

## 14

**BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT****14.1 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

Karnataka has always demonstrated vibrant potential for growth. Despite the natural resource constraints and unfavorable conditions, the State could maintain above average performance in basic development indicators. It is placed at the median level on most of the development indicators. During the last five decades, the State has made efforts to achieve rapid growth through investments in agriculture, industry, infrastructure and other sectors. But, this growth has not been inclusive with 25% of the State's population living below poverty line with the sharp North-South divide existing in the State. The regional gap emerged in the State on the eve of the reorganization of States in 1956. The new areas that joined the State from Hyderabad State and Bombay State were relatively less developed than the Old Mysore State. This area formed the Northern part of the State. In the absence of focused efforts in the past, the development gap increased over a period of time leading to marginalization and exclusion of the region and its people from the mainstream development process. Efforts have been made over a period of time to reduce the development gap. However, there has been a growing realization that investment and focus on the area especially on initiatives to improve the human development indicators must be further accelerated.

**14.1.1 High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances (2000-2002)**

The High Powered Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCRRI),

popularly known as Dr. Nanjundappa Committee, submitted its report in June 2002. The committee, on the basis of 35 socio-economic indicators, assessed the level of development of 175 taluks in the state. These indicators were spread over various sectors such as agriculture, industry, economic infrastructure, social infrastructure, and financial and technical infrastructure. Taking the State average of development in these indicators as the benchmark (equal to 1), the Committee estimated Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) with appropriate weights and identified 114 taluks as backward taluks. These taluks were further classified into most backward, more backward and backward based on the value of CCDI. Taluks with CCDI of 0.53 - 0.79 were classified as most backward, those with CCDI of 0.80 - 0.88 as more backward and, taluks with CCDI of 0.89 - 0.99 as backward. The distribution of the taluks in these various groups in the State is given in **Table 14.1**.

**Table 14.1** indicates the extent of regional imbalances existing in the State which was identified by the Nanjundappa Committee. Out of the 39 most backward taluks in the State, 26 taluks are in North Karnataka, 21 in Kalburgi Division and out of the total 61 relatively developed taluks, 40 are in South Karnataka. The Committee has recommended a policy mix of resource transfer, fiscal incentives and special programmes for development of the 114 backward taluks in the State.

**Table 14.1 – Regional Development in Karnataka State**

Sl. No.	Division	Relatively Developed	Backward	More Backward	Most Backward	Total Taluks
1.	Bangalore	18	09	13	11	51
2.	Mysore	22	10	10	02	44
3.	Belgaum	18	14	12	05	49
4.	Kalburgi (HK Region)	03	02	05	21	31
5.	North Karnataka	21	16	17	26	80
6.	South Karnataka	40	19	23	13	95
	<b>Total (State )</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>175</b>

#### 14.1.2 Major Recommendations of the Committee

##### A) Institutional support to speed up the development

The Committee has recommended establishing an appropriate institutional setup to accelerate the process of development in different sectors. Some of the specific recommendations by the Committee which are implemented are given in the box below:

##### Important Recommendations Achieved

- Establishment of a Central University at Kalburgi.
- A High Court Bench at Dharwad and Kalburgi have been implemented.
- A Women's University has been established at Vijayapura.
- Established IT parks in Kalburgi and Hubli
- Establishment of Food Park

- a Textile Park and an Airport are in process in Kalburgi.
- 6 new Government Medical colleges are established at Hassan, Mandya, Shimoga, Raichur, Belagavi and Bidar
- In Dharwad mental hospital has been upgraded.
- 38 Burns and dayalasis wards are newly opened.
- Horticulture University at Bagalkot and Horticulture College at Bidar has been established.
- Revolving fund established to support agricultural pricing.
- Karnataka Veterinary and Fisheries Science University at Bidar is Established.
- Dairy Science College at Gulbarga is Established
- Established Kasturi ba Gandhi Girls Schools In all the 39 Most backward Taluks

## **B) Additional resource transfer to meet the development requirements**

An eight-year Special Development Plan (SDP) has been recommended for implementation by investing Rs. 31000 crore which includes Rs. 15000 crore from Normal Plan and Rs. 16000 crore as additionality. The Committee has also stated that the amount allocated every year should be escalated by a factor to include rise in prices. The recommendations prescribe a participatory approach involving the people, voluntary organizations and Self Help Groups and adoption of a Decentralized planning approach to promote development and find long term solutions to the problems of regional development.

### **14.1.3 Review of Recent Efforts towards Promoting Balanced Regional Development**

The State Governments has initiated programme for development of backward regions. The Special Development Plan (SDP) is a major recommendation of the Dr. Nanjundappa Committee. The Committee has estimated the required resource flow in the 114 backward taluks to bring them at par with other taluks in the State.

#### **A) Objectives**

The objectives of the Special Development Plan are

- To give a thrust to the development programmes in the 114 backward taluks to move towards a more balanced development in the State as a whole.
- To accelerate growth in the backward taluks through the stimulus of additional investment in various sectors and areas.
- To build infrastructure to make good the identified sector backlog in backward taluks.
- To establish the needed institutions/ organizations to redress the

imbalances in the concerned sectors in backward taluks.

