

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 RURAL GOVERNANCE

Karnataka has been a pioneer State in the decentralized governance, more specifically in nurturing Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution, a watershed in Indian Democratic Republic saw the dawn of powerful local governments all over the country. Karnataka was the first state in the country to enact the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, during 1993 incorporating the features of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. Elections are being successively held to the three-tiers of PRIs. Politically, there is a broad consensus and sincere commitment in favour of decentralisation that finds a place in the ideologies of all political parties in the State. The Panchayati Raj System in the state has been stabilized with the conduct of five elections. An outstanding feature of the Panchayati Raj System in Karnataka is the determined effort to empower the voiceless section of society by providing for specific reservation not only in its membership but also to the post of Chairpersons of these Institutions. It is a matter of great pride that women have been provided with 50 per cent reservation both in membership and authority positions. More significantly, in order to promote participatory governance the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 has been further amended for enhancing the quality of people's participation through greater empowerment of Gram Sabhas and Ward Sabhas, thereby bringing in transparency and accountability in the functioning of PRIs;

5.1.1 Decentralised Planning as the Strategy

Accelerating rural development and ensure benefits of development reach equitably call for the evolution of an appropriate rural development planning strategy - a strategy that strengthens various indicators of rural development as also brings a qualitative change in their reach to all sections of the society. In order to achieve this objective, the Government of India opted for a strategy of decentralized planning and entrusted the responsibility of planning and implementing rural development programs to the decentralized government bodies like PRIs in rural areas and urban local bodies in urban areas. With the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 the PRIs have acquired a statutory status, become integral part of our polity and more importantly, they have been recognized as 'institutions of self-government'. They have been given the important responsibilities of preparation and implementation of Plans to ensure economic development in rural areas and to ensure social justice in the distribution of benefits of such development process (Article 243G). Consequently, decentralised governance and planning have emerged as strategies for initiating socio-economic transformation in rural areas with the prime objective of developing rural infrastructure and improving the living conditions of the rural people, especially the weaker sections.

Development of rural areas has a bearing on improving agricultural production and related economic activities, availability of

natural and financial resources and their development. The rural development programmes are implemented through Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department towards promoting effective and inclusive rural development.

5.1.2 Role of Civil Society Organisations in Decentralised Planning Process

Civil society originally referred to social groups organised for emancipating themselves from the oppressive rule of feudal lords and tyrant rulers. But today the term connotes a wider meaning and embraces a plethora of institutions outside the State. The civil society is a voluntary organisational structure intended to promote the well-being of its members by self-management of their own affairs with little or no interference from political regime. In recent years, civil society has come to assume a greater role in the life of people because of the following reasons: (i) In the modern day world, the needs and aspirations of people have multiplied beyond imagination such that the State alone cannot fulfill all these needs. (ii) The outreach efforts of the cannot succeed without active participation of the civil society. The civil society being people's organisation, can be more responsive to the needs of the people and, being participative in its approach, it can also be cost effective. In view of these merits, civil society has obviously assumed a greater role today.

The series of rural development programs initiated from the sixties, especially with the adoption of the target group approach emphasising on targeting growth to weaker sections and backward sub-regions, gave primacy to decentralised planning. The latter emphasised on participation of people, their organisations and NGOs in the planning and implementation process which in turn provided some space to civil society. The latter in its new role was to play the role not only of assisting the panchayats by giving to them technical inputs on the basis of their own analysis of the prevailing socio-economic situation but also to

motivate people to participate in the development process including monitoring of, and taking up development projects for the benefit of the weaker sections and backward regions. In other words, the civil society is expected to play the role of capacity building among panchayat functionaries. The NGOs, as an important component of the modern civil society, are looked upon as change initiators in the rural society and input providers to rural governments. Because of their vast experience of working at the grass root level and the committed and trained cadres they have with them, the country reposes great faith in their ability to build capacities among local governments.

5.2 Housing

Housing is a basic and very important need for every citizen. Housing not only provides social security to human beings, but also status in the society. Housing has been evolved as a prime component over the period of time in providing employment opportunities and in development of locations. To meet the growing demand of housing, the State has been pro-active in its housing policies. Housing for the poor and down-trodden assumes greater importance both in rural and urban areas in the State. Government has attached utmost importance to the problem of housing scarcity and has increased the budgetary allocations over the years.

Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Limited (RGRHCL)

The Corporation was established on the 20th April 2000 as a nodal agency to implement all the housing schemes sponsored by the Central and State Governments for economically and socially weaker sections of the Society, both in rural and urban areas. The main objectives of the company are:

- To provide housing to the socially and economically weaker sections
- Speedy implementation of scheme

Table 5.1: Scheme-wise houses completed and sites distributed

Year	Houses Constructed under Social Housing Schemes					House Sites		
	Rural Ashraya/ Basava Vasathi Yojane	Rural Ambedkar	Urban Ashraya/ Vajpayee Urban Scheme	IAY	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
2000-01	71794	17619	28702	The Scheme was not implemented during these period	118115	13039	16901	29940
2001-02	136886	26489	34274		197649	19784	18167	37951
2002-03	115267	18415	20020		153702	21397	1526	22923
2003-04	108747	16274	17966		142987	7392	3829	11221
2004-05	87382	9054	11905	29866	138207	4762	2379	7141
2005-06	78005	6507	8961	48601	142074	6814	3160	9974
2006-07	113676	6736	5488	47226	173126	2280	3566	5846
2007-08	227858	11628	1452	39656	280594	1191	2066	3257
2008-09	192858	13430	2317	85459	294064	1007	1173	2180
2009-10	157217	15876	4135	155744	332972	2959	2519	5478
2010-11	48422	3692	685	95311	148110	22992	16983	39975
2011-12	69529	4722	4071	26769	105091	24334	16861	41195
2012-13	126439	5938	8985	108493	249855	13737	16270	30007
2013-14	207594	4101	6975	98815	317485	4279	6654	10933
2014-15**	117639	2326	6406	46425	172796	3357	710	4067
Total	1859313	162804	162342	782365	2966827	149324	112764	262088

** Figures are shown up to December 2014

- Transparency in implementation,
- Seam free flow of the beneficiaries
- Dissemination of cost effective technology in construction through District Nirmithi Kendras
- Strengthening of Nirmithi Kendras

From 2000-01 to 2014-15 (up to December 2014) 29.67 lakh houses have been constructed under various housing

schemes and 2.62 lakh sites were distributed. The Scheme-wise houses completed and sites distributed are presented in **Table 5.1**

Survey on Housing demand

The survey of houseless and Siteless in the State conducted by the RGRHC during 2003 depicts that there are 12,99,789 house-less and 12,98,813 siteless persons.

Table 5.2: Public Expenditure on Social Housing Schemes in Karnataka 2000-01 to 2014-15
(Rs. crore)

Year	Social Housing Schemes in Rural and Urban Areas				
	Rural Ashraya/ Basava Vasathi Yojane	Rural Ambedkar	Indira Awas Yojana	Urban Ashraya/ Vajpayee Urban Scheme	Total
2000-01	143.59	35.24	The scheme was not implemented by RGRHCL	77.75	256.58
2001-02	273.77	52.98		91.80	418.55
2002-03	230.53	36.83		53.50	320.86
2003-04	217.49	32.55		38.17	288.21
2004-05	174.76	18.11	68.21	30.46	291.54
2005-06	156.01	13.01	128.35	22.64	320.01
2006-07	255.90	13.47	119.45	14.08	402.90
2007-08	617.15	23.26	99.14	3.63	743.18
2008-09	558.69	36.34	325.46	5.79	926.28
2009-10	373.04	38.11	545.10	7.53	963.78
2010-11	219.24	25.27	482.49	3.43	730.43
2011-12	494.68	33.60	302.67	103.58	934.53
2012-13	977.64	27.73	805.89	108.72	1919.98
2013-14	1372.99	22.13	477.93	98.25	1971.30
2014-15**	1143.85	7.65	788.91	91.42	2031.83
Total	7209.33	416.28	4143.60	750.75	12519.96

** Figures are shown up to December - 2014

The survey of hut-dwellers, later conducted during 2009 identified around 10.50 lakh hut-dwellers in the State. District-wise details are given at **Appendix 5.1**.

Public Expenditure on EWS Housing:

Investments on economically weaker section housing schemes have been on an increase during the last decade i.e. 2000-01 to 2014-15. The State has spent Rs.12519.96 crore, of which Rs.4143.60 crore on centrally sponsored and Rs.8376.36 crore on the state sponsored EWS housing schemes.

During 2011-12 to 2013-14, 6,72,431 houses were constructed under various housing schemes against the target of 8,20,000. Against the target of 2,70,000 house sites, 82,135 sites have been distributed. During 2014-15 it is targeted to complete 3 lakh houses. Against this, 1,72,796 houses have been constructed up to the end of December 2014. In case of house sites scheme 4,067 sites have been distributed against the target of 20,000 so far (**Table 5.3 & 5.4**).

Table 5.3: Target and Achievement under Different Housing Schemes

Year	Rural						Urban		Total	
	Ashraya/ Basava Vasathi Yojane		Ambedkar		IAY		Ashraya/ Vajpayee Scheme			
	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed
2011-12	130000	69529	8000	4722	100000	26769	32000	4071	270000	105091
2012-13	125000	126439	10000	5938	100000	108493	15000	8985	250000	249855
2013-14	180000	207594	5000	4101	100000	98815	15000	6975	300000	317485
2014-15**	190000	117639	-	2326	100000	46425	10000	6406	300000	172796
Total	625000	521201	23000	17087	400000	280502	72000	26437	1120000	845227

* Figures are shown up to December 2014.

Table 5.4: Progress of House Site Schemes

Financial year	Rural House Site		Urban House Site		Total	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2011-12	150000	24334	50000	16861	200000	41195
2012-13	30000	13737	20000	16270	50000	30007
2013-14	10000	4279	10000	6654	20000	10933
2014-15**	10000	3357	10000	710	20000	4067
Total	200000	45707	90000	40495	290000	86202

* Figures are shown up to December -2014.

