

CHAPTER VIII

ECONOMIC TRENDS

A STUDY of Economic Trends of the State is to examine its natural and financial resources, man power, employment, prices, wages, standard of living, planning, besides other infrastructural facilities such as banks, communication, transport, marketing, etc. Most of the aspects have been dealt with in detail in the State Gazetteer Vol.I and Vol.II including in the Chapter VIII. Some of the aspects which have not been dealt within the Gazetteer volumes and addition to some other aspects already discussed are surveyed under relevant headings in this chapter.

INCOME

The Net State Domestic Products or the State Income is defined as the total economic value at factor cost of goods and services produced within the boundaries of the State which are either available for consumption or for addition to the wealth. Thus, State income is the net domestic product at factor cost and therefore, excludes as far as possible income originating in other States even though it may accrue to the residents of the State. Economic development of the State is depending upon growth of its income.

Table No.8.1

Table showing the gross State Domestic Product of Karnataka at factor cost by industry of origin at constant (1980-81) prices as in 1980-81, 1984-85, 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 (Rs. in lakhs):

<i>Sl. Industry No.</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
1. Agriculture	2,52,652	3,15,221	3,32,028	3,46,667	3,28,112
2. Forestry and logging	12,203	10,204	9,327	9,391	9,583
3. Fishing	3,702	3,496	3,695	4,362	4,235
4. Mining and Quarrying	4,053	3,700	4,072	3,968	4,176
5. Manufacturing	1,27,806	1,62,432	2,15,915	2,38,538	2,37,115
6. Construction	33,129	36,035	41,658	42,732	41,543
7. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	13,893	18,926	23,893	27,411	30,397
8. Transport, Storage and Communication	27,443	37,299	47,941	50,419	53,404
9. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	72,510	96,153	1,37,674	1,43,235	1,40,711
10. Banking and Insurance	19,334	30,048	47,573	51,426	55,592
11. Real Estate, Business Services	39,167	45,579	53,066	55,108	57,234
12. Public Administration	19,515	27,490	38,066	41,054	44,526
13. Other services	30,455	38,791	50,987	53,098	55,641
Total GSDP	6,55,862	8,25,385	10,05,895	10,67,409	10,62,269

Source: Karnataka State Domestic Product 1980-91, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Table No. 8.2

Table Showing the Gross State Domestic Product of Karnataka at factor cost by industry of origin at current prices, 1980-81, 1984-85, 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 - (Rs. in lakhs):

<i>Sl. Industry No.</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1. Agriculture	2,52,652	3,96,767	5,91,070	6,36,513	7,07,113
2. Forestry and logging	12,203	36,341	52,659	53,530	54,242
3. Fishing	3,702	5,567	7,058	6,920	7,867
4. Mining and quarrying	4,053	8,595	12,775	14,005	14,347
5. Manufacturing	1,27,806	2,19,948	3,81,605	4,46,449	4,87,738
6. Construction	33,129	58,460	94,335	1,08,138	1,21,942
7. Electricity, Gas and Water supply	13,893	29,337	47,054	52,900	63,086
8. Transport, storage and communication	27,443	56,345	1,07,055	1,21,291	1,53,242

1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Trade hotels and restaurants	72,510	1,28,336	2,27,758	2,62,861	2,84,252
10. Banking and Insurance	19,334	48,606	86,973	1,03,536	1,24,088
11. Real Estate, Business Services	39,167	61,087	97,770	1,11,021	1,19,580
12. Public Administration	19,515	40,034	77,167	88,635	1,05,802
13. Other Services	30,455	56,167	1,01,278	1,12,349	1,29,487
Total GSDP	6,55,862	11,45,590	18,84,557	21,18,148	23,72,786

Source: Karnataka State Domestic Product 1980-91, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Table No.8.3

Table showing the Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of origin at current prices 1980-81, 1984-85, 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. Industry No.	1980-81	1984-85	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1. Agriculture	2,39,327	3,74,408	5,57,158	5,99,460	6,68,948
2. Forestry and logging	12,092	35,956	51,670	52,524	53,222
3. Fishing	3,170	4,713	5,904	5,789	6,581
4. Mining and Quarrying	3,616	7,132	9,673	10,605	10,864
5. Manufacturing	1,12,272	1,94,838	3,38,097	3,94,869	4,31,354
6. Construction	31,213	54,879	88,709	1,01,693	1,14,674
7. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	9,125	20,410	31,368	35,225	42,102
8. Transport, Storage and Communication	18,927	41,965	75,718	85,417	1,08,142
9. Trade, Hostels and Restaurants	70,058	1,23,731	2,19,802	2,53,687	2,74,332
10. Banking and Insurance	18,969	47,703	84,728	1,00,571	1,20,243
11. Real Estate and Business Services	31,177	44,763	68,654	77,959	83,969
12. Public Administration	17,174	34,588	68,231	78,369	93,547
13. Other Services	29,286	54,150	97,656	1,08,327	1,24,851
Total NSDP	5,96,403	10,39,236	16,97,368	19,04,495	21,32,829

Source: Karnataka State Domestic Product 1980-91, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Table No. 8.4

Table showing the Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of origin at constant prices in 1980-81, 1984-85, 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. Industry No.	1980-81	1984-85	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1. Agriculture	23,932	2,99,455	3,15,459	3,28,563	3,09,465
2. Forestry & Logging	12,092	9,941	8,960	9,021	9,205
3. Fishing	3,170	2,990	3,159	3,730	3,621
4. Mining & Quarrying	3,613	2,597	2,411	2,349	2,473
5. Manufacturing	1,12,272	1,44,456	1,91,897	2,11,560	2,10,175
6. Construction	31,213	33,250	38,359	39,348	38,253
7. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	9,125	12,510	15,052	17,261	19,157
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	18,927	26,458	31,501	32,984	34,608
9. Trade, Hostels & Restaurants	70,058	92,825	1,32,938	1,38,308	1,35,871
10. Banking & Insurance	18,969	29,388	46,349	49,963	53,860
11. Real Estate & Business Services	31,177	36,690	43,159	44,820	46,548
12. Public Administration	17,174	23,853	34,116	36,793	39,905
13. Other Services	29,286	37,457	48,942	50,969	53,410
Total NSDP	5,96,403	7,51,870	9,12,302	9,65,669	9,56,551

Source: Karnataka State Domestic Product 1980-91, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Table No. 8.5

Table showing the net national product (NNP) and Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Karnataka at current and constant (1980-81) prices besides per capita income from 1980-81 to 1990-91

Year	India				Karnataka			
	At current prices		At constant (80-81) prices		At current prices		At constant (80-81) prices	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1980-81	1,10,685	1,630	1,10,685	1,630	5,964	1,623	5,964	1,623
1981-82	1,28,797	1,861	1,17,140	1,693	6,893	1,832	6,354	1,688
1982-83	1,41,785	2,004	1,19,704	1,691	7,684	1,997	6,534	1,698
1983-84	1,66,550	2,304	1,29,392	1,790	9,215	2,343	6,979	1,775
1984-85	1,85,018	2,507	1,33,808	1,813	10,392	2,588	7,519	1,872
1985-86	2,06,133	2,734	1,39,025	1,844	10,951	2,672	7,204	1,758

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1986-87	2,28,402	2,962	1,44,242	1,871	12,563	3,005	7,870	1,882
1987-88	2,58,805	3,289	1,49,670	1,902	14,314	3,358	8,452	1,983
1988-89	3,08,662	3,844	1,66,148	2,069	16,974	3,908	9,123	2,100
1989-90	3,51,850	4,291	1,76,159	2,148	19,045	4,305	9,657	2,183
1990-91(Q)	4,16,349	4,974	1,86,429	2,227	21,328	4,737	9,566	2,125

Note: (Q) Quick Estimates

Source: 1) Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India. 2) Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka. 3) Karnataka State Domestic Product 1980-91, Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Table No. 8.6

Table Showing the Gross Domestic Product and Index at factor cost at constant (1980-81) prices from 1980-81 to 1990-91 in Karnataka

<i>Year</i>	<i>Gross Domestic product (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Index of GDP 1980-81 = 100</i>	<i>Percentage growth over previous year</i>	<i>Percapita GDP (Rs.)</i>	<i>Index of per capita GDP 1980-81 = 100</i>	<i>Percentage growth in per capita GDP over previous year</i>
1980-81	6,55,862	100.0	-	1,784.6	100.0	-
1981-82	6,96,986	106.3	6.3	1,852.0	103.8	3.8
1982-83	7,19,671	109.7	3.3	1,869.9	104.8	1.0
1983-84	7,67,576	117.0	6.7	1,951.9	109.4	1.4
1984-85	8,25,385	125.9	7.5	2,055.4	115.2	5.3
1985-86	7,97,321	121.6	-3.4	1,945.4	109.0	-5.4
1986-87	8,68,605	132.4	8.9	2,077.6	116.4	6.8
1987-88	9,31,746	142.1	7.3	2,185.7	122.5	5.2
1988-89	10,05,895	153.4	8.0	2,315.8	129.8	6.0
1989-90	10,67,409	162.8	6.1	2,412.9	135.2	4.2
1990-91	10,62,269	162.0	-0.5	2,359.5	132.2	-2.2

Source: Karnataka State Domestic Product 1980-91, Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Table No. 8.7

Table showing the Gross Domestic Product and Index at factor cost at current prices from 1980-81 to 1990-91 in Karnataka

Year	Gross Domestic product (Rs. in lakhs)	Index of GSDP 1980-81 = 100	Percentage growth over previ- ous year	Per capita GSDP (Rs.)	Index of per capita GSDP 1980-81 = 100	Percentage growth in per capita GSDP over previous year
1980-81	6,55,862	100.0	-	1,784.6	100.0	-
1981-82	7,58,958	115.7	15.7	2,016.6	113.0	13.0
1982-83	8,50,712	129.7	12.1	2,210.4	123.9	9.6
1983-84	10,14,517	154.7	19.3	2,579.8	144.6	16.7
1984-85	11,45,590	174.7	12.9	2,852.8	159.9	10.6
1985-86	12,19,500	185.9	6.5	2,975.6	166.7	4.3
1986-87	13,98,125	213.2	14.6	6,344.1	187.4	12.4
1987-88	15,91,248	242.6	13.8	3,732.7	290.2	11.6
1988-89	18,84,557	287.3	18.4	4,338.7	243.1	16.2
1989-90	21,18,148	323.0	12.4	4,788.1	268.3	10.4
1990-91	23,72,786	361.8	12.0	5,270.5	295.3	10.1

Source: Karnataka State Domestic Product 1980-91, Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

Table No. 8.8

Table showing the Net Domestic Product and Index at factor cost at constant (1980-81) prices in Karnataka, 1980-81 to 1990-91.

Year	Net Domestic product (Rs. in lakhs)	Index of GSDP 1980-81 = 100	% of growth over previ- ous year	Per capita GSDP (Rs.)	Index of per capita NSDP 1980-81 = 100	% of growth in per capita NSDP over previous year
1980-81	5,96,403	100.0	-	1,622.9	100.0	-
1981-82	6,35,432	106.5	6.5	1,688.4	104.0	4.0
1982-83	6,53,430	109.6	2.8	1,697.8	104.6	0.6
1983-84	6,97,878	117.0	6.8	1,774.7	109.4	4.5
1984-85	7,51,870	126.1	7.7	1,872.3	115.4	5.5
1985-86	7,20,351	120.8	4.2	1,757.6	108.3	-6.1
1986-87	7,86,970	132.0	9.2	1,882.3	116.0	7.1
1987-88	8,45,178	141.7	7.4	1,982.6	122.2	5.3
1988-89	9,12,302	153.0	7.9	2,100.3	129.4	5.9
1989-90	9,65,669	161.9	5.9	2,182.8	134.5	3.9
1990-91	9,56,551	160.4	-0.9	2,124.7	130.9	-2.7

Source: Karnataka's State Domestic Product 1980-91, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Table No.8.9

Table showing the Net Domestic Product and Index at factor cost at constant (1980-81) prices in Karnataka, 1980-81 to 1990-91.

Year	Net Domestic product (Rs. in lakhs)	Index of NSDP 1980-81 = 100	Percentage growth over previous year	Per capita NSDP (Rs.)	Index of NSDP per capita 1980-81 = 100	Percentage growth of per capita NSDP over previous year
1980-81	5,96,403	100.0	-	1,622.9	100.0	-
1981-82	6,89,335	115.6	15.6	1,831.6	112.9	12.9
1982-83	7,68,446	128.9	11.5	1,996.7	123.0	9.0
1983-84	9,21,500	154.5	19.9	2,343.3	124.4	17.4
1984-85	10,39,236	174.3	12.8	2,587.9	159.5	10.4
1985-86	10,95,108	183.6	5.4	2,672.0	164.6	3.3
1986-87	12,56,266	210.6	14.7	3,004.8	185.2	12.5
1987-88	14,31,430	240.0	13.9	3,357.9	206.9	11.8
1988-89	16,97,368	284.6	18.6	3,907.7	240.8	16.4
1989-90	19,04,495	319.3	12.2	4,305.1	265.3	10.2
1990-91	21,32,829	357.6	12.0	4,737.5	291.9	10.0

Source: Karnataka's State Domestic Product 1980-91, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Table No. 8.10

Table showing the districtwise sectoral composition of income in Karnataka as in 1985-86 at constant 1980-81 price (Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	Agriculture Forestry and fishing	Mining Manu- facturing and cons- truction	Electricity and water supply	Transport communi- cation and storage	Trade and banking	Others	Net domestic product
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bangalore	13,548	59,688	3,424	6,984	40,673	20,768	1,45,085
2.	Bangalore (R)							
3.	Belgaum	25,976	11,323	1,112	1,845	8,067	7,167	55,490
4.	Bellary	10,895	4,997	450	1,047	4,149	3,988	25,526
5.	Bidar	11,877	2,349	220	499	2,249	2,574	19,768
6.	Bijapur	12,494	7,564	582	1,023	3,678	5,991	31,183
7.	Chikmagalur	11,484	2,048	253	487	2,514	2,411	19,197

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Chitradurga	14,435	6,479	522	1,005	4,312	4,430	31,183
9.	D. Kannada	19,554	15,976	658	2,995	9,608	6,348	55,139
10.	Dharwad	13,822	11,502	855	1,854	7,523	8,032	43,588
11.	Gulbarga	15,126	8,436	376	989	5,229	5,275	35,431
12.	Hassan	12,289	4,158	279	674	2,867	3,294	23,561
13.	Kodagu	10,489	1,114	67	531	2,048	1,483	15,732
14.	Kolar	9,779	3,534	757	926	2,667	4,641	22,304
15.	Mandya	16,667	2,966	436	406	3,681	3,560	27,716
16.	Mysore	20,394	15,375	805	1,843	8,873	7,172	54,462
17.	Raichur	13,609	4,729	368	815	4,127	4,044	27,692
18.	Shimoga	16,894	6,400	640	953	5,804	4,096	34,787
19.	Tumkur	14,173	6,484	586	778	3,723	4,919	30,663
20.	U. Kannada	8,701	4,746	253	768	4,309	2,918	21,695
	State	2,72,206	1,79,868	12,643	26,422	1,26,101	1,03,111	7,20,351

Source: Estimates of District Income, Karnataka 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1989-90, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Table No. 8.11

Table showing the districtwise sectoral composition of Income in Karnataka as in 1985-86 at current prices (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	Agriculture Forestry and fishing	Mining Manufa- cturing and cons- truction	Electricity and water supply	Transport communi- cation and storage	Trade and banking	Others	Net domestic product
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bangalore	20,742	95,083	6,416	12,630	58,081	30,913	2,23,865
2.	Bangalore (R)							
3.	Belgaum	35,655	17,988	2,102	3,380	11,143	10,497	80,765
4.	Bellary	15,423	8,690	844	2,054	6,103	5,828	38,942
5.	Bidar	14,654	3,868	414	878	2,833	3,772	26,419
6.	Bijapur	18,604	11,918	1,089	1,988	5,274	8,748	47,621
7.	Chikmagalur	17,370	4,544	471	867	5,088	3,517	31,857
8.	Chitradurga	20,739	10,320	980	1,755	5,986	6,446	46,226
9.	D. Kannada	30,532	24,706	1,241	5,221	14,516	9,338	85,554
10.	Dharwad	20,104	18,408	1,578	3,501	10,737	11,814	66,142
11.	Gulbarga	20,903	13,803	706	1,744	7,195	7,684	52,035
12.	Hassan	17,323	6,940	517	1,359	4,129	4,788	35,056

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13. Kodagu		18,035,	1,850	121	915	3,836	2,179	26,936
14. Kolar		15,240	6,452	1,426	1,790	4,814	6,751	36,473
15. Mandya		21,211	4,935	827	699	4,731	5,186	37,589
16. Mysore		31,214	24,048	1,492	3,317	12,820	10,485	83,376
17. Raichur		18,773	8,040	683	1,529	5,917	5,839	40,781
18. Shimoga		23,845	10,537	1,201	1,660	8,517	5,972	51,732
19. Tumkur		20,758	10,257	1,105	1,362	5,255	7,137	45,874
20. U. Kannada		15,415	8,183	474	1,456	8,029	4,278	37,835
State		3,96,540	2,90,600	23,687	48,105	1,85,004	1,51,172	10,95,108

Source: Estimates of District Income, Karnataka 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1989-90, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Table No 8.12

Table Showing the districtwise Sectoral Composition of Income in Karnataka as in 1989-90 at current prices - (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	Agriculture Forestry and fishing	Mining Manufa- cturing and cons- truction	Electricity and water supply	Transport communi- cation and storage	Trade and banking	Others	Net domestic product
1.	Bangalore							
2.	Bangalore (R)	33,907	1,63,732	10,100	24,290	1,10,270	56,859	3,99,158
3.	Belgaum	67,642	34,394	3,148	6,185	30,034	17,940	1,59,323
4.	Bellary	30,284	12,933	1,184	3,426	11,485	10,713	70,025
5.	Bidar	16,026	6,428	603	1,534	4,095	6,908	35,594
6.	Bijapur	45,006	21,735	1,549	3,082	16,033	15,026	1,02,431
7.	Chikmagalur	25,581	10,039	685	1,553	10,842	6,009	54,709
8.	Chitradurga	35,823	14,370	1,441	3,192	13,129	11,385	79,340
9.	D.Kannada	38,375	46,824	1,895	8,948	20,999	16,106	1,33,147
10.	Dharwad	35,944	32,425	2,262	6,084	23,638	20,365	1,20,718
11.	Gulbarga	35,678	26,589	992	3,346	12,704	13,613	92,922
12.	Hassan	28,571	7,271	794	2,171	5,758	8,193	52,758
13.	Kodagu	16,813	3,266	168	1,574	4,002	3,705	29,528
14.	Kolar	28,006	9,968	2,058	2,171	5,758	8,193	52,758
15.	Mandya	36,154	9,411	1,213	1,332	8,801	8,989	65,900
16.	Mysore	61,163	46,975	2,042	5,937	26,310	18,251	1,60,678
17.	Raichur	31,612	12,165	977	2,270	9,676	10,277	66,977
18.	Shimoga	37,082	17,981	1,746	2,569	14,154	9,962	83,494
19.	Tumkur	35,569	15,523	1,626	2,408	11,696	11,840	78,662
20.	U. Kannada	18,537	15,158	742	2,384	13,052	7,159	57,032
	State	6,57,773	5,07,167	35,225	85,417	3,54,258	2,64,655	19,04,495

Source : Estimates of District Income, Karnataka, 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1989-90, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Table No 8.13

Table Showing the districtwise Sectorial Composition of Income in Karnataka as in 1989-90 at constant prices - (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	Agriculture Forestry and fishing	Mining Manu- facturing and cons- truction	Electricity and water supply	Transport communi- cation and storage	Trade and banking	Others	Net domestic product
1.	Bangalore							
2.	Bangalore (R) }	16,454	87,954	4,910	9,019	60,040	27,894	20,627
3.	Belgaum	37,787	16,963	1,550	2,451	16,481	9,011	84,243
4.	Bellary	16,189	5,807	578	1,278	6,158	5,370	35,380
5.	Bidar	8,872	2,957	294	663	2,331	3,454	18,571
6.	Bijapur	24,464	10,143	755	1,093	8,685	7,581	52,721
7.	Chikmagalur	13,132	3,089	340	609	3,589	3,040	23,799
8.	Chitradurga	18,833	6,902	701	1,371	7,096	5,755	40,708
9.	D.Kannada	20,321	22,963	940	3,633	11,075	8,025	66,957
10.	Dharwad	19,121	16,160	1,113	2,327	12,764	10,173	61,658
11.	Gulbarg	18,012	13,097	485	1,239	7,035	6,866	46,734
12.	Hassan	15,726	3,280	397	731	3,217	4,159	27,510
13.	Kodagu	8,322	1,466	86	672	1,927	1,855	14,328
14.	Kolar	13,197	4,406	1,008	1,179	3,623	5,761	29,174
15.	Mandaya	18,961	4,569	595	546	4,993	4,549	34,213
16.	Mysore	27,061	24,037	1,000	2,320	13,673	9,185	77,276
17.	Raichur	16,793	5,617	481	829	5,496	5,244	34,460
18.	Shimoga	21,357	8,679	858	1,078	7,914	5,038	44,924
19.	Tumkur	18,353	7,665	793	1,040	6,386	6,033	40,270
20.	U. Kannada	8,309	7,503	377	899	5,788	3,589	26,465
Total		3,41,314	2,53,257	17,261	32,977	1,88,271	1,31,582	9,65,662

Source: Estimates of District Income, Karnataka 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1989-90, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Table No. 8.14

Table showing the districtwise Income and their Indices during 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1989-90 at constant (1980-81) prices: (Income Rs. in lakhs, Index of Income Base (1980-81=100))

Sl. No.	District	1980-81		1985-86		1989-90		1985-86	1989-90
		Income	% to state income	Income	% to state income	Income	% to state income	Indices	
1.	Bangalore	1,09,680	18.30	1,45,085	20.14	2,06,271	21.36	132.28	188.07
2.	Bangalore (R)								
3.	Belgaum	44,447	7.45	55,490	7.70	84,243	8.72	124.85	189.54
4.	Bellary	24,139	4.05	25,526	3.54	35,380	3.67	105.75	146.57
5.	Bidar	13,641	2.29	19,768	2.74	18,571	1.92	144.92	136.14
6.	Bijapur	25,472	4.27	31,332	4.35	52,721	5.46	123.01	206.98
7.	Chikmagalur	17,432	2.92	19,197	2.67	23,799	2.47	110.13	136.52
8.	Chitradurga	29,998	5.03	31,183	4.33	40,708	4.22	103.95	135.70
9.	D. Kannada	45,560	7.64	55,139	7.66	66,957	6.93	121.03	146.96
10.	Dharwad	40,066	6.72	43,588	6.05	61,658	6.39	108.79	153.89
11.	Gulbarga	29,528	4.95	35,431	4.92	46,734	4.84	119.99	158.27
12.	Hassan	19,114	3.20	23,561	3.27	27,510	2.85	123.27	143.93
13.	Kodagu	14,246	2.39	15,732	2.18	14,328	1.48	110.43	100.58
14.	Kolar	17,341	2.91	22,304	3.10	29,174	3.02	128.62	168.24
15.	Mandya	23,134	3.88	27,716	3.85	34,212	3.54	119.81	147.89
16.	Mysore	42,410	7.11	54,462	7.56	77,276	8.00	128.42	182.21
17.	Raichur	26,471	4.44	27,692	3.84	34,460	3.57	104.61	130.18
18.	Shimoga	30,851	5.17	34,787	4.83	44,924	4.65	112.76	145.62
19.	Tumkur	24,586	4.12	30,663	4.26	40,270	4.17	124.72	163.79
20.	U. Kannada	18,287	3.07	21,695	3.01	26,473	2.74	118.64	144.76
Total		5,96,403	100.00	7,20,351	100.00	9,65,669	100.00	120.78	161.92

Source: Estimates of District Income, Karnataka 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1989-90, (Revised)
Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Table No. 8.15

Table showing the districtwise Income and their Indices during 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1989-90 at current (1980-81) prices: (Income Rs. in lakhs, Index of Income Base (1980-81=100))

Sl. District No.	1980-81		1985-86		1989-90		1985-86	1989-90
	Income	% to state income	Income	% to state income	Income	% to state income	Indices	
1. Bangalore								
2. Bangalore (R)	1,09,680	18.39	2,23,895	20.45	3,99,158	20.96	204.13	363.93
3. Belgaum	44,447	7.45	80,765	7.38	1,59,323	8.37	181.71	358.46
4. Bellary	24,139	4.05	38,942	3.56	70,025	3.68	161.32	290.09
5. Bidar	13,641	2.29	26,419	2.41	35,594	1.87	193.67	260.93
6. Bijapur	25,472	4.27	47,621	4.35	1,02,431	5.38	186.95	402.13
7. Chikmagalur	17,432	2.92	31,857	2.91	54,709	2.87	182.75	313.84
8. Chitradurga	29,998	5.03	46,226	4.22	79,340	4.16	154.10	264.48
9. D. Kannada	45,560	7.64	85,554	7.81	1,33,147	6.99	187.78	292.25
10. Dharwad	40,066	6.72	66,142	6.04	1,20,718	6.34	165.08	301.30
11. Gulbarga	29,528	4.95	52,035	4.75	92,922	4.88	176.22	314.69
12. Hassan	19,114	3.20	35,056	3.20	52,758	2.77	183.40	276.02
13. Kodagu	14,246	2.39	26,936	2.46	29,528	1.55	189.08	207.27
14. Kolar	17,134	2.91	36,473	3.33	62,099	3.26	210.33	358.11
15. Mandya	23,134	3.88	37,589	3.43	65,900	3.46	162.48	284.86
16. Mysore	42,410	7.11	83,376	7.61	1,60,678	8.44	196.60	378.87
17. Raichur	26,471	4.44	40,781	3.72	66,977	3.52	154.06	253.02
18. Shimoga	30,851	5.17	51,732	4.72	83,494	4.38	167.68	270.64
19. Tumkur	24,586	4.12	45,874	4.19	78,662	4.13	186.59	319.95
20. U. Kannada	18,287	3.07	37,835	3.46	57,032	2.99	206.90	311.87
State Total	5,96,403	100.00	10,95,108	100.00	19,04,495	100.00	183.62	319.33

Source: Estimates of District Income, Karnataka 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1989-90 (Revised), Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Table No. 8.16

Table showing the districtwise per capita income and rank in 1960-61, 1970-71, 1980-81 and 1989-90 (in Rs.)

