

www.kar.nic.in/rdpr-



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

# **Annual report**

## **2001 - 2002**

**Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department**  
**M.S. Building, Dr. Ambedkar Veedhi**  
**Bangalore - 560 001**

# I N D E X

Sl.No.	SUBJECT	Page No.
1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE	4
3	AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES	7
4	SPECIAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMMES	16
5	RURAL ENERGY PROGRAMMES	19
6	RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	24
7	EXTERNALLY AIDED WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES	32
8	ROADS AND BRIDGES	35
9	MINOR IRRIGATION	37
10	KARNATAKA PANCHAYAT RAJ SYSTEM	38
11	KARNATAKA LAND ARMY CORPORATION LIMITED	40
12	ABDUL NAZIR SAB STATE INSTITUTE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT	45
13	ANNEXURES	46

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Karnataka has 56,682 rural habitations including 27,066 Revenue villages. According to 2001 census, about 348 lakhs of its people, out of a total population of 527 lakhs live in these rural habitations. That constitutes about 66% of the State's population and about 62 lakhs households who live in the rural areas depending mainly on agriculture. The distinguishing features of the State's rural society are the following: -

- (a) the existence of a large number of scattered habitations;
- (b) dependence on agriculture and related activities;
- (c) low share in the state domestic product as compared to its population, which means that it is characterised by low per capita incomes;
- (d) low levels of infrastructure like roads, electricity, housing and water supply; and
- (e) lower rank than the urban areas of the State in terms of human development parameters like literacy, health services and skill endowments.

Development of rural areas in the State would therefore imply improving the productivity of agriculture and other economic activities in the rural areas, improving the coverage and quality of infrastructure, and improving the quality of services, which contribute directly to upgrading the quality of human resources. The Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj is implementing number of schemes for improvement of living conditions of the people, to create economic and political awareness in rural areas.

### 1. Improvement of Rural Infrastructure

In order to promote improvement in the quality of life in the rural areas it is necessary to promote the development of infrastructure including rural communications, housing, water supply and sanitation, watershed development and minor irrigation.

#### a) Development of Rural Roads

The total length of rural roads in the State is 1,04,034 Kms. Out of this 23511 Kms. is asphalted. Road length with macadam surface considered as all weather roads is 38,872 Kms.

Improvement of Roads and their maintenance is the responsibility of the Zilla Panchayats since 1987. The technical supervision was with the Public Works Departments till the end of 1999. The same has been transferred to Rural

Development and Panchayat Raj Department from 01.01.2000. Improvement of Roads and their maintenance is being done through the district sector Roads & Bridges schemes, Employment generation schemes and Pradhan Manthri Gram Sadak Yojana etc.,

#### **b) Rural Water Supply**

The Department has the responsibility of coordinating the provision of water supply for domestic purposes in over 56,682 rural habitations in the State in conformity with national norms for rural water supply. For this purpose, the Department is implementing the State sponsored Rural Water Supply Schemes, Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Sub-Mission Projects for Rural habitations with water quality problems under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, and Externally Aided Projects in about 1500 villages with the assistance of the World Bank, Danida and Netherlands.

#### **c) Rural Sanitation**

Promotion of Rural Sanitation is being carried out by the department through the state owned programme Nirmala Grama Yojana and the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP). Latrines are being provided to primary schools with water supply facilities. Swachha Grama Yojana is being implemented with the assistance of HUDCO.

#### **d) Minor Irrigation**

There are 36,696 small tanks in the state out of which tanks having an achcut area of 40 hectares and below come under the jurisdiction of Zilla Panchayats. There are 33,374 such Minor Irrigation Tanks. Rainwater impounded in these tanks is only a fraction of total quantity. Desilting of these tanks is also taken up to increase the irrigation potential.

### **2. Poverty Alleviation**

The Department is implementing a number of programmes for poverty alleviation in the rural areas both through assistance for self-employment activities, and through wage employment oriented works.

Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Swavalambana programmed are aimed at assisting the rural households who are below poverty line through credit, a subsidy, training facilities and other supporting activities to enable the rural poor to take up remunerative self employment oriented activities.

On the other hand, programmes like Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana-JGSY and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), aim at providing assured wage

employment to the rural poor by engaging them in the creation of economically productive and socially beneficial assets like roads, school buildings, irrigation wells, anganawadi buildings, community halls and land development works. Indira Awaas Yojana aims at both generation of employment and creation of housing facilities for the rural poor.

In addition to this water and soil conservation and increasing productivity are being taken up under the watershed development programmes.

### **3. Rural Energy Programmes**

Promotion of sustainable sources of renewable energy to meet the energy requirements of rural households is another component of the policy of rural development pursued in the State. For this purpose, the Department is implementing an Integrated Rural Energy Programme, which is a centrally sponsored scheme. The Department also implements a programme for popularising improved model cook stoves (Chulhas) through its National Programme for Improved Chulhas. The development of biogas for meeting domestic energy requirements is being achieved by the Department through the National Programme for Biogas (NPBD) and the State's own Anila Yojane.

### **4. Democratic Decentralization**

One of the major responsibilities of the Department is in the realm of implementing the provisions of the Karnataka Panchayath Raj Act, 1993 to achieve democratic decentralization in the governance of the State's rural areas. The Department coordinates the process of the establishment of Panchayat Raj Institutions under the above legislation and monitors their functioning in order to ensure that Panchayat Raj Institutions in the State function as viable and vibrant institutions of Local Self Government.

## 2. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Department of Rural development and Panchayat Raj is headed by the Principal Secretary and the Secretary. The Principal Secretary monitors all the sections and establishment matters except Panchayat Raj and Rural Energy Programmes. The Secretary deals these programmes. The Departmental functions have been classified in to ten divisions headed by Joint Secretary/ Deputy secretary level officers. The Rural Development Engineering department headed by the Chief Engineer comes within the administrative purview of the Department. A brief account of the functions of each division is given below.

### 2.1 Area Development Programme Wing

This is headed by a Deputy Secretary designated as Director, Area Development Programme (ADP) and deals with the implementation & monitoring of employment generation and area development schemes viz., Jawahar Grama Samruddhi Yojana, heads this wing, Indira Awaas Yojana, Employment Assurance Scheme, Drought Prone Areas Development Programme and Desert Development Programme, Western Ghats Development Programme and IWDP and the administrative matters of Karnataka Land Army Corporation.

### 2.2 Rural Infrastructure Wing

This wing is headed by a Deputy Secretary designated as Director, Rural Infrastructure (RI) and deals with Rural Water Supply & Sanitation, Roads & Bridges, Minor Irrigation and Building sectors implemented by the Panchayat Raj Institutions.

### 2.3 Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency Wing

The Additional Secretary designated as the Director heads this wing. His task is to Monitor the implementation of Externally Aided Projects of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation. This wing is registered has a society and named has Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency during 2001-02.

### 2.4 Self Employment Programmes Wing

This wing is headed by a Deputy Secretary designated as Director, Self Employment Programmes (SEP) and deals with Swarna Jayanthi Swarozgar Yojana and Swavalambana programme etc.,

### 2.5 Rural Energy Programmes Wing

This wing has the responsibility of monitoring National Projects on Biogas Development, National Programme for Improved Chula and Integrated

Rural Energy Programme. A Deputy Secretary designated as Director, Rural Energy Programmes (REP), heads this wing.

## **2.6 Panchayat Raj Wing**

This wing is headed by a Deputy Secretary designated as Director, Panchayat Raj and deals with all matters relating to Panchayat Raj Institutions viz. Zilla Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Grama Panchayat under Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993.

## **2.7 Finance Wing**

An Internal Financial Adviser (IFA) of the rank of Deputy Secretary heads this wing. This wing deals with all financial matters including preparation of budget estimates, release of funds and audit.

## **2.8 Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Cell**

This wing is headed by an officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary and is designated as Joint Director (Plan Monitoring and Evaluation). The cell deals with formulation of plan schemes monitoring and evaluation of Rural Development Programmes. The wing also undertakes preparation of various reports and statements as required by a Department. He is also the Chief Editor of monthly magazine of the department 'Karnataka Vikasa' assisted by the Editor.

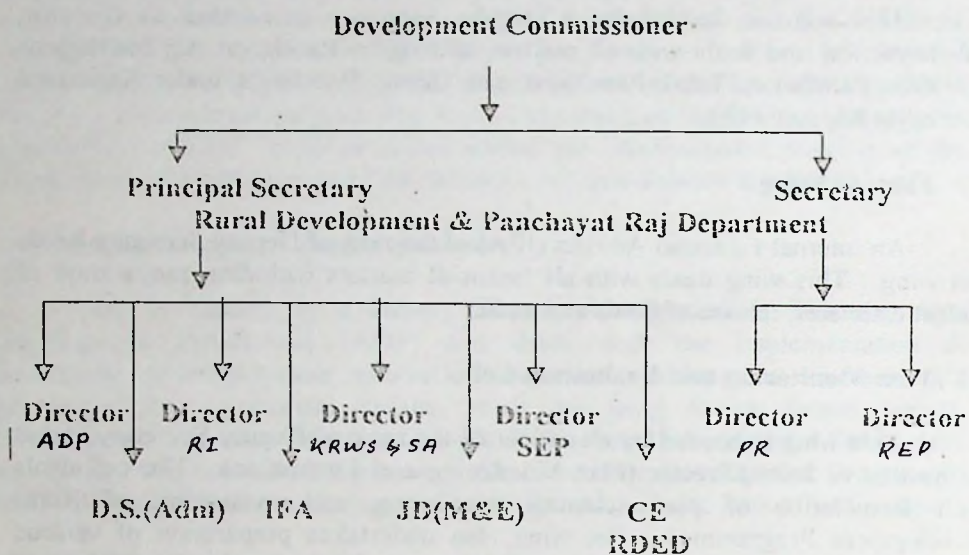
## **2.9 Administration Wing**

This wing is headed by a Deputy Secretary designated as Deputy Secretary (Administration) and looks after administrative matters of the Department, general co-ordination and training.

## **2.10 Rural Development Engineering Department**

The Rural Development Engineering Department headed by the Chief Engineer shoulders the responsibility for the implementation of Rural Water Supply & Sanitation, Roads & Bridges, Minor Irrigation, Buildings sectors.

### The Administrative Chart of the Department



### 3. AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The Area Development Programmes can be classified into the following three broad categories:

1. Wage Employment Programmes ( Jawahar Grama Samridhi Yojana and Employment Assurance Scheme-Sampoorna Grameena Rozgar Yojana).
2. Housing and habitat development programmes (Indira Awaas Yojana- Construction and Upgradation of houses, PMGY-Grameena Awaas Yojana, Credit cum Subsidy for Rural Housing Scheme and SWASTHI).
3. Watershed Development Programmes (DPAP, DDP, WGDP and IWD).

#### 3.1 Jawahar Grama Samridhi Yojana

The allocation under this programme was fixed at Rs.99.90 crores for the year 2001-02. The entire allocation is being released to the Grama Panchayats in accordance with the revised guidelines. These funds were utilized for construction of school buildings, anganawadi buildings and water harvesting structures etc., and also construction of houses, latrines and smokeless chulhas for providing individual benefits for Scheduled Cast and Scheduled Tribes. The Grama Panchayats were given full powers to formulate and implement the action plans with the approval of Grama Sabhas.

#### Financial and Physical Performance

JGSY has been successful in providing employment to the rural poor and in the creation of durable community assets. 4333 lakh mandays of wage employment were generated from the inception of this programme in 1989 till March 2002. The total expenditure during this period was Rs. 1685.49 crores. During the year 2001-02, an expenditure of Rs.95.12 crores was incurred and 140.79 lakh mandays of employment were generated till the end of March 2002. Under Sampoorna Grameena Rozgar Yojana 100.11 lakh MTs of foodgrains of value Rs.137.49 lakhs allocated to this scheme during the current year and 51.95 lakh MTs of foodgrains of value Rs.32.47 crores has been utilised.

The Financial and Physical progress during the last five years is given below:

Table 3.1

Year	Financial (Rs. in Crores)		Physical (Lakh mandays)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1997-98	130.34	125.78	234.49	265.91
1998-99	110.48	112.89	188.77	225.15
1999-00	93.83	101.92	188.82	175.48
2000-01	87.87	94.22	113.98	128.94
2001-02 (cash)	99.90	95.12	129.58	140.79
Foodgrain value	137.49	32.47		

The district-wise details are shown in Annexure – 3.1

### 3.2 Employment Assurance Scheme

Hitherto, a demand driven scheme, the employment assurance scheme has metamorphosed in to an allocation-based scheme with effect from 1/4/1999. The watershed component, which accounted for a major chunk of funds released under EAS, has been taken out of EAS. According to the revised guidelines of EAS, watershed activities of longer duration cannot be attempted. 70% of the allocation is earmarked for the Taluka Panchayats and 30 % is retained at the district level for taking up works of emergent nature. 15% of the funds should be provided for maintenance of the assets created under the said programme. Works taken up under EAS should be completed within a period of two years. The State government has given additional instructions to the Zilla Panchayats with a view to streamline the implementation of the scheme and to ensure the optimum utilization of resources.

These are as follows:

- ☞ Not less than 25% of the allocation should be spent for Anganawadi and primary school buildings.
- ☞ Minimum 25% of the funds should be earmarked for construction of ground water recharge structures especially around drinking water sources.

All the 175 blocks of the State are covered under the EAS. The scheme aims to provide wage employment to the rural poor in addition to the creation of community assets. Under this scheme, at least 100 days of employment per year is assured to men and women in the age group of 18 to 60 years.

#### Financial and Physical Performance

The total allocation for the scheme was 100.21 crores for the year 2001-2002. An amount of Rs.101.55 crores was spent by the end of March 2002 and 142.45 lakh mandays of employment was generated. Under Sampoorana Grameena Rozgar Yojana 100.00 lakh MTs of foodgrains of value Rs.137.80 lakhs allocated to this scheme during the current year

The financial and physical progress during the last five years is given below:

**Table 3.2**

Year	Allocation	Total funds available	Achievement	Physical Achievement (Lakh mandays)
	(Rs. in Crores)			
1997-98		180.90	166.28	352.76
1998-99		154.77	134.83	292.42
1999-00	103.59	119.54	100.91	185.96
2000-01	66.32	92.98	72.83	103.57
2001-02 (cash)	100.21	123.79	101.55	142.40
Foodgrain value	137.80	57.25	32.23	

The district-wise details are shown in Annexure – 3.2

The Government of India has released a sum of Rs.9.78 crores separately for the completion of incomplete watershed development works taken up under EAS during the previous years.