Unit cost of the house is being increased constantly over period of time. Details of unit cost are in **Table 5.5:**

During 2010-11 Rural Ashraya Scheme has been renamed as Basav Vasathi Yojane and Urban Ashraya Scheme has been renamed as Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme.

A Rural Ashraya/Basava Vasathi Yojane

This scheme was introduced during 1991-92 to provide housing for rural house less poor. Annual income of the beneficiary was Rs. 32,000. Till 2004-05 the beneficiaries were selected by the Ashraya Committees headed by the local MLA. From 2005-06 onwards the beneficiaries are selected by Gram Panchayaths through Gram Sabhas

as per the Panchayat Raj Amendment Act. Under this Scheme, 17.42 lakh houses have been constructed during last 14 years i.e. from 2000-01 to 2013-14. Out of the total target 30% is earmarked for SCs, 10% for STs and 10% for minority beneficiaries and other scheme 50% of the target has been earmarked for SCs/STs.

Rural Ashraya Scheme was renamed as Basava Vasathi Yojane during 2010-11. The unit cost was fixed at Rs. 1.50 lakh from 2013-14, of which Rs. 1.20 lakh is subsidy and remaining Rs. 30,000 being the beneficiary contribution or loan from the bank. Houses will be allotted to hut-dwellers on priority basis.

Table 5.5: Unit costs of houses provided under housing schemes

Series Year	Unit Cost (Rs.)			
	Rural Ashraya/ Basava Vasathi Yojane	Rural Ambedkar	IAY	Urban Ashraya/ Vajpayee Urban Scheme
2000-01 to 2003-04	20,000	20,000	20,000	25,000
2005-06	25,000	20,000	25,000	25,000
2006-07	30,000	No target	25,000	No target
2007-08	No target	30,000	35,000	No target
2008-09	40,000	40,000	35,000	No target
2009-10	No target	40,000	40,000	No target
2010-11*	50,000	50,000	No target	50,000
2011-12	No target	50,000	50,000	No target
2012-13	75,000	No target	75,000	75,000
2013-14	1,20,000	No target	1,20,000	1,20,000
2014-15	1,20,000	No target	1,20,000	1,20,000

During last 3 years 4,03,562 houses have been completed against the target of 4,35,000 houses. For the year 2014-15 it is targeted to complete 1.90 lakh houses including backlog. So far (up to December 2014), 1,17,639 houses have been constructed. District wise break-up is furnished at **Appendix 5.2**.

B Ambedkar Housing scheme

The scheme contemplates for providing houses for poor house less SC/ST households of rural areas, whose annual income is less than Rs. 32,000. The beneficiaries are selected by the gram panchayats through grama sabhas. Unit assistance per house has been enhanced to Rs.50,000 from 2010-11. Under the scheme 1,60,481 houses have been constructed during the last 14 years i.e. from 2000-01 to 2013-14.

During last 3 years, 14,761 houses have been completed against the target of 23,000 houses. For the year 2014-15 it is targeted to complete all 16,436 ongoing houses of previous series, of which 2,326 houses have been constructed till December 2014. District wise break-up is furnished at **Appendix 5.3**.

C Indira Awas Yojana

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme was introduced during 1989-90 for rural houseless holds who are below the poverty line. 60% of the target is earmarked for SCs/STs, 15% for minorities and remaining 25% for general category of the people. During 2013-14, the Centre has enhanced the unit cost of the house to Rs. 70,000, of which Rs. 17,500 is required to be borne by the State. As per the enhanced unit cost of Rs.1.50 lakh, subsidy from the Centre works out to Rs. 52,500 and Rs. 67,500 is to be borne by the State, remaining Rs. 30,000 is the beneficiary contribution or the bank loan. From 2004-05 to 2013-14 7,35,940 houses have been constructed under the scheme.

During last 3 years 2,34,077 houses against the target of 3,00,000 have been constructed. During the current fiscal 46,425 houses have been completed against the target of 1,00,000, till December 2014. District wise break-up is furnished at **Appendix 5.4**.

D Urban Ashraya/Vajpayee Housing Scheme

This State Sponsored scheme was introduced during 1991-92 to cover urban poor whose annual income is less than Rs.32,000. The beneficiaries are selected by the Ashraya Committee, comprising of both official and non official members and is headed by the local MLA.

During 2010-11 the Urban Ashraya Scheme was rechristened as Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme. From 2013-14 the State has fixed the unit cost of the house at Rs.2.00 lakh, of which Rs. 1.20 lakh is subsidy from the State, Rs.30,000 is beneficiary contribution to be invariably met and balance Rs. 50,000 is either the bank loan or contribution from the beneficiary.

During last 14 years i.e. 2000-01 to 2013-14, 1,55,936 houses have been constructed. During the last 3 years, 20,031 houses were constructed against the target of 62,000 houses. During 2014-15 (up to December 2014), 6,406 houses have been completed as against the target of 10,000. District wise break-up is furnished at **Appendix 5.5**.

E House Site

Sites are distributed free of cost to poor site-less families of both urban and rural areas with an annual income of less than Rs.32,000. The scheme was introduced during 1992-93. During 2000-01 to 2013-14, 2,89,827 sites have been distributed (1,45,967 sites in rural areas, 1,12,054 sites in urban areas and 31,806 sites in flood affected areas). It has been targeted to distribute 20,000 sites (10,000 in rural and 10,000 in urban areas) during 2014-15. As against this 4,067 sites have been distributed so far i.e. till December 2014. District wise break-up for sites distributed during last 3 years is given at **Appendix 5.6 and 5.7**.

F Nanna Mane (Affordable Housing for Low income groups)

To provide affordable housing to the people of above poverty line but of low income group like auto drivers, workers of film industry, unorganised sector, beedi rollers, hamals, street Vendors etc. the state has introduced a new scheme during 2010-11. The annual income of the beneficiary is limited to Rs.1.00 lakh per annum. Four housing projects have been taken up during 2011-12 in locations like Talaguppa near Bidadi, Singanayanahalli and Hunasamaranahalli near Yelahanka, Kodathi, around Bengaluru under G+2 concept. The unit cost of the flat is Rs.3.90 lakh, 4.25 lakh and 5.20 lakh respectively.

Budget Allocation for the year 2014-15

The State has provided Rs.2199.21 crore for the implementation of different housing schemes. Against this allocation, Rs.1540.71 crore has been released so far and Rs.2031.83 crore have been spent till the end of December 2014, which include opening balance of IAY.

Highlights of Scheme:

The EWS housing schemes helps the society both directly and indirectly.

- EWS housing improves the quality of life of poor
- 1790 lakh man days of direct and 895 lakh man days of indirect employment has been generated.
- Reduces the gap in the housing demand
- Ensures economic development.

New initiatives

- A survey of hut-dwellers has been taken up during 2009-10. As per the survey around 10.50 lakhs hut-dwellers have been identified
- Efforts are made to conduct houseless and site-less survey during the month of January to March in every year.

- **Direct release of funds to a beneficiary account:** From 2010-11 onwards, a system of on-line direct release of funds to the beneficiary account based on GPS verification has been introduced. This ensures transparency in the implementation and also the payment entire unit cost to the beneficiary.
- **Introduction of GPS (Global Positioning System):** GPS system has been evolved during 2010-11 through which payment will be made directly to the beneficiary account after GPS verification of the house at each stage to avoid overlapping and assessment of actual progress.
- A lottery system for the selection of beneficiaries has been developed from 2013-14 to ensure transparency in the selection process.
- **Introduction of DGS (Digital Signature):** The earlier system of procuring beneficiary details through hard copies has been dispensed with since then. The beneficiary list is approved online with Digital Signature within 24 hours from 2013-14.
- Introduction of SMS: The SMS system has been introduced from 2013-14. The SMS under various stages of process viz., approval of the list, Opening of bank account, release of funds etc. is sent to the Deputy Commissioner of the District, Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Panchayat, Executive Officer of the taluka panchayat, Commissioners/Chief Officers of the CMCs/TMCs/TPs and the beneficiary
- The beneficiary-wise information has been made available in the public domain under website <http://ashraya.kar.nic.in>
- **Involvement of Financial Institutions in the implementation EWS housing schemes:** The financial institutions have evinced keen interest to participate in the venture.

- Adoption of fast track technologies in construction of affordable housing for LIG
- Comprehensive guidelines has been issued for implementation of housing scheme and house site scheme.
- The State has announced 10,000 houses for special categories, in which 9,000 houses will be allocated to the districts based on their demand and 1,000 houses are earmarked for artisans
- A scheme to waive of loan has been introduced in 2014-15. Under this scheme around 10.84 lakhs beneficiaries will get the benefit.
- Focus has been laid on providing infrastructure to the newly developed layout from 2013-14 onwards.

5.3 RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A) Karnataka Rural Infrastructure Development Ltd.

The Karnataka Land Army Corporation Limited was established as an undertaking of the Government of Karnataka in August 1974. The name of the Organization was changed from Karnataka Land Army Corporation Limited (KLAC) to Karnataka Rural Infrastructure Development Limited (KRIDL) with effect from August 2009. The organization was started with an authorized Government Share Capital of Rs. 15.00 crore and subscribed capital of Rs. 25.00 lakhs and further subscribed Rs. 12.00 crore during 2001-02. The Organization has the objective of undertaking civil construction of tanks, irrigation works low cost housing, roads, culverts, buildings etc., in rural areas by employing rural youth. Currently, organization has an annual turnover of Rs. 1000.00 crore with a staff around 1000 including 360 highly dedicated and Qualified Civil Engineers handling Civil works all over the state and outside the State too. The main objective of the organization is to undertake development

works in rural areas including employment oriented works entrusted by the state Government Department, Statutory Boards and Local Self Government under various schemes and programmes. The works are executed directly at Government (PWD) scheduled rates without involvement of contractors. The organization is a designated agency of the State Government for the purpose of execution of works of different departments. The company has achieved highest turnover of Rs. 1319.72 crore during the financial year 2013-14. The company has achieved a net profit of Rs. 69.11 crore and also paid Rs. 2.45 crore as dividend to the State Government. In 2014-15 the company has fixed target of Rs.1700.00 crore. The company is making sincere efforts to increase the turnover by approaching different Government Department to obtain entrustment works.