Sl. No.	District	1960-61		1970-71		1980-81		1989-90	
		Per capita Income	Rank	Per capita Income	Rank	Per capita Income	Rank	Per capita Income	Rank
1.	Bangalore								
2.	Bangalore (R)	256	14	735	5	2,241	2	6,774	1
3.	Belgaum	267	10	551	15	1,506	11	4,485	6
4.	Bellary	306	6	778	4	1,638	10	3,948	9
5.	Bidar	199	19	473	17	1,385	15	3,002	18
6.	Bijapur	203	18	452	19	1,071	18	3,579	13
7.	Chikmagalur,	479	4	1,002	2	1,928	4	5,027	4
8.	Chitradurga	274	9	655	8	1,704	7	3,774	12
9.	D. Kannada	357	5	691	7	1,937	3	4,703	5
10.	Dharwad	257	13	572	13	1,375	16	3,441	14
11.	Gulbarga	223	17	599	12	1,435	13	3,751	11
12.	Hassan	301	7	637	10	1,425	14	3,267	16
13.	Kodagu	728	1	2,008	1	3,126	1	5,382	2
14.	Kolar	238	15	474	16	920	19	2,736	19
15.	Mandya	258	12	557	14	1,648	9	3,900	10
16.	Mysore	259	11	620	11	1,651	8	5,196	3
17.	Raichur	227	16	717	6	1,501	12	3,154	17
18.	Shimoga	578	2	780	3	1,882	5	4,232	8
19.	Tumkur	283	8	459	18	1,255	17	3,336	15
20.	U. Kannada	577	3	654	9	1,722	6	4,461	7

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Table No. 8.17

Table showing the districtwise composite Index of Development in 1960-61 and 1979-80 (State Average = 100)

Sl. District No.	1960-61		1979-80	
	Development Index	Rank	Development Index	Rank
1. Bangalore	218.00	2	198.57	1
2. Bangalore (R)				
3. Belgaum	91.12	12	91.97	12
4. Bellary	89.23	14	94.98	11
5. Bidar	64.28	17	82.11	17
6. Bijapur	71.66	16	87.02	15
7. Chikmagalur	123.74	7	90.16	14
8. Chitradurga	100.24	11	101.36	9
9. D. Kannada	230.21	1	176.69	2
10. Dharwad	118.54	8	96.28	10
11. Gulbarga	60.10	19	65.77	19
12. Hassan	90.03	13	91.91	13
13. Kodagu	124.15	6	105.84	7
14. Kolar	136.53	4	103.81	8
15. Mandya	114.70	10	118.87	5
16. Mysore	124.60	5	124.45	3
17. Raichur	63.04	18	80.72	18
18. Shimoga	180.15	3	120.44	4
19. Tumkur	84.52	15	85.91	16
20. U. Kannada	118.24	9	106.00	6
State Total	100.00	-	100.00	-

Source: Draft Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95, Vol. I.

Table No. 8.18

Table showing the linear and compound growth rates achieved in NSDP and per capita Income of Karnataka during the third Year Plan up to VII Five year plan:

Period	Linear growth		Compound growth	
	rate NSDP	PCI*	rate NSDP**	PCI
1	2	3	4	5
III Plan (1961-66)/1961-62	1.88	-0.29	1.78	-0.34
Annual Plans (1966-69)/1966-67	4.12	1.82	4.03	1.80
IV Plan (1969-74)/1969-70	1.86	-0.49	1.74	-0.54
V Plan (1974-78)/1974-75	4.03	1.41	3.76	1.31
VI Plan (1980-85)/1980-81	6.26	3.61	5.73	3.42
VII Plan (1985-90)/1985-86	8.55	6.08	7.62	5.58

* NSDP - Net State Domestic Product; ** PCI - Per capita Income.

Source: Karnataka's State Domestic Product 1980-91, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Table No. 8.19

Table Showing the linear and compound growth rates achieved in NSDP and PCI of Karnataka, 1960-70, 1970-80 and 1980-90

<i>Period</i>	<i>Linear growth rate</i>		<i>Compound growth rate</i>	
	<i>NSDP</i>	<i>PCI</i>	<i>NSDP</i>	<i>PCI</i>
1960-70	3.94	1.26	3.34	1.16
1970-80	3.89	1.07	3.47	1.05
1980-90	6.56	3.57	5.27	3.13

Source: Karnataka's State Domestic Products 1980-91, Directorate of Economics and statistics, Bangalore.

GROWTH PERFORMANCE

The rates of growth of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of Karnataka were higher during the VII plan period as compared to the growth rates of these sectors for the VI plan period. The NSDP as well as the per capita income had a higher rate of growth.

Table No. 8.20

Table showing the sectorwise growth rates in NSDP of Karnataka during the VI and VII Five Year Plan periods at constant (1980-81) prices - (per cent per annum)

<i>Sl. Sector No.</i>	<i>Growth rates for the period</i>			
	<i>Sixth plan 1980-85</i>		<i>Seventh Plan 1985-90</i>	
	<i>Linear</i>	<i>Compound</i>	<i>Linear</i>	<i>Compound</i>
1. Primary	4.5	4.1	5.6	5.1
2. Secondary	7.0	6.5	11.2	9.9
3. Tertiary	7.7	7.0	8.6	7.7
4. NSDP	6.2	5.6	8.1	7.3
5. Per capita Income	3.5	3.3	5.7	5.3

Source: Economic Review Karnataka 1989-90, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Table No. 8.21

Table showing the per capita income at current and constant (1980-81) prices from 1980-81 to 1989-90.

Year	Per capita Income (in.Rs.)		Growth rate over previous year (% age)	
	At current prices	At constant prices	At current prices	At constant prices
1980-81	1,596.13	1,596.13	-	-
1981-82	1,789.56	1,655.11	12.12	3.7
1982-83	1,926.11	1,664.81	7.63	0.59
1983-84	2,284.69	1,736.64	18.62	4.32
1984-85	2,508.07	1,833.71	9.78	5.59
1985-86	2,564.30	1,726.59	2.24	-5.84
1986-87	2,899.78	1,851.60	13.08	7.24
1987-88	3,253.76	1,909.26	12.21	3.11
1988-89	3,786.72	2,072.13	16.38	8.54
1989-90	4,075.08	2,109.27	7.62	1.79

Source: Economic Review, Karnataka 1989-90, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

STANDARD OF LIVING

To assess the Standard of Living, it becomes necessary to classify the people of the area into various groups and assess the Standard of Living of each group. The level of per capita income and per capita expenditure on luxury, comforts and necessities, etc. have determined the Standard of Living.

Table No. 8.22A

Table showing per capita expenditure on selected items and for the entire-population, bottom 10% and top 10% of the population and disparity ratios: Karnataka & All India National Sample Survey, 38th Round (1983).

(Per Capita Expenditure in Rupees per month)

Sl. Items of expenditure No.	RURAL							
	Karnataka - Rural				All India - Rural			
	Per Capita Expenditure		Disparity		Per Capita Expenditure		Disparity	
	Entire popul- lation	Bottom 10%	Top 10%	(5)/(4)	Entire popu- lation	Bottom 10%	Top 10%	(9)/(8)
1. Total Cereals	35.09	17.86	57.57	3.23	36.31	21.82	49.50	2.27
2. Pulses	4.76	1.99	9.69	4.87	3.96	1.56	7.83	5.02
3. Milk and milk products	6.0	1.84	15.05	8.18	8.45	0.92	25.70	27.93
4. Total Food	74.16	31.84	149.11	4.68	73.73	32.89	142.24	4.32
5. Total non-food	42.68	11.75	137.38	11.69	38.71	9.74	133.40	13.70
6. Grand Total (4+5)	116.84	43.59	236.49	6.57	112.45	42.73	275.64	6.47

Table No. 8.22B

Table showing per capita expenditure on selected items and for the entire-population, bottom 10% and top 10% of the population and disparity ratios: Karnataka & All India, National Sample Survey, 38th Round (1983).

(Per Capita Expenditure in Rupees per month)

Sl. Items of expenditure No.	URBAN							
	Karnataka - Urban				All India - Urban			
	Per Capita Expenditure		Disparity		Per Capita Expenditure		Disparity	
	Entire popu- lation	Bottom 10%	Top 10%	(5)/(4)	Entire popu- lation	Bottom 10%	Top (9)/(8)	(9)/(8)
1. Total Cereals	33.41	19.88	45.30	2.28	31.85	22.02	38.15	1.73
2. Pulses	5.91	2.93	10.38	3.54	5.29	2.51	8.88	3.54
3. Milk and milk products	11.66	2.61	32.58	12.48	15.15	2.74	40.90	14.93
4. Total Food	96.65	39.71	198.29	4.99	96.97	42.26	199.08	4.71
5. Total non-food	69.66	15.48	233.73	15.10	67.06	15.03	240.80	16.03
6. Grand Total (4+5)	166.32	55.19	432.02	7.83	164.03	57.29	439.88	7.68

Source: Sarvekshna, Vol. IX, No.4 (April 1986) based on the following tables: (1) All India - Rural - Table 1-OR, P-S-17 and Table 2-OR, P-S-46 (2) All India - Urban : Table 1-OU, P-S-31 and Table 2-OR, P, S-74 (3) Karnataka Rural : Table 1-8R, P, S-21, P-S-21 and Table 2-8R, P-S-54 (4) Karnataka Urban : 1-OU, P-S-35 and Table 2-8U, P-S-82

Note: The table computed from the 38th Round National Sample Survey. Columns (6) and (10) of the two sets of table provide the disparity ratio measured as per capita (consumer) expenditure of top 10% of population divided by per capita expenditure of bottom 10% of the population. These disparity ratios are given for

(a) Selected items of consumer expenditure (Sl.No.1 to 6)

(b) Karnataka and all India Rural & Urban.

It is important to remember that these disparity ratios are in terms of per capita consumer expenditure so that they are affected by prices. Part of the differences in prices and difference in composition when one consider aggregates such as Food and Non-Food.

Table No. 8.23

Table showing per 1000 distribution of households and population by monthly per capita expenditure class in Karnataka as on June 1988.

Household monthly per capita expenditure(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Rural household		Urban Household	
1. Less than	65	71(79)	Less than	90
2. Between	65 & 80	64(77)	Between	90-110
3. Between	80-95	93(102)	Between	110-135
4. Between	95-110	109(116)	Between	135-160
5. Between	110-125	108(116)	Between	160-185
6. Between	125-140	98(101)	Between	185-215
7. Between	140-160	93(94)	Between	215-255
8. Between	160-180	81(77)	Between	255-310
9. Between	180-215	96(92)	Between	310-385
10. Between	215-280	82(68)	Between	385-520
11. Between	280-370	50(38)	Between	520-700
12. Between	370 & above	48(33)	Between	700 & above

Note: The difference, if any, between 1000 and sum of columns 1 to 12 indicates not recorded cases. 2) Figures in parentheses are the corresponding proportions for population.

Source: Sarvekshana, September 1990, N.S.S 43 Round.

Table No.8.24

Projected Demand-Supply situation during 1991 and 2001 A.D.

(in million tonnes)

Sl. Crops No.	1991			2001		
	Demand	Supply Scenario Differential growth rate: moderate	Growth rate of 3.5%	Demand	Supply Scenario Differential growth rate moderate	Growth rate of 3.5%
1. Rice	3.66	3.06	2.91	4.36	3.86	4.10
2. Ragi	1.47	1.79	1.56	1.73	2.40	2.21
3. Total Jowar	2.31	1.84	2.11	2.73	1.78	2.98
4. Bajra	0.22	0.39	0.31	0.25	0.61	0.43
5. Maize	0.24	0.73	0.50	0.29	1.35	0.70
6. Wheat	0.65	0.35	0.24	0.80	0.55	0.34
7. Total cereals	7.47	8.29	7.82	9.37	10.29	11.04
8. Gram	0.07	0.20	0.08	0.08	0.25	0.11
9. Tur	0.33	0.24	0.23	0.38	0.33	0.31
10. Total Pulses	1.02	0.80	0.70	1.25	1.10	0.99
11. Total Foodgrains	8.93	0.09	8.52	10.62	11.39	12.02
12. Groundnut	0.49	0.73	0.83	0.58	0.77	1.17
13. Cotton	-	0.14	7.20	-	0.17	1.69
14. Sugarcane	8.22	14.79	16.92	10.93	21.06	23.87

PRICES

Changes in general level of prices not only influence the cost of living of the people but also influence the very process of economic development. Changes in the relative prices of commodities bring about changes in the allocation of resources.

Table No. 8.25

Annual average wholesale prices of some important agricultural commodities.

(Rs. per quintal)

Sl. Commodities No.	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1. Rice (Medium)	344	360	375	380	468
2. Wheat (White)	262	303	325	336	386
3. Jowar (white)	178	197	226	202	255
4. Bajra	152	173	191	178	198
5. Ragi	165	175	177	181	211
6. Gram (whole)	494	597	513	533	290
7. Tur (whole)	634	463	534	730	733
8. Horsegram	227	283	271	233	247

Source: Statistical Abstract of Karnataka 1988-89.

Table No.8.26

Table showing the wholesale prices and retail prices of essential commodities in 1989 and 1990

Sl. Commodities No.	Wholesale prices (Rs. per quintal)		Retail prices (Rs. per kg)	
	1989	1990	1989	1990
1. Rice - medium	489	488	5.25	5.23
2. Rice - Coarse	409	407	4.41	4.41
3. Ragi	236	221	2.72	2.58
4. Jowar - kharif	292	237	3.21	2.65
5. Jowar - rabi	354	294	3.86	3.25
6. Turdal	1,000	1,234	11.11	13.32
7. Groundnut oil	2,169	2,850	23.15	29.76
8. Coconut oil	3,552	3,486	37.93	36.95
9. Sugar (open market)	782	808	8.18	8.43
10. Dry chillies	2,370	1,508	26.71	17.45
11. Onion	172	234	2.19	2.81
12. Coconut (per 1,000 nuts)	2,714	2,600	3.26 (per nut)	3.19 (per nut)
13. Firewood	64	70	7.09 (per 10 kg)	7.64 (per 10 kg)

Source: Karnataka's Economy in brief 1990-91, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

The rate of inflation which had crossed the double digit in the previous year (1990-91) has continued to show up-trend during the current year. The All India Wholesale Price Index (1981-82=100) which stood at 190.8 in March 1991 has reached 211.1 by December 1991 thereby registering an increase of 10.69 per cent compared to 9.7 per cent in the corresponding period last year.

The prices in Karnataka have also followed the same trend as the prices in the country. As per the Wholesale Price Index for Agricultural Commodities in Karnataka, the rise in prices of agricultural commodities in general and cereals, pulses and oilseeds in particular has been quite steep. The rise in the prices of cereals was 26.9 per cent in the first nine months of this year (1991-92) compared to a modest fall of 0.6 per cent last year in the corresponding period. The prices of pulses and oilseeds have increased by 9.3 per cent and 7.1 per cent respectively, compared to 16.2 per cent and 23.6 per cent last year. The rise in prices of oilseeds (7.1%) compares very favourably with 19.9% for all India level in oilseeds.

We do not have a comprehensive Wholesale Price Index for Karnataka as the All-India Wholesale Index. The Wholesale Price Index is computed in Karnataka only for agricultural commodities.

An analysis of the price trends is reflected in the Index of Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Commodities in Karnataka (Base 1981-82=100) indicates that there was a steep rise in the prices of agricultural commodities in general and

those of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, fibre, condiments and spices, etc., in particular during the first three quarters of the current (1991-92) year.

The rise in the prices of cereals was of the order of 26.88% in the first nine months of 1992 in contrast to fall of 0.56% in the corresponding period of 1991. The prices of pulses and oilseeds group registered an increase of 9.29% and 7.14% respectively during the first nine months of 91-92. But the increase in the prices of these commodities was lower as compared to the increase of 16.16% and 2.62% respectively in the corresponding period of the previous (1990-91) year. Fibre and condiments and spices groups witnessed steep increase of 33.33% and 48.77% respectively as against 9.66% and 3.35% increase respectively in 1990-91. The increase in the prices of miscellaneous group was about 10.78% in the current year (1991-92) as against a steep increase of 48.99% in 1990-91. However, the index of increase in commodities which was 15.38% in the first nine months was lower compared to the increase of 17.68% in the previous (1990-91) year.

Procurement Prices

With the dual motive of protecting the interests of both the consumers as well as the farmers, the Government of India has undertaken procurement policy and buffer stock operations under which, the government purchases food grains from the farmers at a previously announced minimum support prices whenever the market prices falls below a certain level.

Table No. 8.27

Table showing the minimum support prices for various commodities during 1988-89 and 1989-90

(Rs. Per quintal)

Sl. Commodities	Marketing year		
	1988-89	1989-90	1992-93
1. Paddy (fine variety)	170	185	290
2. Paddy (Super Fine)	180	205	280
3. Jowar (FQ)	145	165	240
4. Bajra (FQ)	145	165	240
5. Maize (FQ)	145	165	245
6. Ragi (FQ)	145	165	240
7. Moong	360	430	640
8. Urad	360	430	640
9. Tur	360	430	640
10. Groundnut (FQ)	430	500	750
11. Sunflower (FQ)	450	530	800
12. Soyabean (black variety)	275	275	NA
13. Soyabean (Yellow Variety)	320	325	NA

Note: FQ = Fair Average Quality

Source: Director of Agricultural Marketing, Ref. Economic Review Karnataka 1989-90

Table No. 8.27A

Table Showing the minimum support prices for various commodities during 1988-89, 1989-90, 1992-93 and 1993-94 (Rs. Per quintal)

SL. Commodities No.	Marketing Year *				
	(1988-89)	89-90	91-92	92-93	93-94
1. Paddy (Fine variety)	170	185	280	330	*350
2. Paddy (Super fine)	180	205	290	350	360
3. Jowar (Fq)	145	165	240	260	280
4. Bajra (Fq)	145	165	240	NA	NA
5. Maize (Fq)	145	165	245	265	285
6. Ragi (Fq)	145	165	240	260	280
7. Moong	360	430	640	700	700
8. Urad	360	430	640	700	700
9. Tur	360	430	640	700	700
10. Ground Nut (Fq)	430	500	750	800	800
11. Sunflower (Fq)	450	530	800	850	850
12. Soyabean (Black variety)	275	275	NA	525	525
13. Soyabean (Yellow variety)	320	325	NA	580	580

Note: FQ- Fair Average Quality.

Source: Director of Agricultural Marketing, Ref: Economic Review Karnataka 1989-90.

*Procurement Price announced in November 1993 by the state Govt

Table No. 8.28

Statement showing the consumer price Index for working class (general) from 1986 to 1991 (Base: 1982 = 100)

Month/Year		Consumer Price Index Number for working class at									
1	2	B'lore	Mysore	M'lore	Gulbarga	Davanagere	Bellary	Bhadravati	Harihara	Hassan	Mandya
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	1987	787	772	786	744	759	707	781	796	776	708
	1988	871	857	905	866	835	804	918	880	874	800
	1989	164	960	1,004	945	885	817	971	920	973	853
	1990	176	1,012	1,060	926	934	834	1,053	975	1,029	943
Jan	1991	196	1,124	1,152	991	1,020	921	1,138	1,064	1,144	1,007
Feb	1991	187	1,132	1,163	1,013	1,063	933	1,166	1,088	1,155	1,034
March	1991	196	1,126	1,170	1,018	1,071	941	1,176	1,102	1,158	1,043
Apr	1991	197	1,142	1,185	1,056	1,069	952	1,211	1,118	1,176	1,060
May	1991	199	1,153	1,207	1,077	1,075	955	1,215	1,124	1,196	1,079
June	1991	205	1,169	1,237	1,106	1,092	968	1,237	1,146	1,216	1,093
July	1991	208	1,186	1,250	1,172	1,113	974	1,275	1,155	1,252	1,109
Aug	1991	207	1,224	1,264	1,221	1,146	1,006	1,307	1,203	1,296	1,120
Sep	1991	209	1,276	1,274	1,323	1,170	1,067	1,353	1,224	1,332	1,145
Oct	1991	210	1,276	1,278	1,374	1,173	1,093	1,347	1,210	1,340	1,157
Nov	1991	212	1,292	1,288	1,433	1,204	1,111	1,357	1,241	1,343	1,169
Dec	1991	216	1,293	1,317	1,421	1,250	1,133	1,398	1,241	1,330	1,169

Note: The Base year for Mangalore is 1958-59=100. Annual Index figures are monthly average for the calendar year.

Sources: Labour Bureau, Simla, for Bangalore Centre and Directorate of Economics and Statistics for other Centres.

Quarterly Economic Review, Karnataka, December, 1991.

Table No.8.29

Consumer Price Index for Urban non-manual employees and agricultural labourers

(Base: 1984-85=100)

Year/Month	Consumer Price Index For Urban non-manual at				Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Laborers in Karnataka (Base: 1960=100)	
	Bangalore	Mangalore	Hubli & Dharwad	Gulbarga	Food	General
1988	134	138	138	134	722	682
1989	145	148	147	145	804	759
1990	156	157	155	154	791	762
Jan.1991	168	169	170	166	855	820
Feb.1991	170	170	171	166	869	831
Mar.1991	170	171	171	167	864	827
Apr.1991	170	172	172	169	880	842
May.1991	172	173	173	172	910	865
June.1991	174	176	175	175	913	870
July.1991	178	181	178	178	943	899
Aug.1991	181	184	181	179	981	926
Sep.1991	182	184	183	181	1,030	964
Oct.1991	184	185	184	184	1,045	975
Nov.1991	185	187	184	186	1,067	995
Dec.1991	186	187	187	187	1,075	1,000

Note: Annual Index figures are monthly average for the calendar Year.

Source:1)Labour Bureau, Simla, for consumer Price Index Number for Agricultural Labourers.

2)CSO., New Delhi for Consumer Price Index Number for Urban non-manual employees.

3)Quarterly Economic Review, Karnataka, December, 1991.

