of children can be covered under 'Plan' under this programme.

M/s. Karnataka State Agro Corn Products, Ltd., Bangalore have informed that 4 Energy food plants are now ready for production. However due to limitation of the provision under 'Plan', the department could purchase food from Mysore unit only. As each Educational Division is having one plant, it is not necessary to erect a plant at Bellary. Therefore, it is requested to utilise Rs.50 Lakhs under "477-Capital" for purchase of food only. The detailed expenditure under 'Plan' as well as non-plan is enclosed for kind perusal and orders.

2. Programme for 1981-82:

The beneficiaries during this period will be as follows:-

(a) Under CARE assisted programme:

Primary children	10.50	Lakhs.
Pre-Primary children	3.80	"
Total:	<u>14.30</u>	"

This will be covered under 'Non-Plan' Budget.

(b) Implementation of Energy food programme:

The Karnataka State Agro Corn Products, Ltd., have informed that 4 plants, at Mysore, Chitradurga, Belgaum and Raichur are ready for production. Capacity of each plant for two shifts is 2400 Metric Tonnes per year. The cost of energy food depends upon the actual production cost plus 5% service charges. The probable cost may workout to Rs.4,250/-per Metric Tonne.

The budget provision for 1981-82 under "277-Education" is Rs.215 Lakhs. As now all the 4 divisions are having energy plants, it is not necessary to erect the Vth Plant at Bellary.

Therefore, it is not necessary to provide for construction work under "477-Capital Content".

During the year 1981-82, it is proposed to feed 2.4 Lakhs children (including primary and pre-primary children) throughout the State. For this purpose, 2,400 Metric Tonnes of Energy food will have to be purchased from Mysore, Belgaum plants. Probable cost of food shall be Rs.204 Lakhs.

As this food from Mysore is to be transported to all the taluka places and further to schools in Mysore and Bangalore Divisions and from Belgaum plant to all the taluka places of Belgaum and Gulbarga Divisions, Rs.25 Lakhs may be required for transportation.

Since 1963, there is no revision of establishment even though the programme has been extended from 2.00 Lakhs children to 16.70 Lakhs. Therefore, it was proposed for sanction of additional staff under this office letter (1) No: M1.MMS.108/79-80 dated 3/5-3-1980 and (2) No:M2.MMS.EF.22/80-81 dated 12-6-1980 wherein the requirement for Rs.3 30 Lakhs.

Under this programme, taluk officers and also heads of institutions will have to maintain stock and issue registers of which stock registers will have to be got printed. This may require Rs.50,000/-.

Government have sanctioned a post of a driver from 3-10-1979, attached to the post of Senior Assistant Director of Public Instruction (Midday Meals. It is necessary to continue the post. Therefore, for the maintenance of jeep and driver Rs.60,000/- are required.

Storage facilities for energy food are to be given at Mysore, Chitradurga, Belgaum and Raichur. The energy food manufactured, will have to be taken delivery of and distribute among taluka offices. Therefore, it is proposed to construct regional godowns at these places to store energy food. Incidentally these godowns will serve to store CARE food also, and thereby ease the storing problem at Madivala and regional godowns at Dharwar and Bellary.

Therefore, the net amount required to implement energy food programme will be as follows:-

(1) Purchase of food.	Rs.204.00 Lakhs.
(2) Transportation.	25.00 "
(3) Additional staff.	3.30 "
(4) Printing of stock & Issue Register.	0.50 "
(5) Driver and maintenance of jeep.	0.60 "
(6) Construction of Regional godowns (4).	8.00 "
	Rs: <u>241.40</u> "

This amount falls short by Rs.26.40 Lakhs which may be adjusted from 1982-83 wherein budget provision is Rs.520 Lakhs.

H. Narayana Bhat
 JOINT DPI (MIDDAY MEALS) &
 PROJECT OFFICER (WFP).

Office of the Joint Director of
Public Instruction (MMS),
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BANGALORE-560020.