B) Western Ghats Development Programme:

Developing hilly areas, conservation of forests and maintenance of ecology, providing irrigation facilities, benefits under agriculture, horticulture, sericulture, animal husbandry activities, marketing facilities to the outputs, vented dams-cum-foot bridges for cultivation of second crop in the year to the persons of the hilly areas are the major activities under the programme. The objectives of this programme include:

1. Capacity building for effective implementation of the programme by providing training facilities to the officers of Hilly Area Development Programme (HADP) and Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP)
2. Programme of eco-preservation and eco-restoration with a focus on sustainable use of bio-diversity.
3. Soil and water conservation through land development activities such as leveling, bench terracing, land reshaping, amalgamation of paddy

fields, land reclamation, contour bunding etc.,

4. Water harvesting and erosion control structures like check dams, vented dams, nala bunding, boulder bunds and checks, gully checks, ravine reclamation structures etc.,
5. Construction of farm ponds, diversion channels, waterways, vegetative filter strips etc., to regulate the flow and disposable excess water.
6. Focus on the needs and aspirations of local communities ensuring community participation in the strategies for conservation of bio-diversity and sustainable livelihoods.
7. Development of watershed based activities.
8. Development of spreading of technology / instruments / materials which are useful to the hill economy/ society which are suitable to the small holdings to provide bio-fertilizers, seeds and other inputs.
9. Providing schemes for income generation by cultivating the medical plants, bamboo, jatropha and agro forestry.
10. Providing gap filling infrastructure such as laying of water pipelines, construction of foot bridges etc.,
11. Development activities through animal husbandry viz., artificial insemination for upgrading cattle, fodder development plots in farmers holding and Government farms, poultry development, piggery development, rabbit development, health camps and distribution of medicines, mineral mixtures and food ingredients and constant monitoring/ providing funds to the Spice Board for regular growth of spices etc.,

C) Thirteenth Finance Commission Grants

The Thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended a five year tenure from 2010-11 to 2014-15 for utilisation of its grants. The grants are released in two installments annually, based on the population in the ratio of 10:20:70 to Ziila, taluk and Grama Panchayts. The grants provided would be used for:

- Enhancing the quality of life of rural people through provision of drinking water, sanitation, health, women and children welfare activities, nutrition and development works
- Funds can be utilized for providing furniture to Anganwadis/schools, sports equipment, laboratory equipment.

- Works not exceeding 20% of the funds may be utilized for modernization and building of roads.
- Works of sustainable infrastructure to be preferred.
- Under drinking water focus has to be for modernization, maintenance, protection of sources of drinking water and sanitation.

The grants provided are to be transferred within 5 days to the Panchayat Raj Institutions, online through State Bank of Mysore, G-Seva Branch and Axis Bank.

Details of grants receive from the Centre and allocation provided to the 3 tiers of Panchayat Raj Institutions during 2010-11 to 2014-15 is furnished in **Table 5.6**.

Table 5.6: Releases for the year 2010-11 to 2014-15 under 13th Finance Commission Grant

(Rs. crore)

Year	Particulars of FC Grant	Amount Received by the State Government	Amount Transferred to the various tiers of PRIs (with %)		
			District Panchayat (10%)	Block Panchayat (20%)	Village Panchayat (70%)
2010-11	General Area Basic Grants	419.38	41.94	83.88	293.57
2011-12	General Area Basic/ Performance Grants	769.57	76.95	153.91	538.70
2012-13	General Area Basic/ Performance Grants/Interest	1008.60	100.86	201.72	706.02
2013-14	General Area Basic/ Performance Grants/Interest	1350.88	135.09	270.18	945.61
2014-15	General Area Basic Grants	344.42	34.44	68.88	241.09
Grand Total		3892.85	389.28	778.57	2725.00

D) Grama Swaraj Project

The Gram Swaraj - Karnataka Panchayat Strengthening Project is being implemented from last 7 years, covering 1341 gram panchayats of 39 most backward taluks of the state identified by Dr. D.M. Nanjunadappa's High Power Committee Report. Implementation of the Project has been successfully completed on 30th March 2014.

The Objective of the Project is to ensure higher investment by GPs to improve the Social Indicators, improve revenue mobilization, improve monitoring and delivery of key services to rural population and effective participation in local planning.

Grant were released to the 1341GPs of most backward Taluks from last 6 financial years based on an objective criteria. 172 Samarthya Soudha Centers and 5 SATCOM studios are established across the state to enhance the capacity of PRIs. Rs. 672.81 crore has been released and Rs. 655.78 crores spent under different components.

The State Project Monitoring Unit had conducted an end line survey (Empirical Impact Evaluation Study) of the project and the report has been accepted and circulated to planning, finance and State Institute of Rural Development, Mysore. The major outcomes of the Project are as follows.,

- Untied and reliable block grants have created model in local Governance
- Assets built are of good quality and have raised the satisfaction level of local citizens.
- Double entry book keeping has made Governance more efficient and transparent.
- Project intervention facilitated higher tax compliance.
- Awareness and participation level in Gram Sabha and Ward Sabha have improved and made GP functionaries more responsive and responsible.

- Project had created permanent infrastructure like Samarthya Soudha and SATCOM.

The Project monitoring unit has prepared its Borrower's Implementation Completion Report and World Bank has prepared Project Implementation Completion Report (ICR) which was also circulated to all the concerned.

E) Suvarna Gramodaya Yojane

Suvarna Gramodaya Yojane has been ventured to develop vibrant village communities by adopting an intensive and integrated approach to rural development. The programme was launched on the occasion of Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the formation of the State of Karnataka, involving Non Governmental Organizations and the village communities.

Objectives of the scheme:

- (a) To upgrade the physical environment of the selected villages for improving the quality of life.
- (b) To provide full and adequate infrastructure for human resources development including education, health services, childcare facilities etc.
- (c) To generate significant levels of non agricultural employment, especially for educated unemployed youth.
- (d) To support community awareness and development through self-help groups, cultural associations etc.

Selection of Villages is based on the rural population of each taluk in relation to total rural population of the State. Funds are allotted at the rate of Rs.2500 to 3000 per capita. In general, the villages having population above 2500 but below 8000 have been selected. In the hilly and western ghat areas, the population limit is relaxed. Member of Legislative Assembly has been entrusted with the task of selection of villages keeping view of the population limit fixed for the Taluk. Rs. 2500 is the

stipulated per capita grant under the programme.

First Phase: (2006-07 and 2007-08)

1204 villages were selected for which a sum of Rs. 1000.60 crore was allocated of which Rs 950.05 crore was released and Rs 950.00 crore of expenditure incurred. In 1204 villages, road length of 2895 Kms was taken up and completed. Drainage length of 2336.07 Kms has also been completed. 2307 Anganawadi & Samudaya Bhavana buildings are also completed.

2nd Phase (Gulbarga revenue division) : (2008-09)

- No.of villages selected : 222
- Allocation : Rs.208.20 crore
- Release : Rs.241.66 crore and Expenditure : Rs.211.00 crore
- Road, drainage, anganawadi, samudaya bhavana works completed (No.of villages): 221
- Completed road length (Kms) : 355.43 Kms.
- Completed drainage length (Kms) : 176.78 Kms.
- No.of Anganawadi & Samudaya Bhavana Buildings completed: 377

3rd Phase: (2009-10)

- No.of villages selected : 1573
- Allocation : Rs.1012.05 crore
- Release : Rs.1011.66 crore and Expenditure : Rs.990.27 crore
- Road, drainage, anganawadi, samudaya bhavana works completed(No.of villages): 1224
- Completed road length (Kms) : 2302.08 Kms.
- Completed drainage length (Kms) : 996 Kms.
- No.of Anganawadi & Samudaya Bhavana Buildings completed: 2233

4th Phase: (Gulbarga revenue division) : (2010-11)

- No.of villages selected : 381
- Allocation : Rs.214.09 crore
- Release : Rs.242.66 crore and Expenditure : 210.00 crore
- Road, drainage, anganawadi, samudaya bhavana works completed (No.of villages):182
- Completed road length (Kms) : 276.21 Kms.
- Completed drainage length (Kms) : 123.82 Kms.
- No.of Anganawadi & Samudaya Bhavana Buildings completed: 254

5th Phase : (2012-13)

- No.of villages selected : 2174
- Allocation : Rs.1000.00 crore
- Release : Rs.443.31 crore and Expenditure : Rs.398 crore
- Road, drainage, anganawadi, samudaya bhavana works completed(No.of villages):607
- Completed road length (Kms) : 978.31 Kms.
- Completed drainage length (Kms) : 274.72 Kms.
- No.of Anganawadi & Samudaya Bhavana Buildings completed: 168

Details of year wise and phase wise allocation of funds, expenditure and physical achievements is furnished in **Table 5.7 & 5.8.**

5.3.1 Rural Water Supply

The norm for providing potable drinking water is 55 litres per capita per day (LPCD) with a provision of 3 litres for drinking, 5 litres for cooking, 15 litres for bathing, 10 litres for washing utensils and domestic applications, 10 litres for ablution/toilets and 12 litres for washing cloths and other