Table No.8.30

Table showing the Consumer Price Index for working class by Centre, Karnataka, 1990-91

Base: 1960=100

Sl. No.	Centre	General Index				Percentage Change		
		March 1990	December 1990	March 1991	December 1991 (P)	March 91 March 90	December 90 March 90	December 91 March 91
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bellary	823	913	941	1,133	14.34	10.94	20.40
2.	Bhadravathi	1,008	1,128	1,176	1398	16.67	11.90	18.88
3.	Davangere	895	1,009	1,071	1,249	19.66	12.74	16.62
4.	Gulbarga	909	959	1,018	1,421	11.99	5.50	39.52
5.	Harihara	935	1,057	1,102	1,239	17.86	13.05	12.43
6.	Hassan	991	1,114	1,158	1,329	16.85	12.41	14.77
7.	Mandya	907	1,001	1,043	1,168	14.99	10.36	11.98

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8. Mangalore (1958-59=100)		1,025	1,229	1,170	1,319	14.15	10.15	12.74
9. Mysore		971	1,100	1,126	1,293	15.96	13.29	14.83
10. Bangalore		951	1,070	1,109	1,200	16.61	12.51	8.21
Average		942	1,048	1,094	1,275	16.14	11.25	16.54

P= Provisional. Source: Economic Survey 1991-92, Planning Department, Bangalore.

Table No. 8.31

The consumer price index for working class which are being constructed for 13 centres in the state shows that there was increase in the cost of living during 1991 when compared to 1990. The index numbers of working class are given below:

(Base 1960 = 100)

Centres	1990		1991		Percentage variation	
	Food	General	Food	General	Food	General
Bangalore	192	176	222	204	15.62	15.90
Hubli-	182	188	219	215	20.32	14.36
Dharwad						
Belgaum	184	182	233	218	26.63	19.78
Madikeri	183	173	214	198	16.93	14.45
Bellary	844	834	1035	1005	22.63	20.50
Bhadravathi	970	1053	1181	1265	21.75	20.13
Davanagere	900	934	1094	1121	21.55	20.02
Gulbarga	906	920	1246	1184	37.52	28.69
Harihara	958	975	1156	1160	20.54	18.97
Hassan	963	1029	1157	1245	20.14	20.99
Mandya	800	943	1067	1099	18.55	16.54
Mysore	922	1012	1099	1199	19.19	18.47
Mangalore	1068	1060	1279	1232	19.75	16.22

(1958-59=100)

Note: Centres with Base: 1982=100. Sources: *Karnataka Economic Review* 1990-91.

Table No. 8.32.

The consumer prices for agricultural labourers also increased during the year. The general average annual index increased by 18.2% and that of food by 20.5%. Table gives the indices for agricultural labourers during 1990 and 1991.

(Base 1960=100)

Group	1990	1991	Percentage increase
Food	791	953	20.48
General	762	901	18.24

Table No. 8.33

Table showing the Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Commodities in Karnataka 1990-91 and 1991-92 - Base: 1981-82 = 100

Sl. Commodity no. Group	Weight	March 1990	December 1990	March 1991	December 1991(P)	Percentage change in	
						December 90 March 90	December 91 March 91
1. Cereals	29.890	180	179	186	236	-0.56	26.88
2. Pulses	4.920	198	230	226	247	16.16	9.29
3. Oilseeds	17.310	199	246	252	270	23.62	7.14
4. Gur	14.560	153	153	154	156	0.00	1.30
5. Fibre	9.640	145	159	192	256	9.66	33.33
6. Condiments &							
7. Spices	2.270	179	185	203	302	3.35	48.77
8. Miscellaneous	21.410	198	295	306	339	48.99	10.78
9. All commodities	100.000	181	213	221	256	17.68	15.38

Note: (P) Provisional Sources. Economic Survey 1991-92, Planning Department, Bangalore.

Table No. 8.34

Index of Retail Prices of Rural and Urban Areas in 1989 and 1990

(Base year 1970=100)

Sl. Commodity No.	Index Number			
	1989	Rural area 1990	Urban area 1989	Urban area 1990
1. Rice	454	448	481	482
2. Jowar	579	513	467	410
3. Ragi	306	298	361	345
4. Turdal	766	866	575	685
5. Dry chillies	541	341	336	219
6. Groundnut oil	499	617	448	578
7. Coconut oil	453	435	407	398
8. Milk	406	423	403	418
9. Sugar (open market)	458	480	343	349
10. Firewood	777	815	679	732
11. Kerosene	423	438	-	-
12. All other commodities	559	582	461	487

Source: Karnataka's Economy in Brief, 1990-91, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Table No. 8.35

All India Wholesale Price Index Numbers from 1981-82 to 1991-92

Base : 1981-82 = 100

Sl. Year No.	Primary	All	<i>percentage change over</i>	
	articles index	commodi- ties index	primary Index	All commodi- ties Index
1. 1981-82	101	100.0	-	-
2. 1982-83	107	104.9	5.94	4.90
3. 1983-84	118	112.8	10.28	7.53
4. 1984-85	126	120.1	6.78	6.17
5. 1985-86	126	125.4	-	4.41
6. 1986-87	137	132.7	8.73	5.82
7. 1987-88	153	143.6	11.68	8.21
8. 1988-89	160	154.3	4.58	7.45
9. 1989-90	163	165.4	1.88	7.19
10. 1990-91	185	182.5	13.11	10.34
1991-92	214	203.14	15.67	11.31
(upto Dec. 91)				
11. March 91	196.2	190.8	0.15	0.37
12. April 91	198.0	192.3	0.92	0.79
13. May 91	199.4	193.2	0.71	0.17
14. June 91	206.8	198.4	3.71	2.69
15. July 91	207.9	198.8	0.58	0.20
16. Aug. 91	213.0	206.2	4.86	3.72
17. Sept. 91	221.8	208.9	1.74	1.31
18. Oct. 91	220.8	208.9	0.45	-
19. Nov. 91	225.1	210.5	1.95	0.77
20. Dec (P) 91	225.4	211.1	0.13	0.29

(P) - Provisional

Source: i) Economic Adviser's Office, Ministry of Industry, Government of India. ii) Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, Bombay.

Table No. 8.36

Wholesale Price Index Numbers of Agricultural Commodities in Karnataka from 1981-82 to 1991-92.

Base: 1981-82=100

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Index</i>	<i>Percentage change over previous year/month</i>
1.	1981-82	100	-
2.	1982-83	108	8.00
3.	1983-84	110	1.85
4.	1984-85	123	11.82
5.	1985-86	130	5.69
6.	1986-87	130	-
7.	1987-88	153	17.69
8.	1988-89	170	11.11
9.	1989-90	177	4.12
10.	1990-91	202	14.12
	1991-92 (up to Dec.91)	237	17.33
	1991-92		
11.	March 1991	221	-
12.	April 1991	226	2.26
13.	May 1991	226	-
14.	June 1991	227	0.44
15.	July 1991	281	1.76
16.	Aug. 1991	242	4.76
17.	Sept. 1991	242	-
18.	Oct. 1991	242	-
19.	Nov. 1991	245	1.24
20.	Dec (p) 1991	255	4.08

(p) Provisional

Source: Economic Survey 1991-92, Planning Department, Bangalore.

Table No. 8.37

Index number of wholesale price of agricultural commodities in Karnataka by commodity group, monthwise during 1991-92 upto December 1991.

Base: 1981-82 = 100

<i>Month/year</i>	<i>Cereals</i>	<i>Pulses</i>	<i>Oil seeds</i>	<i>Gur</i>	<i>Cotton</i>	<i>Condiments & Spices</i>	<i>Miscellaneous commodities</i>	<i>All</i>
March 1991	186	226	252	154	192	203	306	221
April 1991	192	225	251	156	210	206	312	226
May 1991	194	227	251	153	206	202	312	226
June 1991	197	239	251	154	205	204	308	227
July 1991	199	250	260	155	217	213	309	231
Aug. 1991	212	254	252	156	256	267	319	242
Sept. 1991	215	255	235	155	265	298	325	242
Oct. 1991	224	253	238	156	261	238	321	245
Nov. 1991	230	247	254	156	256	302	330	250
Dec. 1991	236	247	270	156	256	302	339	255
1991-92 (upto Dec.91)	208	244	249	155	235	241	317	238

(p) - Provisional. Source: Economic Survey 1991-92, Planning Department, Bangalore.

Table No. 8.38

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class, Karnataka, 1980-81 to 1991-92 (Average of 10 centres)*

Base: 1960=100

<i>Year</i>	<i>percentage variation over previous year/month</i>			
	<i>Food</i>	<i>General Index</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>General Index</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1980-81	432.07	432.56	17.70	16.56
1981-82	511.52	507.58	18.39	17.34
1982-83	513.96	532.85	0.48	4.98
1983-84	581.08	588.16	13.06	10.44
1984-85	624.80	637.77	7.42	8.38
1985-86	646.73	673.78	3.60	3.65
1986-87	697.26	721.27	7.81	7.05
1987-88	769.71	786.25	10.39	9.01
1988-89	889.74	882.97	15.59	12.30
1989-90	920.67	933.75	3.48	5.75
1990-91	983.05	1014.42	6.82	8.64
1991-92	1159.11	1173.67	17.86	15.70
1991-92				
March 1991	1066	1091	-0.37	0.44

1	2	3	4	5
April 1991	1080	1108	1.31	1.56
May 1991	1094	1121	1.30	1.17
June 1991	1122	1142	2.56	1.87
July 1991	1151	1166	2.58	2.10
Aug. 1991	1184	1196	2.87	2.57
Sept. 1991	1228	1235	3.72	3.26
Oct. 1991	1240	1244	0.93	0.73
Nov. 1991	1261	1262	1.69	1.45
Dec. 1991	1272	1275	0.87	1.03

(P) Provisional

* The ten centres are: Bangalore, Bellary, Bhadravathi, Davanagere, Gulbarga, Harihara, Hassan, Mandya, Mangalore and Mysore.

Source: Economic Survey 1991-92, Planning Department, Bangalore.

Table No. 8.39

Consumer Price Index Numbers for industrial workers - India and Karnataka
- 1990-91 and 1991-92.

Sl.No.	India (Base 1982=100)		Karnataka (Average of 10 centres) (Base 1960=100)			
	General		Food		General	
	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92
1. April	180	202	920	1080	932	1108
2. May	182	204	930	1094	961	1021
3. June	185	209	942	1122	970	1142
4. July	189	214	950	1151	977	1166
5. August	190	217	960	1134	988	1196
6. Sept.	191	221	966	1228	988	1235
7. October	195	223	971	1240	1004	1244
8. November	198	225	992	1160	1020	1264
9. December	199	227	1028	1272*	1048	1275
10. Jan	202	-	1047	-	1067	-
11. Feb	202	-	1070	-	1086	-
12. March	201	-	1066	-	1091	-

(i) * Provisional.

Source: Economic Survey 1991-92, Planning Department, Bangalore.

WAGES

Wages of agricultural labourers and also those of industrial workers have undergone upward trend from time to time in the long run. The World War II acted as a great stimulant to price rise which in turn gave way for further wage rise. The post-war years and later decades of planned economy witnessed several revisions of pay scales effected by the State Government to its employees. Prior to the implementation of equated pay scales after re-organisation with effect from 1.1.1957, the pay of a Peon was Rs.18-00 per month and that of a primary teacher was Rs.30.00. For other categories, the pay was Rs.40-00 to a Second Division Clerk and also to trained S.S.L.C. teacher, Rs.60-00 to First Division Clerk. The following table gives the minimum basic pay of some of categories of employment as revised often:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Category of employment</i>	<i>as on 1.1.57</i>	<i>as on 1.1.61</i>	<i>as on 1.1.70</i>	<i>as on 1.1.77</i>	<i>as on 1.1.82</i>	<i>as on 1.7.86</i>	<i>% rise</i>
1.	Peon	25	50	65	250	390	780	3,020
2.	Daffedar	30	55	80	280	410	810	2,600
3.	Driver	45	70	80	280	450	870	1,833
4.	Police constable	30	65	80	300	490	960	3,100
5.	Police Head constable	40	85	90	400	630	1,190	2,875
6.	Primary Teacher	50	80	100	340	550	1,040	1,980
7.	Clerk II Dn.	50	80	90	300	490	960	1,820
8.	Typist	55	80	90	300	490	960	1,645
9.	Clerk I Dn.	75	110	130	400	630	1,190	1,486
10.	Graduate Asst.	75	130	175	500	750	1,400	1,766

Note: Besides the basic pay, Dearness Allowance will be paid based on the cost of living Index.

Pay Scales

After Independence (1947), the State Government of Mysore (Karnataka), has given first minimum basic pay to its employees in Departmentwise with effect from 1.1.1957. The minimum basic pay has been revised on 1st January, 1961, 1970, 1977, 1982 and 1st July, 1986. The system of Departmentwise pay fixation has been discontinued and generalised form of pay scale was introduced with effect from 1st January, 1982. The following statements show generalised pay scales with effect from 1st January, 1982 and 1st July, 1986.

Table No. 8.40

Generalised pay scales for State Government employees from 1.1.1982

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Existing scale</i>	<i>Revised scale</i>
1.	250-5-300-10-340-15-400	390-5-410-10-460-15-550
2.	280-5-300-10-340-15-400-20-500	410-10-460-15-550-20-650-25-700
3.	300-10-340-15-400-20-500-25-600 Extn.20-700	490-15-550-20-650-25-800-30-950
4.	340-15-400-20-500-25-600-30-750 Extn. 25-800	550-20-650-25-800-30-950-50-1050
5.	400-20-500-25-600-30-750-50-900	630-20-650-25-800-30-950-50-1200
6.	460-20-500-25-600-30-750-50-1000	675-25-800-30-950-50-50-1200-60-1320
7.	500-25-600-30-750-50-1000-60-1120	750-25-800-30-950-50-1200-60-1500
8.	600-30-750-50-1000-60-1240	860-30-950-50-1200-60-1500-75-1650
9.	660-30-750-50-1000-60-1300	920-30-950-50-1200-60-1500-75-1725
10.	690-30-750-50-1000-60-1300-75-1375	950-50-1200-60-1500-75-1800
11.	750-50-1000-60-1300-75-1525	1050-50-1200-60-60-1500-75-1950
12.	800-50-1000-60-1300-75-1600	1100-50-1200-1500-75-2025
13.	900-50-1000-60-1300-75-1750	1200-60-1500-75-2175
14.	1000-60-1300-75-1825	1320-60-1500-75-2250
15.	1300-75-1900	1725-75-2250-100-2350
16.	1525-75-1900-100-2000	1950-75-2250-100-2450
17.	1750-75-1900-100-2200	2175-75-2250-100-2650
18.	2000-100-2500	2450-100-2950
19.	2500-125/2-2750	2950-125/2-3200

Table No.8.41

Generalised pay scales to State Government employees from 1.7.1986

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Existing Scale</i>	<i>Revised scale</i>
1.	390-5-410-10-460-15-550	780-15-900-20-1040
2.	410-10-460-15-550-20-650-25-700	810-15-900-20-1100-30-1310
3.	450-10-460-15-550-20-650-25-800-30-860	870-15-900-20-1100-30-1400-40-1600
4.	490-15-550-20-650-25-800-30-950	960-20-1100-30-1400-40-1760
5.	550-20-650-25-800-30-950-50-1050	1040-20-1100-30-1400-40-1800-50-1900
6.	630-20-650-25-800-30-950-50-1200	1190-30-1400-40-1800-50-2200
7.	675-25-800-30-950-50-1200-60-1320	1280-30-1400-40-1800-50-2300-75-2450
8.	750-25-800-30-950-50-1200-60-1500	1400-40-1800-50-2300-75-2750
9.	860-30-950-1200-60-1500-75-1650	1600-40-1800-50-2300-75-2900-90-2990
10.	920-30-950-50-1200-60-1500-75-1725	1720-40-1800-50-2300-75-2900-90-3170
11.	950-50-1200-60-1500-75-1800	1760-40-1800-50-2300-75-2900-90-3350
12.	1050-50-1200-60-1500-75-1950	1900-50-2300-75-2900-90-3350-100-3650
13.	1100-50-1200-60-1500-75-2025	2000-50-2300-75-2900-90-3350-100-3750
14.	1200-60-1500-75-2175	2200-50-2300-75-2900-90-3350-100-3950-120-4070
15.	1320-60-1500-75-2250	2450-75-2900-90-3350-100-3950-120-4190
16.	1725-75-2250-100-2350	3170-90-3350-100-3950-120-4430
17.	1950-75-2250-100-2450	3650-100-3950-120-4550
18.	2175-75-2250-100-2650	4070-120-4550-125-4925
19.	2450-100-2950	4550-125-5300-150-5600
20.	2950-125/2-3200	5600-150-5750-175-6100-200/-6300

Table No. 8.41. A

Generalised pay scales to State Government employees from 1.7.1993 for the 20 categories mentioned in table No.8.41

Sl.No.	Revised Scales
1.	840-15-900-20-1100-30-1340
2.	870-15-900-20-1100-30-1400-40-1520
3.	940-20-1100-30-1400-40-1800-500-1900
4.	1040-20-1100-30-1400-40-1800-50-1900
5.	1130-30-1400-40-1800-50-2100
6.	1280-30-1400-40-1800-50-2300-75-2375
7.	1400-40-1800-50-2300-75-2900
8.	1520-400-1800-50-2300-75-2900
9.	1720-40-1800-50-2300-75-2900-100-3300
10.	1900-50-2300-75-2900-100-3700
11.	2050-50-2300-75-2900-100-3700-125-3950
12.	2150-50-2300-75-2900-100-3700-125-4200
13.	2350-75-2300-100-3700-125-4450
14.	2600-75-2900-100-3700-125-4575
15.	3300-75-3700-125-4700-150-5300
16.	3825-125-4700-150-5300-175-5825
17.	4200-125-4700-150-5300-175-6000
18.	4700-150-5300-175-6000-200-6400
19.	5150-150-5300-175-6000-200-6600
20.	5825-175-6000-200-6800

Minimum wages

The Government of Karnataka in tune with the Central Minimum Wages Act 1948 has fixed minimum wages for workers in 36 industries consisting of shops and commercial establishments, residential hotels and eating houses, engineering industry, tailoring industry, construction or maintenance of roads or building operations, printing press, film industry, agarbathi industry, tobacco industry, public motor transport, hospitals and nursing homes, clubs, bakeries, confectioneries, stone breaking or stone crushing carried on in any quarry, plywood industry, carpentry, industry and saw mill industry, coffee curing works, rice, flour or dhal mills, oil mills, toddy tapping, tile industry, employment in agriculture, cinchona, rubber, tea or coffee plantations, cardamom malais and cardamom gardens, sericulture, cashew industry, cotton ginning and pressing, ceramics, stoneware and pottery works, tanneries and leather industry, khandasari sugar factories, textile industries, automobile engineering including servicing and repairing work, foundry and local authority.

The wage rate as prevailing among some of the 36 industries is given below. The wage rates have been revised from time to time as in 1961, 1973, 1975, etc. The wage rates for shops and commercial establishing houses as discussed here as illustration.

The State Government has fixed the minimum wages to the workers employed in shops and commercial establishments in the State with effect from 19th August 1987. It is fixed in groupwise and sectorwise. Sector I comprises all city corporation areas; Sector II comprises all district headquarters and KGF, Davanagere, Bhadravathi, Gadag and Hospet; Sector III comprises all taluk headquarters excluding the areas defined in Sector II, and Sector IV comprises all other places other than defined in Sector I, II and III. Rates mentioned below include the

rates of dearness allowance available for the State average consumer price index 700 points in the series of 1960=100 base. Dearness allowance shall be paid at the following rates for every increase over and above 700 points in consumer price index. (1) The employees getting Rs. 10 per day or less than Rs.10 per day or Rs.300 or less than Rs.300 per month, the rate of cost of living allowance is fixed at 2 paise per day per point. (2) The employees getting Rs.10 per day or less than Rs.15 per day or Rs.450 per month, the rate of cost of living allowance is 2.5 paise per day per point; and (3) To employees getting more than Rs.15 per day or above Rs.450 per month, the rate of cost of living allowance is 3 paise per day per point.

Table No. 8.42

Table showing the class of employees and sectorwise minimum rates of wages per month in shops and commercial establishments in the State:

Class of employees	Minimum rates of wages per month			
	Sector I (Rs.)	Sector II (Rs.)	Sector III (Rs.)	Sector IV (Rs.)
Group I : Manager, pharmacist and chemist	644.25	614.75	599.25	584.20
Group II : Accountant, supervisor and stenographer	560.75	542.25	525.75	503.70
Group III: Clerk, cashier, typist, salesman/sales girl, compounder, photographer, photo artist, watch mechanic, radio mechanic, T.V. mechanic, optical mechanic, technician, carpenter, polisher, hair dresser, operator, umbrella/suitcase maker, and receptionist.	492.45	482.50	469.70	458.25
Group IV : Bill collector, bill clerk, godown keeper, booking clerk, assistant photo artist, assistant salesman/sales girl, shop assistant and packer.	465.45	452.55	444.70	435.25
Group V : Peon, watchman, messenger, weighingman, bicycle fitter, operator in petrol bunk, painter, fruit juice or lassi maker, workers engaged in washing, grinding, etc.	451.75	438.25	408.75	389.75
Group VI : Gunny sticher	70 paise to stitch one ordinary gunny bag 80 paise to stitch one cement/fertilizer gunny bag			
Group VII: a) Driver, attender, vehicle washer	505.25	494.75	464.75	437.75
b) Mazdoor, head-cum-hamali	429.75	414.75	398.75	378.75

1) In case of daily wage earners, the minimum daily rates of wages have been worked out by dividing the monthly rates by 26 days and providing wages for four weekly holidays. 2) Woman employees shall be paid the same rates of wages as men, where the nature of the work is same. 3) In case of piece work, daily total earning of those workers for eight hours of work shall not be less than the daily rates of wages fixed for that category of employees. In computing the above rates, a day's work is deemed to comprise of eight working

hours. If the worker is employed for less than eight hours, wages have to be calculated proportionately. 4) Workers employed on the day of weekly holiday and on the National and Festival holidays shall be paid double the normal rates of wages subject to the conditions laid down in the Minimum Wages Act and Rules thereunder. 5) For work beyond normal working hours, the employees shall be paid two times the normal rates of wages. 6) An 'Adolescent' (who has completed 15th year of age but has not completed 18 years) shall be fixed at 80 per cent of the wages of the category of employees to which he belongs.

Hotels and eating houses

The State Government has fixed minimum monthly wages for workers of residential hotels and eating houses with effect from 5th June 1984. It is applicable to three zones viz. A,B and C. Zone A comprises of areas coming under Corporation, Zone B consists of areas coming under municipalities and district headquarters, and the remaining areas are coming under zone C. In addition to the basic wages mentioned below, the employees shall be paid a cost of living allowance at the following rates for increase over and above 470 points in consumer price Index for industrial workers on the basis of State average in series of 1960=100. 1) To employees getting Rs. 10 per day or less than Rs. 10 per day or Rs. 300 or less than Rs. 300 per month, rate of cost of living allowance is two paise per day per pont. 2) Employees getting more than Rs. 10 per day or Rs. 15 per or less than Rs. 15 per day or Rs. 301 to Rs. 450 per month would get 2.5 paise cost of living allowance per day per point. 3) Employees getting more than Rs. 15 per day or Rs. 451 and above per month would get 3 paise cost of living allowance per day per point. In case of daily wage earners, the minimum daily rates of wages should be worked out as stated in shops and commercial establishments.

Table No. 8.43

The following statement shows the class of employment and zonewise minimum wages per month for the employees of residential hotels and eating houses.

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Class of employment	Minimum rate of Monthly wages		
		Zone A	Zone B	Zone C
1		2	3	4
1.	Cook/sweet maker	425	400	380
2.	Supervisor/kitchen supervisor	400	380	370
3.	Barman	380	370	362
4.	Asistant cook/dishes maker	370	362	346
5.	Room boy	370	362	346
6.	Coffee/tea maker/bearer/butler	346	285	265
7.	Vegetable cutter/mutton cutter/parcel boy	285	265	247

1	2	3	4
8. Water carriers/gardeners/dhobi	285	265	247
9. Receptionist	425	400	380
10. Telephone operator	425	400	380
11. Electrician	400	380	370
12. Lift attender	285	265	247
13. Accountant	425	400	380
14. Clerk/typist/cashier/store-keeper	370	362	346
15. Cleaner/watchman/sweeper, etc.	285	265	247
16. Mazdoors/unskilled employees	285	265	247

Table No. 8.44

Agricultural Labour: The State Government has fixed minimum wages for the farm workers with effect from 12th July 1988. The following statement shows the category of workers and minimum rates of wages per day as per classification of land.