### 3.3 SAMPOORNA GRAMEENA ROZGAR YOJANA

By converging Jawahar Grama Samrudhi Yojana (JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), a new scheme called "Sampoorna Grameena Rozgar Yojana" has been launched during 2001-02. This scheme is being launched with the intention of providing additional wage employment and food security in rural areas and to create durable community based and economic assets for infrastructure development in rural areas. The SGRY has two components viz.,

- 50% of funds sharing 75% and 25% by the Central and the State Governments respectively and
- 50% in terms of foodgrains from the GOI free of cost.

In the first stream out of the 50% of the allocation 20% is allocated to Zilla Panchayats and 30% is allocated to Taluk Panchayats. In the second stream 50% of the funds are allocated to Grama Panchayats.

22.5% of the allocation is separately earmarked for taking up works benefiting Schedule Casts and Schedule Tribes under first stream. 50% of the funds are allocated for the development of Schedule Casts and Schedule Tribes colonies.

The programme is under implementation in all the districts. During the 2001-02 JGSY & EAS will continued separately along with SGRY until March 2002.

With the introduction of SGRY, the total current allocation under EAS has raised from 6947.48 lakhs to 10,020.93 lakhs and one lakh tons of free foodgrains. The current allocation under JGSY has raised from 8835.94 lakhs to Rs.9989.55 lakhs and one lakh tons of free foodgrains. With the advent of this scheme in the State, the State has benefited Rs.4227.06 lakhs in cash and 2.00 lakhs tons of foodgrains in kind as an additionality. Out of this the State Government has to provide Rs.1068.76 lakhs as its share of 25% cash and Rs.900.00 lakhs towards transportation of foodgrains.

### **3.4 Indira Awaas Yojana**

Indira Awaas Yojana is a programme aimed at improving the housing shortage in rural areas and has been under implementation since 1985, though it is being implemented as an independent programme only from January 1996. The beneficiaries under IAY are selected for assistance by the Grama Sabhas. The Taluk Panchayats implement the programme under the overall supervision of the Zilla Panchayat.

The State Government has fixed a uniform unit cost of Rs.20,000 per house in the State on par with the unit cost fixed for the State Schemes of Ashraya and Ambedkar. Generally the houses are to be constructed by beneficiaries themselves. The houses are allotted either to the women or jointly in the names of both husband and wife.

#### **a. Construction and Upgradation of Houses**

The Government of India has divided the construction of houses under Indira Awaas Yojana into two parts from 1/4/1999. 80% of the allocation of IAY is used for construction of new houses while 20% is used for the upgradation of houses.

#### **Financial and Physical Performance**

The total allocation for construction of new houses was Rs.65.08 crores for the year 2001-02. 32,539 houses were targeted to be constructed. As against the target, Rs.58.88 crores have been spent and 29,096 houses were built. Thus, the expenditure has been 90% of the allocation for the year. 3,04,658 houses were built up to end of March 2002 since the inception of this scheme utilizing an amount of Rs.568.10 crores for the purpose. An allocation of Rs.1626.90 lakhs has been earmarked for the upgradation of 16266 kutcha houses to pucca houses. As against this target, 14,728 houses were upgraded till the end of March 2002 at an expenditure of Rs.13.73 crores.

The financial and physical progress under Construction of houses during the last five years is given below:

**Table 3.3a**

Year	Financial Target (Rs.in Crores)	Achievement	Physical Target (Houses)	Achievement
1997-98	75.31	92.06	37652	43522
1998-99	79.01	79.41	39506	37369
1999-00	62.91	75.02	31456	36626
2000-01	62.91	57.71	31456	27785
2001-02	65.08	58.88	32539	29096

The district-wise details are shown in Annexure – 3.3a

The financial and physical progress under Upgradation of houses during the last three years is given below:

**Table 3.3b**

Year	Financial Target (Rs. in Crores)	Achievement	Physical Target (Houses)	Achievement
1999-00	15.73	5.88	15728	4996
2000-01	15.73	15.07	15728	14890
2001-02	16.27	13.73	16266	14728

The district-wise details are shown in Annexure –3.3b

#### **b. Credit cum Subsidy for Rural Housing Scheme**

This scheme has been introduced from 1999-2000. The target group under the Scheme are the rural households having an annual income up to Rs.32,000. A maximum loan of Rs.40,000 can be availed from any of the scheduled commercial banks and Regional rural banks. The selected households are eligible for a subsidy amounting to 25% of the loan sanctioned. The maximum subsidy that can be availed is Rs.10,000. Government of India and Government of Karnataka share the subsidy amount in the ratio of 75:25. Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation is the implementing agency.

An allocation of Rs.1.88 crores has been earmarked for the construction of 1883 houses during 2001-02. 1216 houses were built up to end of March 2002 utilizing an amount of Rs.0.75 crores for the purpose.

### **3.5 Pradhana Mantri Gramodhaya Yojana- Gramina Awaas Yojana**

Grameena Awaas Yojana is one of the five components of Pradhana Mantri Gramodhaya Yojana along with Primary Health, Primary Education, Rural Drinking Water and Nutrition. This scheme was launched during 2000-01 in Karnataka State with an allocation of Rs.1126.95 lakhs for providing shelter to the poor in the rural areas. An expenditure of Rs.589.51 lakhs has been incurred up to 31.03.2002. The object of the scheme is to reduce the shortage of houses especially for BPL families in the rural areas and also to facilitate a healthy

development of the habitats in these areas. 2381 houses have been constructed and upgradation during 2001-02 as against the target of 6084 and the rest under various stages of the constructions.

An allocation of Rs.1500.00 lakhs is earmarked for the year 2001-02 of which Rs.750.00 lakhs is released to the state as 1st installment of funds.

### **3.6 Watershed Development Programmes**

The Watershed Development Programmes like DDP, DPAP and Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) are implemented by the Zilla Panchayats through Watershed associations. A Project Implementing Agency, which may be a Government Department or NGO, is assigned about 10 micro-watersheds, each micro watershed covering about 500 hectares. The PIA forms a watershed development team that interacts with the watershed association and provides technical assistance to the watershed association in the planning and implementation of the watershed programme. The residents, of the area covered by the watersheds, are also organized into self-help groups and user groups.

This approach, which was initiated in 1995 was in marked contrast to the earlier approach wherein the watershed development programmes were implemented by the line departments without the involvement of the community. Soil erosion, de-forestation and land degradation reduce the productivity of the soil and have an impact on the rainfall pattern. The ground water table also comes down leading to shortage of drinking water. These problems concern and affect the community and therefore, involvement of the community in planning and implementation of the watershed development programmes is the key to the success of the programme. The process of creation of awareness among the community has taken some time and therefore the performance in watershed development programmes has been affected to some extent during the initial years. The GOI has issued revised watershed guidelines with effect from 1.1.2000 onwards.

1. A cost norm has been enhanced from Rs.4000 to 6000 per hectare.
2. The implementation of Watershed duration has been extended to five Years.
3. Criteria for selection of Watersheds primary remain predominance of non-forest lands, to forestlands forming part of such Watershed may also be treated simultaneously.
4. Funding pattern has been changed.
5. Stress has been given to monitoring and review of programme.

#### **a) Drought Prone Areas Programme**

This programme is implemented in 81 blocks of 15 Revenue districts (list of districts given in Annexure 3.4). 406 watersheds have been taken up for

development under this programme in the first phase. The allocation for the programme is shared in the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and State. During 1999-2000, 313 watersheds, 2000-01, 201 watersheds and 2001-02, 245 new watersheds have been sanctioned.

#### Financial Performance

Rs.24.47 crores was spent by the end of March 2002. An expenditure of Rs.308.09 crores has been incurred up to March 2002 since the inception of the programme.

The details of the progress during the last five years are given below:

Table 3.4

Year	(Rs.in crores)	
	Target	Achievement
1997-98	22.65	16.30
1998-99	22.65	17.48
1999-2000	19.64	15.72
2000-2001	15.01	14.50
2001-02	26.46	24.47

The district-wise details are shown in Annexure – 3.5

#### b) Desert Development Programme

The DDP is implemented in 22 blocks of 6 districts (list furnished in Annexure 3.6). The allocation is shared in the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and the State. 51 and 226 watersheds have been sanctioned during 1999-2000 and 2000-01 respectively. 160 new watersheds have been sanctioned during 2001-02 by the GOI.

#### Financial Performance

During 2001-02 an expenditure of Rs 11.26 crores was spent by the end of March 2002. The details of the progress during the last five years are given below:

Table 3.5

Year	(Rs.in Crores)	
	Target	Achievement
1997-98	7.32	6.25
1998-99	12.95	7.11
1999-00	9.17	4.77
2000-01	7.89	3.67
2001-02	12.18	11.26

The district-wise details are shown in Annexure – 3.7

### c) Western Ghats Development Programme

Western Ghats Development Programme is implemented in 40 taluks of 11 districts in the State (list of districts given in Annexure 3.8). The main objective of the Western Ghats Development Programme is the development of the Western Ghats region in harmony with the environment and the conservation of its fragile eco-system. Till 1998-99, the WGDGP programme has not been implemented on a watershed basis. Lack of such an approach affected balanced and co-ordinate development of Western Ghat Region, necessitating a shift to the watershed approach. This programme is now being implemented on an integrated watershed approach to improve the management of land and water involving various departments like agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forest, fisheries, minor irrigation, engineering, sericulture and industries. The monitoring and supervision of the programme is done by the Zilla Panchayats.

#### Financial Performance

The allocation for the year 2001- 2 is Rs.16.79 crores, out of which the expenditure at the end of March 2002 was Rs.15.15 crores. During 2001-02, two new special projects have been sanctioned namely 1) Special project for Joida taluk and Pilot project for H.D.Kote taluk of Mysore district, both at a total cost of Rs.41.13 lakhs and Rs.81.35 lakhs respectively.

The details of progress under WGDGP for the last 5 years is given below:

Table 3.6

(Rs.in crores)

Year	Target	Achievement
1997-98	11.22	10.07
1998-99	14.48	12.78
1999-2000	16.84	15.68
2000-2001	16.69	13.80
2001-02	16.79	15.15

The district-wise details are shown in Annexure – 3.9

### d) Integrated Wasteland Development Programme

The Integrated Wasteland Development Programme is in operation since 1989-90. It aims at checking land degradation, putting wastelands to sustainable use and increasing the biomass availability, specially fuel, wood and fodder. It also aims at rural employment besides enhancing people's participation in Wasteland Development Programmes at all stages.

During 2001-02, ten new projects were sanctioned. Namely

1. Mandya-Agalaya and Nagaragatta watershed of K.R.Pet taluk

2. Mysore-Kapila Watershed of Nanjangud taluk
3. Chitradurga- Vedavathi Watershed of Hiriyur taluk
4. Haveri- Lakmapura Watershed of Hanagal taluk
5. Hassan- Sakaleshpur & Alur taluks
6. Shomoga- IWDP-1- Begurhalla Watershed, Shikaripura taluk
7. Raichur-IWDP-2-Badiahalla Watershed
8. Davangere-2 projects- Channagiri taluk and Honnali taluk
9. Kolar-IWDP-3-Vedalveni Watershed of Gowribidanur taluk

#### Financial Performance

During 2001-02 an expenditure of Rs 7.55 crores was spent by the end of March 2002.

#### 3.7 Swasthi Grama Yojana

Swasthi Grama Yojana, which was a new programme introduced during the year 1997-98, continued in 2001-02. The programme aims to develop model villages with the help of Corporate/donors. The State Government contributes 50% of the project cost while the donor is expected to contribute 40% of the project cost. The remaining 10% would be the contribution from the community. There is no separate allocation for the SWASTHI programme. The Zilla Panchayats are expected to pool funds from various schemes for activities identified by the community.

30 villages of 16 districts have been identified as 'Swasthi Gramas'.

#### 4. SPECIAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMMES

The Special Economic Programmes aim to alleviate rural poverty by creating self-employment opportunities for the rural poor. A lot of stress is also laid on the creation of self-employment opportunities for women through these programmes.

##### 4.1 Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

Despite efforts made over the past few decades, rural poverty in India continues to be significant. To redress the situation, Govt. of India has launched a new programme called Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) by merging several self-employment programmes like IRDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM, SITRA, Ganga Kalyana Yojane and Million Wells Scheme from 1.4.99. SGSY is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment like organisation of the poor into self-help groups, Training, Credit, Technology, Infrastructure, and Marketing.

The Centre and State fund SGSY in the ratio of 75:25. Quality is the objective under SGSY.

It aims to bring assisted poor families above the poverty line in 3 years and targeted aim is to cover 30% of the poor in each block in the next five years through an efficient programme. The aim is to ensure that the beneficiary families are assured of a monthly net income of at least Rs. 2000.

The emphasis under SGSY is on cluster approach. Four to five key activities have to be identified and these activities are to be selected with the approval of Taluk Panchayat at Taluk Level and by Zilla Panchayat at District Level. 75% of the allocation should be allotted to cluster activities. The banks and other financial institutions will be closely associated and involved in preparing project reports for each key activity so as to avoid delays in sanctioning loans and to ensure adequacy of financing.

SGSY will seek to promote multiple credit rather than one time credit injection. Training will be imparted to the selected swarozgaris about the programme and also in marketing strategies through well-designed training courses before providing assistance.

Subsidy will be uniform at 30% of the project cost to a maximum of Rs. 7500, for SC/ST 50% of the project cost subject to maximum of Rs.10,000. For group swarozgaris, the subsidy would be at least 50% of the project cost with a ceiling of Rs. 1.25 lakhs. There is no monetary limit for irrigation projects. At least 50% of the swarozgaris should be SC/ST, 40% should be women and 3% is set apart for the disabled.

15% of the funds under SGSY will be set apart at the National level for projects having a far reaching significance and which can also act as indicators of possible alternative strategies to be taken up in conjunction with other Departments of Semi-Government or International Organisations. This would include initiatives to be taken in individual Districts or across Districts.

Training / Workshops have been conducted to sensitise all levels of officers and officials.