Table 5.7: Year wise Allocation, releases and Expenditure of SGY

Year	Budget Allocation	Opening Balance	Released	Available Fund	(Rs. crore) Expenditure
2006-07	200.00	0.11	163.24	163.24	0.00
2007-08	350.00	163.24	179.54	324.78	213.09
2008-09	300.00	129.69	295.22	424.91	366.65
2009-10	302.00	60.26	299.64	359.90	251.41
2010-11	402.79	108.49	402.77	511.26	431.07
2011-12	700.00	80.19	695.36	775.55	445.31
2012-13	449.14	330.24	331.34	661.58	462.35
2013-14	209.67	199.23	208.53	407.76	376.87
2014-15	445.30	39.50	333.96	373.46	267.48

(Up to end of December 2014)

Table 5.8 Physical Progress of SGY

Phase	No. of selected villages	No of Villages with completed works	Length of road completed in km.	Length of drainage completed in km.	No. of anganawadi & community halls completed
I	1204	1204	Works completed		
II	222	221	355.43	176.78	377
III	1573	1224	2302.08	996	2233
IV	381	182	276.21	123.82	254
V	2174	607	978.31	274.72	168
Total	5554	3341	6687.94	3849.46	5278

uses. Habitations with a population of 100 or more will be considered for coverage under the national rural water supply norms. A 'Habitation' is a locality in a village with a cluster of families. Considering the average size of the family as 5 persons, a 'habitation' should include 20 families totaling 100 persons, with the exception in hilly areas, where the habitation can have a population of less than 100 persons. Fully Covered (FC) habitations are those with entire population is provided with drinking water as per norms. Partially Covered

habitations are those where supply of drinking water is less than 55 LPCD. Habitations with access to safe drinking water source/point (from public/ private source) of at least 10 LPCD and less than to 55 LPCD, within 1.6 kms in the plains and within 100 meters in hilly areas are characterized as PC. Not Covered (NC) habitations are those where the coverage under safe water from all sources is below 10 LPCD and/or habitations with quality affected at source viz., excess salinity, iron, fluoride, arsenic or other toxic elements or

Table 5.9: District wise Number of villages selected under Suvarna Gramodaya Yojane

Sl No	District	1 st Phase	2 nd Phase	3 rd Phase	4 th Phase	5 th Phase	Total
1	Bagalkote	45		42		58	145
2	Bengaluru U	24		32		55	111
3	Bengaluru R	31		40		52	123
4	Belagavi	97		88		119	304
5	Ballary	32	38	38	48	52	208
6	Bidar	49	35	46	68	69	267
7	Vijayapura	34		47		62	143
8	Chikkaballapura	34		56		85	175
9	Chamarajnagara	24		25		33	82
10	Chikkamagluru	30		72		88	190
11	Chitradurga	32		52		70	154
12	D.Kannada	32		33		32	97
13	Davanagere	35		48		56	139
14	Dharwad	16		16		22	54
15	Gadag	19		21		27	67
16	Kalaburagi	43	44	67	82	116	352
17	Hasana	102		118		157	377
18	Haveri	29		40		59	128
19	Kodagu	21		16		24	61
20	Kolar	46		85		91	222
21	Koppala	31	25	32	61	51	200
22	Mandya	61		83		74	218
23	Mysuru	46		78		112	236
24	Ramanagara	34		54		59	147
25	Rayachuru	47	50	59	63	105	324
26	Shivamogga	45		57		87	189
27	Tumakuru	67		98		176	341
28	U.Kannada	48		66		90	204
29	Udupi	26		26		30	82
30	Yadgir	24	30	38	59	63	214
	Total	1204	222	1573	381	2174	5554

Note: 2nd and 4th phase is being implemented in 6 districts of Gulbarga revenue division.

biologically contaminated. Access to safe drinking water and sanitation is indispensable for a healthy life. According to the 2011 census, 3.83 crore persons live in rural areas of Karnataka in 59753 habitations. As per the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the concept of FC and PC are modified from conventional LPCD supply to percentage of population covered by water supply schemes. Accordingly, there are 6791 habitations with >0 and <25% population coverage, 17019 habitations with => 25 and <50% population coverage, 15993 habitations with = >50 and <75% population coverage, 11440 habitations with = >75 and <100% population coverage, 6137 habitations with 100% of population coverage. 2373 habitations are found to be affected with water quality problems. District wise details are furnished in **Table 5.10**.

The drinking water infrastructure of the State comprises 220018 bore wells fitted with hand pumps, 33390 piped water supply schemes and 46633 mini water supply schemes. Among the 59753 rural habitations covered under the schemes, about 6137 (10.2%) of habitations receive above 55lpcd of water, 51243(85.8%) receive less than 55 lpcd 2373 (4%) habitations are water quality-affected. Water scenario in rural area of Karnataka is shown in **Table 5.11**

1. Bharat Nirman / National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

In order to meet adequate and safe drinking water supply requirements in rural areas, particularly in areas where coverage is less than 55 lpcd and in those villages which are affected by water quality problems due to over dependent on ground water based water supply schemes, Bharat Nirman a novel programme for building infrastructure and basic amenities in rural areas was launched at the instance of the Centre, during 2005. Phase- I of the Programme was implemented during 2005-06 to 2008-09. Phase-II is being

implemented from 2009-10 to 2012-13. Details of physical progress are given in **Table 5.12** and financial target and achievement from 2010-11 to 2014-15 in **Table 5.13**.

(i) Action Plan 2014-15

In accordance with the guidelines of NRDWP Action plans for 2014-15 have been formulated to cover habitations coming under 0-25%, 25-50% and 50-75% category and quality affected to 100% coverage category by providing 55 LPCD. In addition, spill overworks of 2013-14 in more than 75% coverage category are also incorporated. It is also intended to bring about 1927 habitations affected by water quality under this coverage. To achieve the above target, a provision of Rs. 2522.41 crores has been made for rural water supply programme in the annual action plan 2014-15 (**Table 5.14**).

(ii) Source Sustainability Measures

Groundwater is the main source of water supply for rural drinking water needs of the state. Due to over exploitation of groundwater for irrigation and other uses, conservation of water for drinking purposes is, therefore imperative. Accordingly, construction of 110 pits and trenches, 1009 check dams, 117 percolation tanks, 159 dug wells, and 27 roof top harvesting structures are proposed (**Table 5.15**) for groundwater recharge as per the action plan of 2014-15. The state has provided 10% of the grants from the Centre amounting to Rs. 81.82 crore for this purpose.

(iii) Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme (WQM&SP)

The State has established 30 district-level laboratories to monitor the quality of drinking water in rural Karnataka and to meet drinking water standards. 80 taluk level laboratories are being commissioned. Field water testing kits have been distributed to all the 5635 Gram Panchayats to test the water during pre and post-monsoon seasons. If the chemical/biological

Table 5.10 : Drinking Water status in habitations with population coverage as on 31st March 2014

Sl. No.	District	Total Habitations	Water Quality Affected Habitations	No. of Habitations With Population Coverage > 0 and < 25%	No. of Habitations With Population Coverage >= 25 and < 50%	No. of Habitations With Population Coverage >= 50 and < 75%	No. of Habitations With Population Coverage >=75 and < 100%	Total (5+6+7+8)	No. Of Habitations with 100% Population Coverage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bagalakote	1009	44	32	159	232	356	779	186
2	Bengaluru Rural	1271	19	206	578	389	73	1246	6
3	Bengaluru urban	1037	24	31	758	66	134	989	24
4	Belagavi	1790	62	55	474	522	462	1513	215
5	Ballary	1012	82	71	222	260	343	896	34
6	Bidar	881	8	1	202	208	291	702	171
7	Vijayapura	1049	248	157	173	354	105	789	12
8	Chamarajanagar	830	0	6	34	470	167	677	153
9	Chikkaballapura	1921	45	375	479	646	328	1828	48
10	Chikkamagaluru	3506	30	478	1195	886	532	3091	385
11	Chitradurga	1631	60	129	727	275	397	1528	43
12	D Kannada	3582	100	473	1091	936	695	3195	287
13	Davanagere	1134	65	112	245	281	374	1012	57
14	Dharwad	388	15	74	68	219	11	372	1
15	Gadag	342	28	6	31	154	108	299	15
16	Kalaburagi	1269	70	61	273	441	349	1124	75
17	Hassan	3811	80	508	1106	822	846	3282	449
18	Haveri	711	1	0	477	200	33	710	0
19	Kodagu	532	0	14	53	122	162	351	181
20	Kolar	1960	220	549	456	490	215	1710	30
21	Koppala	737	12	88	100	133	248	569	156
22	Mandya	1986	179	54	277	531	696	1558	249
23	Mysuru	2003	65	224	531	517	448	1720	218
24	Raichuru	1460	155	19	202	256	348	825	480
25	Ramanagara	2137	2	641	856	454	156	2107	28
26	Shivamogga	4801	21	844	1458	1345	740	4387	393
27	Tumakuru	5312	606	633	1202	1756	793	4384	322
28	Udupi	3497	7	1	1522	1184	526	3233	257
29	U Kannada	7409	2	949	1920	1725	1172	5766	1641
30	Yadgir	745	123	0	150	119	332	601	21
	Total	59753	2373	6791	17019	15993	11440	51243	6137

Table 5.11: Rural Water Scenario in Karnataka

Service levels of water (LPCD)	Habitations (No)	Percentage
55 & above	6137	10.2
Less than 55	51243	85.8
Quality Affected	2373	4.0
Total	59753	100

(Norm for Rural Area = 55 lpcd)

Table 5.12 : Water Supply Coverage under Bharat Nirman/NRDW programme

Year	Total Coverage	Coverage of Habitations (No.)					
		0-25%	25-50%	50-75%	75-100%	Above 100%	Quality Affected
2010-11	6130	1	1146	952	1204	2708	-
2011-12	8757	8	2237	761	596	2783	1495
2012-13	13284	1338	4197	1213	637	3876	2023
2013-14	17522	2942	5506	4715	1921	490	1948
2014-15 (up to Dec 14)	6924	792	1727	2030	1389	394	592