- To provide location-specific sectoral schemes in backward taluks in order to raise the level of services in these sectors to the level of State average.
- To help the planning authorities in preparing action plans with three priorities: First, priority is for most backward taluks which are to be covered in the first two years. More backward taluks shall have the second priority for the allocation of funds during the next two years and, backward taluks shall have their allocation for the terminal period of the eight-year plan.

#### **B) Allocations under Special Development Plan**

The Committee has estimated the financial resources required to promote development in various sectors, The focus of the SDP is on irrigation, rural development and social services. Sectors like energy and agriculture are also allotted additional financial assistance for development. The allocation to education, health and other social services is Rs. 8025 crore. The allocation to irrigation is Rs. 8000 crore and to rural development, Rs. 7100 crore. This allocation considers the rural character and agrarian conditions of most of the taluks among the 114 backward taluks. The allocations in SDP across the divisions were based on the Cumulative Deprivation Index (CDI). This is estimated on the basis of the distance of the CCDI Value from the State average ( $CDI=1-CCDI$ ). The allocations within the division and among the districts and taluks are again based on the respective CDI values. an the total additional investment of Rs. 16000 Crore, the share of Kalburgi division is maximum i.e. Rs. 6400 crore and the share of North Karnataka is 60 % of the total allocation. This is because the extent of development deprivation is more in Kalburgi Division i.e. 8.06 ( $8.06/20.26 = 40\%$ ) which is just equal to the total deprivation of entire South

Karnataka. The Government started implementation of Special Development Plan from 2007-08. Budget provision was made from 2007-08 every year for implementation of these recommendations in the backward taluks by various departments.

#### 14.1.4 Implementation of Special Development Plan

The programmes under SDP are planned on the basis of the requirements sent by the taluks to the concerned departments. The progress of the works under SDP is reviewed at the State and district levels in KDP meetings every month and a MIS system has been developed for providing on-line information about the programmes undertaken under SDP and the physical and financial progress achieved. A special head of account with the object code 133 is allotted for schemes under SDP and object

code 186 (from 2014-15 ) for Hyderabad Karnataka Region Development Plan. A Special Cell has been established in the Planning Department to coordinate and monitor the implementation process. The amount allocated, releases made and expenditure incurred so far is given in **Table 14.2**. A state level monitoring committee is constituted under the chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary and Development commissioner by Government Order No. PD 03 SDP 2014, Bangalore, Dated: 30.12.2014.

As seen in **Table 14.3**, the amount released is 72.69% of the planned allocations but the utilization is 95.07%. The release of funds is slow under SDP due to the fact that the allocations are made from the provisions under various schemes in Centre/State and District Sectors and further the release depends on the amount received under these schemes.

**Table 14.2 – Allocations Releases and Expenditure under Special Development Plan**

Year	Allocation (Rs.crores)	Releases (Rs.crores)	Expenditure (Rs.crores)	% of exp.to allocation	% of exp.to releases
2007-08	1571.50	951.44	945.99	60.20	99.43
2008-09	2547.34	1710.42	1739.41	68.28	101.69
2009-10	2578.83	2033.29	1919.95	74.45	94.42
2010-11	2584.00	2072.86	2066.55	80.19	99.70
2011-12	2984.14	2729.39	2407.33	80.67	88.20
2012-13	2680.00	2268.91	2201.31	82.14	97.02
2013-14	2925.60	2428.20	2285.38	78.12	94.12
2014-15( Upto Dec 2014)	2267.18	1203.99	1073.12	47.33	85.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>20138.59</b>	<b>15398.50</b>	<b>14639.04</b>	<b>72.69</b>	<b>95.07</b>

**Table 14.3- Distribution of Outlay Releases and Expenditure among various Sectors (2007-14) (Rs. Crores)**

Sl. No.	Sectors	Total allocation	Amount Released (upto Dec 2014)	Expenditure (upto Dec 2014)	% release to allocation	%exp. to release
		2007-2014	2007-2014	2007-2014		
1	Agriculture & allied sectors (including forest)	1338.76	989.47	951.90	71.10	96.20
2	PWD	1252.75	1013.71	953.50	76.11	94.06
3	Rural Development	3022.27	2281.05	2054.85	67.99	90.08
4	Housing	2168.01	1887.96	1806.59	83.33	95.69
5	Irrigation (Major & Minor)	3928.83	3514.38	3305.65	94.06	84.14
6	Power	1311.58	879.91	1103.46	78.45	125.41
7	Industries	278.70	128.11	92.77	33.29	72.42
8	Infrastructure	1193.10	916.45	916.44	76.81	100.00
9	Transport	583.50	472.78	447.72	76.73	94.70
10	Home	128.20	93.20	56.58	44.14	60.71
11	Social Sectors (health & education)	1866.40	1225.47	1146.44	61.43	93.55
12	Labour & Social Welfare	1258.71	1043.92	934.07	74.23	89.48
13	Women & Child Development	387.20	315.07	239.33	61.81	75.96
14	Tourism Development	428.58	317.61	317.61	74.11	100.00
15	Urban Development	938.00	282.43	279.60	29.81	99.00
16	Information & Technology	54.00	36.98	32.53	60.24	87.97
<b>Total</b>		<b>20138.59</b>	<b>15398.50</b>	<b>14639.04</b>	<b>72.69</b>	95.07