BUDGET BREAK UP FOR 1980-81.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

I. CARE assisted Programme:

1. Incidental charges for 14.30 lakh children	35.80
2. Central kitchen (60)	6.90
3. Mini Central Kitchen (50)	5.75
4. CARE Administrative cost	15.00
5. Transportation of CARE food.	30.00
6. Clearing & Handling charges of CARE food.	4.00
Total:	<u>147.45</u>

II. Establishment of Senior Asst. DPI (MMS):

1. Pay and allowances of Senior Asst. DPI (MMS) and his staff, Bangalore and Storage Inspector and his staff at Dharwad and Bellary.	2.00
2. Rents of godowns and CARE allowances to AEO, Clerk and Peons.	2.00
3. Fumigation and dunnage.	0.95
4. Office contingency, T.A., L.T.C., Medical charges of Senior Asst. DPI (MMS) & his staff.	0.35
5. T.A., Medical charges, L.T.C., of Storage Inspector, Dharwad and Bellary.	0.05
6. Other Office charges of Dharwad & Bellary.	0.47
Total:	<u>5.82</u>

III. Extruded food programme (Upto 30-9-1980 only):

Cust.	38.00
Transportation	2.00
Total:	<u>40.00</u>

Total I + II + III:	147.45
+	5.82
+	40.00
Rs:	<u>193.27</u> Lakhs

Amount available under 'Non-Plan' Rs.165 Lakhs.

Deficit under 'Non-Plan' Rs.193.27 Lakhs.
(-) Rs.165.00 "
Rs. 028.27 "

Budget under 'Plan' Rs.165 Lakhs + Rs.50 Lakhs (under 277-Education)
(under 477 Capital Outlay).

(Rs.in lakhs).

Expenditure under 'Plan'

1. Deficit from 'Non-Plan'	Rs. 28.27
2. Additional staff under CARE assisted programme (vide letter No: M3.MMS.Cir.4/79-80 dated 23-5-1980).	Rs. 00.80
3. Additional staff under Energy food (vide No: M1.MMS.EF.22/80-81 dated 12-6-1980).	Rs. 02.00
4. Driver and maintenance of jeep (vide No: M1.MMS.Appt.of Jeep.Driver.88/79-80 dated 22-7-1980).	Rs. 00.55
5. Forms and Stationery (vide No: M2.MMS.(PTG) 55/79-80 dated 19-4-1980).	Rs. 00.50
6. Construction of godown under CARE assistance.	Rs. 09.90
Total:	<u>Rs. 42.02</u>

Net amount available for purchase of energy food under 'Plan' (277-Education). Rs.122.98

Add: Rs.50 Lakhs from '477-Capital Outlay'. Rs. 50.00

Total available for energy food: Rs. 172.98

Therefore, 3,600 Metric Tonnes of Energy food may be purchased from Mysore Plant costing Rs.154 Lakhs and transportation of Rs.15 Lakhs totalling to Rs.169.00 Lakhs. Remaining amount may be used for construction of Regional godown, Mysore.

(Remaining amount Rs.3.98 Lakhs - Regional godown. Rs.2.00 Lakhs.

40 Metric Tonnes of Extruded food.	1.98	"
<i>Energy</i>	<u>Rs.3.98</u>	"

K. Narayana Bhat

JOINT DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
(MIDDAY MEALS) & PROJECT OFFICER(WFP),
BANGALORE-560020.

6-3011

APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME - ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82.

Applied Nutrition programme was started in the year 1963-64 with the assistance of Government of India and UNICEF. The programme aims to develop co-ordinated and comprehensive programme of education and training in applied nutrition and related subjects with the object of establishing an effective field service to improve the nutrition content of the diet of the vulnerable sections of the society through production, preservation and use of protective foods. The programme is more education-oriented as it involves the education of rural mass for giving up the traditional food habits in favour of balanced diet consisting of fruits, vegetables, eggs fish etc. It also aims at stimulating self-help activities for optimum use of vegetables, food resources, education in respect of basic nutrition principles.