Sl. Category of works No.	Prescribed minimum rates of wages per day					
	Dry land		Wet land		Garden land	
	2		3		4	
CATEGORY A	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
1. Uprooting	15.20		15.20		15.20	
2. Excavating	12.60		15.20		15.20	
3. Ploughing by tractor	14.50		16.40		16.40	
4. Ploughing	12.60		15.20		15.20	
5. Breaking lumps of soil	-do-		-do-		-do-	
6. Timing of Bunds	do		do		do	
7. Alignment and levelling of bunds	do		do		do	
8. Ploughing to form bunds	do		do		do	
9. Levelling the land for paddy cultivation	-		do		-	
10. Making beds for close broadcasting	12.60		15.20		15.20	
11. Carrying out kunte and halube operations	do		do		do	
12. Working in bushes and carving out kunte, halube operations to cover soil on seeds broadcaste	12.60		15.20		15.20	
13. Transportation of manure	12.60		13.25		14.50	
14. Feeding manure	do		do		do	
15. Feeding chemical manure	do		do		do	
16. Trimming the seedlings, mixing chemical manure	do		do		do	
17. Sowing	12.00		15.20		15.20	
18. Drill sowing	do		do		do	
19. Transplanting	do		do		do	

1	2	3	4
20. Transplanting in dry lands	12.60	-	-
21. Irrigation	12.60	15.20	15.20
22. Lifting water from picotta and lifting water	do	do	do
23. Spacing by removal of intervening plants in paddy area	-	do	-
24. Thinning of sugarcane	-	do	-
25. Midterm cultivation	12.60	15.20	15.20
26. Winnowing	do	13.25	14.50
27. Casting soil to the roots of garden crops, sugarcane, maize and potato crops	12.60	15.20	15.30
28. Plant protection operation	12.60	15.20	15.20
29. To tie up sugarcane to avoid swaying	-	15.20	-
30. Harvesting			
a) Gutting	12.60	15.20	15.20
b) Thrashing	do	do	do
c) Winnowing	-	-	-
31. Transportation of produce	12.60	15.20	15.20
32. Cleaning	12.00	13.25	14.50
33. Plucking in cotton crops	12.60	15.20	-
34. Other works	12.00	13.25	14.50
CATEGORY-B			
1. Watching over the birds			
2. Driving out birds from eating the crops			
3. Grazing cows & washing the cattle	12.00	12.00	12.00
4. Grazing cattle, sheep and goats			
5. Poultry and piggery farm works.			
CATEGORY-C			
1. Jaggery making	-	15.20	-
2. Curing Tobacco	-	15.20	-
3. Immanulation in hybrid seed production	-	15.20	-
4. Pruning work in grape farms	-	-	15.20
5. Trimming and spraying work in arecanut and coconut farms	-	-	17.65
6. Plucking coconut and arecanuts	-	-	17.65
7. Harvesting coconut and arecanut	-	-	17.65
8. Dehusking coconut and arecanut	-	-	15.20
9. Baking arecanut	-	-	15.20
10. Other works in arecanut and coconut farms	-	-	15.20
11. Harvesting betel leaf and pepper	-	-	15.20
12. Other works in plant nursery, fruit and flowers cultivation	-	-	15.20
13. Other works (Horticulture)	12.60	15.20	15.20

Residential Labourer

The following rates of wages are fixed for those working as residential labourers.

- 1.(1) (a) Along with food clothes Rs. 227 per month.
- (b) Without food and clothes Rs. 287 per month.
- (2) Residential labourer means those labourers appointed to agriculture works and others works incidental to agriculture.
- (3) If the labourer brings the bullocks himself Rs. 19 should be paid in addition to his wages.
- (4) The terms dry, wet and garden lands shall mean as they are construed in the Karnataka Land Revenue Act 1964 (Karnataka Act 218).
- II. 1. In case of labourers on daily wages the minimum daily wages shall be calculated by dividing the monthly rate by 26 days so as to include the wages for four holidays.
2. In case where the nature of work is similar the wages paid to an adult male labourer shall be paid to female labourers, child labourers and adolescent labourers.
3. If the current rate of wages are more than the said wages, it shall be continued to be paid.
4. In case of categories not specifically mentioned in this notification they shall be paid the wage being paid to labourers of like nature.
5. In case of piece work labourers their wages for eight hours work shall not be less than that paid for a day to the labourers engaged in similar work. In calculating the above rates one day work shall be considered as eight hours work. In case a labourer is engaged to work for less than eight hours, the portion of his wages shall be calculated on the basis of daily or monthly rate of wages specified for that category or in case of labourers working on festival holidays, subject to the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act and the rule made thereunder, he shall be paid two times his regular wages.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

The Department of Employment and Training consists of two wings viz., employment wing and training wing.

Location of Employment Exchanges

There are employment exchanges one each in 18 districts in the State (except

Uttara Kannada and Bangalore Rural). But in Bangalore District (City), there are two District Employment Exchanges viz., District Employment Exchange (General), District Employment Exchange (Technical) and one Sub-Regional Employment Exchange. One Project Employment Exchange is functioning at Karwar, Uttara Kannada District. Besides, there are eight Town Employment Exchanges one at Bagalkot, Bhadravathi, Kundapur, Dandeli, Davanagere, Gadag-Betageri, Hospet and K.G.F which cater to the demands of the local industries for unskilled labour and guidance services to the students/youths of the area. In addition to these general employment exchange, there are two special employment exchanges, one to render special assistance to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and another for physically handicapped persons functioning at the state level in Bangalore. The six University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux are functioning at Bangalore, Dharwad, Mysore, Gulbarga, Managalore Universities and University of Agricultural Sciences, G.K.V.K. Campus, Bangalore and they provide guidance and information services to the students of concerned universities.

During the year 1991-92, the employment exchanges attended to 21,461 vacancies, sponsored 2,63,634 candidates and placed 14,084 candidates in various jobs. There were 14,23,280 persons scattered in different educational standards on the live register of employment exchanges in the state as on 31st December, 1991.

Vocational guidance

Under vocational guidance, during the year 1991-92, 1,371 group guidance programmes were held in which 70,288 persons participated. Similarly, 7,635 persons received individual information. As a part of vocational guidance activity, 227 career talks and 45 career conferences and also exhibitions were conducted. The employment exchanges referred 11,383 applicants to different employers for selection of candidates under the Apprenticeship Training Programmes and 309 applicants were selected for training; 13,642 persons received individual information about employment training and educational aspects from the six university employment information and guidance bureaux. They also conducted 43 career talks and 18 career conferences/exhibitions in various educational institutions. The 19 employment information and assistance bureaux attached to the District Employment Exchanges made extensive drives to contact applicants in rural areas.

Employment Market Information: The Employment Market Information Unit of the Directorate published quarterly and annual Employment Reviews concerning the State. The Directorate of Employment and Training undertook biennial studies of the occupational and educational pattern of employees in the public sector establishments through the network of Employment Exchanges in the State.

The materials in these reports have often been used as barometers to measure employment and unemployment trends in the State. The District Employment Exchanges in the State identified 430 establishments (224 public sector and 206 private sector) and they have been added to the lists of employers maintained in the Employment Market Information Units.

Job Development and Improved Services: To assist the job seekers and render service to the industries, a job development unit has been set up at Bangalore which is functioning in close co-operation with the employment exchanges in the State.

Career Study Centre: For effective implementation of vocational guidance programmes, a career study centre is functioning in Bangalore. It is publishing a weekly job bulletin in Kannada containing information in brief about the vacancies currently available in public and private sector establishments for the benefit of job seekers.

Self Employment Promotion and Special Cells: Two Self-Employments Units one each at District Employment Exchange, Tumkur and Gulbarga, and two special cells for the physically handicapped, one each at District Employment Exchange, Tumkur and Mysore are functioning under Plan Programme with State/Central assistance.

Training Wing: The Training Wing has been entrusted mainly with the implementation of schemes and projects such as (1) Craftsmen Training Scheme, (2) Apprenticeship Training Scheme, (3) National Employment Service and (4) World Bank aided projects. As on 31st March, 1992, there were 39 Government Industrial Training Institutes functioning in the State; out of which, five are exclusively meant for women. The Apprenticeship Training Scheme is implemented in the State since 1963. In year ending 30th June, 1992, there were 5,406 apprentices trained in these 39 establishments in the State. A World Bank Aided Skill Development Project has been approved by the State Government in the form of Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50:50 expenditure of the Central and State Governments.

Table No. 8.45

Table showing the districtwise total number of Employment Exchanges and number of persons on Live Registers of Employment Exchanges as on 31st March 1991.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Employment Exchanges</i>	<i>No. of Registrations (No. '000)</i>
1.	Bangalore	5	427
2.	Bangalore (R)		
3.	Belgaum	1	84
4.	Bellary	2	43
5.	Bidar	1	31
6.	Bijapur	2	55
7.	Chikmagalur	1	29
8.	Chitradurga	2	50
9.	Dakshina Kannada	2	71
10.	Dharwad	2	94
11.	Gulbarga	1	40
12.	Hassan	1	34
13.	Kodagu	1	14
14.	Kolar	2	45
15.	Mandya	1	34
16.	Mysore	1	78
17.	Raichur	1	36
18.	Shimoga	2	54
19.	Tumkur	1	67
20.	Uttara Kannada	2	42
Total		31	1,328

Source: Karnataka at a glance 1990-91, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Table No. 8.46

Table showing the categorywise number of registrations on the Live Register of Directorate of Employment and Training Bangalore as on 31st March, 1992.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of applicants on Live Register</i>	
		<i>March 1991</i>	<i>March 1992</i>
<i>1</i>		<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Post-graduates in Arts, Science and Commerce	9,239	10,619
2.	Other post-graduates	1,119	1,356
3.	Graduates in Science, Arts and Commerce	75,545	77,401
4.	Engineering graduates	12,521	14,526
5.	Medical graduates	832	675
6.	Graduates in Veterinary Education, Law, Agriculture, etc.	24,814	27,010

1	2	3
7. Diploma holders	24,314	28,382
8. ITI/ATS/other certificate holders	38,530	41,952
9. Matriculates (above S.S.L.C but below graduates including typists, stenos, T.C.H., etc.)	7,79,593	8,67,773
10. Middle School passed but below Matriculation	1,82,247	1,82,333
11. Literates, illiterates and others	1,80,007	1,91,667
Total	13,27,761	14,43,694

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training, Bangalore.

Table No.8.47

Table showing the salient figures of employment from 1987 to December 1991

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of applicants registeed</i>	<i>No. of vacancies notified</i>	<i>No. of applicants sponsored</i>	<i>No. of applicants placed</i>	<i>No. of applicants on live Register at Dec.</i>
1987	2,21,227	18,961	1,90,947	8,791	10,06,758
1988	2,11,033	16,700	1,71,044	8,605	10,52,018
1989	3,17,782	19,731	1,97,351	8,423	12,33,397
1990	3,31,117	14,873	1,41,872	8,398	12,97,528
1991	3,27,568	21,461	2,63,634	14,084	14,23,280

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training, Bangalore.

As on 31st March 1989, the categorywise unemployed on the Live Register of the Unemployed was: (1) Professionals, Technical and related workers 1,19,700; (2) Administrative, executive and managerial workers 400; (3) Clerical and sales workers 94,100; (4) Services, sports and recreation workers 5,200; (5) Farmers and fishermen 2,600; (6) Production processors and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers 77,500; and persons with professional or vocational training or experience 9,33,900. There has been a total increase of 17.2% in the registration of this category of persons from the previous year, the total for 1989 being 12,33,400 and for the previous year 10,52,000 according to the Annual Employment Review Karnataka (1989-90).

Table No. 8.48

Table showing the districtwise number of persons on the Live Register and those who secured employment as on March, 1991 and 1992.

Sl.No.	District	No. of applicants on Live Registers		No. of applicants placed during	
		Mar.1991	Mar.1992	1990-91	1991-92
1.	Bangalore				
2.	Bangalore (R)	4,27,371	4,47,140	1,838	2,296
3.	Belgaum	84,055	91,598	222	1,037
4.	Bellary	43,242	49,820	136	867
5.	Bidar	31,261	37,375	56	214
6.	Bijapur	54,666	65,780	95	526
7.	Chikmagalur	28,771	28,834	319	325
8.	Chitradurga	50,373	55,042	164	405
9.	Dakshina Kannada	71,435	74,550	415	804
10.	Dharwad	93,635	98,970	228	401
11.	Gulbarga	39,776	49,838	154	740
12.	Hassan	33,536	37,963	103	879
13.	Kodagu	13,488	13,643	86	230
14.	Kolar	44,923	49,716	607	1,138
15.	Mandya	33,759	38,230	138	700
16.	Mysore	78,477	85,386	368	1,926
17.	Raichur	36,302	41,194	90	382
18.	Shimoga	53,989	59,287	172	466
19.	Tumkur	67,175	74,132	341	554
20.	Utara Kannada	41,527	45,196	275	520
Total		13,27,761	14,43,694	5,807	14,410

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training, Bangalore.

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

The number of persons employed in the organised sector increased from 1,387.5 thousand in March 1989 to 1,410.0 thousand in March, 1990, thereby recording a rise of 1.6 per cent. The increase was 2.0 per cent in the public sector and 0.5 per cent in the private sector. The overall employment index at the end of 1990, taking March 1985 as base year, stood at 116.2. The index in public sector was 116.2 and the same in private sector revealed that the local body establishments recorded highest growth rate viz. 2.8 per cent followed by the State Government 2.6 per cent and quasi-government 2.1 per cent. In private sector, the growth rate of employment in the larger establishments increased by 1.2 per cent whereas in the case of small establishments it decreased by 2.4 per cent.

The districtwise employment figures show wide variations. The growth rate was highest in Mysore (7.0%), followed by Dakshina Kannada (5.3%), Bidar (4.8%), Bijapur (3.6%), Raichur (3.9%) and Bellary (3.2%).

Sectorwise Employment: Employment has increased in primary and tertiary sectors and decreased in secondary sector. In terms of growth rate, the highest increase was recorded in the industry division, electricity, gas and water 5.0% followed by transport, storage and communication 3.7%, financing, insurance, real estate and business services 2.7%, community, social and personal services 2.5% and construction 2.4%.

Employment of Women: Employment of women increased from 222.7 thousand in 1988-89 to 232.7 thousand during the year 1989-90. The rate of increase was 4.5% as against the increase of 9.6% noticed during the preceding year.

Job Seekers: The number of job seekers on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in the State increased from 1,052 thousand as on December 1988 to 1,233 thousand as on December, 1989.

Employment Opportunities: Employment opportunities as indicated by the number of vacancies notified in the employment exchanges showed an increasing trend during the year 1989-90. The total number of vacancies notified at the end of December 1989 increased from 16.2 thousand to 19.8 thousand, thereby recording an increase of 3.6 thousand or 22.2 percent.

Table No. 8.49

Table showing per 1,000 distribution of usually employed persons by status of employment as on June 1988.

Sl.No.	Category of Employment	Rural No.		Urban No.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
I.	Principal Status:				
1.	Self Employed	540	388	400	293
2.	Regular employees	85	29	380	189
3.	Casual Labour	375	583	220	518
II.	Principal & Subsidiary Status:				
1.	Self Employed	548	451	409	362
2.	Regular employees	84	27	374	153
3.	Casual labours	368	522	217	485

Table No. 8.50

Table showing per 1000 distribution of persons usually employed in the Principal Status & All by Industry section in Karnataka as on June 1988.

Sl.No.	Industry Section	Rural		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
I. Principal Status:					
1.	Agriculture	793	839	145	367
2.	Mining & Quarrying	11	5	4	1
3.	Manufacturing	63	96	246	305
4.	Electricity, gas & water	2	-	14	-
5.	Construction	22	12	51	45
6.	Trade	47	30	218	111
7.	Transport	15	1	96	3
8.	Services	45	15	220	168
II. Principal & Subsidiary Status					
1.	Agriculture	796	855	147	392
2.	Mining & Quarrying	11	4	4	-
3.	Manufacturing	62	88	247	323
4.	Electricity, Gas & Water	2	-	14	-
5.	Construction	22	10	50	38
6.	Trade	47	28	218	101
7.	Transport	14	-	94	2
8.	Services	45	13	218	143

Source: Sarvekshana, Sept. 1990

Table No. 8.51

Table showing the number of establishments in the State as on 31st March, 1990.

Sl.No.	Establishments	Number as on March 1989	Number as on March 1990	Percentage 1989-90	change 1988-89
A.	Primary Sector:	1,154	1,196	+3.6	+6.5
1.	Plantation and forestry	1,099	1,138	+3.5	+6.6
2.	Mining and quarrying	55	58	+5.4	+3.8
B.	Secondary Sector:	2,760	2,691	-2.5	-1.5
1.	Manufacturing	2,652	2,578	-2.8	-1.6
2.	Electricity, gas and water	108	113	+4.6	-
3.	Construction	768	884	+15.1	+5.6
C.	Tertiary Sector	13,296	13,085	-1.6	+0.9
1.	Wholesale, retail trade, hotels and restaurants	1,397	1,237	-11.4	-0.3
2.	Transport, storage and communication	263	259	-1.5	-1.1
3.	Financing, insurance, real estates and business	2,873	2,895	+0.8	-3.0
4.	Community, social and personal services	8,763	8,694	-0.8	+0.4
Total		17,978	17,856	-0.7	+1.0

Source: Annual Employment Review in Karnataka 1989-90, State Employment Market Information, Unit of the Directorate of Employment and Training, Bangalore.

Table No. 8.52

Statement showing the employment in organised sector, structural variations from 1988 to 1990.

Sl. Establishments No.	(in thousands)					
	Employment (March of each year)			Percentage to total employment		
	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
A. Primary Sector:	74.9	88.1	83.3	5.6	6.0	5.9
1. Plantations and forestry	47.7	55.3	55.4	3.5	4.0	3.9
2. Mining and quarrying	27.2	27.8	27.9	2.1	2.0	2.0
B. Secondary Sector:	415.4	422.3	421.8	30.9	30.5	29.9
1. Electricity, gas and water	44.3	46.0	48.3	3.3	3.3	3.4
2. Construction	51.0	57.5	58.9	3.8	4.1	4.2
C. Tertiary Sector:	803.3	824.6	846.0	59.7	59.4	60.0
1. Wholesale, retail trade, hotels and restaurants	34.1	32.1	31.8	2.5	2.3	2.2
2. Transport, storage and communication	139.0	142.4	147.7	10.3	10.3	10.5
3. Community, social and personal services	532.0	549.8	563.5	39.6	39.6	40.0
Total	1,344.6	1,387.5	1,410.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Annual Employment Review in Karnataka 1989-90.

Table No. 8.53

Table showing the employment in public sector as on March 1990.

Sl.No. Establishments	Employment in public Sector (in thousand)	Change		
		89-90	89-90	88-89
A. Primary Sector:	62.5	+1.2	+2.0	+3.0
1. Plantations and forestry	38.3	+0.7	+1.9	+4.7
2. Mining and quarrying	24.2	+0.5	+2.1	+0.4
B. Secondary Sector:	182.4	-0.1	-0.1	+0.5
1. Manufacturing	134.9	-2.4	-1.7	-0.6
2. Electricity, gas and water	47.5	+2.3	+5.1	+3.9
3. Construction	53.7	+0.9	+1.7	+6.2
C. Tertiary Sector:	708.4	+18.3	+2.7	+2.9
1. Wholesale, retail trade, hotels and restaurants	7.5	+0.2	+2.7	-10.9
2. Transport, storage and communication	143.4	+4.9	+3.5	+2.7
3. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	88.3	+2.3	+2.7	+3.4
4. Community, social and personal services	469.2	+10.9	+2.4	+3.1
Total	1,007.0	+20.3	+2.0	+2.5

Source: Annual Employment Review 1989-90

Table No.8.54

Table showing the employment in private sector as on March.90

<i>Sl.No. Establishments</i>	<i>Employment in private Sector (in thousands)</i>	<i>Changes 1989-90</i>	<i>Percentage 89-90</i>	<i>Changes 88-89</i>
A. Primary Sector:	20.8	-1.0	-4.6	+41.5
1. Plantations and forestry	17.1	-0.6	-3.4	+48.7
2. Mining and quarrying	3.7	-0.4	-9.7	+17.1
B. Secondary Sector:	239.4	-0.4	-0.2	+2.6
1. Manufacturing	238.6	-0.4	-0.2	+2.5
2. Electricity, gas and water	0.8	-	-	-
3. Construction	5.2	+0.5	+10.6	-
C. Tertiary Sector:	137.6	+3.1	+2.3	+1.5
1. Wholesale, retail trade, hotels and restaurants	24.3	-0.5	-0.2	-4.2
2. Transport, storage and communication	4.3	+0.4	+10.2	-7.1
3. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	14.7	+0.4	+2.8	-4.6
4. Community, social and personal services	94.3	+2.8	+3.1	+4.7
Total	403.0	+2.2	+0.5	+4.6

Source: Annual Employment Review in Kamataka, 1989-90.

Table No. 8.55

Statement showing the industrial distribution of employees in 1989 and 1990

<i>Sl.No. Industry/description</i>	<i>Total employment March 1989</i>	<i>Total employment March 1990</i>	<i>Changes</i>	<i>Percentage 1989-90</i>	<i>Changes 1988-89</i>
A. Primary Sector:	83.1	83.3	+0.2	+0.2	+10.3
1. Plantations and forestry	55.3	55.4	+0.1	+0.2	+15.9
2. Mining and quarrying	27.8	27.9	+0.1	+0.3	+2.3
B. Secondary Sector:	422.3	421.8	-0.5	-0.1	+1.7
1. Manufacturing	376.3	373.5	-2.8	-0.7	+1.4
2. Electricity, gas and water	46.0	48.3	+2.3	+5.0	+3.8
3. Construction	57.5	58.9	+1.4	+2.4	+12.7
C. Tertiary Sector:	824.6	846.0	+21.4	+2.6	+2.6
1. Wholesale, retail trade, hotels and restaurants	32.1	31.8	-0.3	-0.9	-5.9
2. Transport, storage and communication	142.4	147.7	+5.3	+3.7	+2.4
3. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	100.3	103.0	+2.7	+2.7	+2.1
4. Community, social and personal services	549.8	563.5	+13.7	+2.5	+3.3
Total	1,387.5	1,410.0	+22.5	+1.6	+3.2

Source: Annual Employment Review in Kamataka 1989-90.

Table No. 8.56

Table showing women employment according to major industrial divisions as on 31st March, 1990.

Sl. Industrial Divisions No.	Public Sector			Private Sector		
	Employment in Mar.'90 ('000)	Percentage Change		Employment in Mar.90	Percentage Change	
		89-90	88-89		89-90	88-89
1. Plantations and forestry	2.3	-	+27.8	8.4	-4.5	+54.4
2. Mining and quarrying	1.6	-	+6.7	0.4	-33.3	-
3. Manufacturing	9.4	-1.0	-1.0	46.0	+7.5	+14.4
4. Electricity, gas and water	2.1	-10.5	+5.6	-	-	-
5. Construction	3.0	+7.1	+3.6	+1.4	+7.7	-
6. Wholesale, retail trade hotels and restaurants	0.7	+16.7	-14.3	-	-	-7.2
7. Transport, storage and communication	8.8	+3.5	+8.9	0.3	+50.0	-
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	16.6	+11.4	+4.9	1.6	+6.7	-
9. Community, social and personal services	105.9	+3.5	-7.5	22.9	+5.0	-
Total	150.4	+4.0	+6.6	82.3	+5.1	+1.1

Source: Annual Employment Review in Karnataka, 1989-90.

Table No. 8.57

Table showing the employment in public and private Sectors in primary, secondary and tertiary groups as on March, 1990.

Sector	Public Sector Employment in March 1990 (in thousands)	Private Sector Total Employ- ment in March 1990(in thousands)	Total Employment in March 1990 (in thousands)
Primary	62.5	20.8	83.3
Secondary	182.4	239.4	421.8
Tertiary	708.4	137.6	846.0

Source: Annual Employment Review in Karnataka 1989-90.