Table 5.13 : Financial Target and Achievement under NRWDP**(Rs. crore)**

Year	Target	Achievement
2010-11	1167.07	947.53
2011-12	1656.74	1118.52
2012-13	1864.65	1807.11
2013-14	2056.89	1833.18
2014-15 up to Dec 14	1479.54	831.18

parameters are beyond the permissible limits in the water samples, the values along with samples are sent to the district level laboratory for confirmation. Training is also imparted to village water and sanitation committee (VWSC) for testing water quality using the testing kits. In 2014-15, under the WQM&S programme, Rs. 35.55 crore is allocated against which Rs.10.84 crore is spent till December 2014. **(Table 5.16)**

(iv) Sub-mission programme to tackle water quality problems

Acute water quality problems have been identified in 2373 habitations, of which 81.20% (1927 habitations) are proposed to be covered in 2014-15. Rs. 63.15 crore is earmarked for water quality focus funding (chemical) exclusively for tackling habitations with arsenic and fluoride contamination. Remaining habitations will

Table 5.14 : Target and achievement under Action Plan 2014-15 (Rs. crore)

Sl No.	Category (Percentage)	No. of habitations proposed for Coverage	Achievement	Action Plan amount	Expr. up to Dec 2014
1	>0<25	3162	792	2522.41	831.18
2	>= 25<50	4993	1727		
3	> = 50 <75	134	2030		
4	> = 75 <100	165	1389		
5	100	0	394		
6	Quality Affected	1927	592		

Table 5.15 : Ground water Conservation Measures

Structure	Pits & Trenches	Check Dam	Percolation Tanks	Point Recharge System	Dug Wells/ Injection Wells	Others	Ooranies/ Village Ponds/ Traditional Water Bodies	Roof Top Harves ting
No.	110	1009	117	0	159	212	38	27
Achievement	5	91	8	0	0	10	9	1

Table 5.16 : Water Quality Management and Surveillance Programme (2014-15)

Sl. No.	Activity	Rs. crore
1	HRD Activities	7.05
2	IEC Activities	14.96
3	Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance	35.55
4	MIS , R&D	5.54
5	Community Involvement	15.60
6	Establishment	12.81
	Total	91.51

be addressed subsequently. An estimated Rs.500 crore is required for 2014-15 to tackle on-going and new works.

2. World Bank Assisted Jal Nirmal Project

The World Bank Assisted Jalnirmal Additional Financing Project is being implemented for providing safe drinking water and sanitation facilities for the rural population. Jalnirmal additional financing project is also a demand driven project, as the erstwhile World Bank Assisted Jalnirmal project with similar objectives, principles, components and parameters. 1405 water supply schemes and rural internal road and drain works are taken up for implementation from July, 2010 at an estimated cost of Rs.816.18 crore for a period of 3 years in the 12 districts of Northern Karnataka i.e. Bagalkote, Belagavi, Bidar, Vijayapur, Dharwad, Gadag, Kalaburagi, Yadgir, Haveri, Koppala, Raichur & Uttara Kannada and in water quality affected habitations in few other districts. Because of the depreciation in the value of rupee to dollar and availability of more funds in the credit, the project cost has since been revised to Rs. 940 crore and the project period which was extended up to June, 2014, has since been closed.

Up to December, 2014, out of 496 water supply schemes taken up, 495 schemes have been completed and balance 1 is proposed to be taken up under NRDWP. 18 long term multi village water supply schemes taken up are under different stages of progress (16 schemes completed, 2 schemes taken up under NRDWP) **(Table 5.18)**. Up to December, 2014, all 481 road & drain works taken up were completed. In view of increased demand and availability of fund, 410 more road & drain works have been taken up under phase II & III and all the works have been completed. In addition to this, 186 sector strengthening activities like SCADA, GWR, solar pumping machinery, membrane filter have been taken up and completed. Rs. 50

crore has been allocated for the implementation of the project during 2014-15. Up to December 2014, Rs. 231.38 crore has been spent and Rs.185.72 crore has been reimbursed by the World Bank. Since the inception of the project an expenditure of Rs.866.96 crore has been incurred and Rs.717.75 crore has been reimbursed from World Bank till December 2014. **(Table 5.17)**

3. Desert Development Programme (DDP)

Additional rural water supply schemes in drought prone districts of Bagalkote, Ballary, Vijayapura, Davanagere, Raichuru and Koppal are being implemented under this centrally sponsored Desert Development Programme since 1997-98. It is contemplated to provide 70 LPCD of water to human being and cattle in these drought affected DDP districts. Implementation of PWSS (piped water supply scheme), MWS (Mini Water Supply Scheme) and bore wells are being taken up. Schools and anganwadis in rural areas also are being taken up under this programme.

Multi Village Scheme Project

Drinking water supply schemes under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission have been formulated in rural areas with surface water as source to tackle water quality problem. Habitations affected by chemical contamination like arsenic, fluoride, TDS, nitrate and iron are provided safe drinking water after treating the surface sources. Under the programme, grants to an extent of 50% of the project cost is provided by the Centre. The surface sources viz., river, tank canal etc., are considered for safe drinking water supply under this Sub-Mission programme. The State has taken up Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission Programme under Bharat Nirman Programme to provide safe drinking water to water quality affected habitations in rural areas from 2004-05.

Since inception, 452 Schemes covering 7609 water quality habitations at an estimated cost of Rs. 5527.80 crore have been taken up under this programme. All

Table 5.17 : Details of schemes completed under Jal Nirmal Additional Financing Project (Up to December 2014)

Sl. No.	District	Target			Achievement		
		Water Supply Schemes	Roads & Drains Works (Phase I)	Roads & Drains Works (Phase II & III)	Water Supply Schemes	Roads & Drains Works (Phase I)	Roads & Drains Works (Phase II & III)
1	Bagalkote	23	33	13	23	33	13
2	Belagavi	21	51	56	21	51	56
3	Bidar	23	85	25	23	85	25
4	Vijayapura	43	00	27	43	00	27
5	Dharwad	11	13	18	11	13	18
6	Gadag	05	35	28	05	35	28
7	Kalaburagi	101	125	43	100	125	43
8	Haveri	08	03	54	08	03	54
9	Koppala	03	27	36	03	27	36
10	Raichuru	61	43	19	61	43	19
11	U. Kannada	166	51	74	166	51	74
12	Yadgir	31	15	17	31	15	17
	Total	496	481	410	495	481	410

Table 5.18 : Physical & Financial Progress (2010-11 & 2014-15)

Year	Financial (Rs. crore)		Physical (Nos)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2010-11	68.60	48.60	562	354
2011-12	137.80	103.30	962	703
2012-13	268.11	211.64	1281	1036
2013-14	205.09	188.55	2088	1495
2014-15 (Up to Dec 14)	481.43	231.38	1622	1101

the schemes are administratively approved & by December 2014, 213 schemes have been completed, 166 schemes are on-going, 73 schemes are under tendering process and 18 schemes are yet to be technically sanctioned.

Under the 13th Finance Commission Schemes, Rs. 300 crore is proposed to be released in 4 years. 30 multi village schemes (MVS) and 387 RO units have been approved. Out of 30 MVS Schemes, 1 is yet to be administratively approved, 7 are

under tendering process, 2 are yet to be technically sanctioned and 20 are under progress.

5.3.2 Rural Sanitation

1. Swachha Bharat Mission (SBM)

Karnataka is making concerted efforts to implement total sanitation in the rural parts of the State. The State has been implementing a number of sanitation programmes from 1985, with the assistance of Central Government and external agencies like Danida, Royal Netherlands, World Bank, UNICEF and other development partners. "Nirmal Grama Yojane" has become operational in 1995 and was implemented for 8 years. Afterwards the Centrally sponsored scheme of "Total Sanitation Campaign" was in operation from 2005 to 2012. This Campaign was renamed as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan from April 2012. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan has since been rechristened as "Swachh Bharat Mission" from 2nd October 2014.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission, incentive of Rs. 12,000, of which, the share of Centre and the State being Rs. 9000 and Rs. 3000 respectively, is being provided to the eligible beneficiaries, belonging to BPL category, restricted APL families (which covers SC&ST families), small and marginal farmers, landless families Physically handicapped families and women headed families, etc), for the construction of individual household latrines. Incentive Rs. 15000/- (Rs.3000/- in excess of the State's share) is provided to under SCP/TSP allocations.

The mission aims at making all villages in the State defecation free villages. Besides, it has a wide focus of providing Individual sanitation, house sanitation, safe drinking water, suitable disposal of human excreta, disposal of waste and used water etc.

Though the State Government has implemented many schemes for improving rural sanitation, desired outcomes were not achieved. Many schemes focused on

encouraging the rural masses to adopt sanitation facilities and to organize the community have been formulated under SBM. Many schemes initiated to encourage the rural masses to adopt sanitation facilities and to organize the community have been formulated under SBM. Swachh Bharat Mission contemplates people oriented, demand driven and community participation. Construction of individual household toilets, management of solid and liquid wastes has been incorporated under Swachh Bharat Mission. Priority has been given to the activities of Information, Education and Communication and to build up technically best quality programmes. Various capacity building programmes have been chalked out to build capacity of the stake holders in a variety of sectors. Simple model toilets are being introduced to convince the rural population who are under the impression/misconception that the construction of individual household toilet is a costly affair. The 73rd Constitution Amendment, 1992 bestows complete responsibility on Grama Panchayats to ensure total rural sanitation.

Objectives

- 1) Construction of individual household toilets for families in the rural areas who do not have toilets.
- 2) To improve the standard of living of the rural people and reformation in the health of the rural people
- 3) Suitable disposal of waste and used water generated in the villages.
- 4) Construction of community toilets for the people in a village who do not have a place of their own for construction of individual toilets in a place where it can be easily accessible
- 5) To inculcate the habit of sanitation and cleanliness among rural children.
- 6) Maintenance of rural sanitation or production centers.
- 7) Maintenance and supervision of community toilets, keeping cleanliness

Details of funding pattern under NBM is as hereunder.