The programme is implemented through the taluk development boards and other voluntary organisations like mahila mandals, youth clubs. The pattern of financial assistance per block per annum during operational period is as follows:-

UNICEF	Rs. 30,000/-
Govt. of India	Rs. 30,000/-
<u>State Govt.</u>	
a) Schemes	Rs. 51,000/-
b) Supervisory staff & vehicles	Rs. 14,000/-

	Rs. 1,25,000/-

The Govt. of India and UNICEF have stopped assistance for the Applied Nutrition Programme and Govt. of India have recently informed the State Govt. that all Central Sector Schemes should be transferred to State Sector Scheme and requested State Govt. to continue the schemes under State Sector making necessary budget provision. There are 27 ANP blocks which are in various stages and it is necessary that these blocks complete their operational period by providing necessary funds out of plan schemes. Seven blocks, which would complete their period of operation during the year 1980-81 another blocks during 1981-82, 8 blocks during 1982-83 and the remaining 5 blocks during 1983-84.

Progress achieved in Applied Nutrition Programmes:-

So far 127 blocks have been covered by applied nutrition programme since the year 1963-64. Now the Applied Nutrition Programme is under implementation in 27 blocks and highlights of achieving upto December 1979 is indicated below:

As many as 79 Mahila mandals were associated with the programme and they had the membership of 1550 persons including 484 SC and ST persons. Ninety Youth clubs were associated which had a membership of 1229 persons including 405 SC and ST persons forty eight Balawadis with 2466 children including 672 children belonging to SC and ST were also associated with the implementation of the programme and for obtaining the benefits. Under Poultry Programme, 56 block poultry units, 277 village poultry units, 269 backyard poultry units were set up. As many as 4,025 birds were supplied to SC and ST persons 573 birds were supplied to other persons.

Under Fisheries Programme one Block Nursery Unit, 21 village units were set up. Fifty one Fish ponds were constructed and an area of 862 hectares was stocked with fingerlings. As many as 23,870 fingerlings were supplied for rearing under Horticulture, 9 block units and 30 village units were established. Fifty five school gardens 429 kitchen gardens and 15 community gardens were established.

Feeding programme was taken up as part of the Applied Nutrition Programme to teach the vulnerable section (pregnant mothers pre-primary school children weaker section) the habit of taking balanced diet. As many as 2614 pre-primary school children including 714 SC/ST children were fed. Apart from this, 447 SC/ST school children and 1,824 other children were benefitted from feeding programme. During the period, 34,483 eggs, 4,579 kgs, of vegetable and 1,561 litres of milk were used at the feeding programme.

PROGRAMME FOR 1981-82.

It is proposed to continue the 27 on-going ANP projects during the year 1980-81 ^{for} which provision of Rs.29,376 lakhs is required. but will be limited to Rs.15.00 lakhs provided in the budget. During the year 81-82, the remaining 20 blocks would be continued for which a provision of Rs.21.76 lakhs is required. The programmes proposed to be taken up under the Applied Nutrition Programme are indicated below:

1. Community Gardens,
2. School Gardens,
3. Kitchen Gardens,
4. Irrigation wells with IP sets to gardens.
5. Vegetable production.
6. Poultry units for the village Panchayat and Schools.
7. Fish production by supply of fingerlings and construction of Nurseries and stocking of Fingerlings in tanks.
8. Feeding programme to pre-school children, school children and pregnant mothers of vulnerable section.

The names of 20 blocks to be continued during 1981-82, are indicated below:

1976-77 Series

1. Magadi
2. Madhergiri
3. Hosadurga
4. Sandur
5. Chintamani
6. Ranebennur
7. Shimoga

1977-78 Series

1. Kanakapura
2. Sidlaghatta
3. Arakalagud
4. Haveri
5. Kumta
6. Jewargi
7. Hadagalli
8. Sorab

1978-79 Series

1. Afzalpur
2. Chennapatna
3. Sakaleshpur
4. Tarikere
5. Honnavar.

M.J.

Planning Machinery:

Planning has become more and more sophisticated and calls for appropriate skills for the formulation of development programmes and their effective implementation. A number of technical exercises in specialised areas will have to be carried out and used in Plan formulation. In depth studies are required for offering advice on the basis of which rational decisions on policy, finance, administration etc., could be taken.