Rs.5147.38 lakhs have been spent under SGSY as against the target of Rs.3089.34 lakhs during the year 2001-02. The Local NGOs are actively involved in the formation of the Self-Help Groups. The total number of Self Help Groups formed (SHGs) during the year 2001-02 is 5592 of which 4603 SHGs are provided with revolving fund. The total Swarozgaries assisted are 42944 of which individual swarozgaries are 13092 and 29852 Swarozgaries are from 2289 SHGs utilising subsidy of Rs.3611.50 lakhs. Number of Swarozgaries trained is 134968. The Project reports have been prepared by appointing the Technical Consultants, Economists from the Universities and the line departments. The Key activities identified in the state are Dairy, Sheep rearing, Readymade Garments, Agro Food processing, Flower cultivation, Agarbathi, Sericulture, Carpentry, Handicrafts, Leather products, Bamboo products, Weaving, Brick manufacturing etc. The leading institutions like University of Agricultural Science, RUDSETI's, KEONICS and ATDC will also be strengthened under Infrastructure and utilised for training the Swarozgaries.

Progress achieved under Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana is given below.

Year	Financial (Rs.in lakhs)			Physical				
	Target	Achieve-ment	%	Groups formed		No. of Swarozgaries assisted		
				Target	Ach	Target	Ach	%
1999-00	6262.20	3969.52	63	2256	6534	33275	19004	57
2000-01	4706.77	4212.40	89	1695	5771	25025	26942	108
2001-02	3089.34	5147.38	167	1112	5592	16420	42944	262

District wise information is given in Annexure-4.1.

#### 4.2 Swavalambana

Government of Karnataka with the main intention of providing self-employment opportunities to educated young men from rural areas launched "Swavalambana" during 1996-97. The objective is to be achieved by providing definite syllabus oriented, skill development training through reputed Institutions, followed by financial assistance from Banking Institutions for setting up self employment units. Training under Swavalambana covers both skill development and managerial aspects of the activity concerned. The scheme also provides for

personality development to cover aspects like self assessment, positive thinking, awareness on healthy living habits, developing confidence, improving intellectual ability, awareness of social and moral issues and responsibility towards community and society. Swavalambana involves co-operation of several Government Departments, Training Institutions, Credit Agencies and non Government Organisations.

Main features of the scheme are:

1. Trainees are to be of the age group of 18-35 years.
2. Minimum qualification insisted is SSLC.
3. After successful completion of training, the trained candidates are to be given assistance from financial institutions for setting up self-employment units. Financial assistance is to include a portion of subsidy also, duration of the training depending on the trade and is normally for a period of two to six months. 50% of the trainees have to belong to the BPL families and the remaining 50% should be from families with a total annual income of less than Rs. 24,000. Priority is to be given to SC/ST and women.
4. Project Director exclusively appointed under the scheme is to ensure that the trainees get proper advice on availing of loan and setting up of self-employment units. Follow up visits are also planned.

During 2001-02 it was proposed to extend the scheme in other districts of the state. During the current year the progress is nil.

## 5. RURAL ENERGY PROGRAMMES

Abundantly available, perennial and environmentally sound, renewable energy available, they offer an equitable distribution of resources, being a tropical country, India is blessed with bountiful resources of significant potential from solar, biogas and biomass sources. Karnataka is implementing three Rural Energy Programmes namely,

1. National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD)
2. Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP),
3. National Programme on Improved Chulhas (NPIC)

### 5.1. National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD)

Biogas is a clean, non-polluting, smoke and soot-free fuel, containing inflammable methane gas. It is produced from cattle dung, human waste and other organic matter in a biogas plant, through a process called "anaerobic digestion". The Indian biogas system mainly comprises of collection and processing of cattle dung, production and delivery of biogas and handling & application of digested slurry in agricultural fields.

The Government of India have initiated this scheme as one among the component of 20-point programme. The scheme is in operation with effect from 1982-83 onwards.

Recognising the significance and the numerous benefits of this scheme, the State Government introduced the State Biogas Scheme in 1992-93 called "Anila Yojane". Under this scheme, the State Government has popularised by extending additional financial aid for setting up biogas plants, which is in addition to the subsidy provided by the Central Government.

#### Objectives of NPBD

- To provide easy and safe cooking gas for the rural families.
- To prevent pollution and forest degradation.
- To protect the health of women and children by creating a Smoke-free kitchen.
- To help rural women devote this saving in time to more Productive pursuits
- To utilise the manure procured from the biogas plant for agricultural purposes.
- To create additional employment by setting up of biogas plants.
- In the ultimate analysis, to create a clean, healthy and enterprising village.

Progress under National Project on Biogas Development during last five years is given below:

Table 5.1

Year	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)			Physical (Nos.)		
	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1997-98	994.00	1030.53	104	25000	20005	80
1998-99	754.00	946.13	125	14500	20642	142
1999-00	740.00	1297.21	175	21000	23282	111
2000-01	679.00	1556.06	229	30000	29250	98
2001-02	1575.00	1639.14	104	33000	30403	92

District wise information is given in Annexure-5.1.

During the year 2001-02 a sum of Rs.915.00 lakhs from the Central sector and Rs.700 lakhs from the State sector have been provided against the target of 3000 biogas plants including 3000 biogas plants to KVIC 30403 biogas plants have been constructed utilising Rs.1639.14 lakhs up to the end of March 2002..

## 5.2 Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)

Renewable solar energy is recognised by people as being in harmony with their cultural traditions, because of its peaceful and environment-friendly nature. By reuniting science and culture, and by making effective use of what might be termed as "the culture tools of technology" sustainable solar energy seems poised to become the principal energy source of the future.

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the Central Government extends financial assistance towards administrative expenses, training and extension.

As part of the programme, usage of solar energy devices like water heaters, cookers, street lighting systems, lanterns and water lifting pumps are propagated. Windmills are encouraged wherever suitable sites are available. Improved kerosene stoves and pressure cookers are popularised among the rural women. The State Government does this expenditure. The main objectives of this programme that is spread over 48 taluks of Karnataka are:

### Objectives

- Impetus to development and usage of non-conventional sources of energy.
- Scientific and efficient method of using fuel wood and adaptation of proper implements.

- To create an awareness among the end users about the various fuel saving devices and to popularise such devices.
- Conservation of traditional sources of energy and prevention of ecological destruction particularly in forests.
- To provide loan facilities and subsidy towards purchase of fuel saving devices and also implements that use non-conventional sources of energy.

This programme is implemented by Zilla Panchayats and Taluk Panchayats. Each selected IREP Block Office is headed by a Project Officer, with technical staff to assist him.

The Physical and Financial Progress under the Scheme during the last five years is given below:

Table 5.2

Year	Financial (Rs.in lakhs)			Physical (Nos.)		
	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1997-98	390.50	360.57	92	25563	17907	70
1998-99	384.30	314.61	82	26315	14275	54
1999-00	486.10	419.66	86	22816	10450	46
2000-01	422.60	334.01	79	7365	4841	66
2001-02	397.60	413.69	104	5381	5776	107

District wise information is given in Annexure-5.2.

### 5.3 National Programme for Improved Chulhas (NPIC)

Indigenously developed improved chulhas, having a higher thermal efficiency of 20-30% compared to 6-8% in traditional ones, have potential to conserve firewood, thereby saving forests. Besides, these chulhas eliminate indoor air pollution, resulting in improving the health of women and girl children. Thus, an improved Chula is a boon to rural women, as it saves about 300 kg of fuel wood equivalent per year, besides reducing drudgery.

The National Programme on Improved Chulhas has been in operation in Karnataka since 1983-84. Under this scheme, the beneficiaries are provided training for the construction of improved stoves and are also extended subsidy to the various organisations by the Government of India for the materials of construction. The State Government is also extending additional financial support from 1993-94 and implementing this scheme successfully with the following objectives.

Financial Assistance available under NPIC Programme from 01.10.2000 having a durability of Five years following is the subsidy pattern.

Model of Chulha	Subsidy (Rs.)		
	Central	State	Total
Fixed type with chimney	80.00	23.00	103.00
Portable Model only for SC/ST	50.00	23.00	73.00

### Objectives of NPIC

- Construction of indigenously developed improved chulhas having a higher thermal efficiency of 20-30% instead of 6-8% in traditional once.
- Checking deforestation and environmental pollution
- To protect health of women and children by providing clean and smokeless kitchen.
- Removal problems of women in collecting firewood so that they can utilise the time of productive works.
- Employment opportunity to the rural poor.

Table 5.3

Year	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)			Physical (Nos.)		
	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1997-98	80.00	65.97	82	88000	88953	101
1998-99	80.00	51.00	64	40000	52668	132
1999-00	49.24	30.10	61	80000	69707	87
2000-01	135.00	38.18	28	60000	62935	105
2001-02	134.50	91.43	68	65000	65211	100

District wise information is given in Annexure-5.3.

### 5.4 Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Rural Energy and development, Bangalore.

The planning commission has emphasized the need for developing organizational and institutional mechanisms to achieve qualitatively better implementation of the IREP programme. The Planning commission has also set up a National Institute for IREP at Delhi. It has also proposed to set up four regional institutes for Integrated Rural Energy Planning in different parts of the country. There are:

- [1] Lucknow {UP}
- [2] Bangalore {Karnataka}
- [3] Baroda {Gujarat}
- [4] Shillong {Meghalaya}

The Regional Institute are being set up in collaboration with the State Governments where these institutes are to be located. The Regional Institute for Southern region is being set up at Bangalore with the following objectives.

1. To conduct Orientation and training programmes for villagers, NGO's and officials from Karnataka and other state/ U.T.'s, in the Southern region for IREP programme, along with the Rural Development & Panchayat Raj activities.
2. To undertake applied research in the field of rural energy.
3. To conduct survey to generate data base on rural energy demand and supply for different regions and sub regions.
4. To establish facilities for documentation and dissemination of information in the area of rural energy.
5. To carry out demonstrations and field extension activities in the area of rural energy.
6. To provide consultancy services and generate funds to become a self-sustaining institute.

The Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Rural Energy and Development, Bangalore is spread in an area of 20 Acres at Jakkur, Bangalore has stated its activities from 1999-2000. During the year 2001-02, 52 No. of training programmes are conducted for Adhyakshas & Secretaries of Gram Panchayats, Junior Engineers of IREP Blocks, and the Officers from Zilla Panchayats and Taluk Panchayats covering a total of 2026 people.

The details conducted Training Programmes conducted during 2001-02.

S1. No.	Caption of the Programme	Nature of Participants	No. of Trainings conducted	No. of Trainees attended
1	One day formal training in IREP Programmes for District and Block level Officers.	Deputy Secretary of Zilla Panchayat and Executive Officers at Taluk	01	05
2	Training Programme on Renewable Energy for Rural application	Junior Engineers of IREP Blocks	01	27
3	Training Programme for District and Taluk level implementing Officers on Rural Energy for Rural application	Deputy Secretary of Zilla Panchayat and Executive Officers at Taluk.	02	61
4	Training Programme on Renewable Energy for Rural Application- Village level field functionaries.	Gram Panchayat, Swachcha Gram Panchayat presidents and Secretaries.	48	1933
<b>Total</b>			<b>52</b>	<b>2026</b>

## 6. RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Availability of safe drinking water in sufficient quantity to rural areas is given utmost importance in order to improve the LIVING STANDARDS of the rural masses. Potable drinking water is supplied to rural areas through three types of programmes. They are:

1. Borewells with hand pumps
2. Mini Water Supply Schemes
3. Piped Water Supply Schemes

The Rural Water Supply Programme is implemented through Zilla Panchayat Engineering Divisions. Priority is given to identify problematic villages. The type of Water Supply Scheme to be taken up is decided on the basis of the total population of the village/ habitation. Villages/ habitations with a population of 1000 and above are provided with one Piped Water Supply Schemes. Villages/ Habitations with a population between 500 to 1000 are provided with one Mini Water Supply Schemes. The other villages/ habitations with less than 500 population are provided with borewells fitted with hand pumps. The above criteria are relaxed in deserving cases where villages/ habitations lie in hard-core areas and having problems of high fluoride content and other problems.

The Rural population of the State spread over 27,066 main revenue villages with 29,616 hamlets, tandas, Janatha Housing Colonies etc., The total number of habitations 56,682.

The details of habitations having different service levels and nature of sources at the end of March 2002 are as follows:

Service levels of water	No. of habitations
0 LPCD	0
1-10 LPCD	711
11-55 LPCD	19784
Above 55 LPCD	36187
<b>Total</b>	<b>56682</b>

Sources available for drinking water as at the end of March 2002 are as follows:

Borewells with Hand pumps	1,75,645
Mini Water Supply Schemes	18,148
Piped Water Supply Schemes	15,035
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,69,098</b>

## 6.1 Bore wells With Hand Pumps

Bore wells fitted with hand pumps are the major source of potable drinking water in rural areas. Since the inception of the programme to the end of March 2002 more than 1.76 lakh bore wells with hand pumps have been provided in the State. During 2001-02 it was programmed to install 5703 bore wells with hand pumps at a cost of Rs. 2680.44 lakhs under all sectors. To the end of March 2002 no. of borewells 3920 have been installed at a cost of Rs. 1248.66 lakhs have been installed. The financial and physical progress achieved during the last five years is shown below:

Table 6.1

Year	Financial (Rs.in lakhs)		Physical (Nos.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1997-98	3598.45	3183.27	6922	6684
1998-99	3202.89	2540.38	7052	5611
1999-2000	2832.53	1840.40	7086	4373
2000-2001	2622.23	1400.12	5785	2824
2001-02	2680.44	1248.66	5703	3920

Districtwise details are given in Annexure 6.1.

## 6.2 Mini Water Supply Scheme

In this scheme, water is pumped to a small tank (cistern) fitted with 3-4 taps, from where water can be collected by households. Since the inception of this programme to the end of March 2002, 13418 Mini Water Supply Schemes have been completed and commissioned. During 2001-2002 it was programmed to take up 920 Mini Water Supply Schemes both under State and Central Sectors at a cost of Rs.3737.46lakhs. The achievement till the end of March 2002 is 1396 units at a cost of Rs. 3289.51 lakhs. Statement showing the financial and physical targets and achievements during the last five years is given in table below:

Table 6.2

Year	Financial (Rs.in lakhs)		Physical (Nos.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1997-98	3307.38	3611.66	1586	1684
1998-99	3611.84	3601.87	1190	1351
1999-00	3492.20	3933.07	1164	1569
2000-01	3547.99	3174.96	1016	1220
2001-02	3737.46	3289.51	920	1396

District wise details have been given in Annexure 6.2

### 6.3 Piped Water Supply Scheme

Under this programme, since inception to the end of March 2002, 15035 schemes were completed and commissioned both under State and Central Sectors. During 2001-02 it has been programmed to commission 782 Piped Water Supply Schemes at a cost of Rs.6393.19 lakhs. So far 940 Piped Water Supply schemes have been completed and commissioned to the end of March 2002 at a cost of Rs.5317.34 lakhs.