Table No. 8.58

Table showing the districtwise analysis of total employment in public and private sectors as on 31st March 90.

District	Number of employees at the end of March 1990								
	Public Sector					Private Sector			
	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Central Quasi	State Quasi	Local Bodies	Total	Act. Estts.	Non-Act. Estts.	Total
Bangalore	47,287	67,260	1,10,843	56,470	17,867	2,99,727	1,22,290	1,33,043	2,55,333
Belgaum	5,459	28,788	4,375	7,112	4,526	50,260	28,292	5,218	33,510
Bellary	2,660	18,293	4,497	7,126	2,225	34,801	9,514	2,925	12,439
Bijapur	2,887	22,910	2,313	7,026	1,552	36,688	7,665	1,436	9,101
Bidar	1,485	11,777	700	560	1,039	15,561	3,317	901	4,218
Chikmagalur	1,657	11,939	3,034	2,216	1,502	20,348	11,099	1,983	13,082
Chitradurga	2,275	20,804	2,011	5,498	1,958	32,546	13,464	2,866	16,330
Dakshina Kannada	5,607	22,778	15,098	6,591	1,818	51,892	35,048	4,763	39,811
Dharwad	27,493	29,119	8,796	12,449	6,119	83,976	31,652	6,841	38,493
Gulbarga	2,654	26,326	4,679	6,991	2,647	43,287	10,564	1,261	11,825
Hassan	1,759	17,275	1,643	7,560	1,362	29,605	3,416	1,327	4,743
Kodagu	1,254	8,055	1,552	175	513	11,549	1,873	9,119	10,992
Kolar	534	20,773	20,329	6,329	2,338	50,303	3,500	1,632	5,132
Mandya	1,493	18,423	2,166	5,431	824	29,887	2,946	1,153	4,099
Mysore	16,512	32,912	9,047	13,212	3,353	75,036	23,642	3,685	27,327
Raichur	1,554	17,056	2,165	12,422	1,823	35,020	2,980	1,832	4,812
Shimoga	2,408	20,647	10,237	10,238	2,018	45,548	4,206	2,271	6,477
Turnkur	2,282	22,384	3,252	2,864	1,555	32,337	6,818	1,901	8,719
Uttara Kannada	2,071	16,262	2,699	7,729	1,371	30,132	13,960	2,363	16,323
Total	1,29,331	4,33,781	2,09,436	1,77,995	56,410	10,06,953	3,36,246	60,780	40,302

Source: Annual Employment Review in Karnataka, 1989-90

Table No. 8.59

Table showing the Districtwise analysis of women employment in public and private sectors as on 31st March 90

District	Number of women employees at the end of march, 1990								
	Public Sector						Private sector		
	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Central Quasi	State Quasi	Local Bodies	Total	Act	Non Estts	Total
Bangalore	7,674	13,008	15,775	3,505	5,122	45,084	26,788	2,380	29,168
Belgaum	407	5,367	514	145	847	7,280	2,297	604	2,901
Bellary	246	3,610	248	266	417	4,787	1,500	700	2,200
Bidar	32	2,804	53	25	264	3,178	284	154	438
Bijapur	117	3,915	191	159	524	4,906	600	136	736
Chikmagalur	178	2,601	347	140	262	3,528	5,452	454	5,906
Chitradurga	212	3,680	245	205	562	4,904	1,950	219	2,169
Dakshina Kannada	822	7,469	2,945	448	385	12,069	10,389	1,341	11,730
Dharwad	1,224	4,618	1,112	392	1,272	8,618	6,302	1,003	7,305
Gulbarga	115	5,057	261	75	627	6,135	1,358	248	1,606
Hassan	196	3,462	197	500	267	4,622	1,039	140	1,179
Kodagu	200	2,278	322	12	77	2,889	892	4,108	5,000
Kolar	94	4,210	642	179	632	5,757	1,076	373	1,449
Mandya	138	3,209	133	227	178	3,885	229	243	472
Mysore	1,070	7,143	1,433	587	830	11,063	4,138	864	5,002
Raichur	36	2,912	152	335	414	3,849	586	291	877
Shimoga	301	4,032	673	554	374	5,934	398	180	578
Tumkur	262	5,137	229	108	149	5,885	999	164	1,163
Uttara Kannada	259	4,458	341	636	338	6,032	2,048	419	2,467
Total	13,583	88,970	25,813	8,498	13,541	1,50,405	68,325	14,021	82,346

Source: Annual Employment Review in Karnataka, 1989-90

Table No. 8.60

Table Showing the districtwise and categorywise employment at the end of March, 1991

District	Plantation and forestry		Mining and quarrying		Manufacturing		Construction		Electricity, gas and water	
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bangalore	4,825	419	11	310	84,501	1,13,764	4,773	1,108	9420	376
Belgaum	1,966	-	-	-	719	25,885	3,985	-	2,402	239
Bellary	1,956	-	1,516	3,317	1,344	4,749	2,757	-	1,595	-
Bidar	654	-	-	-	12	2,026	2,472	-	27	-
Bijapur	1,509	-	348	381	44	3,228	2,728	-	2,655	-
Chikmagalur	1,498	6,302	1,422	10	294	3,554	707	-	1,069	-
Chitradurga	2,040	-	864	-	2,115	10,742	1,911	-	2,282	-
Dakshina Kannada	2,107	8	635	23	709	21,221	3,295	709	2,186	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dharwad	2,613	63	9	20	1,697	21,981	5,241	125	3,317	-
Gulbarga	1,332	-	-	52	2,679	8,212	5,342	-	1,904	50
Hassan	1,503	11	2,101	-	581	2,178	1,864	-	1,260	-
Kodagu	1,081	8,084	-	-	145	1,164	656	-	-	-
Kolar	2,587	-	10,393	-	8,559	2,299	791	36	2,707	-
Mandya	1,426	-	-	-	3,645	1,876	2,622	-	2,336	-
Mysore	3,410	1,124	794	154	8,354	19,541	2,526	26	3,323	44
Raichur	1,837	-	4,623	-	561	3,033	2,459	-	4,265	-
Shimoga	2,132	-	331	-	11,592	2,491	4,291	-	2,553	-
Tumkur	1,941	163	-	-	1,995	5,549	1,834	10	2,253	-
Uttara Kannada	2,895	227	1,001	239	280	7,588	2,481	4,173	1,683	-
Total	39,312	16,401	24,048	4,506	129,826	261,051	527,35	6,187	47,237	709

Table No.8.60 contd.

District	Trade and commerce		Transportation, and communication		Storage, Social and personal services		Total	
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector
Bangalore	4,282	12,636	33,250	1,592	1,58,904	28,786	2,99,966	1,58,991
Belgaum	517	1,289	7,904	49	33,940	8,433	51,433	35,895
Bellary	380	520	5,014	166	19,872	3,362	34,434	12,114
Bidar	19	114	12	-	12,324	1,541	15,520	3,681
Bijapur	49	152	7,028	-	24,224	5,015	38,585	8,776
Chickmagalur	44	252	1,414	8	14,494	1,977	20,942	12,103
Chitradurga	52	559	1,986	-	23,700	4,712	34,950	16,013
Dakshina Kannada	350	3,041	8,351	1,017	34,865	16,161	52,498	42,180
Dharwad	227	1,819	31,930	460	42,291	12,018	87,375	36,456
Gulbarga	25	327	6,554	-	25,617	4,025	43,453	12,666
Hassan	156	322	4,922	110	18,267	2,098	30,654	4,719
Kodagu	-	414	1,245	25	8,674	1,352	11,801	11,039
Kolar	8	32	3,356	-	21,900	2,945	50,309	5,312
Mandya	357	70	1,438	-	16,744	1,915	28,568	3,861
Mysore	610	1,542	18,020	11	37,870	6,120	74,907	28,571
Raichur	41	355	4,084	-	17,299	1,549	25,169	4,937
Shimoga	12	542	2,258	543	21,592	2,946	44,761	6,522
Tumkur	174	321	1,792	38	22,824	3,740	32,813	9,821
Uttara Kannada	-	424	4,580	95	16,265	3,613	29,185	16,359
Total	7,353	24,731	1,45,138	4,114	5,71,674	1,12,317	10,17,323	4,30,016

Source: Annual Administrative Report of 1990-91, Directorate of Employment and Training, Bangalore.

Table No.8.61

Table showing the outlay and expenditure of annual plans of 1990-91 and 1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. Sector No.</i>	<i>1990-91</i>		<i>1991-92</i>	
	<i>Approved outlay (BE)</i>	<i>Expenditure (RE)</i>	<i>Approved outlay (BE)</i>	<i>Expenditure (anticipated)</i>
A. Economic Services:				
1. Agriculture and allied services	9,760	9,588	15,486	14,684
2. Rural Development	8,671	8,330	11,091	9,133
3. Special area programme	4,500	5,500	7,000	7,000
4. Irrigation and flood control	21,233	21,331	24,713	24,683
5. Energy	27,529	28,369	37,218	36,606
6. Industry and minerals	7,644	7,579	10,767	10,766
7. Transport	5,960	7,206	9,326	9,325
8. Science, technology and environment	115	123	188	188
9. General economic services	880	676	1,441	1,041
Total: A	86,292	88,702	1,17,230	1,13,426
B. Social Services:				
10. Education, sports, arts and culture	7,249	7,266	9,834	9,834
11. Health	4,152	4,152	4,700	4,700
12. Water supply, housing and urban development	9,289	9,203	14,929	14,929
13. Information and publicity	225	204	247	247
14. Welfare of SCs.,STs and other Backward Classes	2,148	2,148	2,801	2,801
15. Labour and labour welfare	869	869	945	945
16. Social welfare and nutrition	2,351	2,351	3,134	3,134
Total B	26,283	26,193	36,590	36,590
C. General Services				
	1,925	1,925	1,960	2,003
Total A+B+C	1,14,500	1,16,820	1,55,780	1,52,019

Source: Draft Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97, Vol.1, Planning Department, Bangalore.

Table No.8.62

Statement showing the outlay and expenditure under minimum needs programme in Seventh Plan 1985-90 and annual plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 (Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	Seventh plan 85-90		Annual Plan 90-91		Annual Plan 91-92	
		Approved outlay	Expenditure **	Approved outlay(BE)	Expenditure (RE)	Approved outlay(BE)	Expenditure anticipated
1.	Rural electrification	5,274	5,159	580	580	2,595	2,593
2.	Fuel-wood and fodder	500	451	-	170	314	314
3.	Rural roads	4,866	4,875	1,588	1,562	2,154	2,154
4.	Elementary education	5,000	4,057	2,341	2,341	4,428	4,428
5.	Adult education	1,100	793	231	231	332	332
6.	Rural health	3,653	4,483	2,151	1,248	2,175	2,175
7.	Rural water supply	12,653	10,206	2,489	1,981	3,706	3,706
8.	Rural sanitation	365	54	54	13	79	79
9.	Rural housing	7,438	7,625	1,509	1,509	3,514	3,514
10.	Environmental improvement of slums	1,800	1,377	675	675	845	845
11.	Nutrition						
12.	Public distribution system	5,700	18,607	823	823	950	950
Total		48,331	57,687	12,441	11,170	21,090	21,090

* Transferred to non-plan from 1990-91 onwards.

**The Expenditure of the Seventh Plan comprises of accounts for first four years and revised estimates for the year 1989-90

Source: Draft Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97, Vol.1, Planning Department, Bangalore.

PLANNING

Seventh Five Year Plan: 1985-90

The major thrust during the State's Seventh Plan was (1) the minimisation of poverty through direct poverty alleviation programme, (2) the provision of social goods and services which will be attained through an expanded minimum needs programme, (3) Enlargement of employment opportunity by strengthening the viability of existing activities in Village and Small Industries through Reorientation of Industrial policy, (4) Development of roads, transport, agriculture and allied activities, (5) the implementation of Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan as well as programmes for other disadvantaged groups and reducing the economic inequalities in society.

Table No. 8.63

Outlay and expenditure: The outlay for the Seventh Plan was Rs.3,575 crores. Sectorwise breakup of outlay and expenditure of Seventh Plan were as follows:

Sl. Sector No.	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	<i>Seventh Plan 1985-90</i>	
	<i>Approved outlay</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
A. Economic Services:		
1. Agriculture and allied services	30,180	35,368
2. Rural Development	16,912	37,475
3. Special area programme	-	10
4. Irrigation and Flood control	74,600	77,670
5. Energy	80,048	82,890
6. Industry and minerals	24,100	34,058
7. Transport	24,300	21,959
8. Science, technology and environment	400	383
9. General economic services	2,915	2,471
Total: A	2,53,455	2,92,284
B. Social Services:		
10. Education, sports, arts and culture	10,420	15,590
11. Health	11,800	14,770
12. Water supply, housing and urban development	55,600	45,751
13. Information and publicity	700	627
14. Welfare of SCs, STs and other Backward Classes	7,580	7,555
15. Labour and labour welfare	2,800	4,200
16. Social welfare and nutrition	12,345	23,618
Total: B	1,01,245	1,12,111
C. General Services	2,800	5,141
Total: A+B+C	3,57,500	4,05,640

*At 1984-85 prices

Source: Draft Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97, Vol. 1, Planning Department.

Table No 8.64

Statement showing the outlay and expenditure of Annual Plans of 1990-91 and 1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No. Sector	1990-91		1991-92	
	Approved outlay (BE)	Expenditure (RE)	Approved outlay (BE)	Expenditure (anticipated)
A. Economic Services:				
1) Agriculture and allied services	9,760	9,588	15,486	14,684
2) Rural development	8,671	8,330	11,091	9,133
3) Special area programme	4,500	5,500	7,000	7,000
4) Irrigation and Flood control	21,233	21,331	24,713	24,683
5) Energy	27,529	28,369	37,218	36,606
6) Industry and minerals	7,644	7,579	10,767	10,766
7) Transport	5,960	7,206	9,326	9,325
8) Science, technology and environment	115	123	188	188
9) General economic services	880	676	1,441	1,041
Total A	86,292	88,702	1,17,230	1,13,426
B. Social Services:				
10) Education, sports, arts and culture	7,249	7,266	9,834	9,834
11) Health	4,152	4,152	4,700	4,700
12) Water supply, housing and urban development	9,289	9,203	14,929	14,929
13) Information and publicity	225	204	247	247
14) Welfare of SCs, STs and other Backward Classes	2,148	2,148	2,801	2,801
15) Labour and labour welfare	869	869	945	945
16) Social Welfare and nutrition	2,351	2,351	3,134	3,134
Total :B	26,283	26,193	36,590	36,590
C. General Services	1,925	1,925	1,960	2,003
Total:A+B+C	1,14,500	1,16,820	1,55,780	1,52,019

Source: Draft Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97, Vol. 1, Planning Department, Bangalore.

Table No.8.65

Statement showing the outlay and expenditure under Minimum Needs Programme in Seventh Plan 1985-90 and Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No. Sector	Seventh plan 85-90		Annual Plan 90-91		Annual Plan 91-92	
	Approved -outlay **	Expen -diture (BE)	Approved outlay (RE)	Expen -diture (BE)	Approved outlay anticipated	Expendi -diture
1. Rural electrification	5,274	5,159	580	580	2,595	2,593
2. Fuel-wood and fodder	500	451	-	170	314	314
3. Rural roads	4,866	4,875	1,588	1,562	2,154	2,154
4. Elementary education	5,000	4,057	2,341	2,341	4,428	4,428
5. Adult Education	1,100	793	231	231	332	332
6. Rural health	3,653	4,483	2,151	1,248	2,175	2,175
7. Rural water supply	12,653	10,206	2,489	1,981	3,706	3,706
8. Rural sanitation	365	54	54	13	79	79
9. Rural Housing	7,438	7,625	1,509	1,509	3,514	3,514
10. Environmental improvement of slums	1,800	1,377	675	675	845	845
11. Nutrition						
12. Public distribution system* }	5,700	18,607	823	823	950	950
Total	48,331	57,687	12,441	11,170	21,090	21,000

*Transferred to non-plan from 1990-91 onwards.

** The expenditure of the Seventh Plan comprises of Accounts for first four years and revised estimates for the year 89-90

Source.: Draft Eighth Five Year plan 1992-97, Vol.1, Planning Department, Bangalore.

Development in VII Plan

The development during the Seventh Five Year Plan and annual plans 1990-92 in the State were as follows. The growth in agriculture particularly the foodgrains production has almost stagnated for over a decade. The non-agricultural sector has developed faster than the agricultural sector. The economy as a whole is much more diversified at present compared to the earlier decades. The State has an ultimate irrigation potential of 55 lakhs hectares of which only 31.14 lakh hectares has been created so far, whereas the net sown area is about 107 lakh hectares. The total hydro-electric potential existing is estimated to be 7,700 MW of which 2,208 MW only is harnessed so far. In addition 630 MW of capacity is created from thermal sources. Frequent droughts in the 1980's has adversely affected the agricultural sector resulting in declaration in the growth of agricultural output.

During the Seventh Plan Period, the annual average growth in the State Domestic Product (SDP in real terms, which reflects the growth of real output in economy), is placed at 5 per cent compared to 5.6 per cent at the national level. During 1990-91, the real SDP in Karnataka is anticipated to have registered

only a marginal growth of 1.7 per cent as against 5 percent for the country. The annual average growth in agriculture and allied activities in the State during the Seventh Plan period was only 2.1 per cent compared to 3.4 per cent for all India. In the sphere of industrial production, although the State has achieved a significant rate of growth at 6.6 per cent per annum during the Seventh Plan period, the growth rate is still lower compared to all India (7.5 per cent) growth. The growth in the unorganised component of the industry which accounted for nearly 50 per cent of the industrial output of Karnataka in early 1980's seems to have slackened. The most prominent reasons for slow down in the growth of economy in the State are low growth in creation of irrigation potential frequent droughts and shortage of power. Nearly 3/4 of the net area sown is depending on rainfall.

The development of infrastructure such as roads, railway, communications, etc., in the State is also lagging behind. The CMIE's Index of Infrastructure Development for Karnataka in 1988-89 is 95 (base All India=100) comparing the same to neighbouring states of Andhra Pradesh 100, Maharashtra 113, Tamil Nadu 137 and Kerala 137.

The extent of poverty also is higher in Karnataka compared to other parts of India, despite considerable reduction in poverty during the decade ending 1987-88. In 1987-88, the proportion of people below poverty line in Karnataka is placed at 32 per cent as against all-India's 29.2 per cent.

The performance of the State's economy during the Sixth Plan was still more unsatisfactory. With the annual average growth in the State's economy as reflected in the real GDP is placed at 3.6 per cent compared to 5.6 per cent for the country as a whole. During the Seventh Plan, the gap between the rate of growth in the State's economy and the country has tended to reduce, although the growth rate in the State still remained lower than that of all India level.

Sectorwise Targets and Achievements

Agriculture and Allied sections: Between 1984-85 and 1990-91, area under high-yielding variety (HYV) increased from 28.00 lakh hectares to 32.00 lakh hectares, fertilizer consumption from 5.9 lakh tonnes to 8.4 lakh tonnes, irrigated area from 25.7 lakh hectares to 30.6 lakh hectares, pump-sets energised from 4.4 lakhs to 8.7 lakhs and energy consumed for irrigation purpose from about 600 million units to 3,500 million units. Public investment on irrigation was Rs.133 crores per annum on an average during the Sixth Plan period, while it was Rs.200 crores per annum during the Seventh Plan period. During 1990-91, it touched Rs.300 crores. Similarly, on power development, investment per annum on an average was Rs.160 crores during Sixth Plan, while it was Rs.210 crores during Seventh Plan and Rs.296 crores during 1990-91. But agricultural productivity has declined between 1984-85 and 1990-91 in respect of major crops

like ragi, rice, jowar, maize, tur, pulses, groundnut and oilseeds, whereas sugar cane and cotton had exhibited improvement in productivity.

In respect of production of major horticultural crops was better than that experienced during Sixth Plan. While achievement was 90% of the target fixed during the Seventh Plan, the corresponding figure for the Sixth Plan was 80%.

The following important schemes were implemented during the Seventh Plan period. They were (1) Production and distribution of quality planting materials of fruits and vegetable crops, (2) Demonstrations on improved horticultural technology and extension and training to farmers, (3) Development of botanical, ornamental and public gardens in the state, (4) Development and maintenance of hill-stations at Nandi and Kemmannagundi, (5) Coconut development including seed procurement, (6) Spices and cashew development, (7) Preservation, processing and marketing of fruits and vegetables and other horticultural produce, (8) Expansion of area under different horticultural crops and (9) Oil-plant cultivation.

During 1990-91, physical targets were achieved in the scheme for oil-plant demonstration project, regional centres for floriculture, departmental laboratories and production of quality planting materials. In the district sector, physical progress was satisfactorily achieved for schemes like assistance to farmers for installation of pumpsets, procurement of seed coconuts, training to farmers, production of planting materials and plant protection measures. Schemes under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan were also achieved satisfactorily.

Animal Husbandry: As against the target of 500 rural veterinary dispensaries and 275 upgradation of rural veterinary dispensaries to taluka type, 150 rural veterinary dispensaries and 50 upgradation of rural veterinary dispensaries of taluk type were achieved. As against the maintenance of 90 mobile veterinary clinics, 60 new mobile veterinary clinics, 75 new mobile veterinary clinics were established besides maintaining the 90 mobile veterinary clinics. Under Special Livestock Breeding Programme, 4,410 small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers were assisted with the expenditure of Rs.119.08 lakhs. Under Tribal Area Sub-Plan, Rs.107.64 lakhs were spent to assist 1,879 beneficiaries as against the target of 1,889. Under Special Component Plan, Rs.390 lakhs was spent to provide assistance to 6,807 SCs and STs beneficiaries as against the target of 6,468 beneficiaries fixed for Seventh Plan.

Fish seed production at the beginning of the Seventh Plan was 77.50 million fry and it reached 138 million fry at the end of the plan. Eighteen fish farms which were under the control of Karnataka Inland Fisheries Development Corporation (KIFD) have been taken over by the Department of Fisheries due to the closure of the KIFD Corporation. During 1990-91, Inland fish seed production was 135 million fry and fish production was 53,000 metric tonnes.

Under the Centrally-sponsored National Fish Seed Production Programme, a fish farm with Chinese hatchery was taken up at the total cost of Rs.52 lakhs at the B.R. Project. N.C.D.C. Reservoir fisheries project at a cost of Rs.473.80 lakhs has been taken up in Mysore district through the newly established Karnataka Inland Fisheries Federation. A total of 2,910 fish farmers have been trained in intensive fish culture practice besides 7,747 hectares of water area has been brought under improved fish culture and 3,646 tonnes of fish was produced by these trained persons. During 1990-91, 534 candidates were trained in fish culture practices and 1,280 hectares of water area was brought under fish culture by stocking 87 lakhs of fish seeds.

The production of inland fish as at the end of Sixth Plan was 40,000 metric tonnes and reached a level of 55,000 metric tonnes by the end of the Seventh Plan.

The State has endeavoured to develop marine fisheries by diversifying methods through improved infra-structural facilities besides socio-economic programmes for the welfare of fishermen. The major developmental activities taken up during this Plan period were construction of Mangalore harbour, improvement of the DANIDA assisted Indo-Danish Fisheries Project, Tadri (U.Kannada) besides motorisation of traditional fishing crafts, financial assistant to traditional fishing etc, A Brackish Water Fish Farmer's Development Agency was established at Karwar in May 1987 to develop the brackish water area as for prawn farming, etc,. The scheme provides training facilities to entrepreneurs besides technical know-how about scientific prawn farming. The agency has so far trained 65 prawn farmers and prepared feasibility reports for development of 16.17 hectares Brackish water area for prawn farming. The Agency has conducted survey of 300 hectares of Brackish water area. The jurisdiction of the agency has been extended to Dakshina Kannada district during 1989-90. The agency has taken up construction of prawn hatchery at an estimated cost of Rs.33.25 lakhs and it is expected to complete shortly.