The Planning Department of Karnataka Government has been restructured in recent years to meet these requirements. This is also in response to the suggestions of and the financial assistance given by the Planning Commission.

The restructured Planning Department has the following three main divisions:-

1. Policy and Programmes Division
2. Technical Division
3. Command Area Development Division.

Policy and Programmes Division:

The main functions of the Policy and programmes Division are to look after policy matters relating to the Five Year Plans and Annual Plans, effecting co-ordination with various Departments in matters relating to Planning and Development, periodic reviews of the progress of implementation of schemes, 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 programme and carrying out day-to-day administration matters.

Technical Division:

Technical Division consists of the following Units:-

1. Functional Units:

- (a) Special Studies Division
- (b) Dist. & 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. The 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.

Contd..3/-

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 Director of Bureau of Economics and Statistics/ District/Development Officers. Each District Planning Officer has one Assistant Director, one Senior Statistical Assistant and works in close co-ordination with the District Statistical Officer which is a part of 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 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

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 with the functions of collection and analysis of statistics relating to plan programmes, collection and analysis of data for monitoring and appraising specific plan projects which are critically important and need close and continuous scrutiny for proper implementation and assisting other Functional Units and Government Departments in the supply of data required by them. It also assists in building up monitoring systems in various departments.

Bureau of Economics and Statistics extends up to the Taluk Level and is responsible for the systematic collection and interpretation of data in respect of Socio-economic activities in the State and the co-ordination 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, a Command Area Development Act has been passed on 25th March 1980. The provision has been made for comprehensive and systematic development of the areas in which lands benefitted by irrigation projects are situated and matters incidental thereto.

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 is experiencing difficulty 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 up 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 Schemes as well as those which have attracted IDA assistance are being reviewed. As the monitoring of latest data on the progress of various projects and building up monitoring and control systems in various

departments is an essential pre-requisite of all plan process, the Plan Monitoring and Information Unit becomes 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., to develop more of expertise and cope up with magnitude of the task involved each year. This unit needs a cartographer also.

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 is essential. Again, the disaggregation of the scheme of different departments at district level and their co-ordinated 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 the machinery 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 pre-requisites 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 do not have 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 the planning machinery during the five year plan will be about Rs.380 lakhs. During the year 1981-82, it is estimated that the outlay will be of Rs.41.00 lakhs. It is presumed that this programme will attract central assistance on a matching contribution throughout the plan period.

ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

STATE PLAN SCHEMES

1. (a) Name of the scheme Timely reporting of estimates of area and production of principal crops.
- (b) Objective: The objective is to obtain reliable and timely estimates of area and production of principal crops during each of the three crop seasons viz., kharif, rabi and summer.
- (c) Progress achieved during 1980-81 (As on 1st August 1980) .Area enumeration was done in all the 5927 selected villages. A consolidated statement on estimates of area for summer 1979-80 was prepared. Selection of a fresh sample of 5927 villages for carrying out the work during 1980-81 was done and intimated to District Statistical Officers.
- (d) Programme of work during 1981-82 Area enumeration work in 5927 selected villages will be supervised and the estimates of area and production of principal crops will be prepared.
- (e) Cost for 1981-82 Rs.10.00 lakhs (State share Rs.5.00 lakhs).

...Contd.

- 2.(a) Name of the Scheme: Improvement of crop statistics:
- (b) Objective: The objective is to effect improvement in the quality of crop estimation survey data by exercising sample checks over the primary field work independently.
- (c) Progress during 1980-81 (As on 1.8.1980): Sample check on area enumeration was done in all the villages both by the State and Central agencies during summer 1979-80 and the filled-in-schedules were received. Out of 900 crop cutting experiments planned for supervision, the State and Central staff have supervised 845 and 851 respectively during summer 1979-80. Out of 600 villages selected for rabi 1979-80, the filled-in schedules were received for all the villages.
- (d) Programme of work during 1981-82: Supervision of area enumeration and crop cutting experiments will be carried out.
- (e) Cost for 1981-82: Rs. 2.25 lakhs.
(State's share: Rs. 1.12 lakhs).