Statement showing the Financial and physical target and achievements for the last five years is given in Table below:

Table 6.3

Year	Financial (Rs.in lakhs)		Physical (Nos.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1997-98	6354.94	137.86	912	1101
1998-99	5759.42	5487.44	940	904
1999-00	5915.50	6465.69	986	827
2000-01	5953.19	4534.00	721	665
2001-02	6393.19	5317.34	782	940

District wise details have been given in Annexure 6.3

### 6.4 Nirmala Grama Yojana

It is essentially required for the people/ community to provide minimum needs for Social and Economic Development by providing good sanitation. In addition to this, providing good sanitation will avoid, to a larger extent, spreading of diseases through water sources and other human communicable diseases. To expedite this programme, Government of Karnataka has started a big movement in the name of "NIRMALA GRAMA YOJANA" on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1995 with the co-operation of Non Governmental Organisations and Panchayat Raj Institutions.

This programme will be implemented through Grama Panchayats by the implementing committee comprising of Grama Panchayat members, headmasters, nominated teachers of near by primary and high schools, health workers, and Anganwadi workers. In the budget a provision of 10% has been earmarked for I.E.C. activities Rs. 25/- will be paid to the stimulating person after completion of each unit. Two masons in each Grama Panchayat plays the main roll in choosing a beneficiary. The funds will only be available whether the family is below the poverty line or not. For the construction of every individual latrine unit 80% of the amount or Rs.2000/- (Rs.1000 from State and Rs.1000 from Central) per unit will be given to the family belongs to below poverty line and Rs.1200/- will be given to families beyond poverty line.

Rural sanitation scheme is most probably the highest creosotic Rural sanitation programme in the Nation, 9.10 lakh sanitary latrines have been constructed since 1995-96 upto the end of March 2002.

The progress during the last five years is given below:

Table 6.6

Year	Financial (Rs.in lakhs)		Physical (Nos.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1997-98	4431.53	2026.57	278005	149056
1998-99	3600.00	2298.59	225824	155148
1999-00	2884.00	1942.00	154500	127637
2000-01	2643.59	1622.95	142139	94104
2001-02	1562.20	1194.75	83689	88330

District wise details have been given in Annexure 6.4

### 6.5 Swachcha Grama Yojana

The Government of Karnataka has launched an innovative scheme called "Swachcha Grama" for over all improvement of villages by adopting an Integral Strategy consisting of 5 important elements covering 1300 villages in the state at an estimated cost of Rs.260.00 crores. Vide Government Order No. RDP/146/I/2000 Bangalore dated 20<sup>th</sup> October 2000 and it is decided on 18.3.2002.

Swachcha Grama Yojana have the following 5 components with the average cost of different item of works per village are as below:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl.No.	Item of Works	Amount proposed
1	Paving of internal roads and streets of the village construction of efficient sullage and storm water drainage	10.00
2	Provision of community compost yards and removal of manure pits from the dwelling areas of the village	1.25
3	Provision of smokeless Chulhas for all the house holds	0.75
4	Construction of household Latrines and community latrines to cover the entire rural population.	6.00
5	Construction of toilets in school	2.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>20.00</b>

The KLAC has been appointed as the Nodal Agency for the implementation of "Swachcha Grama" Yojana in 1000 villages with an estimated cost of Rs 200 crores vide G.O.No.RDP/146/RSW(1)/2000 dated:25.10.2000 and additional 300 villages on 18.3.2002.

It is proposed to meet the capital cost for 1300 villages in the State are as below:  
(Rs.in crores)

Sl.No.	Proposal of Capital cost	Capital cost	Funds Released	Balance to be released	Funds released to District
1	Loan from HUDCO	208.00(80%)	60.00	148.00	60.00
2	State Govt.share	26.00(10%)	10.00	16.00	10.00
3	Community contribution	26.00(10%)	12.18	13.82	12.18
<b>Total</b>		<b>260.00</b>	<b>82.18</b>	<b>177.82</b>	<b>82.18</b>

The detailed guidelines have been given by the Government on 27.12.2002 regarding implementation of the Swachcha Grama Yojana. 1295 villages have contributed Rs.1.00 lakh and constituted the Swachcha grama committees. This committee will select the works to be taken up in the village and will fix up the agency for implementing of scheme and will over see the workmen ship, thereby the quality of work improves. A separate account has been opened in the respective banks to implement the scheme. As the estimates have been prepared on the basis of actual cost, the cost of the works have reduced.

#### Implementation of Swachcha Grama Yojana:

Already the government have selected 1296 villages in 27 districts. Out of it 1295 villages have been constituted the Swachcha grama committees as per Pancha Sootra and prepared the estimates Rs.1.00 lakh per village have been collected from the 1291 villagers as contribution. The administrative approval has been accorded for 1008 villages by the Zilla Panchayats. Out of 1295 villages, it has been decided to allot 413 villages for KLAC, 785 for Zilla Panchayat Engineering Divisions and 97 for Nirmiti Kendras to implement the work. The work of 640 villages are in full swing with an expenditure of 36.50 crores. The balance 655 village's works are being started shortly.

In Swachcha Grama works have become a first and out standing unique scheme in the nation. The scheme is being implemented successfully by people's participation. The government has put all the efforts for implementation of the work for over the development of 1300 villages and has become a ambitious scheme.

District wise details are given below:

Table 6.5

Sl.No.	Name of district	No.of villages as approved	No.of works started	Exp.in lakhs
1	2	3	4	5
<b>BANGALORE ZONE</b>				
1	Bangalore (U)	20	2	14.00
2	Bangalore	87	0	0.00
3	Chitradurga	35	28	38.00
4	Davangere	51	39	250.00
5	Kolar	49	7	20.00
6	Shimoga	28	28	400.00
7	Tumkur	37	22	185.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>907.00</b>
<b>MYSORE ZONE</b>				
8	Mysore	53	0	0.00
9	Chamarajnagar	23	22	51.00
10	Chikkamagalur	40	11	21.00
11	Dhakshina Kannada	39	14	0.00
12	Hassan	56	35	124.00
13	Kodagu	18	0	0.00
14	Mandya	60	1	1.00
15	Udupi	38	24	46.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>243.00</b>
<b>BELGAUM ZONE</b>				
16	Belagum	126	16	85.00
17	Bagalkot	34	27	2.00
18	Bijapur	82	39	74.00
19	Dharwad	21	11	90.00
20	Gadag	32	32	178.00
21	Haveri	50	50	314.00
22	Uttara Kannada	79	40	450.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>1193.00</b>
<b>GULBARGA ZONE</b>				
23	Raichur	41	41	84.00
24	Bellary	59	59	572.00
25	Bidar	30	12	60.00
26	Gulbarga	27	28	210.00
	Yadgir	49	20	81.00
27	Koppal	32	32	300.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>1307.00</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1296</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>3650.00</b>

## 6.6 Water Technology Mission

Karnataka Government has formulated the Water Technology Mission for drinking water supply and sanitation for rural and urban habitants. Hon'ble Chief Minister is the president for the highest committee of this mission. Other than this empowered committee at the state level and mission committees for rural water supply and Human resources Development Programmes are constituted at the district level.

## 6.7 Sub-Mission Projects

Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission has sub-mission approach for tackling the problem of excess fluoride, excess brackishness, excess iron and other chemicals in drinking water. The states are provided with Central grants to the extent of 75% of the cost of the project and the remaining 25% is to be borne by the state.

Under ARWSP as per the Central Government, there is a provision to utilise at the maximum of 20% of the annual allotment for the implementation of the sub mission projects. Since 1994-95 up to end of 2001-02, the following schemes have been approved under state sub mission projects in the state.

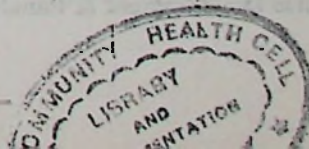
Table 6.7

Sl. No	Name of District	No. of Schemes	No. of villages	Cost (Rs in Lakhs)
1.	Bellary	9	45	1825.50
2.	Belgaum	25	120	6393.34
3.	Raichur	2	17	427.00
4.	Dharwad	2	8	205.21
5.	Davanagere	1	1	70.00
6.	Haveri	1	2	99.95
7.	Bijapur	1	1	120.00
8.	Gadag	3	21	744.92
9.	Utar Kannada	3	19	1453.00
10.	Chitradurga	2	21	556.00
11.	Koppal	1	39	814.50
12.	Gulbarga	8	64	1580.55
13.	Tumkur	2	8	531.00
14.	Kolar	3	379	4682.24
15.	Deflouradation plants	1	100	700.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>20203.21</b>

Out of 64 schemes 3 schemes have been completed and 19 schemes are under various stages of progress.

### 6.8 The Water Quality Testing

All the drinking water sources in rural areas are tested. It is known by the survey that 21008 habitations are affected by the drinking water quality problems, out of these 5838 habitations with excess fluoride, 6633 with excess iron, and 4077 with excess nitrate and 4460 habitations with hard water problems. Under this sub-mission programme safe drinking water will be supplied to these habitations.



## 7. EXTERNALLY AIDED WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

The State Government has taken up three important projects for providing potable water and sanitation facilities in the rural areas. They are:

- a) World Bank Assisted Schemes
- b) Netherlands Assisted Schemes
- c) DANIDA Assisted Schemes

### 7.1 Karnataka Integrated Rural Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation Project with World Bank Assistance

The Government of Karnataka has taken up an Integrated Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project with the assistance of World Bank in 1104 villages of 16 districts of Bangalore (R), Tumkur, Shimoga, Davanagere, Mysore, Chamrajnagar, Mandya, Hassan, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Belgaum, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Koppal, and Bellary.

247 villages including 10 pilot villages under Phase-I and 857 villages under Phase-II have been taken up for implementation. The total estimated cost of the project was US \$ 117.00 millions, which was equivalent of Rs. 447.20 crores as per Staff Appraisal Report (SAR) of the World Bank. The revised project cost is Rs.542.00 crores.

The expenditure incurred towards Water Supply works is to be borne fully by the government. In case of Environmental Sanitation, 70% of the total estimated cost of works is borne by the Government. Beneficiaries have to share the remaining 30% of cost of Environmental Sanitation works as community contribution. The Operation and Maintenance is the responsibility of the village Water Supply and Sanitation Committees.

An expenditure of Rs.521.53 crores has been incurred on the project since inception to the end of March 2002. During the year 2001-02, the expenditure incurred up to the end of March 2002 is Rs.26.96 crores.

The credit closing date for the project was 31.3.2002. So far Water Supply works in 1034 villages have been completed. 918 schemes have been handed over to the village Water Supply and Sanitation Committees for Operation and Maintenance.

Some of the difficulties faced in completion and handing over of the schemes are:

1. Problem in handing over of the completed schemes to the VWSC
2. O&M cost recovery is still to gain momentum

3. Delays in energisation of schemes by KPTCL
4. Frequent transfer of Staff
5. Dwingling / failure of borewell sources during and after completion of the schemes.

The spill over works are scheduled for completion and handing over to VWSC progressively by September 2002.

## **7.2 Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project under the Netherlands Assisted Programme**

The Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project under the Netherlands Assistance has been implemented in the State of Karnataka covering about 201 problematic villages in five Districts viz. Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag, Bijapur and Bagalkot at a revised project cost of Rs. 88.71 crores. The villages mainly suffer from scarcity, high brackishness and excess fluoride. The project aims at providing safe drinking water and environmental sanitation aiming to improve general health condition in the rural areas. The project has been completed.

### **1. Water Supply Works**

Water Supply works in all 201 villages have been completed as per project design.

### **2. Environmental Sanitation**

Environmental Sanitation works in all project villages have been completed as per provision in plan of operations.

### **3. Anganwadi Buildings**

163 Anganwadi Buildings have also been constructed under the project.

### **4. Expenditure**

The expenditure incurred to the end of March 2002 is Rs.88.26 crores since inception.

## **7.3 The DANIDA Assisted Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Karnataka**

The DANIDA Assisted Rural Drinking Water Supply & Sanitation Project is under implementation in the districts of Kolar, Bijapur, Bagalkot and Chitradurga. The project agreement was signed on 1-10-96 and the project became effective from 1-10-96. The project duration was four years with an

outlay of Rs.51.00 crores. The project is expected to cover 105 Grama Panchayats in four project districts. (31 Grama Panchayats in Kolar, 35 Grama Panchayats in Chitradurga and 39 Grama Panchayats in Bijapur and Bagalkot districts). The project activities have so far been taken up for implementation in Bangarpet, Gudibande and Mulbagilu taluks of Kolar District, Hosadurga, Hiriyur, Molakalmur and Challekere taluks of Chitradurga District, Bagalkot and Jamakandi taluks in Bagalkot District Muddebihal and Basavana Bagewadi taluks of Bijapur District. The project cost is shared between DANIDA and the Government of Karnataka at the cost of Rs.39.93 crores and Rs.11.07 crores respectively. In addition to the above, the entire cost of establishment charges amounting to Rs.3.62 crores will be borne by the Government of Karnataka.

The component-wise outlay of the project is given below:

Component	(Rs. in crores)	
	Total Outlay	Revised total Outlay
Water Supply and Water Point Development	25.77	34.10
Household and Institutional Latrines	7.52	8.59
Hygiene Education and Local Participation	1.14	1.14
Supplies and Equipment	3.96	0.90
Project Support	7.95	12.22
Contingencies	4.66	3.06
Total	51.00	60.01
Establishment Expense	3.62	3.62
Grand Total	54.62	63.63

The project period is extended upto 31.3.2002.

#### Physical Progress

All the 105 planned Gram Panchayats have been registered. Planned water supply schemes are 726 in number. Out of which 12 water supply scheme, civil works are under progress 714 water supply schemes are commissioned of which 705 schemes have been handed over to Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Committee up to end of March 2002

#### Financial Progress:

A sum of Rs.47.06 crores including Rs.9.77 crores towards Project support is spent till March 2002.

### 3. ROADS AND BRIDGES

Karnataka has a total rural road length of 1,04,034 kms. These roads connect 56,682 rural habitations including 27,017 revenue villages.

The details of rural roads is as follows:-

Black Topped roads	23,511 kms
Water Bound Maccadum roads	38,872 kms
Earthen roads	41,651 kms.
<b>Total road length</b>	<b>1,04,034 kms.</b>

The development and maintenance of rural roads has been the responsibility of the Zilla Panchayats in the State since 1987. However, the technical supervision of this function was vested with the Public Works Department till the end of 1999. With effect from 1st January 2000 this responsibility has been transferred to the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj.