Table 5.19 : Funding pattern for different component under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (Swachh Bharat Mission)

Sl No.	Component	Components wise limits prescribed	Contribution percent		
			GOI	State	Beneficiary
a.	IEC & Start Up Activities and Capacity Building	Up to 8% of total project cost, with 3% to be utilized at the Central level and 5% at State level.	75%	25%	
b.	Revolving Fund	up to 5%	80%	20%	
c.	(i) Individual Household Latrines	Actual amount required for full coverage	Rs.9,000 (75%) 10,800 (90%) in case of NE States, J&K and Special category States)	Rs.3000 (25%) 1,200 (10%) in case of NE States, J&K and Special category States)	
	(ii) Community Sanitary Complexes	Actual amount required for full coverage	60%	30%	10%
d.	Administrative charges	Up to 2% of the project cost	75%	25%	
e.	Solid/Liquid Waste Management (Capital Cost)	Actual amount as per SLWM project cost within limits permitted	75%	25%	

around the premises of water sources, maintenance of drainages etc.

2. Nirmal Gram Puraskar

In order to encourage Gram Panchayats achieve 100% progress in the construction of toilets in their villages under SBM, the award scheme of "Nirmal Gram Puraskar" has been introduced from 2007-08. Number of GPs, Blocks who were awarded Nirmal Gram Puraskar are in **Table 5.20**

3. State Nirmalya Awards

The State has prioritized implementation of sanitation in rural areas. To encourage Panchayat raj institutions in this direction and to inculcate competitive spirit among grama panchayats, the State has initiated Nirmalya Awards. The award is being instituted to accelerate the campaign to achieve sustainability in the villages which has already been awarded Nirmal Grama

Table 5.20: NGP AWARDS BAGGED BY THE STATE

Year	No. of GPS Awarded NGP	No. of Blocks awarded NGP	No. of Districts awarded NGP
2006-07	121	-	-
2007-08	479	3	-
2008-09	245	1	-
2009-10	121	-	-
2010-11	103	2	1
Total	1069	6	1

Puraskar. Besides, awards are also being given to Best School, Best Anganawadi and also certificates/mementoes to best achievers. Details are as follows:

Rs.10.00 crore out of the total allocation provided under NBA is earmarked for the above awards.

4. IEC Activities

Intensive IEC activities are held to keep the people informed about the concept and

implementation of SBM. Normally, IEC activities are carried out by making use of print and TV media, wall writings, dramas, declarations, jathas, short documentaries. Apart from this, NGOs plays a vital role in the implementation. In addition, information about the campaign is passed on through house visits, personal/group discussions, indoor/outdoor games, meetings, songs, quiz, oath taking, padayatras, shramdhan. The IEC activities are also being held through leadership by

Table 5.21: Award amount at different stages for Nairmalya Awards

Nairmalya award at Taluk level	
Best GP	Rs. 1.00 lakh
Best school	Rs. 20,000
Best Anganawadi	Rs. 10,000
Rajata Nairmalya at District level	
Best GP	Rs. 3/2/1 lakh(3 awards)
Best school	Rs. 30,000
Best Anganawadi	Rs. 15,000
Swarna Nairmalya at Division Level	
Best GP	Rs. 5/4/3 lakh (3 awards)
Taluk Panchayats	Rs.10 lakh
Nairmalya Ratna at State level	
Best GP	Rs. 10/7/5 lakh (3 awards)
Best TP	Rs.20 lakh
Best ZP	Rs.30 lakh

Table 5.22 : Details of physical progress for 2014-15 as at the end of November 2014 is furnished below:

Sl. No	Component	Target	Progress (As at end of Dec 14)	%
1	IHHL (BPL)	507867	411126	83
2	IHHL (APL)	242133	87061	36
	Total IHHLs	750000	508187	68
3	School Latrines	2291	1097	48
4	Anganwadi Latrines	5000	1579	32
5	Community Sanitary Complexes	10000	67	7
6	Solid & Liquid Waste Management	200		

head of villages, speeches by religious leaders, etc.

Capacity building activities

To ensure effective implementation of SBM, training programmes are being organized for the officials of Gram Panchayats, non-official personnel like Asha workers, Anganwadi workers, NYKS volunteers, representatives of self help groups, volunteers of Bharat Nirman, elected representatives etc

- Officers / officials / Elected representatives are apprised of the implementation process through discussions/meetings via Satcom media every month.
- Workshops are organized on the implementation of SBM for the elected representatives at the level of GPs, Taluks, and District levels.
- The officials at the level of Districts are being appointed as Nodal Officers of

Table 5.23 : Details of financial progress of SBM for 2014-15 as at the end of December 2014

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.no	Item	State	Centre	Total
1	Allocation	31488.00	14709.18	46197.18
2	Opening Balance			16306.08
3	Releases	2789.81	9210.43	12000.24
4	Total Available Grants			28306.32
5	Expenditure	5792.25	15111.47	29903.72
6	Percentage			74

Taluks and entrusted with the responsibility of reviewing the progress of implementation and to achieve the target.

New initiatives

1. Services of Asha workers, anganawadi workers are drawn in the implementation of SBM.
2. All the ZPs to have been asked to appoint Swachhata Dhoots in the Grama Panchayats for implementation of SBM.
3. Guidelines on the strategy to be followed in the disposal of solid and liquid wastes.

5.3.3 Rural Energy Programmes

National Biogas Manure and Management Programme (NBMMP), Karnataka State Bio-fuel Policy -2009 and Soura Belaku are the three programmes implemented under Rural Energy sector.

A) National Biogas Manure and Management Programme (NBMMP)

Biogas is a clean, non-polluting, smoke and soot-free fuel, containing methane gas produced from cattle dung, human waste and other organic matter in a biogas plant through a process called anaerobic digestion. The digested slurry will be good quality manure for agriculture. This centrally sponsored scheme implemented since 1982-83 is mainly a women oriented programme. The Centre has increased the subsidy rate with effect from 8th May 2014. Details of subsidy are given below.

Beneficiaries are selected by the grama panchayats. During 2014-15, the State provided Rs.284.84 lakh as its share. The corresponding Central share is Rs.854.40 lakh.

B) The Karnataka State Bio-fuel Policy

The Karnataka State Bio-fuel Policy has come into force from 1st March 2009. Karnataka Bio-fuel Policy is implemented through Karnataka State Bio-fuel Development Board. Rs.330 lakh is provided for 2014-15. Rs.115.00 lakhs has been released to Karnataka State Bio-fuel Development Board for implementation of various activities.

C) Soura Belaku - Installation of Solar Street Lights at Grama Panchayats

Soura Belaku programme, started during 2009-10 aims at installation of Solar Street Lights at grama panchayat level. The Programme is implemented in selected pilot district - one from each revenue division. The programme is implemented through E-Procurement. Rs.310 lakh is provided during 2014-15. Year wise details targets and achievements are furnished in **Table 5.25a to 5.25e.**

For 2014-15 Rs.300.00 lakhs has been provided to cover Bagalkote, Mysuru, Gadag and Yadgir districts. E-Tendering is under process.

Particulars	Existing subsidy (in Rs.)	Revised subsidy (in Rs.)
Central Subsidy	3500	9000
Turn Key Fee	700	1500
Latrine Linked Biogas Plants (LLP)-incentives State subsidy is Rs.3500/-	500	1000

Table 5.24: Progress of National Biogas Manure and Management Programme

Year	Physical (Nos)		Financial (Rs.in lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement (S+C)	Target (S+C)	Achievement (S+C)
2007-08	4000	4573	756.50	337.57
2008-09	10000	6579	645.29+120.00	557.90
2009-10	10000	6954	841.33+120.00	693.37
2010-11	16000	12902	1463.08+120.00	997.79
2011-12	15000	10531	1503.20+120.00	1359.93
2012-13	12000	11985	1495.20	1161.19
2013-14	10300	9700	1465.91	1300.62
2014-15 (up to Dec 2014)	10500	5149	1139.24	434.85

Table 5.25a : Physical and Financial progress under Soura Belaku Yojane, 2009-10, (Rs. lakh)

District	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Bagalkote	178	50	178	50
Ballary	178	50	178	50
D Kannada	178	50	219	50
Shivamogga	180	50	204	50
Total	714	200	779	200

Table 5.25b : Physical and Financial progress under Soura Belaku Yojane, 2010-11 (Rs. lakh)

District	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Chamarajanagara	180	50	180	50
Dharwad	180	50	180	50
Kolar	180	50	0	12.5
Raichuru	180	50	180	50
Total	720	200	540	162.5

Table 5.25c : Physical and Financial progress under Soura Belaku Yojane, 2011-12
(Rs. in lakhs)

District	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Belagavi	450	110	458	110
Chitradurga	208	50	254	50
Dharwad	208	50	257	50
Koppala	208	50	277	50
Mysore	208	50	224	50
Total	1282	310	1470	310

Table 5.25d : Physical and Financial progress under Soura Belaku Yojane, 2012-13
(Rs. lakh)

District	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Tumakuru	210	55	311	55
Chikkamagaluru	210	50	255	50
Gadag	210	50	288	50
Dharwad	210	55	244	55
Kalaburagi	210	50	273	50
Bidar	210	50	210	50
Total	1260	310	1581	310

Table 5.25e : Physical and Financial progress under Soura Belaku Yojane, 2013-14
(Rs. in lakhs)

District	Annual Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Gadag,	252	70	326	70
Kolar,	252	60	276	60
Mandya,	252	60	302	60
Uttara Kannada	252	60	302	60
Yadgiri	252	60	329	60
Total	1260	310	1535	310

D) Institutional support for rural energy development

Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Energy and Development

Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Energy and Development (MGIRED) is a southern regional institute established with the assistance from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India. The Institute is a registered society set up in the year 2000, cater to the training needs of Southern States/Union Territories. Vision of the MGIRED is to create awareness and propagate the advanced technology in the development of the rural energy, ground water conservation, rain water harvesting and environmental protection to the rural masses. MGIRED is committed itself to the following activities:-

1. Capacity Building
2. Demonstration of Rural/Renewable Energy Technologies.
3. Demonstration of De-centralized Rural Energy Based Industry.
4. Documentation and dissemination of information on Rural Energy Development/Rain Water Harvesting/Environmental Protection etc.
5. Research on Rural Energy and
6. Advisory Services and Consultancy on Rural Energy, village adoption for implementing Rural Energy and related Rural Development Programme.