..Contd..

(a) Name of the scheme: Strengthening of Planning machinery -
Creation of economics division and
strengthening of State Income Unit
and Publication unit.

(b) Objective: (i) Economics division:- The objective
is to undertake analytical and
problem oriented studies in
of different aspects of State
economy and periodical assessment
of the economic progress of the
State and preparation of annual
economic reviews and publications.

(ii) State Income Unit:- The objective
is to prepare the estimates of
district income, rural and urban
income and economic classification
of State budget.

(iii) Publications Unit:- The objective
is to bring out the publications
of the Bureau and district statistical
abstracts.

(c) Progress achieved
during 1980-81 (As on
1st August 1980):

(i) Economics division:-

(1) Monthly economic news letters
for all the months from February
to April 1980 were prepared and
issued.

(2) District Economic reviews for
1978-79 were edited.

(3) Collection of information for
State economic review was under
progress.

- (4) Statistical data on various developmental items were compiled.
- (5) Study on capacity utilisation of sugar industries was completed.
- (6) Study on non-development expenditure in Karnataka was prepared.
- (7) Data on electricity generation and consumption from 1960-61 to 1978-79 was compiled and growth rates were worked out.
- (8) Report writing on the study 'Taluk average yield rate-Paddy Crop' was under progress.

(ii) State Income Unit:- (1) Data is being compiled for the preparation of quick estimates of State Income for 1979-80.

(2) District Income estimates sector wise for the year 1977-78 were prepared and the estimates were sent to the Government.

(3) Preparation of income estimates for the years from 1960-61 to 1969-70 at 1970-71 prices was taken up.

(iii) Publications:-

(1) Statistical abstract of Karnataka 1978-79 was prepared and is under printing.

- (2) Karnataka at a Glance 1979-80 was under preparation.
- (3) Quarterly bulletin of Economics and Statistics for the quarters ending September 1978, September 1979 and December 1979 were issued.
- (4) The data relating to District Statistical Abstracts was received from 5 districts.
- (5) Karnataka on the Move 1978-79 issued.

(d) Programme of work during 1981-82:

The items mentioned in (b) will be carried-out.

(e) Cost for 1981-82:

Rs.4.94 lakhs

(State share Rs.1.31 lakhs).

Annual Plan Proposals for 1981-82 - State Plan Scheme

- 4 (a) Name of the Scheme : Strengthening of District Statistical set up.
- (b) Objective: The objective of this scheme is to strengthen the District Statistical Offices by providing one post of Superintendent to each of the District Statistical Offices.
- (c) Programme of work for 1981-82: It is proposed to provide the posts of Superintendents to five District Statistical Offices owing to the enormous increase in the workload.
- (d) Staff proposed for 1981-82: Five posts of Superintendents.
- | Sl No. | Designation | Pay scale | No.of posts. |
|--------|----------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. | Superintendent | 500-1120 | 5 |
- (e) Cost for 1981-82: Rs. 0.57 lakhs.

CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES

(Eligible for 100 percent financial assistance from the Centre)

- 1 (a) Name of the scheme: Agricultural Census.
- (b) Objective: The objective is to collect the data on the structure and characteristics of land holdings, to study the nature and extent of changes in the structure of holdings due to changes in land reforms in the State, to conduct agricultural census and to take up follow up studies as suggested by Government of India.
- (c) Progress achieved during 1980-81 (As on 1st August 1980): Drafting of the final report on 'Agricultural Census in Karnataka 1976-77' was in progress.
- (d) Programme of work during 1981-82: The scheme is sanctioned upto the end of April 1980. Further no communication is received from the Government of India.
- (e) Cost for 1981-82: Rs. 0.62 lakhs.

2. (a) Name of the Scheme: Economic Census and Surveys.
- (b) Objective: The objective is to collect the basic information on agricultural and non-agricultural establishments in the unorganised sector.
- (c) Progress achieved during 1980-81 (As on 1.8.80)
- (1) Field work relating to the survey on the Directory Manufacturing establishments 1979-80 was in progress.
- (2) Field work of Economic Census 1980 was completed.
- (3) The district abstracts received from all the districts were scrutinised.
- (4) State abstract of Economic census was prepared.
- (d) Programme of work during 1981-82: It is proposed to complete the tabulation of the data collected in the first census and to take up follow up sample surveys.
- (e) Cost for 1981-82: Rs. 3.66 lakhs.