Rural connectivity has long been recognized for its importance in promoting economic and social development of rural areas the development of rural roads has not been adequately supported for several years. Therefore, it is necessary to provide adequate funds for maintenance and development of rural roads. State Government has taken up bold steps in this direction.

#### 3.1 RURAL COMMUNICATION ROAD NETWORK PROGRAMME :

Up gradation of roads is one of the main programme of the Government for the overall development of the State. A Special programme has been prepared to upgrade about 20 to 30 kms of rural roads in each of the 175 taluks with an outlay of about Rs.60 to Rs.100 lakhs per taluk. This has resulted in 2,647 road works taken up by the Zilla Panchayaths all over the State at a cost of about Rs.139 crores to upgrade 4956 kms. of rural roads, of which 3340 kms of road length is being asphalted and the programme is in completion stage. There is no example of launching such a massive rural roadwork programme in the history of State out of its own resources.

#### 3.2 PRADHANA MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA :

The Government of India have launched Pradhana Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana with the objective of connecting within 2003, every village that has a population of more than 1000 and every village of more than 500 persons through fine all-weather roads by the year 2007 as earmarked in the Tenth Plan.

Under this project for the year 2000-01 envisages 414 works with an estimated cost of Rs.103.57 crores to upgrade 1612 kms. of rural roads to all weather roads. The Karnataka Land Army Corporation and the Zilla Panchayath Engineering divisions have been designated as the implementation agencies for executing these works. The expenditure incurred up to the end of March 2002 Rs.6413.64 lakhs. The districtwise progress achieved for the year 2001-02 is furnished in the annexure 8.1.

Under Pradhana Mantri Grama Sadak Yojana a large scale project has been prepared with an estimated cost of Rs.203.35 crores to provide at least one all weather road to all the habitations which are having population of 1000 and more during 2001-02 & 2002-03. 3222 Kms. of road length will be converted to all weather road. Central Government has already approved this scheme. Rs.108.37 crores have been released to all the Zilla Panchayats during March 2002.

The project proposal for Rs. 20335.03 lakhs under Pradhana Mantri Grama Sadak Yojana for the year 2001-02 and 2002-03 has been approved by Government of India under this project action has been taken to cover every village in the state that has a population of more than 1000 with at least one good All-weather road. 938 works have been cleared to be taken up during the year. This project has been approved by Government of India to upgrade 3222 kms of road to all weather roads. Rs.108.37 crores has been released to all Zilla Panchayats during March 2002.

### 8.3 PLAN AND NON PLAN SCHEMES :

An allocation of Rs.45.00 crores has been provided to Zilla Panchayaths to improve Rural Roads and construction of Bridges under plan budget head and the works of under progress.

Rs.80 crores has been earmarked under Non Plan to maintain the Rural Roads in the State. Rs.64.93 crores has been spent to the end of March 2002. Action has been taken for proper maintenance of Rural Roads.

### 8.4 OTHER SCHEMES :

The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department has taken up 366 road works under RIDF under NABARD assistance to improve 1528 kms length of rural roads to all weather roads at a cost of Rs.90.39 crores.

The Department of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj attaches highest importance to the development of rural infrastructure including rural roads. For the development of rural roads, the district rural road plan and core network of rural roads has been prepared and complete network of rural roads will be scientifically mapped.

## 9. MINOR IRRIGATION

Karnataka a unique state with seven-river systems viz., Krishna, Cauvery, Godavary, West Flowing rivers, is also having highest waste or fallow land next only to Rajasthan. Though the state is having an average rainfall of 1139mm, which is fairly good, yet its distribution is erratic. The annual rainfall varies widely from 562 mm in Bagalkot to 4119 mm in Udupi District. 81 blocks of the state are prone to drought at least once in three to four years and rainfall is scanty in these areas. These taluks are covered under DPAP. As per the latest Ground Water assessment 22 blocks / taluks have been categorized under the 'Dark Area' and 21 blocks under 'Grey area'. Water is the most precious natural resource next only to air. Rainfall is the main source for both surface and ground water. The rainwater is stored in ponds, tanks, reservoirs and underground aquifers.

There are 36,696 minor irrigation tanks in the state. Out of these tanks having Achkuts upto 40 hectares in the state come under the purview of Zilla Panchayats. There are 33,374 such MI tanks. Out of the total rainwater only a fraction is impounded in these tanks. Even these tanks are not able to impound the water to its capacity because of siltation. Some of these tanks are used for drinking water purposes in addition to irrigation and also as percolation tanks.

### The Main Objectives

1. Increase the recharge of underground aquifers.
2. Prevent silting up of major dams.
3. Enable the people to get drinking water for themselves and their cattle.
4. To provide, irrigation facilities to improve the economy of the villages.

### Financial Performance

During 2001-02 to protect and augment the Minor Irrigation tanks and other works coming under the Zilla Panchayats Rs. 833.43 lakhs under plan schemes and Rs.1422.92 lakhs under non-plan schemes were allotted. Upto end of March 2002 Rs.615.90 lakhs under plan schemes and Rs.772.11 lakhs under non-plan schemes have spent during the financial year.

### Allocation under Eleventh Finance Commission

Eleventh finance Commission has made a total allocation of Rs.30.50 crores for Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department to be utilized over a period of five years from 2000-01 to 2004-05 for rejuvenation, augmentation and desiltation of tanks. During 2001-02 Rs.1226.71 lakhs have been released in two instalments to implement this scheme in 13 districts.

## 10. KARNATAKA PANCHAYAT RAJ SYSTEM

Karnataka has the distinction of enacting a comprehensive Panchayath Raj Act, which incorporates all the essential features of the 73rd constitution Amendment. The Act came into force from May 10, 1993 within a few days of the 73rd Constitution Amendment being adopted. The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993 provides for an elected three-tier system at the Village (Grama Panchayat), Taluk (Taluk Panchayat), and District (Zilla Panchayat) levels. The salient features of the Act are:

1. Establishment of three tier elected Panchayat Raj Institutions at Grama, Taluk and District level.
2. Holding of Grama Sabhas in each village.
3. Reservation of seats for SCs, STs, BCs and Women in Panchayat Raj Institutions.
4. Reservation of Adhyakshas and Upadhyakshas to SCs, STs, BCs and Women.
5. Constitution of State Election Commission to conduct election to Panchayat Raj Institutions.
6. Constitution of State Finance Commission once in every five years to review the financial position of Panchayaths and to make suitable recommendations to the State on the distribution of funds between the State and local bodies.
7. Constitution of the District Planning Committees in each district to prepare plan for integrated development.

Under this Act, 5659 Grama Panchayaths have been established and on an average, each Grama Panchayat has a population of 5300.

There are 27 Zilla Panchayaths and 175 Taluk Panchayaths in the State. For which officers of Adhyaksha and Upadhyaksha of Taluk Panchayath and Zilla Panchayath has been reserved for the second term in accordance with Karnataka Panchayath Raj (Reservation of officers of Adhyaksha and Upadhyaksha of Zilla Panchayath) Rules 1995 and as per Sec. 177 (2) and 138 (2) of KPR Act 1993, vide Notification No. RDP 43 ZPS 2002 and RDP 28 TPS 2002.

Sec. 58-A has been inserted after Sec.58 of KPR Act 1993 (14 of Karnataka Act 1993) by making obligatory on the part of Grama Panchayath to report regarding Bonded labourers by amending Karnataka Panchayath Raj (3<sup>rd</sup> Amendment) Act 2000 (No.30 of Karnataka Act 2001 dated:12.9.2001).

Rule 3 of KPR (Sitting fee and other allowances to members of Taluk Panchayath and Zilla Panchayath) Rules 1994 has been amended and the Sitting fee has been enhanced from Rs.25/- to Rs.50/- and from Rs.30/- to Rs.60/- respectively. (Notification No:RDP 94.GPS.99 dt:25.4.2001).

Rule 8 of KPR (Salary and allowances of Adhyaksha and Upadhyaksha of Zilla Panchayath) Rules 1995 has been amended and the sumptuary allowance

has been enhanced from Rs.800/- to Rs.1,000/- and Rs.600/- to Rs.800/- respectively. (Notification No:RDP 394 ZPS 2000 dt:16.10.2001).

#### **GRAMA SABHA:**

It is a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village comprised within the area of Grama Panchayat. To conduct Gramasabhas 4 times in a year and also to make Gramasabhas more effective and meaningful, new guidelines has been issued vide No. RDP 220 GPA 2001 dt:10.10.2001. The Gramasabha is a very important form in which the Annual statements of accounts, report of administration and the developmental works undertaken by the Government are reviewed. It also considers the developmental programmes proposed by the Grama Panchayaths for the current year. It is responsible for identifying beneficiaries under poverty alleviation and various developmental programmes.

#### **PANCHAYATH JAMABANDHI:**

For the first time in the State the Panchayath Jamabandhi has been introduced with effect from 2000-2001. Panchayath Jamabandhi is an annual public inspection of the accounts and registers of the Grama Panchayath under inspection of selected works undertaken by the Grama Panchayath during the previous year. An official team in the presence of the members of the Panchayath and the general public conducts the inspection publicly.

Main objective of the Grama Panchayath Jamabandi is to ensure greater transparency in the implementation of programmes and schemes. A detailed guideline has also been issued in this behalf.

#### **THE ELEVENTH FINANCE COMMISSION:**

The Eleventh Finance Commission has provided grant of Rs.394.09 crores for a period of five years starting from 2000-01. This grant is provided to strengthen finances of Panchayath Raj Institutions to ensure maintenance of basic essential services. An allocation of Rs.78.82 crores is provided for 2001-02 to utilize grants of Eleventh Finance Commission. The same has been released to the Zilla Panchayaths vide Order No.RDP 224 ZPS 2001 dt:22.10.2001.

#### **CONSTITUTION OF WORKING GROUP:**

State Government after examining the functioning of Panchayath Raj Institutions has decided to accord greater priority for these Institutions. In order that these Institutions function effectively, it is felt that there is a greater need for decentralization of administrative and financial powers to Panchayath Raj Institutions. Accordingly, to examine all these aspects in its entirety, a working group comprising of 10 members has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Addl. Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner. The working Group has submitted its report on 14.03.2002 and after examining the report, suitable action will be taken.

## 11. KARNATAKA LAND ARMY CORPORATION LIMITED

The Karnataka Land Army Corporation Limited was established as an undertaking of the State Government on 9<sup>th</sup> August 1974. The aim of the Corporation is to undertake development works in rural areas including employment oriented works entrusted by the State Government Departments, Public Sector Undertakings, Statutory Boards and Local Self Governments under various schemes and programmes. The works are executed directly at Government scheduled rates (PWD scheduled rates) without expecting any profit and avoiding middlemen (contractors). The Corporation has built infrastructure in order to take up any kind of work of any magnitude anywhere in the State. The Corporation has been declared as a designated agency of the State Government for the purpose of departmental execution of works.

### Administration

The Corporation works under the control of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department and the activities of the Corporation are controlled and managed by a Board of Directors nominated by the State Government. The head quarters of the Corporation is situated at Bangalore and there are 4 Zonal Offices, 19 divisions and 47 sub divisions.

Important events which took place during 2001-02 are enumerated here under:

1. KLAC was awarded the Prestigious "Sarvamangala" National award by the Association of consulting Civil Engineers (India) for its excellent performance in completion of Rural Water Supply systems under IRWS Scheme in five districts of Gadag, Haveri, Dharwad, Bijapur and Bagalkot in a record time.
2. To improve the functioning and profitability of the Corporation, in the years to come, the Board of Directors have given its consent to make a study on Corporate Planning and vision for KLAC. This study will be undertaken by one of the leading consultants on the subject in India.
3. To bring in more awareness amongst the people of Karnataka, particularly in rural people, regarding the role and objectives of KLAC, the Board has given its approval to KFIDC, Bangalore to make a short film on the activities of KLAC and to relay the same on Doordarshan.
4. A two days training programme on project management was organised by experts in each of the four zones of KLAC in which maximum number of Engineers and Ministerial staff participated.
5. KLAC donated a sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs towards Chief Ministers relief fund keeping in line with its commitments to the welfare of rural poor population in particular and people of Karnataka in general.
6. KLAC Celebrated its 29<sup>th</sup> raising day on 9<sup>th</sup> August 2001.

## WORKS:

A system of compulsory inspection of works of Karnataka Land Army Corporation by senior officers of KLAC Head quarters has been put into practice. As part of this, four Joint Directors and four Deputy Directors are on compulsory monthly inspection to monitor the works and related issues in respect of the districts attached to them. The third party inspection by the local Technical Institution have also been introduced, by this a lot of improvement is achieved regarding quality of works.

In order to increase the efficiency in execution of works several modern & research techniques are introduced. They are:-

1. Increase in Technical Sanction power from Rs.5.00 Lakhs to 15 Lakhs to Deputy Directors, and from Rs.20.00 Lakhs to Rs.50.00 Lakhs to Joint Directors.
2. Establishment of full pledged Design and Architect Section, Consultancy Services for execution of quality work in proportion to the expenditure.
3. In order to increase the Technical knowledge and efficiency in KLAC, expert technical advises are being obtained from outsiders by forming Technical Committees. These Committees are:-
  1. Think Tank Committee;
  2. Technical Committee;
  3. Quality Assurance Committee;

District Level Quality Assurance Councillor's Committees have been set up in almost all the Districts with the respective Deputy Commissioners as the acting Chairmen, the Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Panchayats as the Co-Chairmen and one of the external technical resource persons as the member. The District Level quality assurance councillors Committees are empowered to review monitor and visit all works of KLAC. They play the role of facilitators to enhance the capabilities and standards of Karnataka Land Army Corporation. The establishment of District Level Quality Assurance Councillors Committees has dramatically improved the quality and image of Karnataka Land Army Corporation.

## Types of work:

- I. As per the Government Orders in Memory of Late Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai, the SWD has entrusted 8 Residential Schools for SC/STs, 5 Residential Schools for Backward Classes and 8 Residential Schools for Education Department. The estimated cost of each Residential School is around Rs.10.00 Crores, each accommodating around 300 students. All the works have been completed with an expenditure of Rs.10.00 crores.
- II. During the year 2001-2002, 117 pre/post metric SC/ST hostels and to construct schools for the boys and girls at a total estimated cost of

Rs.30.00 crores have been received and the works are under various stages of construction. An expenditure of Rs.20.00 crores have been incurred.