5.3.4 Rural Roads Infrastructure

1 Pradhana Manthri Gram Sadak yojana (PMGSY)

PMGSY was launched in the State during December 2000 with the objective of providing rural connectivity through all weather roads to the habitations having a population of 500 and above. Under this programme, Rs 3941.44 crore has been spent and 16222 km of road length has

been asphalted as at the end of December 2014. Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency was constituted during 2005 to ensure effective implementation of all road connectivity programmes. The agency is involved in preparation of detailed project reports, implementation of the works (as approved by Government of India) as per the required standards and release grants provided by the Government of India. Connectivity is yet to be provided to 1771 (population between 250-499) unconnected habitations. Details of rural connectivity is shown in **Table 5.26**.

2. Chief Minister's Grama Sadak Yojane

Rs. 153.55 crore is provided under Mukhya Mantri Gramina Raste Abhivruddi Yojane for maintenance of roads in the budget for 2014-15. The funds provided have been allocated to Zilla Panchayats as per the Comprehensive Composite Development Index of Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa's Committee report on redressal of regional imbalances.

3. Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

RIDF Nabard-15 (2009-10)

250 roads & Bridges works at an estimated cost of Rs.119.48 crore and 27 foot bridges works at a cost of Rs.1.90 crore were administratively approved during the year 2009-10. Out of 250 Roads & Bridges works, 244 works are completed, 2 works are under progress & 4 works are dropped. Out of 27 Foot Bridges works 25 works are completed and 2 works are dropped.

RIDF Nabard-16 (2010-11)

251 Roads & Bridges works for Rs.151.27 crore and 153 Foot Bridge works for Rs.7.33 crore were sanctioned during 2010-11. Out of 251 Roads & Bridges works, 235 works are completed, 9 works are under progress & 7 works are dropped. Out of 153 Foot Bridges works 126 works are completed, 1 works are under progress & 26 works are dropped.

Table 5.26 : Rural Connectivity as per District Rural Road Map (DRRP)

Year	Bituminous Surface (Kms)	Metal Surface (Kms)	Earthen/Gravel Roads (Kms)	Un Connected Habitations (Nos)	Remarks
2013-14	58184	21495	75866	1771 habitations (with Population ranging from 250 to 499) & 10,269 habitations (having less than 250 Population)	Up to end of 2012-13 it was reported as 2235 unconnected habitations. Now as per 2013-14 DRRP 1771 (population between 250-499) Nos of Unconnected habitations are identified.

RIDF Nabard-17 (2011-12)

473 Roads & Bridges works at a cost of Rs.189.29 crore and 126 Foot Bridge works at a cost of Rs. 15.36 crore were approved during the year 2011-12. Out of 473 Roads & Bridges works, 403 works are completed & 60 works are under progress & 10 works are dropped. Out of 126 Foot Bridges works 94 works are completed & 19 works are under progress and 13 works have been dropped.

RIDF Nabard-18 (2012-13)

199 Road works at a cost of Rs.73.30 crore and 2 Bridge works for Rs.65.00 lakhs were sanctioned during 2012-13. Out of 201 works 84 are completed, 112 works are under progress and 5 are dropped.

RIDF Nabard-19 (2013-14)

391 works (roll over Projects of Nabard-18) amounting to Rs. 140.95 crore is approved during 2013-14 & 2014-15, of which 16 works are completed, 123 are

under progress, 244 are yet to be started and 8 are dropped.

5.4 Rural Employment and Livelihood**5.4.1 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme**

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has been in operation in all the districts of Karnataka State since 2006-07 which is being implemented in a phased manner. The primary objective of the Act is to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

Goals of the scheme set-out in the guidelines are as follows:-

- Social protection for the most vulnerable people living in rural India by providing employment opportunities

- ii. Livelihood security for the poor through creation of durable assets, improved water security, soil conservation and higher land productivity
- iii. Drought-proofing and flood management in rural India
- iv. Empowerment of the socially disadvantaged, especially women, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), through the processes of a rights-based legislation
- v. Strengthening decentralised, participatory planning through convergence of various anti-poverty and livelihoods initiatives
- vi. Deepening democracy at the grass-roots by strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions
- vii. Effecting greater transparency and accountability in governance

MGNREGA is a powerful instrument for ensuring inclusive growth in rural India through its impact on social protection, livelihood security and democratic empowerment.

As compared to the erstwhile employment programmes, there is a paradigm shift in the present employment programme scheme as emerged under the Act. The following are the salient features of the shift in the present employment scheme.

- i. MGNREGA has given rise to the largest employment programme in human history and is unlike any other wage employment programme in its scale, architecture and thrust. Its bottom-up, people-centred, demand-driven, self-selecting, rights-based design is distinct and unprecedented.
- ii. MGNREGA provides a legal guarantee for wage employment.
- iii. It is a demand-driven programme where provision of work is triggered by the demand for work by wage-seekers.
- iv. There are legal provisions for allowances and compensation both in

- cases of failure to provide work on demand and delays in payment of wages for work undertaken.
- v. The scheme is being implemented as centrally sponsored scheme on cost sharing basis between centre and State Governments in the ratio of 90:10 nearly. Further under the scheme labour material ratio at 60:40 shall be maintained. Labour portion of 60% borne fully by Government of India and material portion will be shared between central and State Governments in ratio of 75:25.
- vi. Gram Panchayats(GPs) are to implement at least 50 per cent of the works in terms of cost. This order of devolution of financial resources to GPs is unprecedented.
- vii. Plans and decisions regarding the nature and choice of works to be undertaken, the order in which each work is to be triggered, site selection etc. are all to be made in open assemblies of the Gram Sabha(GS) and ratified by the GP. Works that are inserted at Intermediate Panchayat (IP) and District Panchayat (DP) level have to be approved and assigned a priority by the GS before administrative approval can be given. The GS may accept, amend or reject them.
- viii. Social audit is a new feature that is an integral part of MGNREGA. Potentially, this creates un-precedented accountability of performance, especially towards immediate stakeholders.

The annual allocation for 2014-15 as approved by the Government of India for the labour budget of MGNREGA for Karnataka is Rs. 3151.76 crores and the person days approved for generation of employment for the current year is 934.05 lakhs. As at the end of December 2014 an amount of Rs. 1222.78 crore has been spent and 288.60 lakh person days generated and during this period. 8.26 lakh Households are provided employment. **(Table 5.27)**

Table 5.27: Progress achieved under MGNREGS since inception (up to the end of October 2014)

Year	Available funds (Rs. in Lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)	Person days generated (in lakhs)	Employment provided	Works		
					No of works undertaken (Nos)	Completed (Nos)	Under progress (Nos)
2006-07 (5 Districts)	34133.36	25189.00	222.05	545185	18642	11004	7638
2007-08 (11 Districts)	41925.46	23650.80	197.77	549994	26180	18040	8140
2008-09 (29 Districts)	54745.44	35787.47	287.64	896212	96598	8446	88152
2009-10 (30 Districts)	302629.19	256920.37	1793.23	3310995	519471	27919	491552
2010-11 (30 Districts)	234912.00	208131.03	1099.82	2366290	391657	195430	195657
2011-12 (30 Districts)	194087.33	161763.44	701.03	1652116	326002	144029	181973
2012-13 (30 Districts)	177383.85	143233.93	621.93	1337882	311898	78359	233539
2013-14 (30 Districts)	219294.00	209770.00	717.00	1447000	544356	39414	504942
2014-15 (30 Districts as at the end of Dec 2014)	159040.00	122278.00	288.60	826366	1251485	70330	1181155

5.4.2 Self Employment Programme

Swarna Jayanti Gramsarojgar Yojana is one of the major poverty alleviation programme implemented at the instance of Ministry of Rural Development. SGSY is since restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).

Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotion Society

All the activities of NRLM are implemented through Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotion Society (KSRLPS). This project is named as "Sanjeevini" and the programmes implemented from 01-04-2013. In the beginning, 5 districts and 20 taluks are selected under the Programme as depicted in **Table 5.28**.

Apart from the above districts and taluks, remaining districts and taluks are identified as Non-Intensive Blocks. Under NRLM Aajeevika Skills, Interest Subvention, Rajiv Gandhi Chaitanya Programmes are being implemented. The

amount released to implement these programmes during 2014-15 are given in **Table 5.29**.