In order to set right the imbalance in the availability of forest products, several developmental programmes have been implemented in the State during Seventh Plan as well as Annual Plans. The plantation was raised in 2.30 lakh ha through various programmes in this period. Several new schemes including those for wild-life conservation were also launched by the Government of India's National Wasteland Development Board and the State Government contributed matching grants towards these schemes. Centrally-sponsored schemes such as decentralised people's nursery programmes, development of silvipasture, development of minor forest produce, aerial seeding scheme, prevention of biotic interference, rural fuelwood plantation programme and seed development programme were implemented in the State. Development of school nurseries was started with the aim of inculcating tree consciousness in the young minds of school children. Apart from creating forest plantation, by converting the wasteland

and degraded forest lands into productive assets, job opportunities have been provided to the rural population. Considerable portion of rural development allocation was ear-marked for social forestry activities in the State. During 1991-92, two externally-aided projects viz. Social Forestry Project Phase I and Western Ghats Development Project were taken up. On an average of about 25,000 hectares has been brought under plantation during each of these Annual Plan Period.

Rural Development and Panchayat Raj

Table No. 8.66

Table showing the expenditure and achievement of important Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Programmes in the Seventh Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plans of 1990-91 and 1991-92 (including Central Share).

Sl.No.Programmes	Expenditure (Rs.in lakhs)			Unit	Achievement		
	VII Plan	1990-91	1991-92		VII Plan	1990-91	1991-92
1. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP).	14,933	-	-	Lakh man days	731	-	-
2. Rural Landless Employment Generation Programme (RLEGP).	11,668	-	-	-do-	811	-	-
3. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)	10,943	10,892	12,059	-do-	408	-	-
4. Rural Employment Generation Scheme (REGS)	748	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	5,160	1,140	1,249	-	-	-	-
6. Western Ghat Development Programme (WGDP)	3,446	880	947	-	-	-	-
7. Intergrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	12,911	3,076	3,241	Lakh mandays	6.84	1.25	1.03
8. 100 Well Programme	2,267	369	360	Lakh numbers	0.63	0.76	0.50
9. Assistance to surplus land grantees	286	18	20	Numbers	11,440	3,654	1,575
10. Depressed Women & Children in Rural Area (DWCRA)	155	13	21	No. of groups	1,100	528	400
11. Anthyodaya	667	74	-	Lakh nos.	0.46	0.69	-

Source: Draft Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97, Vol. I, Planning Department, Bangalore.

IRRIGATION

During the Seventh Plan period, irrigation was given special importance and emphasis was given to completion of the on-going projects which have potential for employment in the drought affected areas and utilisation of irrigation potential created together with improving the efficiency in water use.

Table. No.8.67

Statement showing the yearwise financial outlay and expenditure and potential targets and achievement in irrigation during Seventh Plan period:

Year	Financial (Rs. in crores)		Potential (in hectares)	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Target	Achievement
1985-86	85.72	90.14	41,360	39,403
1986-87	114.83	104.24	43,780	34,443
1987-88	186.00	88.64	33,006	8,621
1988-89	143.70	111.02	17,412	6,308
1989-90	115.31	132.49	19,021	8,760
Total	685.56	527.42	1,54,569	97,535

The outlay proposed for major and medium irrigation during the Seventh Plan was Rs. 330 crores but the actual outlays budgeted from 1985-86 to 1989-90 was Rs. 405 crores. The actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 310.46 crores. The irrigation potentiality utilised in this sector was 58,098 hectares as against the target of 97,644 hectares.

During the Seventh Plan period, the first phase of the Upper Krishna Project, Tungabhadra Right Bank Low level canal, Soudagar Project, Taraka Reservoir Project, Teetha Reservoir Project, Upper Mullamari Project, Nallur Amanikere Project and Chikkahole Diversion to Suvarnavathy were completed.

The approved allocations for the Annual Plan 1990-91 was Rs. 158.35 crores with corresponding programme for creating a potential of 16,426 hectares against which the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 143.83 crores and potential created was 13,137 hectares. The amount proposed for major irrigation (Cauvery Basin) was Rs. 110 crores and the potential programme was 21,802 hectares. But actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 88.23 crores and potential created was 14,161 hectares.

Sea Erosion Control

Table No. 8.68

Table showing the yearwise financial outlay and expenditure on control of coastal area by sea erosion and physical target and achievement during Seventh Plan and Annual Plans

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)		Physical achievements(in km.)	
	Financial Budget provision	Expenditure	Length of Sea coast proposed for protection	Length of Sea coast protected
1985-86	64.84	61.85	0.500	1.890
1986-87	67.00	66.63	0.500	0.820
1987-88	85.00	35.12	0.600	0.390
1988-89	75.00	58.10	0.450	0.510
1989-90	89.00	95.90	0.500	0.735
1990-91	250.00	250.00	2.500	2.436
1991-92	200.00	77.50	2.000	2.000

CADA : During Seventh Plan period, the Government has earmarked an outlay of Rs. 8,200 lakhs for Command Area Development of which State's contribution was Rs. 4,700 lakhs and Central share was Rs. 3,500 lakhs. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 9,867 lakhs; of which, State's sector amount was Rs. 5,949 lakhs. The government has constituted five CADAs for the Cauvery and the Krishna Basins. They are the Tungabhadra Project, Malaprabha and Ghataprabha Project, Cauvery Basin Project, Upper Krishna Project and the Bhadra Project. With a view to optimising the agriculture production, the government has adopted strategy to ensure effective water utilisation and also its equitable distribution through integrated water management.

Minor irrigation: The total outlay for minor irrigation in the Seventh Plan was Rs. 15,000 lakhs with a potential target of 60,000 hectares. The expenditure incurred in that period was Rs. 16,546.06 lakhs and potential progress was 37,450 hectares. During 1990-91, a total amount of Rs. 3,230.538 lakhs has been spent and a total potential of 3,052 hectares has been created.

Power : The approved outlay for power generation for the Seventh Plan was Rs. 466.46 crores with a corresponding programme to create an installed capacity of 581 MW. The expenditure incurred is Rs. 491 crores (provisional) and installed capacity created is 425 MW. The total installed capacity is increased from 2,220 MW in 1984-85 to 2,645 MW as on 1st April, 1990. (See chapter V, table 4 for further details)

Sericulture :Due to various effective development programmes undertaken right from First Plan, the cocoon and silk production which was only 11,800 and 727 tonnes respectively at the beginning of the First Plan has been increased to 57,721 tonnes of cocoon and 6,075 of raw silk at the end of the Seventh Plan. This growth has been achieved by providing required infra-structure and ensuring supply of disease free silk worm layings to the sericulturists. At the end of the Seventh Plan, there were 95 silk farms, 81 government grainages, 150 technical service centres, 20 model Chawki Rearing Centres, 1,841 Chawki Rearing Centres, 4 training schools, 59 cocoon markets, one main silk exchange with 5 branches, 5 filatures, one twisting and weaving unit, 9 training-cum-production reeling centres and 21 mini filatures and 13 reeling complexes, besides 693 licenced seed preparers. The silk cocoons produced is processed in about 22,389 reeling basins and 26,020 charakas by about 12,138 private reelers located in rural areas. Besides this, there were about 1,25,000 twisting spindles, 23,000 silk powerlooms and 22,722 silk handlooms operated by private entrepreneurs. During 1990-91, an area of 2,650 hectares as against the target of 3,500 hectares was brought under mulberry cultivation. It provided employment to 18,188 families and produced 137 metric tonnes of silk. During 1991-92, as against the target of 4,013 hectares, till the end of October 3,300 hectares has been brought under mulberry cultivation. Silk production during 1991-92 was 6,800 MT as against the target of 6,938 M.T. Bivoltine silk out of this was 101 M.T. till October 1991.

Minerals: Investigation carried out during the Seventh Plan have brought to light some promising iron ores, containing high values of titanium and vanadium in part of Mysore district and deposits of low grade chromite in parts of Hassan district. Preliminary survey indicates copper and sulphate minerals in parts of Bijapur and Dhawad districts. Diamond drilling exploration has established copper mineralisation ores at deeper levels at Ingaldal. Vast resources of lime stone in parts of Chitradurga, Gulbarga and Bijapur districts have been demonstrated through drilling exploration. Semi-precious quality ruby corundum areas have been identified in parts of Mysore, Mandya and Tumkur districts.

Ports and Light Houses: During the Seventh Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 2,800 lakhs was fixed for development of ports and light houses and priority was given to completion of on-going schemes spilled over from Sixth Plan. The total of yearwise allocation in the Seventh Plan period was Rs. 2,113 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 960 lakhs. Out of this, the expenditure for development of Karwar port was Rs. 792 lakhs and Mangalore port was Rs. 155 lakhs. In the Annual Plan 1990-91, a total outlay of Rs. 309 lakhs was provided and a total sum of Rs. 202 lakhs was spent for development of ports during the year 1990-91. The allocation provided during 1991-92 was Rs. 350 lakhs. Out of this, Rs. 160 lakhs was proposed for Karwar port, Rs. 181 lakhs for old Mangalore port and remaining amount of Rs. 9 lakhs was for development of other minor ports.

Roads and bridges: For development of roads and bridges, a sum of Rs. 127.10 crores was ear-marked during the Seventh Plan period. Out of this, Rs. 46.20 crores is for the State sector schemes and the balance amount of Rs. 80.90 crores is for Zilla Parishad sector schemes. The expenditure incurred during the Seventh Plan was Rs. 132.92 crores. Of this Rs. 35.11 crores is spent on State Sector schemes and the balance amount of Rs. 97.81 cores is on Zilla Parishad Sector schemes including an expenditure of Rs. 51.91 crores for development of rural roads. The provisional expenditure on roads and bridges during 1990-91 was Rs. 3,681.79 laksh; of this, Rs. 1,033.94 lakhs for State sector scheme and Rs.2,647.85 lakhs for Zilla Parishad sector schemes.

The total outlay of Karnataka Road Transport Corporation schemes for Seventh Plan was Rs.85 crores and the expenditure was Rs.80.50 crorers. The Corporation added 2,396 new vehicles under the State Plan scheme against the target of 2,537 vehicles.

Water Transport : During the Seventh Plan period, the total annual outlay was Rs.49.94 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 38.08 lakhs for inland water transport. Facilities such as ramps, jetties and passenger, waiting sheds have been provided at some of the ferry points at an expenditure of Rs.2.41 lakhs. The Annual Plan 1990-91 provided an outlay of Rs.9 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs.5.36 lakhs. Out of this expenditure, Rs.4.86 lakhs has been spent on direction and administration and Rs.0.50 lakhs on acquiring of dumb wooden boats.

Tourism : An allocation of Rs.700 lakhs was provided for tourism during the Seventh Plan. The department undertook development of various tourists spots in Karnataka by creating infra-structural facilities. Cottages at Halebidu, Moodabidri and Karkala, Tourists' Homes at Jog Falls, Gokarna, Talacauvery and Shrirangapattana were completed and wayside facilities at Malekammahalli and Humnabad were also completed. Under Central assistance, wayside facilities at Talakad, Joga Falls, Sringeri, Mulbagal, Belgaum, Tourist Compex at Hampi, boating facilities at Ulsoor and Sanky in Bangalore and flood lighting of important monuments were taken up. The department brought out Tourist maps and brochures on important tourist places, purchased televisions for tourist lodges, participated in exhibitions like Dasara campaign, trade fairs, etc. The expenditure incurred during the Seventh Plan was Rs.525.95 lakhs.

Pollution Control : The Government of India have introduced Rule 115 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules 1989 which envisages the standards at which the motor vehicles should emit exhaust smoke and the vehicle owners are required to conform to the said stipulations with effects from 1st March, 1990. The first phases of the scheme was sanctioned during 1988-89 for implementation at Mangalore, Mysore, Belgaum, Shimoga and Dharwad. Rs.25 lakhs that were provided under the State Plan could not be utilised during that year. Due to procedural

delay the ear-marked amount was not utilised even in 1989-90. The expenditure incurred in this period was Rs.13.00 lakhs as against a provision of Rs.25.00 lakhs. During 1990-91, the scheme was extended to five more places viz Tumkur, Gulbarga, Bidar, Davangere and K.G.F. The expenditure incurred during this year was Rs.23.12 lakhs against the provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs. During 1991-92, apart from continuing pollution control scheme at ten places mentioned above, it was also extended to five more places viz. Bellary, Kolar, Mandya, Raichur and Chitradurga. In addition to the existing five pollution control units in Bangalore City, it has been strengthened with supply of 16 gas analysers, 16 smoke meters, 8 generators at a cost of Rs.20 lakhs (See Chapter I, Ecology and Environment)

Science and Technology : During the Seventh Plan, and the Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92, several potential technologies aimed at rural development and rural employment generation have been developed under State and Central Science and Technological Sectors viz. a) ASTRA *ole* (Oven), efficient bath water stoves, large stoves for community cooking, wood gasifier, community biogas plants, low cost household biogas plants, low cost solar water heaters, solar pond, Micro-hydel power generation etc. in the rural energy sector; b) soil block making machines and stabilised soil block technology, low cost cement using reactive silica from paddy husk, ash, brick panel, tile panel and ferro cement channel roofing, ferro cement and steel building elements to replace timber etc. in rural and alternative housing sector; c) Sisal industries, efficient brick and tile kilns, efficient lime kilns, intensive prawn culture etc. in the rural industries sector; and d) low-cost water purifiers, low-cost sanitation systems, repairs and maintenance of hand pumps, winnower farm ponds and irrigation scheduling, plant irrigation through porous FRP, multiplication of drought resistant and productive agencies of tamarind and pomegranate, etc. in the rural health and agriculture sector.

Education : During the Seventh Plan, the main focus was given on primary education. The principal objectives of the Plan were full enrolment of the children in the age-group between 6 and 10 years and 50% enrolment of the children in the age-group between 11-13 years, and reduction of drop-outs. To achieve this objective, it was proposed to establish 10,000 primary centres, appoint 13,500 primary school teachers and extend incentive programme to all deserving children. As against the proposed outlay of Rs.5,000 lakhs for primary education, Rs.3,700 lakhs was ear-marked for Vidya Vikas scheme. This scheme has an additional allocation under Social Welfare and Backward Classes and Minorities Department. In addition to the Vidya Vikas programme, there was a provision for additional plan outlay of Rs.85 lakhs for teaching staff, Rs.125 lakhs for additional pre-primary centres, Rs.120 lakhs for non-formal education centres, Rs.75 lakhs for strengthening Inspectorate and Rs.130 lakhs for purchase of land and construction of school buildings.

As against the approved outlay of Rs.5,000 lakhs for primary education during the Seventh Plan, the expenditure incurred was Rs.6,060.51 lakhs. The expenditure on primary education during 1990-91 was Rs.4,265.98 lakhs and the budget estimates for the year 1991-92 was Rs.6,595.04 lakhs (including outlays earmarked for Centrally-sponsored schemes). During 1990-91, Vidya Vikas Scheme was modified and limiting the benefit only to the children of SCs/STs who are studying in I to VII standards. Under this scheme, 12.58 lakh children were given free uniforms and 13.03 lakh children were given free text books. The Vidya Mandira scheme was introduced with a provision of Rs.1,000 lakhs for construction of 5,000 additional class-rooms.

The proposed outlay on secondary education during the VII plan period was Rs.800 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs.2,854 lakhs. The outlays during 1990-91 and 1991-92 were Rs.2,002.45 lakhs and Rs.2,225.57 lakhs respectively. During this period, 273 Government secondary schools were started and about 560 non-government schools were permitted on a permanently no grant basis.

Adult Education: During 1985-86, there were 33 projects of State Adult Education Programme with 100 centres each, and 63 projects with 30 centres each. Therefore, there were 5.190 centres each in 1985-86 and 1986-87. Thirty-one projects of 100 centres each were with the Directorate and the rest of the projects were implemented by the Karnataka State Adult Education Council. The number of State Adult Education Programme projects were reduced to 26 with 100 centres each from 1987-88 and implemented by the Karnataka State Adult Education Council, Mysore, consequent upon extension of the Akshara Sena to the entire State. The coverage under these projects from 1985 to 1990 is 5.52 lakhs against which 3.85 lakh persons are made literate.

A new programme of Akshara Sena was introduced from 1983-84. Initially this programme was implemented in eight districts and later from 1987-88 extended to the entire State. The coverage from 1985-1990 under this programme was 15.8 lakh persons. From 1985 to 1990, 142 voluntary agencies were sanctioned for projects by Government of India with 2,970 adult education centres covering 2.40 lakh persons.

Mass programme of functional literacy was introduced in the State from 1986-87. This programme aims at involving NSS and non-NSS, students to take up literacy programme based on "Each one Teach one" method. A total of 62,317 NSS volunteers were enrolled to take up literacy programme covering 1.28 lakh adult illiterates from 1986 to 1990.

During 1990-91, a total literacy campaign was launched in Dakshina Kannada and Bijapur districts. The target group fixed for Dakshina Kannada was 3 lakh learners and for Bijapur was 5.5 lakh learners. The Government of India has

sanctioned Rs.200 lakhs and Rs.307 lakhs for Dakshina Kannada and Bijapur districts respectively. Preliminary evaluation has revealed that about 2.4 lakh learners in Dakshina Kannada district and 3.8 lakh learners in Bijapur district have been made literates and have reached the National Literacy Mission norms. Subsequently two more district viz Raichur and Mandya were sanctioned literacy campaign projects at a cost of Rs.323 lakhs and Rs.198 lakhs respectively. During 1991-92, a project to Tumkur district at a cost of Rs.257 lakh with target population of 4 lakhs has been sanctioned and is under progress.

Collegiate Education: During Seventh Plan, 31 Government colleges were opened and 48 private colleges were brought under the pervue of the grant-in-aid code. The expenditure of the Plan period was Rs.1,241.15 lakhs as against the approved outlay of Rs.982.83 lakhs. During 1990-91, Rs.543.50 lakhs was approved. In this period, the Governemnt first grade colleges have been started at Ron (Dharwad district) and at Devadurga (Raichur district). Twenty eligible private first grade colleges have been brought under Grant-in-Aid code. About 6,000 SC/ST students were benefited under Special Component Plan in this period. An outlay of Rs.412.50 lakhs was sanctioned for 1991-92.

P.U.E.: The expenditure incurred for pre-university education under Seventh Plan was Rs.279.07 lakhs as against the target of an outlay of Rs.212.43 lakhs. The majority of the amount was spent on payment of Grant-in-aid to private pre-university colleges. During the Plan period, 65 private pre-university colleges were brought under Grant-in-aid Code. During 1990-91, an allocation of Rs.205.50 lakhs was made and the entire amount was spent towards payment of Grant-in-aid and construction activities.

During the Seventh Plan, the physical target for inservice programme and other activities under education and research was 88,751 teachers and 78,904 students; of which 78,904 teachers and 68,955 students were covered. The outlay for the University education under Seventh Plan was Rs.925 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs.1,580 lakhs.

At the beginning of the Seventh Plan, there were 212 courses in 132 institutions and they covered 5,428 students under vocational education. At the end of the Plan, 464 courses offering 41 vocations existed in 260 government and aided colleges and they covered 14,000 students.

During the Seventh Plan, six more engineering colleges and polytechnics were permitted to be started in the State-one polytechnic by the government and five by private managements, bringing the total number of colleges and polytechnics to 51 and 154 respectively. Some of the courses started are electronics, computer sciences and environmental engineering. Twelve new courses were started in as many as 12 polytechnics. A women's polytechnic was started at Hassan. One State Technical Education Resources and Information Center was started

in Bangalore with the object of providing information and facilities to the staff and students. A Computer Centre has been functioning in the Directorate from 1986-87 to manage the work regarding the common entrance test for admission to engineering and medical colleges and for conducting the diploma examination.

Health: During the Seventh Plan period as well as Annual Plans of 1990-91 and 1991-92, the major thrust of health sector was the expansion of rural health services which is a major component in the minimum needs programme. During 1990-91, 59 Primary Health Centres were sanctioned beside three Community Health Centres. Provision was made to increase the bed strength of district hospital at Shimoga significantly. During 1991-92, beside taking up development of district hospital, Raichur with OPEC assistance at a project cost of Rs.31 crores and establishment of 27 maternity annexures were also sanctioned during 1991-92. Additional 50 primary health centres are proposed during 1991-92.

Water Supply: During Seventh Plan, 33 water supply ongoing works at a cost of Rs.29 crores and 13 UGD on-going works at a cost of Rs.4 crores were spilled over from VI Plan were taken up. In addition, fresh water supply works costing Rs.26 crores and one low-cost sanitation works was taken up. Thus during the Seventh Plan, 76 works costing Rs.59 crores were proposed. On physical side, during the Seventh Plan 34 water supply works were commissioned against 51 water supply works targetted and 7 UGD works (Underground drainage) works were commissioned against the target of 11 UGD works. During 1990-91, eight water supply works were commissioned against 15 works targetted and one UGD work was commissioned against four works targetted. Works under Special Component Plan was vigorously tackled (see chapter X). During 1991-92, 17 water supply works and 4 UGD works are targetted besides works under Special Component Plan.

Karnataka is one of the pioneer States to provide at least one safe drinking water source for all the revenue villages with a view to cover even habitations like thandas, JHC's hamlets etc. In all, 37,135 problematic villages were identified during Sixth and Seventh Plans; out of which, 268 were not covered habitations, 12,891 partially covered habitations and 23,976 fully covered habitations. The emphasis in Seventh Plan was mostly on piped water supply schemes as well as mini water schemes so as to achieve the prescribed standard besides continuing borewell programme. In addition, revival of defunct and augmentation of piped water supply schemes were also taken up. The physical number of achievements under different schemes in State Sector under the Seventh Plan were as follows: Piped Water Supply Scheme 3,369; Mini Water Supply Scheme 1,956; and Borewells with hand-pumps 87,166. Under Central Sector, it was as follows: Piped Water Supply Scheme 1,506; mini water supply scheme 1,891 and borewells fitted with hand-pumps 2,9091. The Sectorwise total number of physical achievement of 1990-91 and anticipated achievement in 1991-92 which are given in brackets

were as follows: Piped water supply under State sector 299 (282); Central Sector 441 (421); Mini Water Supply Schemes under State Sector 295 (330); Central Sector 410 (339); Borewells fitted with hand-pumps under State Sector 2,276 (2,038); and Central Sector 1,009 (1,600)

Housing

After the establishment of Zilla Parishads, the rural housing sector secured a sizeable share in the allocation of Zilla Parishad funds. A survey was conducted during 1986-87 to identify the number of siteless persons in rural areas. As per the survey as at the end of March 1987, the total number of families identified as siteless were 14.49 lakhs. A similar second survey revealed that another 2.13 lakhs additional families fall in this category bringing the total number of siteless families to 16.63 lakhs; out of which, 14.95 lakh families have been provided with sites as on 1989-90. As against the target of 2.25 lakh sites to be distributed during VII plan, 2.23 lakh sites have been distributed in rural areas. All the schemes which were taken up under construction assistance have been amalgamated under the Peoples Housing Scheme. As against the target of 3.45 lakhs, 2.15 lakh persons have been given construction assistance. The shortfall is due to the non-availability of the loan finance from various financial institutions in time. The progress achieved from inception (1980-81) to 1989-90 under House Sites to Weaker Sections in rural areas and Peoples Housing Scheme were 14,95,732 numbers and 8,07,378 numbers respectively.

Under the Urban Housing Programmes, the scheme of provision of house-sites to urban poor has been discontinued due to non-availability of land or the value of land is very high. However, out of 1,48,063 families identified as siteless, 56,602 families have been granted sites upto 1988-89.

Under the Bhagyamandira Scheme for providing construction assistance to the urban poor, as against the target of Seventh Plan of 11,000 houses, 9,379 houses have been distributed. Under the Urban Housing Programme taken by the KHB, the schemewise targets and achievements respectively from 85-86 to 1989-90 were LIG and MIG Housing Scheme 979 and 1,059, Rental Housing Scheme 176 and 147. Free sites are distributed to landless agricultural labourers in rural areas whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 2,000. During 1990-91, a provision of Rs. 134.16 lakhs was made and 37,634 sites have been distributed. Under Peoples Housing Scheme, sanction of construction assistance to the weaker sections of society in rural areas was initiated during 1973-74, and as a follow up scheme distribution of sites in rural areas began. The unit cost per house for construction varies from year to year. From the year 1988-89, the cost per house is fixed at Rs. 8,000 (Rs. 2,500 subsidy, Rs. 4,000 loan and Rs. 1,500 beneficiary contribution). The houses sanctioned under People's Housing Scheme are provided with ASTRA *ole* (oven) at the cost of Rs. 134 per unit (Rs.80 subsidy and loan of Rs.54). All the existing rural housing schemes, viz.