- III. BCM Department has entrusted 35 hostels at an estimated cost of Rs.4.62 crores. Progress of Rs.1.50 crores have been achieved and the works are under various stages of construction.
- IV. Under Ashraya Yojana, Dr.Ambedkar Yojana construction of 25066 houses have been entrusted, in the Districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Bellary, Beigaum and Koppal. During 2001-02 Construction of 18000 houses has been completed and the remaining are at various stages of progress.
- V. To take up Rehabilitation work of UKP at Bagalkote to complete urgently with quality, a Division office has been opened. 06 works have been completed successfully at a cost of Rs.2.00 crores during 2001-02.
- VI. Kudalasangama Development Authority has entrusted 70 works of around Rs.40.50 crores. A new sub division has been opened for this purpose. 10 works completed and remaining 60 works are at various stages. A progress of Rs.30.00 crores has been achieved so far.
- VII. Karnataka Police Academy has entrusted works costing Rs.40.00 crores during 2001-02 at Mysore, Gulbarga and Bangalore. The works have been started and are in various stages. Rs.18.00 crores expenditure has been incurred.
- VIII. Tourism department has entrusted 36 works during the year 2001-2002 amounting to Rs.9.75 crores at various places of Karnataka. An amount of Rs.7.20 crores have already been spent by the KLAC and 21 works have been completed and remaining 15 works are at various stages.
- IX. KPTCL has entrusted civil works at different places at an estimated cost of Rs.12.00 crores. Out of 41 works allotted to KLAC, 9 works have been completed and remaining 32 works are in various stages. At present progress of nearly Rs.8.00 crores have been achieved.
- X. Director, Treasury, Bangalore has entrusted a work worth Rs.3.70 crores for computerization. All works are in finishing stages. An expenditure of Rs.3.40 crores have been achieved.
- XI. Under DPEP scheme, construction of Block Resources Centre, Cluster Resource Centre and Classrooms etc., in the District of Gulbarga, Bellary, Mysore, Bijapur & Dharwad have been entrusted to KLAC at an estimated cost of Rs.10.00 crores. All works are in finishing stages. An expenditure of Rs.7.00 crores have been achieved.
- XII. The corporation has been entrusted with Prime Minister Grama Sadak Yojane of 207 works with an estimated cost of Rs.53.90 crores in various places of Karnataka. 204 works have been started. Rs.45.50 crores have been released. An expenditure of Rs.41.00 crores have been incurred. And 65 works has been completed and remaining 139 works are nearing completion.
- XIII. The Government of Karnataka has launched a unique programme called Swachha Grama Yojane for covering 1296 villages in the State. The

KLAC has been appointed as "NODAL AGENCY" for implementation of this scheme. 413 village works has been entrusted at an estimate cost of Rs.82.60 crores to KLAC under Swachcha Grama Yojane. The estimate cost of each village will be about Rs.20.00 lakhs per village. Works in 348 villages have been started and are at various stages. Rs.36.50 crores expenditure have been incurred by the KLAC.

- XIV. Slum Clearance Board has entrusted the work of constructing 2055 houses during 2001-02 at an estimated cost of Rs.8.86 crores. An amount of Rs.63.00 lakhs has been realised recently and on the work have been started.

In this way, the KLAC is being executing the work under various schemes and KLAC has emerged as a popular Institution.

Divisionwise Target and progress achieved during 2001-2002 upto March 2002 is as follows under various programmes:

Sl.No.	Divisions	Progress in lakhs (upto March 2002)
<b>I. Bangalore Zone</b>		
1	Bangalore	960.00
2	Tumkur	850.00
3	Kolar	700.00
4	Shimoga	3232.00
5	Chitradurga	450.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6132.00</b>
<b>II. Mysore Zone</b>		
1	Mysore	1450.00
2	Mandya	722.00
3	Hassan	1450.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3622.00</b>
<b>III. Belgaum Zone</b>		
1	Belgaum	1632.00
2	Dharwad	2220.00
3	Karwar	750.00
4	Bagalkot	2160.00
5	Bijapur	514.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7276.00</b>
<b>IV. Raichur Zone</b>		
1	Raichur	1700.00
2	Koppal	1400.00
3	Bellary	3200.00
4	Bidar	870.00
5	Gulbarga	1800.00
6	Yadagiri	2200.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11170.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23209.00</b>

**Annexure-3.1**  
**Progress under Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (SGRY) during 2001-2002.**

(Fig : Rs in Lakhs)

Sl.No	District	Target			Total available funds			Cumulative Expenditure			% to Annual Target	% to available funds	Physical (in lakh Man-days)		
		Cash	Value of fg @ Rs6.25/kg	Total	Cash	Value of fg @Rs6.25/kg	Total	Cash	Value of fg @Rs6.25/kg	Total			Target	Achieve ment	% to Annual Target
1	Bagalkot	310	194	503	385	178	563	298	125	423	84	75	4.02	3.67	91
2	Bangalore(R)	425	266	691	473	239	712	408	63	471	68	66	5.51	5.29	96
3	Bangalore(U)	330	206	536	352	179	531	328	111	439	82	83	4.28	4.37	102
4	Belgaum	394	247	641	495	222	717	416	153	569	89	79	5.11	2.63	50
5	Bellary	406	254	661	459	229	687	433	124	558	84	81	5.27	5.49	104
6	Bidar	411	258	669	443	223	666	377	103	480	72	72	5.34	5.26	99
7	Bijapur	363	228	591	382	208	590	333	169	502	85	65	4.71	6.94	147
8	C.R.Nagar	244	153	396	271	133	404	223	51	274	69	68	3.18	2.78	88
9	Chickmagalur	313	195	509	352	176	528	313	144	457	90	67	4.03	6.45	160
10	Chitradurga	482	302	784	549	271	820	488	117	605	77	74	6.28	6.18	98
11	D.Kannada	218	137	355	250	123	373	207	58	264	74	71	2.83	4.62	162
12	Davanagere	456	286	741	518	257	775	478	236	714	95	92	5.91	6.36	107
13	Dharwad	220	138	358	225	129	354	213	101	314	89	69	2.86	3.79	133
14	Gadag	235	148	383	264	133	397	220	60	280	73	70	3.05	4.49	147
15	Gulbarga	830	519	1349	953	466	1419	809	130	939	70	63	10.76	12.79	119
16	Hassan	413	259	672	455	233	689	287	158	444	66	65	5.26	5.43	103
17	Haveri	292	183	475	332	164	497	291	164	455	95	92	3.78	4.48	118
18	Kodagu	300	188	487	314	166	479	280	97	377	77	79	3.88	6.44	167
19	Kolar	747	469	1215	787	405	1192	724	207	931	77	78	9.69	12.49	128
20	Koppal	274	172	445	305	154	460	224	125	349	78	76	3.55	2.99	84
21	Mandya	238	149	386	261	135	396	200	61	261	68	65	3.03	2.80	92
22	Mysore	336	211	547	337	191	528	293	102	400	73	76	4.33	3.87	89
23	Raichur	360	225	585	428	203	631	376	163	539	92	85	4.67	4.74	101
24	Shimoga	248	155	403	249	134	383	240	134	375	93	93	3.21	3.29	102
25	Tumkur	640	401	1042	705	360	1065	628	110	738	71	69	8.31	7.11	85
26	U.Kannada	324	203	527	365	183	548	254	127	381	72	70	4.29	5.56	132
27	Udupi	181	113	294	200	104	304	167	53	220	75	72	2.34	2.59	107
		9990	6257	16246	11112	5596	16708	9512	3247	12759	79	76	129.69	140.77	109

## Annexure-3.2

## Progress under Employment Assurance Scheme (SGRY) during 2001-2002.

(Fin : Rs in Lakhs)

Sl.No	District	Allcation			Total available funds			Cumulative Expenditure			% to Annual Target	% to available funds	Physical Achicvent (Lakh Mandays)
		Cash	Value of fg @ Rs6.25/kg	Total	Cash	Value of fg @Rs6.25/kg	Total	Cash	Value of fg @Rs6.25/kg	Total			
1	Baalkot	311	194	505	536	179	714	474	90	564	112	79	7.1
2	Bangalore(R)	426	266	692	545	245	790	536	54	590	85	75	6.95
3	Bangalore(U)	331	207	538	324	189	513	221	144	365	68	71	4.72
4	Belgaum	502	314	816	581	282	863	623	185	813	100	94	11.23
5	Bellary	301	188	489	549	173	722	490	76	566	116	78	6.35
6	Bidar	413	253	671	419	238	656	297	95	391	59	60	3.49
7	Bijapur	364	228	591	433	209	641	380	119	499	84	78	6.47
8	C.R.Nagar	345	216	560	424	198	622	300	53	353	63	57	3.82
9	Chickmagalur	213	133	347	231	123	355	205	100	305	89	86	3.62
10	Chitradurga	484	303	787	566	278	844	330	54	384	49	45	6.74
11	D.Kannada	218	136	355	226	126	352	159	38	197	55	56	2.66
12	Davanagere	457	286	743	521	262	783	459	136	594	80	76	5.95
13	Dharwad	220	138	358	274	127	401	211	124	335	93	83	4.29
14	Gadag	237	148	384	257	136	393	166	64	230	60	59	3.53
15	Gulbarga	833	521	1353	1235	478	1713	1067	178	1246	92	73	8.65
16	Hassan	415	259	674	482	238	720	381	119	501	74	70	4.9
17	Haveri	293	183	476	386	169	555	274	169	443	93	80	3.55
18	Kodagu	200	125	325	204	115	319	164	84	248	76	78	4.82
19	Kolar	750	469	1218	912	431	1342	837	381	1218	100	91	10.85
20	Koppal	276	173	448	315	158	473	258	71	328	73	69	2.59
21	Mandya	269	181	469	308	166	474	232	43	274	58	58	3
22	Mysore	398	243	630	465	223	688	474	118	589	94	86	6.15
23	Raichur	351	226	576	402	208	609	317	160	477	81	78	4.67
24	Shimoga	249	156	404	312	143	455	260	143	403	100	88	4.01
25	Tumkur	642	401	1044	734	369	1103	597	221	807	77	73	2.92
26	U.Kannada	325	203	528	404	104	508	233	132	415	79	82	5.75
27	Udupi	181	113	295	185	186	372	167	78	244	83	66	3.27
		10021	6264	16285	12229	5752	17981	10155	3223	13377	82	74	142.39

## Annexure 3.3a

## Progress under Indira Awaas Yojana - Construction of Houses during 2001-2002.

Sl No.	District	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)					Physical (Houses)		
		Target for 2001-2002	Total available funds	Cumulative Expenditure	% to Annual Target	% to available funds	Target	Achievement	% to Annual Target
1	Baḡalkote	170.60	105.29	78.40	46	74	366	305	83
2	Bangalore (R)	200.42	221.06	204.74	102	93	1002	969	97
3	Bangalore (U)	151.39	165.38	74.02	49	45	757	560	74
4	Belgaum	316.96	318.49	247.43	78	78	1585	1345	85
5	Bellary	567.35	622.11	491.96	87	79	2837	2287	81
6	Bidar	204.37	210.39	183.05	90	87	1022	925	91
7	Bijapur	187.85	209.02	195.60	104	94	1041	1088	105
8	C.R.Nagar	137.18	139.76	133.59	97	96	411	1161	282
9	Chickamagalur	301.14	312.28	282.04	94	90	1506	1549	103
10	Chitradurga	332.67	556.08	281.27	85	51	2614	1145	44
11	D.Kannada	201.10	170.27	124.70	62	73	798	628	79
12	Davanagere	255.14	168.50	152.44	60	90	748	852	114
13	Dharwad	238.11	275.74	216.87	91	79	1332	1006	76
14	Gadag	95.70	56.08	49.38	52	88	203	165	81
15	Gulbarga	322.17	367.28	325.75	101	89	1611	2032	126
16	Hassan	143.04	179.01	154.63	108	86	715	612	86
17	Haveri	156.72	146.25	139.76	89	96	364	485	133
18	Kodagu	134.43	145.10	123.90	92	85	672	436	65
19	Kolar	276.95	300.81	256.50	93	85	1385	837	60
20	Koppal	140.41	119.81	73.43	52	61	354	353	100
21	Mandya	127.44	142.35	112.03	88	79	637	446	70
22	Mysore	370.07	300.47	257.57	70	86	1390	1153	83
23	Raichur	285.60	776.29	722.55	253	93	3553	3973	112
24	Shimoga	454.82	491.97	378.11	83	77	2274	1628	72
25	Tumkur	369.78	428.23	431.20	117	101	1849	2156	117
26	U.Kannada	267.54	282.20	144.21	54	51	1338	638	48
27	Udupi	98.65	43.35	52.63	53	121	175	362	207
	Total	6507.60	7253.57	5887.76	90	81	32539	29036	89

## Annexure 3.3b

## Progress under Indira Awaas Yojana - Upgradation of Houses during 2001-2002.

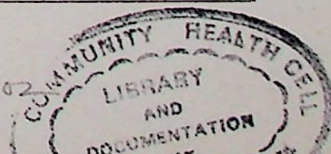
Sl No.	District	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)					Physical (Houses)		
		Target for 2001-2002	Total available funds	Cumulative Expenditure	% to Annual Target	% to available funds	Target	Achievement	% to Annual Target
1	Bagalkote	18.31	16.79	13.39	73	80	183	169	92
2	Bangalore (R)	50.10	51.42	48.20	96	94	501	573	114
3	Bangalore (U)	37.85	24.95	19.15	51	77	378	212	56
4	Belgaum	79.24	90.17	70.19	89	78	792	664	84
5	Bellary	141.84	149.79	96.57	68	64	1418	890	63
6	Bidar	51.09	52.04	42.85	84	82	511	425	83
7	Bijapur	52.03	55.92	32.30	62	58	520	407	78
8	C.R.Nagar	20.54	25.04	21.96	107	88	205	307	150
9	Chickamagalur	75.28	81.91	63.71	85	78	753	1103	146
10	Chitradurga	130.68	137.96	71.20	54	52	1307	661	51
11	D.Kannada	39.92	41.98	36.06	90	86	399	417	105
12	Davanagere	37.42	47.79	33.66	90	70	374	384	103
13	Dharwad	66.62	66.15	57.43	86	87	666	550	83
14	Gadag	10.17	18.73	10.31	101	55	102	87	85
15	Gulbarga	80.54	87.41	49.40	61	57	805	579	72
16	Hassan	35.76	52.33	44.62	125	85	358	487	136
17	Haveri	18.18	23.44	20.98	115	90	182	220	121
18	Kodagu	33.61	34.93	33.35	99	95	336	335	100
19	Kolar	69.24	75.00	55.13	80	74	692	785	113
20	Koppal	17.72	53.61	33.19	187	62	177	216	122
21	Mandya	31.87	37.96	25.78	81	68	319	270	85
22	Mysore	69.49	75.81	77.25	111	102	695	917	132
23	Raichur	177.64	179.17	174.75	98	98	1776	1560	88
24	Shimoga	113.71	119.33	99.69	88	84	1137	1114	98
25	Tumkur	92.44	97.40	81.05	88	83	924	811	88
26	U.Kannada	66.88	71.93	49.80	74	69	669	472	71
27	Udupi	8.73	9.17	11.47	131	125	87	113	130
	Total	1626.90	1778.13	1373.44	84	77	16236	14726	91