NOTE ON PLAN SCHEMES FOR THE YEAR 1981-82 OF KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT COMPUTER CENTRE.

The system of computerisation and the jobs handled in Karnataka Government Computer Centre are not based on schematic budget. Hence no specific physical targets are fixed and in result related achievements could not be envisaged.

The I C-312 computer system installed on mnthly rental basis in April 1973 is presently used upto 180 meter hours (270 Clock hours) per moth. It is proposed to increase the system utilisation upto 500 meter hours (740 clock hours) per month in a phased manner. As the rental charges now paid is for a minimum of 180 meter hours, additional rental charges have to be paid when the system utilisation increases beyond 180 meter hours.

A Technical Committee is being set up to make suitable recommendations on the question of upgradation/replacement of the earlier installed hardware, purchased from IBM World Trade Corporation, which is now almost outlived its useful life. The financial implications involved in hardware upgradation/replacement cannot be assessed at this stage as the Committee is yet to be constituted. To strengthen the Data Recording Unit of this Centre, proposals have been submitted to Government for installing 3 Automatic Robotron Card Punches and 2 Automatic robotron Card Verifiers at an approximate cost of Rs.2.00 lakhs. In addition, negotiations have been initiated with the suppliers to instal Micro processor based Data Entry systems, which will be initially at Bangalore and later on extended at District levels. Proposals in this respect are yet to be finalised and as such the exact financial implications cannot be assessed.

Computerisation is proposed to be extended to Motor Vehicles Tax accounts, Payment of Pension through Money Orders, Recording of Employment Exchange information and Selection of Candidates. In addition, computerised Data Banks are expected to be established in different fields, which may be used frequently for the retrieval of information. It is also expected that computers would be progressively extended to areas such as Materials Management and Monitoring applications of different department.

NKS/-.

DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES

ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1981-82

The main objectives of the function of the Dept. are to enforce the laws of weights and measures and undertake periodic verification of weights and measuring instruments used in trade annually. The department also undertakes verification and stamping of sophisticated weighing and measuring instruments used in factories so that industries could be sure of the accuracy of the finished products.

The expenditure incurred during 1979-80 was Rs.0.35 lakhs. During the year 1980-81, an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is sanctioned and a flying squad is proposed.

Achievement during 1978-79 and 1979-80.

The cases booked against the traders who have contravened various sections and rules of the Karnataka Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and Rules 1959 and cases decided and the total revenue realised during the years 1978-79 and 79-80 are given hereunder:

Year	Cases booked	Cases decided	Total revenue realised
1978-79	5121	4613	28.65
1979-80	6995	6128	35.5

The units of Weights, Measures, weighing and measuring instruments etc., reverified and stamped during the year 1978-79 and 1979-80 are as hereunder:

Year	Weights	Weighing instruments	Measures	Measuring instruments
1978-79	10,32,852	2,19,540	4,46,949	3399
1979-80	16,09,326	3,04,029	6,19,413	3377

Proposals for annual plan 1981-82:

The Dept. of Weights and Measures is essentially a service rendering department in protecting the interest of consumers, farmers and plantation labourers etc. To render service more efficiently the present strength of the field staff is quite inadequate to handle the increased work load in the modern days. For effective functioning, mobility is very much important. Therefore, it is proposed for the creation of additional posts and purchase of vehicles during the year 1981-82.