Experimental Low Cost Housing Scheme, People's Housing Scheme and Special Component Plan have been amalgamated into single housing scheme in the rural areas of the State to be called the Peoples Housing Scheme (1986-87). During 1990-91 as against the target of 40,000 sites, 37,000 sites have been distributed. As against the target of 22,800 persons, 22,600 persons have been benefited under construction assistance.

Under the Tribal Sub Plan Scheme, construction of houses is taken up in Tribal Blocks of Heggadadevanakote, Udupi, Ponnampet, Puttur and Madikeri taluks. The cost per house was Rs.8,000 (subsidy Rs.2,500, loan Rs.4,000 and Rs.1,500 beneficiary contribution) and 362 houses have been constructed with an expenditure of Rs.20.85 lakhs.

With a view to provide housing facilities to 7.25 lakh houseless and siteless persons, a new housing scheme called 'Ashraya' has been introduced on 19th November, 1991. It is proposed to distribute 1,75,000 sites at the rate of 1,000 sites per taluk with a unit cost of Rs. 750 per site. While selecting the beneficiaries for construction of houses and distribution of sites, 18% of the beneficiaries belong to SC/ST categories and 10 % of houses/sites will be reserved for persons belonging to nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes subject to their availability.

During 1988, government has constituted the Urban Development Authorities combining the development functions and planning functions in one single authority for 20 urban areas and planning authorities are functioning for five urban areas.

Employment and Training: The total estimated outlay for the VIIth Plan period for the programmes was Rs. 440 lakhs, while the actual allocation has been Rs. 685 lakhs. The increased outlay has been mainly utilised for the computerisation of Employment Exchanges for rendering better service and for providing the quality of training in ITI by way of replacement of old and obsolete equipment besides introduction of sophisticated courses like data preparation and computer software, plastic processing operator and electronic mechanics etc. During the Seventh Plan period, more stress was given to the implementation of Minimum Wages Act. Consequently, seven employments were added to the schedule of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, thus bringing these employments also under the purview of the Minimum Wages Act.

During the year 1990-91, a sum of Rs. 37.00 lakhs was provided towards Annual Plan which includes committed expenditure of the Scheme of the VIIth Plan and the entire amount was spent. An outlay of Rs. 96.30 lakhs has been allotted for the year 1991-92 to implement the schemes.

Welfare of SCs and STs :The main objectives of the Seventh Plan was to minimise the drop-outs among SC and ST pupils from the schools besides considerably enhancing the quality of education they receive, increase the employability by improving their technical skills to wean them away from their un-remunerative traditional occupations and to provide training to make them more competitive. These objectives were also continued during 1990-91 and were being continued in 1991-92. As against the outlay of Rs. 30.30 crores in the Seventh Plan, Rs. 30.20 crores was spent. During the Annual Plan 1990-91, the budgetted outlay of Rs. 11.17 crores was spent. During 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 14.55 crores was expected to be spent fully and physical target fixed was anticipated to be achieved. The major programmes for the uplift of SCs and STs in the Seventh Plan consists of increasing hostel facilities and providing pre-matric and post-matric incentives to reduce drop-outs.

Welfare of Other Backward Classes: During the Seventh Plan, considerable attention was paid to minimise the drop-outs of Backward Classes and Minorities students from schools. Steps were also taken to improve the quality of education in the form of providing pre and post-metric scholarships, provision of hostel facilities and admission of students to Ashram schools, etc. Towards implementing the various schemes during the Seventh Plan, the expenditure incurred was estimated to be of the order of Rs. 3,0004.57 lakhs as against an approved outlay of Rs. 4,450.00 lakhs. All the efforts made during the Seventh Plan were continued in the year 1990-91 by giving special attention to schemes relating to educational advancement. Annual outlay of Rs.1,031.00 lakhs was estimated to have been spent. During 1991-92 also, an outlay of Rs.1,346.00 lakhs was anticipated to be spent. In regard to physical aspects of the programme, the physical target fixed under various programmes were almost achieved.

Social Security and Welfare: The Directorate of Welfare of the Disabled has started functioning as an independent department from 1st Aug,1988 to implement the welfare measures like education, training and rehabilitation for the disabled poor. Rs.119.64 lakhs were spent as against the outlay of Rs.67.00 lakhs during the Seventh Plan. The major achievement during this Plan was starting of an Industrial Training Centre at Mysore in collaboration with National Association for the Blind the upgradation of one elementary school for the deaf as high school, implementation of the welfare measures like education, training and rehabilitation of the disabled poor. During 1990-91, the entire allocation of Rs.80 lakhs is estimated to have been spent and the entire outlay of Rs.80 lakhs is anticipated to be spent during 1991-92. One of the major achievements during 1990-91 and 1991-92 is the completion of survey of the disabled in I and II phase in the State.

Women and Child Development: During the Seventh Plan, efforts were made to improve the status of women by giving them training facilities and starting production centres in groups. Concentrated efforts were made to improve the nutritional status of women and children particularly in rural areas. The implementation of the Integrated Child Development Services Programme in 108 blocks in the State by end of the Seventh Plan has resulted in reduction in the infant mortality rate. The infant mortality rate which was at 120 per thousand live births in 1975, was at 58 per thousand live births in 1990. As per provision of Juvenile Justice Act 1986, programmes were taken to ensure that minimum standards are maintained in the Observation Homes and Juvenile Homes. Efforts were made afresh to help the children in difficult circumstances like children on streets, rag pickers, children of prostitutes and children involved in hazardous occupations. Programmes were also taken up for the rehabilitation of the Devadasis. Schemes were taken up through voluntary organisations for care and maintenance of orphan and destitute children.

The expenditure incurred for all these programmes during VIIIth Plan was Rs.941.27 lakhs as against an approved outlay of Rs.1,128 lakhs. During 1990-91, efforts were made to improve the status of women by giving them training facilities and starting production centres in groups. During 1990-91, 28 new integrated child development projects were sanctioned. As per the Juvenile Justice Act 1986, Juvenile Courts and Juvenile Welfare Boards were constituted in all the observation homes. During the year, scheme for the welfare of rag pickers has been sanctioned to improve the status of children in difficult circumstances and the nomenclature of the scheme has been changed during 1991-92 as scheme for the Welfare of Street Children and Rag Pickers with a view to provide them various components such as nutrition, health, recreation etc. A new scheme for the Rehabilitation of Devadasis was sanctioned to assist them through training-cum-production units through voluntary organisations in Belgaum, Bijapur, Bellary, Gulbarga, Dharwad and Raichur districts. Programmes were also taken through voluntary agencies for care and maintenance of orphan and destitute children.

Consumer Protection : During the Seventh Plan, the expenditure incurred was of the order of Rs.16.13 lakhs, out of budget allocation of Rs.240 lakhs to meet the establishment charges of the State level and district level forums and funds required for carrying out seminars, studies, etc., towards creating consumer awareness. These activities were continued during 1990-91 and 1991-92 and Rs.100 lakhs. and Rs.175 lakhs were spent respectively in 1990-91 and 1991-92.

Table No. 8.69

Table showing the growth performance in Karnataka and India from 1960-61 to 1988-89 (Annual Average growth in real income) (Percent)

<i>Plan period</i>	<i>Karnataka</i>	<i>India</i>
Third Plan	3.5	2.7
Annual Plans	4.4	4.1
Fourth Plan	3.5	3.4
Fifth Plan	4.7	5.2
Sixth Plan	3.6	5.6
Seventh Plan (Provisional)	5.0	5.5

Table No. 8.70

Table showing the Planwise growth rate in Primary and Secondary Sectors in Karnataka and India (at 1970-71 prices)

(Annual Average growth%)

<i>Plan period</i>	<i>Karnataka</i>		<i>India</i>	
	<i>Primary Sector</i>	<i>Secondary Sector</i>	<i>Primary Sector</i>	<i>Secondary Sector</i>
Third Plan	1.04	9.42	-0.48	7.38
Annual Plans	5.07	3.67	4.83	3.30
Fourth Plan	2.52	10.36	3.06	3.42
Fifth Plan	2.54	8.64	3.94	6.24
Sixth Plan	5.46	2.56	5.06	2.72
Seventh Plan*	5.43	6.08	4.28	6.90

*Relates to the first four years only

Source: Draft Eighth Five year Plan 1990-95, Vol. I, Planning Department.

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) was envisaged with the objectives of :

1. Reduction of poverty, 2. Generation of productive employment, 3. Provision of basic needs to the people, 4. Sustainable growth in the economy, particularly in the important sectors like agriculture and industry, with development in the supporting infrastructure especially irrigation and power, and 5. Protection of environment and ecology.

In order to realise these objectives, the Eighth Plan has the following major targets:

1. Achieving an annual growth rate of 5.6% per annum on par with the national growth rate target, 2. Bringing down the proportion of population below the poverty line from 32% to 25% by the end of the Eighth Plan, 3. Increasing productive employment opportunities by about 15 to 20 lakhs, 4. Increasing operational efficiencies specifically in sectors like irrigation and power in addition to augmentation in capacity needed for realising the objectives set and, 5. Increasing the basic facilities such as housing, health, education, water supply etc.

Table No. 8.71

Statement showing the draft Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plan 1992-93 (Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Proposed outlay		
	Eighth Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93	
A. Economic Services :			
1.	Agriculture and allied services	79,932	15,409
2.	Rural development	56,670	9,240
3.	Special area programme	39,000	7,000
4.	Irrigation and flood control	2,25,357	29,756
5.	Energy	2,90,455	45,057
6.	Industry and Minerals	54,433	12,082
7.	Transport	44,775	8,750
8.	SC Technology and Environment	1,050	225
9.	General economic services	10,051	1,695
	Total 'A'	8,01,723	1,29,214
B. Social services :			
10.	Education, sports, arts and culture	84,505	14,010
11.	Health	28,910	5,300
12.	Water supply, housing and urban development	1,26,610	21,348
13.	Information and Publicity	1,400	265
14.	Welfare of SCs/STs and OBCs	23,575	4,465
15.	Labour and labour welfare	2,671	448
16.	Social welfare and nutrition	18,706	3,390
17.	Other administrative services	538	101
	Total "B"	2,86,915	49,327
C. General Services			
		11,362	2,459
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	11,00,000	1,81,000

PUBLIC FINANCE

The problems of raising enough resources to meet the ever increasing Government expenditure has been a major one faced by the State Government. During 1980's Karnataka was faced with the problem of resources crunch and was even faced to cut down its plan outlays during certain years. Expenditure on drought relief (there was drought in the state for 3-4 years from 1983), debt servicing and other expenditure of the non-developmental nature increased. To add to this, the State public sector undertakings continued to incur losses instead

of contributing surplus to the State Exchequer. The Karnataka Electricity Board incurred a loss of Rs.70.10 crores and Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation incurred a loss of Rs.49.46 crores during 1989-90. The loss incurred by the state irrigation works amounted to Rs. 185.64 crores (Budget Estimate)

The total revenue under the revenue account during 1989-90 (Revised estimate) was Rs.3,420.48 crores which constituted an increase of 15.42 percent over that of the previous year (Rs.2,963.57 crores). The State's own taxes contributed Rs.1,928.68 crores (56.39 per cent of the total) and the share in Central taxes amounted to Rs.636.02 crores (18.59%). Thus, the total tax revenue amounted to Rs.2,564.70 crores (74.98%), the share of non-tax revenue being Rs.855.78 crores (25.02%).

Table No. 8.72

Table showing the receipts and expenditure in the State since 1957-58 to 1990-91 (Rs.in crores)

Sl. Item	1957-58	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91
1. Revenue Account:								
a. Receipts	58	92	120	246	514	953	2013	3816
b. Expenditure	53	90	125	252	427	875	2093	4010
Surplus or deficit	+5	+2	-5	-6	+85	+58	-85	-194
2. Capital Account:								
a. Receipts	25	43	81	48	61	723	1887	1668
b. Expenditure	27	45	82	55	151	818	1500	1658
Surplus or deficit	-2	-2	-1	-7	-90	-95	+337	+10
3. Overall surplus or deficit	+3	-	-6	13	-5	-37	+302	-184
4. Internal debt (net during the year)	-	-	-	456	651	246	428	984
5. Small Savings:								
a. Gross receipts	6	8	14	20	48	102	434	806
b. Net receipts	2	2	6	6	20	42	256	324

Source: Socio-Economic Trends, Karnataka 1955-91, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Table No. 8.73

Devolution of Financial Resources from the Centre to the State on the recommendation of the Finance Commission.

Sl. Commission and year	Shared taxes (in Rs. crores)	Grants-in-aid (in Rs.crores)	Total (in Rs. crores)	Percentage of the total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Second Commission 1957-58 to 61-62 = 5 years	43.46	30.00	73.46	7.0
2. Third Commission 1962-63 to 65-66 = 4 years	54.23	27.00	81.23	6.1
3. Fourth Commission 1966-67 to 70-71 = 4 years	111.32	104.10	215.42	7.4

1	2	3	4	5
4. Fifth Commission 1969-70 to 73-74 = 5 years	179.43	17.99	197.42	4.6
5. Sixth Commission 1974-75 to 78-79 = 5 years	383.64		383.64	3.99
Total	772.08	179.09	951.17	29.09

Source: Report of the Fifth Finance Commission pp 210-11, *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, September, 1969 pp:1429-53

Devolution of resources under the award of Eighth and Ninth Commission for 1984-85 and 1990-95 has been: (1) Resource transfer (Rs. in crores) for 1984-89: 1,727.97; 1990-95: 4,063.27; (2) Percentage share 4.38 and 3.83 respectively; (3) Percentage increase in 9th Finance Commission over 8th Finance Commission: 135.2%; (4) per capita grant (in Rs.) Rs.466 and Rs.1,095 respectively (per capita is based on 1981 population census: Source: CMIE - Monthly Review of the Indian Economy, March 1990)

Percentage of total grants to all States of Finance Commission's awards to Karnataka are as follows: II FC - 7.0; III FC-6.1; IV FC-7.4; V FC - 4.6; VII - 4.7; VII FC - 4.82; VIII FC - 4.38; and IX FC - 3.83. Similarly percentage (of total grants to all states) of Plan assistance for State's Plans from the Centre has been: I Plan - 5.34; II Plan - 6.32; III Plan - 6.22; IV Plan - 4.94; V Plan - 5.12; VI Plan - 4.20 and VII Plan - 3.90.

Table No. 8.74

Karnataka's Share in the Divisible Pool of Central Taxes (% share)

<i>Finance Commission Award</i>	<i>Income Tax %</i>	<i>Union Excise %</i>	<i>Estate duty %</i>	<i>Additional Union Excise duties</i>	<i>Grant-in-lieu of Tax on Railway fare %</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
First Commission	2.25	2.62			
Second Commission	5.14	6.52	5.43	Rs.100 lakhs per year plus 5.23% of the balance	Rs.66 lakhs per year for the peiord.
Third Commission	5.13	5.82	5.46	Rs.100.10 lakhs per year plus 5.25% of the balance left.	Rs.56 lakhs per year for the period.
Fourth Commission	5.14	5.41	5.46	Rs.100.10 lakhs per year plus 5.21% of the balance left.	3.98
Fifth commission	5.40	4.65	5.48	Rs.100.10 lakhs per year plus 6% of the balance left.	3.83
Sixth Commission	5.33	5.45	5.41	5.62 of the total	3.47

1	2	3	4	5	6
Seventh Commission	5.44	4.87		4.90% under sugar and 6.08% under textiles and tobacco	3.21
Eighth Commission	4.98	5.07	NA	5.56 of the Total	3.43

Percentage of total devolution had been 4.82% in the Seventh and 4.35 in the Eighth Finance Commission.

Table No. 8.75

Financial Transfers from the Union Government to the State Governments under the Instrumentalities of the Finance Commission, Planning Commission and at the Discretion of the Union Ministries.

(Rs.crores)

	Finance Commission Transfers				Planning Commission Transfers		Discretionary Transfers of all		
	Tax share	Grants	Total	Percent to total financial transfers	Total	Percent to total financial transfers	Total	Percent to total financial transfers	Total of all finan- cial transfers
First plan	344	103	447	31.24	350	24.46	634	44.30	1,431
Second plan	668	250	918	32.00	1,058	36.39	892	31.11	2,868
Third plan	1,196	394	1,590	28.39	2,515	44.91	1,495	26.70	5,600
Fourth plan	1,252	500	1,782	33.33	1,767	30.05	1,798	36.62	5,347
Fifth plan	8,275	2,773	11,048	43.01	7,722	30.55	6,683	26.44	25,278
Sixth plan	21,335	1,711	22,888	41.00	16,099	29.34	16,267	29.65	54,862

Note: Finance commission transfers include tax shares, all grants-in-aid under Article 275 and grants in lieu of tax on railway fare. Planning Commission transfers include plan grants under Article 282 and loans under Article 293 for State sector plans only under Gadgil formula. Discretionary transfers include grants under article 282 and loans under Article 293 for State Sector Plans only under Gadgil formula. Discretionary transfer include grants under Article 282 and loans under Article 293 for Centrally sponsored Central sector schemes, plus small savings loans, loans for clearing overdrafts and other *ad-hoc* assistance. Source: R.B.I.Bulletins.

Table No. 8.76

Trends in Revenue and Capital Receipts in Karnataka

Rupees in Crores

<i>Yers</i>	<i>State's own Tax in Revenue</i>	<i>Share in Central taxes</i>	<i>Total tax receipts</i>	<i>Total Non-tax receipts</i>	<i>Total revenue receipts</i>	<i>Total Capital receipts</i>	<i>Total Aggregate receipts</i>
1975-76	236.73	86.65	323.38	190.74	514.12	137.44	651.56
1976-77	269.25	91.54	360.79	198.32	559.11	163.17	722.20
1977-78	297.27	97.89	395.16	203.33	598.49	227.00	825.49
1978-79	334.00	106.30	440.30	248.25	688.55	236.71	925.24
1979-80	404.91	177.75	582.61	236.69	819.30	239.89	1059.19
1980-81	474.68	197.71	672.41	281.05	953.46	312.56	1256.02
1981-82	607.04	222.54	829.58	337.06	1166.64	281.54	1448.18
1982-83	674.11	240.08	914.19	366.47	1280.66	412.48	1693.14
1983-84	759.51	271.15	1030.66	458.79	1489.45	454.29	1943.74
1984-85	909.39	298.88	1208.27	531.63	1739.90	674.76	2414.66
1985-86	1075.58	585.99	1431.57	581.54	2013.11	1183.76	3196.87
1986-87	1205.98	403.73	1609.71	674.42	2284.13	659.49	2943.62
1987-88	1414.66	451.11	1865.77	691.12	2556.89	921.59	3478.48
1988-89	1698.78	498.51	2197.45	766.12	2963.57	826.44	3789.71
1989-90	1932.24	632.90	2565.14	771.34	3336.48	1999.70	4436.24
1990-91 RE	2454.70	660.35	3115.05	969.38	4084.43	1166.00	5250.43
1991-92 BE	2870.07	721.78	3591.85	1226.06	4817.91	1050.75	5868.66

R.E. : Revised Estimates. B.E: Budget Estimates.

Sources: Economic Survey 1991-92, Planning Department, B'lore.

Table No. 8.77

Trends in Development and Non-Development Expenditure in Karnataka

Rupees in Crores.

Year	Development Expenditure	Development Exp. as % of total exp.	Non-Development expenditure	Non-Development exp. as % of total expe.	Aggregate Expenditure
1975-76	466.24	72.1	180.00	27.9	646.24
1976-77	509.97	71.8	200.73	28.02	710.70
1977-78	553.02	68.4	255.32	31.6	808.34
1978-79	658.50	71.6	261.33	28.4	919.83
1979-80	779.13	72.0	303.25	28.0	1082.38
1980-81	892.27	69.3	394.68	30.7	1286.95
1981-82	1011.15	71.8	397.51	28.2	1408.66
1982-83	1233.69	70.9	550.42	29.1	1739.11
1983-84	1364.21	69.0	612.86	31.0	1977.10
1984-85	1664.72	64.0	930.82	26.0	2595.54
1985-86	1916.85	66.2	977.27	33.8	2894.12
1986-87	2215.18	72.2	853.80	27.8	2068.98
1987-88	2424.96	70.6	1011.35	29.4	3436.51
1988-89	2606.68	69.0	1171.55	31.0	3778.23
1989-90	3032.00	68.9	1378.15	31.1	4410.15
1990-91 (R.E)	3765.22	71.4	1508.89	28.6	5274.11
1991-92 (B.E.)	4143.79	70.0	1776.95	30.0	5920.74

R.E : Revised Estimate B.E : Budget Estimates

Sources : Economic Survey 1991 Planning Department, B'lore

Poverty Alleviation Programme : Poverty in the state has been brought down considerably by the implementation of special programmes envisaged in our Plans. Population below the poverty line in the State was 51 percent in 1977-78 and 32 percent in 1987-88. This is more than the all-india average of 29.9 percent. The important poverty alleviation programmes implemented in the State were as follows : Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Central Drought Prone Area Programme and Integrated Western Ghats Development Programme. In addition to these programmes some special economic programmes, such as Integrated Rural Development Programme, Assistance to Surplus Land Grantees, 100 Wells Programme, Development of Women and Children in Rural Area (DWACRA), Rehabilitation of Released Bonded Labourers and National Scheme of Training

of Rural Youths for Self- Employment (TRYSEM) have also provided compact package support to poor families in rural areas.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana : The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana Programme was launched by Government of India with effect from 1st April 1989 by merging the erstwhile National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) schemes. The main objective of the scheme is generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons, both men and women in rural areas. The secondary objective of the scheme is to create sustained employment by strengthening the rural economic infrastructure and assets in favour of the rural poor for their direct and continuing benefits. The expenditure under the scheme is shared between Centre and State on 80 : 20 basis. District allocation is shared between Zilla Parishad and Mandal Panchayat on 20:80 basis. Indira Awaas Yojana (For Housing) and Million Wells Scheme are sub-programmes of Jawar Rozagar Yojana. Twenty percent of the resources under Jawahar Rozga Yojana will be earmarked by Government of India for Million Wells and 6 percent for Indira Awas Yojana.

Table No. 8.78

Table showing the beneficiaries under self-employment scheme during 1990-91 & 1991-92.

Sl. Programme/Scheme No.	No. of Beneficiaries		Percentage Variation.
	1990-91	1991-92	
1. Kamataka State Financial Corporation	5,139	6,506	26.6
2. Kamataka State Industrial Investment & Development Corporation.	27	39	44.4
3. Kamataka Industrial Area Development Board.	454	500	10.1
4. Schemes for Self-Employment for Educated Youths	5,415	4,771	-11.9
5. National Equity Fund Scheme (sponsored by I.D.B.I)	233	454	94.8
6. Udyog Chaitanya Scheme (sponsored by Canara Bank)	4,144	4,194	1.2
7. Vishwa Programme	Not started	14,000	-
8. TRYSEM	9,000	13,000	44.4
9. SC/ST Welfate (Assistance to law graduates)	33	24	-27.3
10. Enterpreneurship Development Programme (sponsored by CEDOK)	397	489	23.2
11. Training for women under Streeshakti package (sponsored by SISI)	997	697	-30.1

Source: Karnataka Economic Review 1991-92.

The Nehru Rozgar Yojana was started in 1989-90 with a view to provide employment to Urban unemployed, under-employed and urban poor. It consists

of three components viz., urban micro-enterprises wage, employment and housing and shelter upgradation. Under urban micro-enterprises, loan and subsidy is given to encourage setting up of enterprises. Training and Infrastructural support is also provided. Under Wage Employment Programme, wage employment for people of urban settlements with a population not exceeding one lakh is provided. Under housing and shelter upgradation loan, subsidy, training and infrastructural support is provided for the purpose.

Table No. 8.79

Table showing the beneficiaries Under Self-employment Scheme from 1989-90 to 1991-92.