Annexure 3.4		
List of Taluks coming under Drought Prone Areas Programme		
District	Name of the Taluks	Total Blocks
1 Belgaum	1 Athani	
	2 Gokak	
	3 Ramadurga	
	4 Soundathi	
	5 Bailhongal	
	6 Belgaum	
	7 Hukkeri	7
2 Chitradurga	1 Chailakeri	
	2 Chitradurga	
	3 Hosadurga	
	4 Molakalinur	
	5 Holalkeri	5
3 Davangere	1 Jagalur	1
4 Dharwad	1 Kundagol	
	2 Hubli	
	3 Khalghatgi	
	4 Dharwad	4
5 Haveri	1 Haveri	
	2 Hirekerur	
	3 Ranibennur	
	4 Byadgi	
	5 Savanur	
	6 Shiggaon	6
6 Gadag	1 Gadag	
	2 Mundargi	
	3 Shirahatti	
	4 Ron	4
7 Kolar	1 Bangarpet	
	2 Bagepalli	
	3 Gudibande	
	4 Chintamani	
	5 Kolar	
	6 Mulbagal	
	7 Srinivasapur	
	8 Shidlaghatta	
	9 Malur	9

District	Name of the Taluks	Total Blocks
8 Tumkur	1 Koratgere	
	2 Madhugiri	
	3 Pavagada	
	4 Sira	
	5 Chikkenayakanahalli	
	6 Tiptur	
	7 Gubbi	
	8 Kunigal	
	9 Tumkur	
	10 Turuvekere	10
9 Gulbarga	1 Shahapur	
	2 Shorapur	
	3 Yadgir	
	4 Afzalpur	
	5 Chittapur	
	6 Sedam	
	7 Aland	
	8 Gulbarga	
	9 Jewargi	9
10 Bidar	1 Aurad	
	2 Basavakalyan	
	3 Humnabad	
	4 Bhalki	4
11 Bangalore®	1 Channapatna	
	2 Devanahalli	
	3 Doddaballapura	
	4 Hoskote	
	5 Kanakapura	
	6 Magadi	
	7 Nelamangala	
	8 Ramnagara	8
12 Hassan	1 Hassan	
	2 Belur	
	3 Channarayapatna	
	4 Arsikere	4
13 Mysore	1 Mysore	
	2 Periyapatna	
	3 Hunsur	3
14 C R Nagar	1 Gundlupet	1
15 Chickamagalur	1 Kadur	
	2 Tarikeri	
	3 Chickamagalur	
	4 Mudigere	
	5 Sringeri	
	6 Koppa	6
Total Blocks		81

90v-160

07524



### Annexure 3.5

Progress under Brought Prone Areas Programme during 2001-2002.

Sl No.	District	Financial (Rs.in lakhs)				
		Target for 2001-2002	Total available funds	Cumulative Expenditure	% to Annual Target	% to available funds
1	Bangalore(R)	410.00	259.25	208.90	51	81
2	Belgaum	252.00	306.56	104.07	41	34
3	Bidar	138.00	184.59	178.13	129	97
4	C.R.Nagar	28.00	60.51	46.97	168	73
5	Chicknagalur	132.00	323.63	292.60	222	90
6	Chitradurga	140.00	335.26	190.87	136	57
7	Davanagere	28.00	136.37	110.57	395	81
8	Dharwad	91.00	82.19	14.64	16	18
9	Gadag	120.00	103.68	71.08	59	69
10	Gulbarga	208.00	205.46	209.17	101	102
11	Hassan	72.00	175.24	107.00	149	61
12	Haveri	91.00	216.93	192.18	211	89
13	Kolar	376.00	600.34	345.84	92	58
14	Mysore	144.00	195.51	102.35	71	52
15	Tumkur	416.00	414.55	272.77	66	66
	Total	2648.00	3300.07	2447.19	92	68

## Annexure 3.6

## List of Taluks coming under Desert Development Programme

Sl No.	District	Name of the Taluk	Total Blocks
1	Bagalkot	1 Bagalkot	
		2 Badami	
		3 Bilgi	
		4 Jamakhandi	
		5 Hungund	
		6 Mudhol	6
2	Bijapur	1 Basavana Bagewadi	
		2 Bijapur	
		3 Indi	
		4 Muddebihal	
		5 Sindagi	5
3	Bellary	1 Hoovinahadagali	
		2 Hagari Bommanahalli	
		3 Kudligi	
		4 Sandur	4
4	Davangere	1 Harappanahalli	1
5	Koppal	1 Koppal	
		2 Kushtagi	
		3 Yelburga	3
6	Raichur	1 Deodurga	
		2 Lingasugur	
		3 Raichur	3
	<b>Total Blocks</b>		<b>22</b>

### Annexure 3.7

#### Progress under Desert Development Programme during 2001-2002.

Sl No.	District	Financial (Rs.in lakhs)				
		Target for 2001-2002	Total available funds	Cumulative Expenditure	% to Annual Target	% to available funds
1	Bagalkot	216.00	548.88	246.27	114	45
2	Bellary	479.92	415.78	190.10	40	46
3	Bijapur	225.00	669.44	202.83	90	30
4	Davanagere	81.00	104.68	70.02	86	67
5	Koppal	108.00	480.93	228.10	211	47
6	Raichur	108.00	274.45	188.28	174	69
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1217.92</b>	<b>2494.16</b>	<b>1125.60</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>45</b>

Annexure 3.8			
List of Taluks coming under Western Ghats Development Programme			
Sl No	District	Name of the Taluk	Total Blocks
1	Belgaum	1 Khanapur	
		2 Hukkeri	
		3 Belgaum	
		4 Bailhongal	
		5 Soundatti	5
2	Chickmagalur	1 Koppa	
		2 Mudigere	
		3 Sringeri	
		4 Chickmagalur	
		5 Narasimharajapura	5
3	Dharwad	1 Dharwad	1
4	D.Kannada	1 Puttur	
		2 Sulya	
		3 Belthangadi	3
5	Udupi	1 Udupi	
		2 Kundapura	
		3 Karkala	3
6	Hassan	1 Sakleshpur	
		2 Alur	
		3 Belur	
		4 Hassan	4
7	Kodagu	1 Madikeri	
		2 Somwarpet	
		3 Virajpet	3
8	Mysore	1 H D Kote	1
9	C.R.Nagar	1 Gundlupet	1
10	Shimoga	1 Hosanagar	
		2 Thirthahalli	
		3 Sagara	
		4 Shimoga	
		5 Shikaripura	5
11	U.Kannada	1 Ankola	
		2 Bhatkal	
		3 Honnawar	
		4 Kumta	
		5 Karwar	
		6 Siddapura	
		7 Sirsi	
		8 Supa	
		9 Yellapura	9
	Total Blocks		40

Annexure 3.9						
Progress under Western Ghats Development Programme during 2001-2002.						
Sl No.	District	Financial (Rs.in lakhs)				
		Target for 2001-2002	Total available funds	Cumulative Expenditure	% to Annual Target	% to available funds
1	Belgaum	190.00	190.00	188.91	99	99
2	C.R.Nagar	39.00	39.00	39.00	100	100
3	Chickmagalur	190.00	190.00	179.21	94	94
4	D.Kannada	114.00	114.00	111.46	98	98
5	Dharwad	39.00	39.00	38.99	100	100
6	Hassan	151.00	151.00	146.75	97	97
7	Kodagu	116.00	116.00	115.74	100	100
8	Mysore	38.57	38.57	38.57	100	100
9	Shimoga	190.00	190.00	174.90	92	92
10	U.Kannada	401.13	401.13	360.03	90	90
11	Udupi	114.00	114.00	113.98	100	100
12	Special Scheme	86.78	86.78	0.00	0	0
13	WGDP Cell / Training	10.00	10.00	7.15	72	72
	Total	1679.43	1679.43	1514.69	90	90

Annexure 4.1

Sl. No.	District	Financial (Rs.in lakhs)					Physical (S.H.G.) formed		Physical (Swarozgaries assisted)				
		Target for 2001-02	Total available funds	Cumulative Expenditure	% to Annual Target	% to available funds	Target	Achievement	Groups		Total Target	Achievement	% to Total Target
									Nos.	Members			
1	Bangalore (U)	50.35	120.39	113.05	225	94	22	161	16	229	334	491	147
2	Bangalore(R)	124.64	328.85	264.04	212	80	45	131	72	919	664	1361	205
3	Bagalkot	89.83	99.85	76.86	86	77	32	71	33	447	470	739	157
4	Belgaum	239.65	644.74	588.01	245	91	86	989	241	3032	1394	4481	321
5	Bellary	92.33	125.77	118.20	128	94	33	174	68	928	545	1450	266
6	Bidar	88.72	132.40	117.37	132	89	32	100	39	645	514	853	165
7	Bijapur	111.47	247.43	235.47	211	95	41	506	80	1223	583	2039	350
8	Chamarajnegar	67.20	178.51	163.42	243	92	24	141	68	1127	357	1386	388
9	Chickmagalur	134.27	203.17	178.26	133	88	49	164	110	1800	654	1920	294
10	Chitradurga	98.52	213.39	198.85	202	93	35	110	110	1366	554	1752	316
11	Davangere	123.72	251.03	208.77	169	83	45	202	118	1534	671	2023	301
12	D.Kannada	114.13	169.35	137.75	121	81	41	114	66	758	578	1197	207
13	Dharwad	68.39	91.70	91.69	134	100	25	154	28	407	438	612	140
14	Gadag	47.99	124.09	128.28	267	103	18	146	144	1653	303	2051	656
15	Gulbarga	202.47	168.18	166.58	82	99	73	112	80	960	975	1421	146
16	Hassan	130.63	280.89	192.46	147	69	47	258	84	1260	743	1783	240
17	Haveri	82.44	132.61	100.58	122	76	30	160	36	516	528	688	130
18	Kodagu	77.92	165.71	79.79	102	48	24	34	20	208	279	846	303
19	Kolar	154.57	498.00	389.42	252	78	56	189	189	2500	886	3501	395
20	Koppal	77.16	120.30	76.04	99	63	27	75	25	444	395	640	162
21	Mandya	124.64	151.88	108.75	87	72	45	0	81	810	659	1012	154
22	Mysore	130.57	291.92	197.94	152	68	47	184	184	2759	694	2881	415
23	Raichur	93.04	98.54	100.80	108	102	33	75	35	404	476	842	177
24	Shimoga	145.51	361.72	255.79	176	71	52	623	119	1362	745	1864	250
25	Tumkur	179.80	509.50	506.31	282	99	64	532	180	1798	928	2959	319
26	Udupi	88.33	107.56	100.12	113	93	32	69	49	609	447	878	196
27	U.Kannada	151.05	336.77	252.78	167	75	54	118	14	154	601	1274	212

## Annexure 5.1

## Progress under National Project on Biogas Development during 2001-2002

Sl.No.	District	Financial (Rs.in lakhs)					Physical ( In Nos.)		
		Target for 2001-2002	Total available funds	Cumulative Expenditure	% to Annual Target	% to available funds	Target	Achievement	% to Annual Target
1	Bagalkote	17.63	21.97	21.29	121	97	350	345	99
2	Bangalore @	50.38	70.25	109.48	217	155	1000	1089	109
3	Bangalore(U)	25.19	40.62	21.93	87	54	500	344	69
4	Belgaum	226.70	331.70	331.84	146	100	4500	7643	170
5	Bellary	40.30	19.91	19.28	48	97	800	316	40
6	Bidar	50.38	24.17	1.33	3	6	1000	111	11
7	Bijapur	37.73	10.00	11.50	30	115	750	115	15
8	C.R.Nagar	15.11	23.69	23.81	158	101	300	370	123
9	Chikmagalur	60.45	70.81	70.58	117	100	1200	1079	90
10	Chitradurga	35.27	26.71	23.11	66	87	700	565	81
11	D.Kannada	25.19	20.47	20.09	80	96	500	332	66
12	Davanagere	60.45	63.99	33.83	56	53	1200	521	43
13	Dharwad	30.23	31.02	26.29	87	85	600	264	44
14	Gadag	12.59	6.91	6.41	51	93	250	100	40
15	Gulbarga	12.59	18.09	8.58	68	47	250	281	112
16	Hassan	251.89	333.89	333.02	132	100	5000	5136	103
17	Haveri	75.57	104.71	104.71	139	100	1500	1577	105
18	Kodagu	30.23	43.99	33.97	112	77	600	685	114
19	Kolar	30.23	22.23	23.55	78	103	600	388	65
20	Koppal	12.59	8.73	4.79	38	55	250	89	36
21	Mandya	50.38	50.45	74.43	148	148	1000	1152	115
22	Mysore	125.95	61.42	62.20	49	101	2500	921	37
23	Raichur	20.15	16.95	12.76	63	75	400	211	53
24	Shimoga	75.57	120.97	117.51	155	97	1500	1844	123
25	Tumkur	75.57	95.52	92.71	123	97	1500	1491	99
26	Udupi	12.59	8.16	5.19	41	64	250	87	35
27	U.Kannada	50.38	42.60	44.93	89	105	1000	663	66
	Total	1511.34	1633.91	1639.14	103	97	30000	27719	92
	KVIC	63.64	80.74	0.00	0	0	3000	2684	89
	Total	1574.98	1770.65	1639.14	104	93	33000	30403	92