2. Text books printing and Distribution:

On account of the introduction of compulsory education and nationalisation of all text books by the State Government, the need for printing of text books for School children has increased enormously. More than 40 per cent of the total need of text books in each year is now entrusted to private printers since the installed capacity of the Government Text Books Press is insufficient to take up this load. Printing of nationalised text books in minority languages like Urdu, Marathi, Hindi, Telugu and Tamil has also been a big problem since, not many private printers in the state are available to do these works. To overcome this bottleneck the scheme of starting of a Branch Text Book Press at Gulbarga was sanctioned in the year 1977-78 and the building has been just ready. Machinery and equipment have to be provided for this press also in addition to expanding the capacities of the Government Text Book Press at Mysore suitably to keep pace with the enlarged demand for text books. As such proposals have been submitted for the provisions of Rs.30 lakhs during the 6th Five Year Plan for these activities besides Rs. 1.5 lakhs required for the staff at Gulbarga during the year 1981-82.

2.1 Since no residential quarters have been provided so far either at Gulbarga or at Mysore where these Text Books are being printed a provision of Rs.3 lakhs is also requested for the residential quarters during the year 1981-82.

2.2. Similarly storage and distribution of the text books have been posing a very big problem in places like Mysore and Bangalore in view of the enlarged quantum of books to be supplied to the student population. Provision has also been requested to be made to construct some accommodation both at Mysore and at Bangalore for this purpose for which a provision of Rs.4 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs respectively has been requested for the year 1981-82.

A BRIEF WRITE-UP ON THE PROPOSALS FOR THE PLAN YEAR 1981-82

1. PRINTING & STATIONERY

The scheme of Establishment of a Suburban Press at Kenchena-lli near Bangalore, though sanctioned about 10 years ago, has been moving slowly and at present the construction of the Press building has come to finishing stage. It is expected to be ready in about 4 to 6 months' time for occupation. This press has been planned to be one of the most modern printing presses in the State capable of producing high quality books. It is therefore proposed to equip this press with most modern printing machinery and equipment including sophisticated Offset Printing machines, Photo composition system, electric colour scanner, etc., which can produce multicolour works.

1.1. Since the building costing about 35 lakhs of rupees is almost ready, a provision of rupees 15 lakhs for machinery and equipment along with other requirements costing about 7 lakhs has been requested to be provided immediately, as otherwise the huge investment on the building as well as staff sanctioned last year, would go idle. A minimum provision of Rs.6 lakhs is required for (Administration) staff for the year 1981-82.

1.2. Residential quarters for the employees and supervisory staff is a must in any such new scheme. It is therefore proposed for the provision of rupees 15 lakhs for residential quarters for the staff and another 2 lakhs for welfare measures - immediately to make this scheme run successfully for the year 1981-82.

1.3. Under the scheme of development of Kannada, the Department of Translations has proposed to set up a printing Cell in the Govt. Press at Bangalore exclusively to bring out the Kannada version of the All India Reporter, monthly.

A Provision of Rs.10 lakhs for machinery & equipment, Rs.1 lakh for staff and Rs.2 lakhs for a few residential quarters at Bangalore has also been requested in this behalf for the year 1981-82.

1.4. The establishment of a H.T. Power house and the building of additional storage accommodation for stationery stores is also of very great importance and hence a provision of Rs. 4 lakhs for these two items is felt absolutely necessary.

2. Text books printing and Distribution:

On account of the introduction of compulsory education and nationalisation of all text books by the State Government, the need for printing of text books for School children has increased enormously. More than 40 per cent of the total of text books in each year is now entrusted to private printers since the installed capacity of the Government Text Books Press is insufficient to take up this load. Printing of nationalistic text books in minority languages like Urdu, Marathi, Hindi, Telugu and Tamil has also been a big problem since, not many private printers in the state are available to do these works. To overcome this bottleneck the scheme of starting of a Branch Text Book Press at Gulbarga was sanctioned in the year 1977-78 and the building has been just ready. Machinery and equipment have to be provided for this press also in addition to expanding the capacities of the Government Text Book Press at Mysore suitably to keep pace with the enlarged demand for text books. As such proposals have been submitted for the provisions of Rs. 30 lakhs during the 6th Five Year Plan for these activities besides Rs. 1.5 lakhs required for the staff at Gulbarga during the year 1981-82.

2.1 Since no residential quarters have been provided so far either at Gulbarga or at Mysore where these Text Books are being printed a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs is also requested for the residential quarters during the year 1981-82.

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