Programmes/Schemes	Unit	Achievement		Actuals	Anticipated
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (upto Oct. 1991)	achievement 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Karnataka State Finance Corporation:					
a. Assistance to Technicians.	Nos.	185	161	63	226
	Rs. in lakhs	405.95	413.08	156.75	553.40
b. Composite	No.	3125	2736	1779	1889
	Rs. in lakhs	447.92	531.16	412.72	611.85
c. Soft loan schemes	Nos.	236	214	169	225
	Rs. in lakhs	88.19	185.70	242.70	215.00
d. SC/ST Welfare	Nos.	509	636	680	660
	Rs. in lakhs	245.74	399.58	379.31	456.00
e. Backward Community	Nos.	1512	1112	594	1160
	Rs. in lakhs	1520.70	1433.87	836.40	1640.00
f. Assistance to unemployed graduates	Nos.	52	39	11	50
	Rs. in lakhs	41.30	33.76	21.02	49.25
g. Disabled Schemes	Nos.	83	114	29	140
	Rs. in lakhs	21.46	30.69	9.09	42.00
h. Mahila Udyama Scheme	Nos.	20	127	117	215
	Rs. in lakhs	62.58	452.53	297.54	752.00
B. Karnataka State Industrial Investment & Development Corpn.					
a. Loan	Old Nos.	N.A.	61	32	
	Rs. in lakhs	N.A.	4659	1965	-
	New-Nos.	42	26	21	100
	Rs. in lakhs	3210	2001	1921	7500
b. Equity	Old Nos.	N.A.	5	3	-
	Rs. in lakhs	N.A.	480	33	-
	New Nos.	11	1	2	19
	Rs. in lakhs	564	50	109	1175
C. Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board:					

1	2	3	4	5	6
a. Enterpreneurs Benefited	Nos.	477	454	301	431
b. Extent of land allotted	Acres	704.38	379.23	320.31	375.00
D. SC/ST Welfare:					
a. Assistance to law graduates	Nos.	11	33	4a	116
b. Training Centres for self-employment.	Nos.	241	314	89a	476
E. Scheme for self-employment youth (DIC)					
a. Industry	Nos.	1856	1628	Nil a	
	Rs. in lakhs	495.43	480.38	-	
b. Service	Nos.	1706	1609	Nil a	6500
	Rs. in lakhs	344.85	332.87		
	No.s	2448	2178	Nil a	
	Rs in lakhs	341.75	306.39		
c. Business	Rs. in lakhs	341.75	306.39		
F. Scheme for Self-Employment programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP)					
a. Sanctioned	Nos.	26840	12516	150b	16818
	Rs. in lakhs	1066.79	550.56	7.28	840.90
b. Disbursed	Nos.	25025	11204	150	16818
	Rs. in lakhs	984.85	493.18	7.28	840.90
G. National Equity Fund Scheme (IDBI):					
a. Units assisted	Nos.	11	86	136	100
b. Amount	Rs. in lakhs	4.82	26.04	123.59	30.00
c. Employment provided	Nos.	45	233	86	XXX
H. Enterpreneurship Development Programme sponsored by (TECSOK):					
a. Persons trained	Nos.	422	397	273	900
b. Programmes conducted	Nos.	14	13	10	27
I. Training for women under Stree Shakti package: (sponsored by state bank of India)					
a. Persons trained	Nos.	143	29	Nil	60
b. Programmes conducted	Nos.	4	1	Nil	2
c. Units set up	Nos.	9	Nil	Nil	XXX
J. Enterpreneurship Development Programme (Sponsored by SISI)					
a. Persons trained	Nos.	897	997	282a	XXX
b. Programmes	Nos.	13	51	20a	61
K. Udyoga Chaitanya Scheme:					
a. Sanctioned	Nos.	2281	4144	3028	5000
	Rs. in lakhs	41.80	64.21	564.2	XXX
b. Disbursed	Nos.	2281	4144	3028b	
	Rs.in lakhs	41.80	64.21	564.2c	
L. Nehru Rozgar Yojana:					
Urban Micro Enterprises. }	{ No.of —Not started — Beneficiaries			22,000d	XXX

Note: a. Figures upto October 1991 only.

b. Figures upto September 1991 only.

c. The anticipated achievement for these schemes have not been worked out.

d. Out of balance amount of 1989-90 & 1990-91.

Source: Respective Implementing Department/Corporations, H.U.D. Secretariat.

On the whole the assessment of the employment situation gives a mixed picture of slow growth. With the process of structural adjustments, liberalisation of trade, changes in industrial policy, consequent formulation of an Exit policy for revival of viable sick units and as a result of the need to cut expenditures to manage the deficits, the likely cuts in allocation for Rozgar Programmes, Drinking Water Programmes for rural areas, the employment growth is likely to shrink further. To maintain the existing levels of employment generation would itself require greater efforts.

Source: Economic Survey 1991-92, Planning Dept. B'lore.

Table No. 8.80

Statement showing the districtwise number of beneficiaries under various schemes in the state during 1990-91 and 1991-92.

Sl. District	I.R.D.P.		100 Wells Programme		Trysem		Mandays generated (in lakhs)		Foodgrains utilised (in tonnes)	
	90-91	91-92	91-91	91-92	90-91	91-92	90-91	91-92	90-91	91-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Bangalore	1799	1655	90	67	275	227	16	8	1059	746
2. Bangalore (R)	4927	4552	579	321	631	645	19	18	1103	217
3. Belgaum	7832	8064	435	528	80	409	22	21	1610	1091
4. Bellary	3933	3684	131	180	449	4	24	20	1487	661
5. Bidar	3038	3256	345	502	195	673	13	14	35	-
6. Bijapur	11254	6298	824	90	753	910	43	26	4976	2698
7. Chikmagalur	4770	4767	173	146	313	247	13	15	1239	542
8. Chitradurga	6161	4887	250	419	335	605	30	27	2351	2941
9. D. Kannada	9783	7741	976	288	412	584	16	10	1815	929
10. Dharwad	6540	6271	272	338	938	914	24	24	1908	689
11. Gulbarga	7356	6083	367	387	381	718	35	32	522	169
12. Hassan	6159	5730	212	328	729	897	23	18	1851	753
13. Kodagu	2576	2965	151	94	-	271	06	05	445	283
14. Kolar	5546	4890	106	146	451	897	38	42	3305	1661

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15. Mandya	4728	5540	191	582	431	970	13	15	1762	1046
16. Mysore	10568	7110	580	399	526	498	53	45	2777	466
17. Raichur	6894	6734	310	152	439	1055	27	20	147	589
18. Shimoga	7378	5611	282	251	720	795	24	11	1341	594
19. Tumkur	6948	6690	811	585	420	784	28	25	1174	181
20. U. Kannada	6837	6313	484	357	592	853	06	06	270	65
Total	125027	108841	7569	6170	9070	12956	473	402	31177	16321

Sources: Karnataka at a glance 1990-91 & 1991-92 Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

The Minimum Needs Programme aims to provide in the Rural areas, electricity, fuel wood, roads, elementary education, health, water supply, sanitation facilities and housing. It also seeks to bring about environmental improvements in the slums in the urban areas and undertakes nutrition programmes and supply of foodgrains at subsidised rates.

Table No.8.81

Table showing the expenditure on Minimum Needs Programme in the State Plan from 1990-91 to 1992-93

Sl. Programme No	(Rs.in Lakhs)		
	1990-91	1991-92 (R.E.)	1992-93 (B.E)
1. Rural Electrification	580	2593	2579
2. Rural fuel wood & fodder	115	283	245
3. Rural roads	1562	2154	2511
4. Elementary education	1944	4428	12812
5. Adult education	152	332	380
6. Rural health (including IPP)	1851	2175	2595
7. Rural water supply	1941	3695	4203
8. Rural sanitation	54	79	103
9. Rural housing	1935	3514	6860
10. Environmental improvement of slums	329	345	760
11. Nutrition (SNP, MMS, & subsidised foodgrains for poor)	825	950	959
12. Consumer protection	29	100	-
Total	11,317	21,148	34,187

Sources: Economic Survey 1992-93, Planning Department Bangalore.

Special Area Programme:: In June 1954, when the question of Re-organisation of States was still under examination, the Government of Mysore had appointed a fact-finding (Sheshadri) committee to make an assessment of the level of development in the various Kannada speaking areas which were to be integrated

with the Old Mysore State. The Committee made a detailed study of the state of development in the fields of education, medical and public health, rural development, industries, irrigation and power and it came to the conclusion that of areas of the old Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras States and Kodagu had not reached the same standard of development as old Mysore state and recommended considerable leeway to be made to bring them to that level.

Hyderabad Karnataka Area Development Board

The Fact Finding Committee, while revealing the comparative backwardness of newly joining areas, showed that the areas joining from Hyderabad State were much more backward than other areas. The State Government instituted a committee to report on the Development of Hyderabad-Karnataka area under the Chairmanship of Dharam Singh with all MLAs, MPs and MLCs of the region as members, on 3rd May 1980. Bellary District was included in the scope of the committee in July 1980. This Committee had two meetings in which some of the members expressed the view that the committee should be converted into a statutory Board. In view of this, the Sub-Committee was constituted on 18th May 1981 under the Chairmanship of Dharam Singh. This Sub-committee made a detailed analysis, studied the positions in other States and submitted its report to the main committee. The main committee endorsed the report and submitted the same to the Government on 15th October 1981. The Cabinet accepted the Report on 22nd October 1981. The Government sent a copy of the Report to the Central Planning Commission which declined to provide any funds.

The State Government decided to set-up the Hyderabad Karnataka Development Board during 1989-90 and made a provision of Rs.2 crores in the budget for 1989-90 and approached the Central Government for special assistance. In response to this request a Central Study Team visited the area concerned as per the instruction of the Planning Commission during May 1990. In the meanwhile, the Government of Karnataka prepared a blue-print for raising the standard of infrastructure for development of Hyderabad-Karnataka area during 1990-95 and submitted it to the study team. It is proposed to invest Rs.635 crores for development of roads, bridges, education, water supply, health, minor irrigation etc., in this region during 1990-95. With a view to constitute a Statutory Board for the development of Hyderabad Karnataka area, the State Government passed the necessary bill in both the Houses of Legislature in September, 1991. During 1990-91, an amount of Rs.50 crores provided for development of the region was spent. A sum of Rs.50 crores have been provided for various sectors of the region for 1991-92.

Border Area Development Programme

There are in all 52 taluks of the State on border of the neighbouring States These are spread over 15 districts as detailed below: (1) Bangalore (U) 1-Anekal; (2) Bangalore (R) 2-Hoskote & Kanakapura; (3) Chitradurga 3-Challakere, Hiriyyur and Molakalmuru; (4) Kolar 8-Bagepalli, Bangarpet, Chintamani, Gowribidanur, Gudibanda, Malur, Mulabagal and Srinivasapur; (5) Tumkur 3-Madhugiri, Pavagada and Sira; (6) Dakshina Kannada 4-Bantwal, Mangalore, Puttur and Sulya; (7) Kodagu 2-Madikeri and Virajpet; (8) Mysore 4-Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet, HD Kote and Kollegal; (9) Belgaum 5-Athani, Belgaum, Chikkodi, Hukkeri and Khanapur; (10) Bijapur 2-Bijapur and Indi; (11) Uttara Kannada 2-Karwar and Supa; (12) Bellary 3-Bellary, Sandur and Siraguppa; (13) Bidar 5-Aurad, Basavakalyan, Bhalki, Bidar and Humnabad; (14) Gulbarga 6-Afzalpur, Aland, Chincholi, Sedam, Shahpur and Yadgir; (15) Raichur 2-Manvi and Raichur; Total taluks: 52.

The Government of Karnataka has prepared a blue print for raising the standard of infrastructure for development of border taluks during 1990-95 and submitted it to the Planning Commission. The yearwise sectoral outlay is defined for 1990-91 to 1994-95 with a total outlay of Rs.500 crores. The programmes include; 1. Construction of Roads & Bridges, 2. Rural/Urban Water supply, 3. Education 4. Health, 5. Rural Electrification, 6. Minor Irrigation, 7. Construction of Anganawadi Buildings, 8. Animal Husbandry, etc. Already for Chincholi and Pavagada Taluks Rs.187.00 lakhs have been released during 1991.

Out of these 52 border taluks, 16 border taluk of Gulbarga Division are excluded from being benefited by this programme as these taluks are getting special assistance under Hyderabad-Karnataka Area Development Programme, making exception in the case of Chincholi taluk for which was released Rs.93.5 lakhs for 1991. After releasing Rs.93.5 lakhs and Rs.93.0 lakhs to Chincholi and Pavagada taluks respectively, the balance amount of Rs.3.13 crores of the budgetted amount of Rs.5 crores was released to the 35 border taluks of 11 districts at the rate of Rs.9 lakhs per taluk to spend on the thrust areas of development identified.

During 1991-92 Rs.10 crores have been provided to the Border Area Development Programme. Each border taluk is getting Rs.25 lakhs for the year. To complete the incomplete works, the balance amount of Rs.1 crore will be released.

It is proposed to spend Rs.50 crores during 1992-97 at the rate of Rs.10 crores per year under this programme for a period of five years. Accordingly during 1992-93 Rs.10 crores will be spent. During the Eighth Plan Period, it is expected to generate 40 lakh mandays.

Malnad Area Development Programme

Many parts of the Malnad Area (hilly area) have still remained underdeveloped in the state, inspite of the special assistance given to them under the Western Ghats Development Programme. They lack proper infrastructural facilities. The Government has taken decision of implementing a special scheme under the nomenclature of Malnad Area Development Programme. It is to be a supplementary programme to the Western Ghats Development Programme. It is endeavoured to promote infrastructural facilities of the Malnad Area, i.e., to develop transport and communication network to serve the region adequately, to support social welfare programmes by constructing anganawadi buildings, school buildings, health centres etc., with a view to facilitate the human resources development of the region. This programme extends to the following taluks: (1) Belgaum dist: Khanapur, Belgaum, Bailhongal, Soundatti and Hukkeri; (2) Chikmagalur dist: Koppa, Mudigere, Sringeri, Chikmagalur, Tarikere and Narasimharajapur; (3) Kodagu dist: Madikeri, Somwarpet and Virajpet; (4) Hassan Dist: Sakaleshpur, Alur, Belur, Hassan and Arkalgud, (5) Mysore dist: H.D. Kote, Gundlupet, Periyaptana, Hunsur and Kollegal; (6) Uttara Kannada dist: Ankola, Bhatkal, Honavar, Kumta, Karwar, Siddapur, Sirsi, Supa, Yellapur, Haliyal and Mundgod; (7) Dakshina Kannada dist: Belthangady, Kundapur, Karkal, Puttur, Sulya, Udupi, Mangalore and Bantwal, (8) Shimoga dist: Hosanagar, Thirthalli, Sagar, Shimoga, Shikaripur, Soraba, Channagiri and Bhadravathi and (9) Dharwad dist: Dharwad, Kalghatagi, Shiggaon, Savanur, Byadgi, Hirekerur and Hangal.

Western Ghat Development Programme

With a view to provide employment in the Ghat area residents and improve their economic conditions, the Western Ghats Development Programme was initiated in the State in January 1975 as a Centrally-sponsored programme. On the basis of the report of the Second Irrigation Commission the Planning Commission ear-marked 28 taluks spread over eight districts viz. Mysore, Kodagu, Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Belgaum under the Western Ghats Development Programme. Since 1979, the coverage of the programme was extended to 12 taluks of Dharwad district, bringing the total number of taluks to 40, spread over in nine district.

This scheme covers the development sectors like agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forest, minor irrigation, roads and foot bridges, sericulture, village and small scale industries, etc. Except forest, minor irrigation and agriculture, the other sectors are getting very meagre amount under the W.G.D.P. Being a hilly area and one of heavy rainfall, the maintenance of roads and bridges calls for special attention. Hence, there was strong need for a supplementary programme, which catered to the bare minimum needs of the region. As such, during 1991-92, Rs.10 crores have been provided under the budget for this programme. It is proposed to spend Rs.50 crores during the Eighth Plan under this programme, at the rate of Rs.10 crores every year including 1992-93.

Table No. 8.82

Table showing the year-wise total target and expenditure under Western Ghats Development Programme from 1974-75 to 1992-93

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No	Year	Total targets	Total Expenditure
1.	1974-75	29.000	28.040
2.	1975-76	29.000	27.070
3.	1976-77	92.890	92.890
4.	1977-78	120.000	110.570
5.	1978-79	138.000	134.750
6.	1979-80	154.000	154.000
7.	1980-81	191.000	191.000
8.	1981-82	230.000	230.000
9.	1982-83	286.000	266.000
10.	1983-84	457.000	388.200
11.	1984-85	457.000	401.018
12.	1985-86	457.000	401.018
13.	1986-87	633.000	606.690
14.	1987-88	567.000	589.700
15.	1988-89	800.000	966.919
16.	1989-90	889.000	849.570
17.	1990-91	947.260	880.433
18.	1991-92	947.260	881.630
19.	1992-93	955.640	946.764

Source: Area Development Programme, Bangalore.

Development of Coastal Karnataka

The coastal strip of Karnataka, which falls in the districts of Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada, together with its hinterland occupies very special and unique geographical position. This coastal region is at the threshold of receiving massive investments through four major projects, namely, the Naval Base Sea Bird at Karwar, the Atomic Power Plant at Kaiga, the Super Thermal Power Plant at Nandikur near Mangalore and the Konkan Railway Project. In early 1988, the Government of Karnataka commissioned the Times Research Foundation to organise a time-bound policy-oriented research programme. The Time Research Foundation put together a research team involving over 25 experts

including administrators, technocrats and professionals to work on eight research studies . Though it was sponsored by the Government of Karnataka, its financing was done by 16 institutions, Central, State and local which have a stake in the Development of the region . The Time Research Foundation (TRF) has recently submitted its final report entitled Coastal Karnataka-A Development Perspective. This report highlights a 60 point agenda for action, duly supported by exhaustive data and analysis. The State Government organised a seminar on the theme: "Development of Coastal Karnataka-Towards an Agenda for Action" at Mangalore, in October 1991. The Seminar Programme has been organised around four major sub-schemes, viz., Management of Economic Development, Management of Urban Development, Infrastructure Development and Management of Ecosystem of Uttara Kannada

Floods

Floods are caused by excessive rainfall and its severity depends upon the span of time, type of soil, intensity of rain and other factors. Rainfalls in the State has been fluctuating from year to year. After four consecutive years of drought during 1984 to 1987, there was heavy rainfall during 1988 and 1989 causing heavy damage to both life and property. The rainfall received in the state during the month of July 1989, was heavy in some places and the highest fall received during the last 86 years, that being 136 mm on one day on 12th July 1989 at Hunsur. During July 1989 in certain taluks the rainfall exceeded 400 percent of the normal rainfall. The districts like Bidar, Belgaum, Kodagu, Shimoga and Gulbarga, suffered heavy damages resulting in loss to precious lives both human and cattle, devastating effect on transport and communication, considerable damage to agricultural fields and crops, and dislocating the power supply. The situation was very severe in Kodagu, Belgaum, Dakshina Kannada and Bidar districts. The State Government took immediate step to combat the situation releasing a sum of Rs.166.63 lakhs for immediate relief works, and making *ex-gratia* payment to the victims besides seeking Central assistance for relief and rehabilitation of the victims of floods.

Table No.8.83

Table showing the districtwise damages due to Cyclonic storms /floods during November 1992.

Sl.No.	District	Damage to Public Properties: Building, bridges and culvers			Roads Loss (Rs.in Millions)
		Nos.	Loss (Rs. in Millinons)	Kms	
1.	Raichur	460	25.036	1172	47.920
2.	Bellary	1,152	47.402	1373	86.010
3.	Dharwad	394	30.012	1916	56.771
4.	Chitradurga	447	18.394	1314	67.905
5.	Shimoga	98	5.620	696	22.895
6.	Chikmagalur	93	7.115	592	50.776
7.	Mysore	1	1.500	72	2.663
8.	Uttara Kannada	34	1.634	321	10.360
9.	Dakshina Kannada	115	2.934	574	57.667
10.	Kodagu	140	8.336	385	46.507
11.	Belgaum	4	0.230	19	0.750
12.	Bijapur	-	28.710	-	1.585
13.	Gulbarga	10	0.300	15	0.400
14.	Tumkur	-	7.304	-	5.261
Total		2,948	185.482	8449	457.470

Table No.8.84

Table showing the assistance sought by the State Government and actual Central assistance released under Drought and Flood Relief Fund from 1980-81 to 1991-92.

I. Drought Relief:					
year	Central assistance Sought by the State Government	Schemes approved by the Central Govt.	funds released by the State Govt.	Expenditure incurred by the State Govt	Actual Central assistance released by the Govt of India
1	2	3	4	5	6
1980-81	20,521.06	665.00	N.A.	954.05	400.00
1981-82	7826.54	1,381.00	N.A	2,582.70	1,461.28
1982-83	7,801.00	881.00	1060.00	1,677.00	1913.00
1983-84	6,100.00	1,400.00	2,257.00	3,152.00	
1984-85	20,950.00	3,273.00	3,625.00	3,987.61	3,112.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
1985-86	51,100	6,246.38	8,134.10	7,865.65	5,244.99
1986-87	8,800.00	5,000.00	5,278.63	5,711.72	5,035.82
1987-88	25,623.00	4,670.00	5,008.00	4,958.39	2,070.41
1988-89					
1989-90	No drought situation in the State				
1990-91				1671.84	
1991-92	5,000.00	-	1,566.50	1723.00	-
II.Flood Relief					
1980-81	2,556.71	347.50	NA	584.50	100.87
1981-82	1,163.65	281.37	NA	411.93	117.46
1982-83	2,080.24	442.95	NA	522.93	-
1983-84	1,800.85	329.34	394.09	500.81	99.70
1984-85					
1985-86	No flood situation in the State				
1986-87					
1987-88					
1988-89	28,571.00	1,537.58	1,526.75	1,403.88	-
1989-90	8,088.88	1,025.87	1,115.58	870.38	-
1990-91	8,100	-	675.00	303.40	-
1991-91	1,440.00	-	3,144.50*	3,877.00	2025.00

Note:* inclusive of State share of Rs. 675.00 Lakhs.

Table No.8.85

Table showing the funds released under 'Calamity Fund' for the year 1992-93 (from 1st April 1992 to 31st March 1993)

Sl. District No.	Balance Available with the D.Cs as on 1.4.92	Relief on Account of accidental fire	Repairs to damage M.I.tanks & canals	Crop compensation	Flood Relief	Drinking water supply	Employment Generation	Fodder supply	Total	Grand total
1. Bangalore	147.12	7.00	5.00	0.15	10.00	20.00	-	-	42.15	189.27
2. Bangalore (R)	95.08	2.00	20.00	60.00	15.00	5.00	-	-	102.00	197.08
3. Kolar	116.97	3.00	40.00	150.00	30.00	25.00	25.00	-	273.00	389.97
4. Tumkur	239.31	17.00	30.00	25.00	60.00	75.00	-	-	207.00	446.31
5. Chitradurga	19.08	2.00	50.00	25.00	409.10	25.00	-	-	511.10	530.18
6. Shimoga	16.71	2.00	54.50	-	224.95	15.00	-	-	296.45	313.66
7. Mysore	158.12	2.00	10.00	-	60.87	25.00	10.00	-	107.87	265.99
8. Mandya	38.30	2.00	8.00	-	10.00	10.00	-	-	30.00	68.30
9. Chikmagalur	38.30	2.00	27.50	-	169.80	20.00	5.00	-	224.30	262.33
10. Hassan	4.90	7.00	11.50	15.00	60.75	20.00	10.00	-	124.25	129.15
11. Kodagu	36.18	2.00	20.00	=	40.50	10.00	-	-	72.50	108.68
12. D.Kannada	132.30	2.00	15.00	5.00	137.15	15.00	-	-	174.15	306.45
13. Gulbarga	257.83	2.00	32.50	-	35.00	225.00	160.00	28.00	512.50	770.33
14. Bidar	114.45	2.00	5.50	-	0.25	95.00	33.00	2.00	137.75	252.20
15. Raichur	119.49	2.00	94.50	125.00	1399.65	60.00	90.00	10.00	1781.15	1900.64
16. Bellary	173.28	12.00	100.00	100.00	1004.60	80.00	55.00	5.00	1356.60	1529.88
17. Belgaum	21.84	2.00	6.00	15.00	39.00	108.37	20.00	-	190.37	212.21
18. Bijapur	184.18	7.00	6.00	-	6.50	145.00	75.00	5.00	224.50	428.68
19. Dharwad	64.89	3.00	55.00	25.00	815.20	35.00	10.00	-	943.20	1008.09
20.U.Kannada	47.50	2.00	10.50	5.00	164.37	15.00	-	-	196.37	243.87