**Annexure 5.2**  
**Progress under Integrated Rural Energy Programme during 2001-2002**

Sl.No	District	Financial (Rs.in lakhs)					Physical ( In Nos.)		
		Target for 2001-2002	Total available funds	Cumulative Expenditure	% to Annual Target	% to available funds	Target	Achievement	% to Annual Target
1	Bagalkote	13.00	18.42	9.31	72	51	177	136	77
2	Bangalore @	13.50	8.52	9.54	71	112	72	65	90
3	Bangalore(U)	30.00	19.16	21.49	72	112	423	969	229
4	Belgaum	15.00	9.99	14.60	97	146	241	362	150
5	Bellary	20.00	18.16	19.99	100	110	251	245	98
6	Bidar	15.00	9.90	12.84	86	130	163	155	95
7	Bijapur	20.00	13.12	14.27	71	109	441	436	99
8	C.R.Nagar	10.00	30.01	30.50	305	102	159	209	131
9	Chickmagalur	15.00	9.54	11.08	74	116	199	161	81
10	Chitradurga	10.00	12.64	14.59	146	115	133	72	54
11	D.Kannada	10.00	3.54	10.00	100	117	110	110	100
12	Davanagere	25.00	18.86	21.13	85	112	223	198	89
13	Dharwad	10.00	22.37	23.19	232	104	105	172	164
14	Gadag	20.00	12.99	14.26	71	110	211	109	52
15	Gulbarga	21.00	16.13	21.97	105	135	493	374	75
16	Hassan	20.00	12.53	12.98	65	104	135	51	38
17	Haveri	10.00	18.47	19.33	193	105	184	192	104
18	Kodagu	13.50	10.53	13.35	99	127	347	424	122
19	Kolar	13.50	12.90	14.29	106	111	84	96	114
20	Koppal	7.50	5.05	5.20	69	103	33	33	100
21	Mandya	10.00	26.65	27.60	276	104	198	247	125
22	Mysore	15.00	9.62	10.83	72	113	348	304	87
23	Raichur	10.00	6.70	8.90	89	133	109	70	64
24	Shimoga	9.00	17.65	18.35	204	104	59	118	200
25	Tumkur	10.00	7.90	10.69	107	135	119	149	125
26	Udupi	10.00	6.35	7.20	72	113	187	184	98
27	U.Kannada	21.60	13.63	16.23	75	119	174	135	78
	Total	337.90	376.33	413.60	104	110	5391	5776	107

## Annexure 5.3

## Progress under National Programme for Improved Chulhas during 2001-2002

No	District	Financial (Rs.in lakhs)					Physical ( in Nos.)		
		Target for 2001-02	Total available funds	Cumulative Expenditure	% to Annual Target	% to available funds	Target	Achievement	% to Annual Target
1	Bagalkote	2.20	2.21	0.50	23	23	1000	350	35
2	Bangalore @	13.14	0.00	5.51	42		6000	3854	64
3	Bangalore(U)	6.58	-1.15	4.58	70	-398	3000	3206	107
4	Belgaum	3.29	8.53	5.44	166	0	1500	3805	254
5	Bellary	9.03	1.12	5.32	54	475	4500	3821	85
6	Bidar	3.29	7.97	1.33	41	0	1500	953	64
7	Bijapur	2.20	5.55	5.93	271	0	1000	4170	417
8	C.R.Nagar	2.20	3.05	3.27	149	107	1000	2285	229
9	Chickmagalur	2.20	3.98	2.02	92	51	1000	2366	237
10	Chitradurga	8.76	-0.63	1.38	16	-203	4000	933	24
11	D.Kannada	2.20	0.00	0.29	13	0	1000	200	20
12	Davanagere	8.78	5.08	3.58	41	70	4000	2500	63
13	Dharwad	2.20	2.99	1.72	78	58	1000	1200	120
14	Gadag	2.20	0.41	0.47	21	115	1000	330	33
15	Gulbarga	2.20	8.56	2.94	134	34	1000	2056	206
16	Hassan	4.38	0.61	2.13	49	349	2000	1490	75
17	Haveri	4.38	-1.94	5.07	116	-261	2000	3543	177
18	Kodagu	2.20	3.01	0.97	44	32	1000	681	68
19	Kolar	6.58	1.90	4.40	67	232	3000	3277	109
20	Koppal	2.20	0.00	0.72	33	0	1000	500	50
21	Mandya	4.38	5.24	1.24	28	24	2000	870	44
22	Mysore	10.93	2.42	9.14	83	376	5000	6393	128
23	Raichur	2.20	3.21	2.31	105	0	1000	1618	162
24	Shimoga	9.86	3.39	3.72	38	0	4500	2600	58
25	Tumkur	5.48	3.30	6.79	124	0	2500	4746	190
26	Udupi	5.48	0.54	0.00	0	0	2500	0	0
27	U.Kannada	2.20	3.89	0.33	15	8	1000	234	23
	Total	131.56	73.19	81.43	62	111	60000	50011	97
	KVIC	3.08	0.00	10.30	0		5000	7200	144
	Total	134.64	73.19	91.73	63	125	65000	58211	100

## Annexure-6.1

Progress under Borewells with Hand Pumps during 2001-2002

Sl.No.	District	Financial (Rs.in lakhs)			Physical (Nos)		
		Target for 2000-2001	Cumulative Expenditure	% to Annual Target	Target	Achievement	% to Annual Target
1	Bagalkote	55.85	55.35	84	147	125	85
2	Bangalore (R)	140.40	138.53	99	283	257	91
3	Bangalore (U)	162.82	49.00	30	362	264	73
4	Belgaum	119.00	75.30	63	263	192	73
5	Bellary	43.42	6.90	16	182	33	18
6	Bidar	70.00	18.23	26	155	52	34
7	Bijapur	71.30	37.48	52	161	81	50
8	C.R.Nagar	78.47	18.54	24	144	188	131
9	Chickamagalur	79.30	125.74	159	177	148	84
10	Chitradurga	162.50	48.90	30	361	93	26
11	D.Kannada	170.50	87.83	52	378	177	47
12	Davanagere	126.60	57.49	45	145	229	158
13	Dharwad	25.50	14.91	58	56	47	84
14	Gadag	25.40	7.14	28	56	86	154
15	Gulbarga	117.45	59.60	51	247	172	70
16	Hassan	176.50	33.75	19	393	237	60
17	Haveri	70.35	29.00	41	155	123	79
18	Kodagu	104.00	20.42	20	164	103	63
19	Kolar	115.00	49.48	43	254	113	44
20	Koppal	61.80	34.19	55	136	138	101
21	Mandya	41.30	45.33	110	93	147	158
22	Mysore	69.00	29.69	43	163	159	98
23	Raichur	67.79	37.04	55	144	134	93
24	Shimoga	105.00	26.95	26	232	102	44
25	Tumkur	184.00	50.06	27	328	313	95
26	U.Kannada	61.19	22.40	37	156	97	62
27	Udupi	165.50	69.41	42	368	110	30
	Total	2680.44	1246.03	47	5703	3920	69

Annexure-3.2  
Progress under Mini Water Supply Scheme during 2001-2002

Sl.No.	District	Financial (Rs.in lakhs)			Physical (Nos)		
		Target for 2000-2001	Cumulative Expenditure	% to Annual Target	Target	Achievement	% to Annual Target
1	Bagalkote	85.09	65.71	77	21	28	133
2	Bangalore (R)	174.90	153.14	88	43	49	114
3	Bangalore (U)	147.00	90.11	61	36	50	139
4	Belgaum	235.00	199.38	85	58	53	91
5	Bellary	221.42	117.34	53	72	52	72
6	Bidar	111.00	30.15	27	27	38	141
7	Bijapur	128.72	73.10	57	32	32	100
8	C.R.Nagar	74.79	58.55	78	18	38	211
9	Chickamagalur	168.04	227.49	135	47	83	177
10	Chitradurga	202.60	115.97	57	41	63	154
11	D.Kannada	111.56	200.60	180	28	53	189
12	Davanagere	198.00	164.41	83	31	92	297
13	Dharwad	81.50	87.94	108	20	48	240
14	Gadag	37.00	54.77	148	9	21	233
15	Gulbarga	160.00	165.61	104	39	55	141
16	Hassan	164.50	129.33	79	41	90	220
17	Haveri	67.36	89.11	132	17	29	171
18	Kodagu	84.50	79.75	94	21	29	138
19	Kolar	205.00	171.20	84	60	107	178
20	Koppal	77.00	82.21	107	9	56	622
21	Mandya	118.25	167.43	142	24	59	246
22	Mysore	126.00	109.31	87	32	48	150
23	Raichur	74.46	160.22	215	23	19	83
24	Shimoga	108.00	67.72	63	27	25	93
25	Tumkur	431.00	291.10	68	109	88	81
26	U.Kannada	69.77	79.12	113	17	26	153
27	Udupi	75.00	58.74	78	18	65	361
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3737.46</b>	<b>3289.51</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>1396</b>	<b>152</b>

## Annexure-6.3

## Progress under Piped Water Supply Scheme During 2001-2002

Sl.No.	District	Financial (Rs.in lakhs)			Physical (Nos)		
		Target for 2001-2002	Cumulative Expenditure	% to Annual Target	Target	Achievement	% to Annual Target
1	Bagalkote	173.73	137.51	79	22	21	95
2	Bangalore (R)	163.78	439.47	268	21	73	348
3	Bangalore (U)	235.00	251.28	107	30	39	130
4	Belgaum	355.00	381.39	107	44	52	118
5	Bellary	238.44	135.70	57	39	50	128
6	Bidar	275.00	179.37	65	34	29	85
7	Bijapur	178.75	201.86	113	22	32	145
8	C.R.Nagar	171.00	154.08	90	22	24	109
9	Chickamagalur	200.45	181.09	90	25	42	168
10	Chitradurga	181.67	164.31	90	23	34	148
11	D.Kannada	299.00	180.32	60	37	33	89
12	Davanagere	362.00	151.30	42	16	40	288
13	Dharwad	227.00	210.99	93	28	24	86
14	Gadag	105.00	82.02	78	13	15	115
15	Gulbarga	275.00	215.68	78	34	42	124
16	Hassan	253.00	173.68	69	33	42	127
17	Haveri	182.20	162.14	89	22	18	82
18	Kodagu	70.00	65.24	93	9	10	111
19	Kolar	245.00	135.05	55	40	32	80
20	Koppal	130.52	96.24	74	6	12	200
21	Mandya	342.50	243.16	71	43	64	149
22	Mysore	460.00	354.59	77	57	65	114
23	Raichur	265.25	263.81	99	33	23	70
24	Shimoga	235.00	148.14	63	29	38	131
25	Tumkur	315.00	198.55	63	48	29	60
26	U.Kannada	154.90	180.63	117	19	27	142
27	Udupi	299.00	229.74	77	33	24	73
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6393.19</b>	<b>5317.34</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>120</b>

## Annexure-6.4

Progress under Nirmala Grama Yojana during 2001-2002

Sl.No	District	Financial (Rs.in lakhs)			Physical (Nos)		
		Target for 2001-2002	Cumulative Expenditure	% to Annual Target	Target	Achievement	% to Annual Target
1	Bagalkote	53.56	56.16	105	2869	3264	114
2	Bangalore (R)	71.42	28.35	40	3825	1399	50
3	Bangalore (U)	26.78	10.70	40	1435	645	45
4	Belgaum	89.27	46.63	52	4783	8963	187
5	Bellary	62.50	60.35	97	3347	2917	87
6	Bidar	44.63	21.09	47	2391	1282	54
7	Bijapur	44.63	54.85	123	2391	3332	141
8	C.R.Nagar	35.71	18.11	51	1913	1103	58
9	Chickamagalur	62.45	53.00	85	3347	3495	104
10	Chitradurga	53.56	48.38	90	2869	3117	109
11	D.Kannada	44.63	53.04	119	2391	4453	186
12	Davanagere	53.56	61.53	115	2869	3733	130
13	Dharwad	53.56	27.63	52	2869	1582	55
14	Gadag	44.63	35.48	80	2391	2347	98
15	Gulbarga	89.27	18.94	21	4783	1360	28
16	Hassan	71.42	56.62	79	3825	8324	218
17	Haveri	53.56	33.25	62	2869	2683	94
18	Kodagu	26.78	34.81	130	1435	2350	164
19	Kolar	98.21	154.90	158	5262	8645	164
20	Koppal	35.71	20.54	58	1913	1764	92
21	Mandya	62.49	17.99	29	3347	1135	34
22	Mysore	62.49	72.01	115	3347	4364	130
23	Raichur	44.63	17.87	40	2391	1150	48
24	Shimoga	62.48	29.74	48	3347	2604	78
25	Turnkur	89.27	92.43	104	4783	5891	123
26	Udupi	26.78	39.83	149	1435	3608	251
27	U.Kannada	98.21	30.49	31	5262	2270	43
	Total	1562.10	1184.75	76	83889	88330	106

## Annexure 3.1

## Progress under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana 2001-02

Sl. No.	Name of District	Length of roads in Kms. being tackled		Sanctioned Amount by Government of India	Expenditure to the end of March 2002 (Rs. in lakhs)	Achievement %
		New Connectivity	Upgradation			
1	Bagalkot	1.50	63.45	371.79	170.00	46
2	Bangalore	0.00	75.00	458.17	266.26	58
3	Bangalore(U)	0.00	23.00	141.47	130.00	92
4	Belgaum	2.85	95.20	655.92	404.00	62
5	Bellary	6.00	53.31	408.76	320.00	78
6	Bidar	0.00	55.30	353.72	215.00	61
7	Bijapur	0.00	41.40	254.58	145.00	57
8	Chamarajanagar	0.00	42.70	261.01	102.13	39
9	Chickmagalur	0.00	61.10	375.92	266.53	71
10	Chitradurga	4.00	53.10	297.67	180.00	60
11	D. Kannada	26.31	8.59	249.28	138.37	56
12	Davangere	0.00	61.97	380.21	220.00	58
13	Dharwad	0.00	40.25	310.44	212.00	68
14	Gadag	0.00	43.55	333.02	245.81	74
15	Gulbarga	3.00	94.45	682.97	361.26	53
16	Hassan	34.32	59.05	481.95	310.90	65
17	Haveri	0.00	69.10	444.40	350.34	79
18	Kodagu	3.00	23.65	158.16	100.68	64
19	Kolar	6.70	97.00	575.44	340.00	59
20	Koppal	0.00	34.04	249.13	180.00	72
21	Mandya	0.00	62.85	387.81	165.00	43
22	Mysore	0.00	67.90	409.38	267.34	65
23	Raichur	0.00	64.70	326.50	182.34	56
24	Shimoga	3.10	70.03	444.49	271.18	61
25	Tumkur	0.00	89.05	545.49	301.40	55
26	Udupi	0.00	19.00	154.72	133.30	86
27	U. Kannada	0.00	88.87	639.81	434.80	68
Total		90.78	1557.61	10352.21	6413.64	62