5.5 FISCAL DECENTRALISATION IN KARNATAKA

5.5.1 Decentralised Planning in Karnataka

After effecting the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution, Karnataka was the first State to pass a new legislation in 1993, viz., The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993. The Act provides for a three-tier structure of Panchayati Raj with Zilla Panchayats (at the district level) Taluk Panchayatis (at the Taluk level) and Gram Panchayatis (at the village level). The Bill for constituting panchayatis, which was introduced on 1st April 1993, came into force from May 18, 1993. In conformity with the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution, the 1993 Act has entrusted a wide range of functions (Schedule I, II and III) to panchayatis. To carry out these functions, the Gram

Table 5.28 : Districts covered under NRLM

Sl. No	Districts	Taluks
1	Mysore	H.D. Kote, Hunsur, Nanjangud, T-Narasipura
2	Tumkur	Pavagada, Chikkanayakanahalli, Madhugiri, Sira
3	Gadag	Shirahatti, Naragunda, Gadag, Mundaragi, Rona
4	Koppal	Yelburga, Kustagi, Koppal
5	Uttara Kannada	Ankola, Sirasi, Kumuta, Yellapura

Table 5.29 : Progress of Sanjeevini project

(Rs. crore)

Details	NRLM	SGSY/IS State	NRLP	R-seti	Interest Subvention	Aajeevika Skills	MKSP	RGCY	Total
Opening Balance	14.33	3.28	11.44	2.01	41.68	0.02	2.06	45.78	120.60
Allotment	24.33	-	44.24	2.86	39.83	0.20	9.17	29.37	150.00
Release	-	-	-	-	-	7.48	-	-	7.48
Expenditure	12.33	5.64	8.81	0.07	7.59	4.55	0.70	0.10	39.80

Panchayatis receive an annual grant of Rs. 10 lakh per GP - for GPs with population of less than 8000 and for those with more than 8000 population an increment of Rs. 1 lakh for every 1000 population is provided. Rs. 616.62 crore has been allocated to the grama panchayats during 2014-15. GPs have also powers to levy tax on buildings and lands, levy water rate, tax on entertainment, vehicles, advertisement and hoarding and collect market fee, fee on bus stands and on grazing cattle. Both the Taluk and Zilla Panchayatis are allowed to charge fee on their property used by others and they do not have powers to levy taxes. In addition, both the Grama Panchayatis and the Taluk Panchayatis get proceeds from cess on land revenue, surcharge on stamp duty levied by the State Government. Except for these, the panchayatis have to depend solely on the resources transferred from the Government.

The powers and functions of the Grama, Taluk and Zilla Panchayatis have been listed in sections 58, 145 and 184 of KPR ACT, 1993. As per the three schedules (I, II, III) the panchayatis are authorised to carry out functions such as preparation of annual plans, annual budgets and sectoral schemes for promotion of agriculture, animal husbandry, rural housing, drinking water, roads and bridges, rural electrification, education, rural sanitation, public health, women and child development, social welfare, public distribution system, maintenance of community assets, cooperative activities and promotion of libraries. Section 309 of 1993 Act provides for the preparation of development plan by the grama panchayatis, taluk panchayatis and zilla panchayatis. Furthermore, Section 310 of the Act makes it mandatory for the state to constitute District Planning Committees (DPCs) in each district which are required to consolidate the plans prepared by the panchayatis and municipal bodies and to prepare the draft district development plan of the district by taking into consideration the needs of the spatial planning, physical

and natural resources and the level of infrastructure development. Dr. D M Nanjundappa's Report on Redresal of Regional Imbalances also recommended that DPCs in each district should do the planning keeping 'taluk' as the primary unit in the planning process.

5.5.2 Recent Policy Initiatives to strengthen Decentralised administration

Karnataka comprises of 5,627 Gram Panchayats, 176 Taluk Panchayats and 30 Zilla Panchayats. The State has to its credit entrusting major responsibilities and devolving all the 29 functions (a first State to do so in the country as a whole) to the panchayats as enlisted under the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. In recent years, the State Government has been taking a proactive stance to strengthen the decentralised governance and planning process and to that effect has introduced many administrative innovations like the following:

- (i) The responsibility of plan formulation and implementation has been devolved to the panchayats by transferring funds, functions and functionaries.
- (ii) Introduction of social auditing in the form of Jamabandhi to ensure transparency in the system;
- (iii) Ombudsman are appointed at the district level to ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of important programmes like MGNREGS
- (iv) Computerisation of Grama Panchayatis, Taluk Panchayatis and Zilla Panchayatis.
- (v) Drawl of salary by the Grama Panchayati Secretaries from the Grama Panchayati account; ensure more accountability to their Panchayatis
- (vi) In order to strengthen the Grama Panchayats for effective implementation of programmes, effective utilization of grants, one post

of Panchayat Development Officer in each of the 5627 GP and 2500 Second Division Accounts Assistant posts in the larger GPs have been created.

- (vii) Grama Panchayat Budget and Accounts Rules, 2006 has been enacted to ensure transparency in the maintenance of accounts. Besides, Double Entry Accounting System has been introduced.
- (viii) The State has launched capacity building programmes such as - certificate course for panchayati members, imparting functional literacy to illiterate Grama Panchayati members, training through satellite networks to elected panchayatis functionaries at ANSSIRD, Mysore.
- (ix) As envisaged in the 73rd Constitutional Amendment guidelines for effective functioning of District Planning Committees are finalized.
- (x) The honorarium to the elected representatives of PRIs has been doubled.

5.5.3 Activity Mapping

The State has evolved a detailed range of 'Activity Mapping' for all the three panchayats. Broadly, the activity mapping visualises both Zilla Panchayatis and Taluk Panchayatis as planners, facilitators and owners of common executive machinery, Grama Panchayats as the cutting edge of local service provision, and Grama Sabha and Ward Sabhas as instruments of downward accountability. The new activity mapping framework devolving functions has to be accompanied by adequate devolution of finances and functionaries. To translate this into reality, the Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj in coordination with other departments has devolved certain functions, functionaries and finances to PRIs.

5.5.4 Simplification and Rationalisation of Schemes

Another step in the above direction is the simplification and rationalisation of

schemes. Accordingly, the number of schemes in the Panchayat Sector of the budget is now reduced to 318 (190 plan and 128 non-plan schemes) thus simplifying the District Sector fund transfer mechanism. Minor schemes have been merged into larger ones, giving greater flexibility to panchayatis to address their priorities.

5.5.5 Decentralized Planning Process – Allocation of Funds to District Sector

The decentralised planning process as described in the plan documents begins with the determination of annual plan size at the state level, and allocation of funds to the district sector. Then district sector allocation for various programmes is done in consultation with the Chief Executive Officer of each Zilla Panchayat, District level Sectoral officers and State level Department officers. After this, the data is provided to Finance Department to integrate the district sector data with the State and also to print budget link documents. The Budget Link Documents are placed before the Legislature as a part of State Budget. Once the budget is passed, the link documents are made available to the Zilla Panchayath for the preparation of Action Plans at ZP, TP and GP level. These PRIs prepare the action plans as per the allocations, discuss them in the various Standing Committees and place them in the general body meetings and seek guidance of the District Planning Committees after which the implementing officers start executing the plans/programmes. In the preparation of plans the ward sabhas and grama sabhas play a crucial role and their recommendations and suggestions do figure in such action plans emphasising the fact that the plans so prepared are the byproduct of people's wishes and demands. Thus, the entire planning process can be termed as 'participatory planning processes. **Table 5.30** provides information on allocations to the different sectors in the annual plans of 2010-11 to 2014-15.

Table 5.30 : Sector wise Allocation of the District Sector State Plan Funds
(Rs. lakh)

	Sector	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Education	86720	100037	175653	234354	299565
2	Sports & youth services	1935	2079	2223	2770	2929
3	Art & Culture and Library	70	74	69	88	104
4	Medical & Public health	10423	12543	14254	17700	19035
5	Family welfare	26677	31115	35297	42195	46803
6	Rural water supply	5809	12925	22939	22983	23652
7	Rural Housing	36340	36408	53668	28225	101999
8	Welfare of SCs & STs	35251	33863	40151	53090	55244
9	Welfare of BCs	11618	9473	9715	14690	18663
10	Welfare of Minorities	2082	1494	1490	1816	2116
11	Labour, Employment & Trg.	119	117	118	120	465
12	Welfare of Women & Children	45250	55691	77226	92798	96785
13	Welfare of Disabled & Sr. Citizens	434	540	651	814	1049
14	Nutrition	27935	28665	37557	68825	56855
15	Agriculture	6574	6970	4090	4192	4273
16	Soil and Water Conservation	19580	12817	20429	17995	
17	Horticulture	1992	2012	2242	2127	2207
18	Animal Husbandry	8102	10406	11761	14145	15469
19	Fisheries	796	865	643	714	771
20	Forest	2212	2301	2288	2469	2779
21	Co-operation	468	474	480	524	517
22	Agriculture Marketing	96	102	155	205	252
23	Area Development & RD programmes	13207	15798	7182	7258	23610
24	Rural Energy	1463	1933	1925	1896	1569
25	Rural Employment - NREG	84099	126727	151280	151280	151000
26	Grants to PRIs including ZP Office Buidings	40790	81643	90292	91459	101003
27	Minor Irrigation	85	76	74	76	76
28	Village & Small Industries	460	501	316	567	613
29	Sericulture	432	456	466	502	554
30	Roads & Bridges	15324	15341	15518	15517	15920
31	District Planning Unit	295	305	316	317	1748
32	Handlooms & Textiles	237	256	274	287	290
33	Science & Technology	136	158	151	152	157
	Total	487011	604165	780893	892150	1048070

As may be seen in **Table 5.30** sectors like education, rural employment, welfare of women and children, welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, rural housing has been the priority sectors of panchayats having been receiving better allocation compared to other sectors. It can also be seen that there is a perceptible increase in the allocation made to these sectors across the plan years.

5.6 ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

1. Rural Governance

- The capacity of panchayats and elected representatives is inadequate. Hence capacity building is necessary.

2. Housing

- Delay in selection of beneficiaries, incorrect identification of beneficiaries
- Steep increase in the land cost and non availability of land in both rural and urban areas the required demand cannot be met
- Lack of interest on the part of the beneficiaries to take up construction by themselves as they are mandated to do so.

3. Rural Water Supply & Sanitation

- The poor provisioning of adequate drinking water is compounded by continued depletion of ground water table and presence of toxic minerals in drinking water.

4. Rural Sanitation

- There is a need to increase coverage of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), besides separate toilet facility for girls in schools. Usage of toilets will not sustain without provision of water supply. Thus, there is a need for convergence between water supply and sanitation schemes during design and implementation.

5. Rural Roads

- Lack of focus on maintenance of assets due to paucity of funds.

6. Employment and Livelihood

- Inadequate capacity among trainees to leverage their skills and lack of infrastructural support especially insufficient backward and forward linkages.