Source: Special Cell, Planning Department

## Major Achievements under SDP

### A. Additional Resource Transfer to Most Backward Taluks

The allocations under SDP have helped the backward taluks in different categories to get additional resources to accelerate the development process. A comparison of distribution of allocation among three categories viz., most backward, more backward and backward taluks is presented in **Table 14.4**. It is observed that the share of most backward taluks in total allocations has increased from 23.93% in 2007-08 to 51.80% in 2014-15. These also include the allocations made under district sector schemes. However, this has to increase to 60% as per the recommendations of HPCRRRI Committee. However, this additional resource transfer

has promoted development activities in the backward areas.

### B. Major successful works undertaken under SDP

The SDP has concentrated on the following core sectors in which allocations are being made on priority basis so that outcomes are visible – (i) Agriculture and Allied Sectors; (ii) Health; (iii) Education; (iv) Housing; (v) Infrastructure; (vi) Irrigation and (vii) Tourism.

#### 1. Agriculture and Allied Sectors

The major programmes being implemented under this sector include Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojane (Central Sector Scheme), Enrichment of soil fertility (State Sector), and Raitha Samparka Kendras (State Sector).

**Table 14.4- Aggregate Additional Resource Transfer to Backward taluks in Different Categories (Rs. crore)**

Year	Most Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Backward Taluks	District Schemes in Backward Taluks	Total Allocation
2007-08	376.00 (23.93%)	161.66 (10.29%)	136.62 (8.69%)	897.22 (57.09%)	1571.50 (100)
2008-09	870.09 (34.16%)	615.05 (24.14%)	406.87 (15.97%)	655.34 (25.73%)	2547.35 (100)
2009-10	1270.18 (49.25%)	554.57 (21.50%)	384.40 (14.91%)	369.68 (14.34%)	2578.83 (100)
2010-11	908.89 (35.17%)	639.65 (24.75%)	382.05 (14.79%)	653.41 (25.29%)	2584.00 (100)
2011-12	1204.50 (40.36%)	793.39 (26.59%)	528.00 (17.69%)	458.25 (15.36%)	2984.14 (100)
2012-13	1182.09 (44.11%)	748.99 (27.95%)	377.30 (14.08%)	371.62 (13.87%)	2680.00 (100)
2013-14	1477.18 (50.49%)	916.75 (31.34%)	531.67 (18.17%)	-	2925.60 (100)
2014-15	1174.47 (51.80%)	701.54 (30.94%)	391.17 (17.26%)	-	2267.18 (100)

**i). Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojane (RKVY):**

Under RKVY, mechanization of agriculture is being promoted through supply of various agricultural implements at subsidized rates in 114 backward taluks. This is essential to overcome the growing labour costs and labour shortages and complete the agricultural operations in time. These implements include power tillers (50% subsidy - max. Rs. 50,000), high tech agricultural implements (50% subsidy -max Rs.70000), diesel pumpsets (50% subsidy – maximum Rs.20000) and agro processing units (50% subsidy - max Rs.65000). Total amount allocated during 2014-15 is Rs. 62 crore under this scheme.

**Watershed Development:.** Watershed training centre at Vijayapura is established in the backward regions. The rejuvenation of dried open wells is taken up under this programme and Jalasiri programme is promoted with people's participation.

**ii. Health**

In the health sector, construction and upgradation of primary health centers have been taken up. Action has also been initiated for improvement of health facilities by establishing Suvarna Aarogya Suraksha Trust.

**iii. Education**

Dr. Nanjundappa Committee had recommended the establishment of top educational institutions in north Karnataka, more specifically in the Hyderabad - Karnataka region. The major institutions established in this sector include the Women's University at Vijayapura, Central University at Kalburgi, University of Horticulture Sciences at Bagalkot, Karnataka Veterinary and Fisheries Sciences University at Bidar and Dairy Science College at Kalburgi. To promote education in 39 most backward taluks, additional programmes have been introduced to strengthen the school infrastructure. Cluster complex is being established in 39 most backward taluks with a view to provide teachers' quarters in

backward taluks/regions to enable the teachers to stay in rural areas and provide quality education to children. Opening of residential schools on Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) model is also taken up in these taluks as female literacy rate is low. Many of the schools that do not have compound wall, play grounds and drinking water and sanitation facilities, are being provided with these on a priority basis in 39 most backward taluks with additional funds under Pancha Soulabhya programme under Sarva Shikshan Abhiyan (SSA). Funds are also allocated to start model high schools in these backward taluks. Construction and improvement of high school buildings is taken up with assistance from NABARD.

**iv. Housing**

Rural housing is one of the major sectors under SDP. The programmes that are being implemented in the backward taluks under SDP include the Ashraya-SDP and Vajpayee urban housing scheme. The allocation for these schemes during the period 2014-15 is Rs. 90.00 crore.

**v. Infrastructure Development**

One of the prime objectives of SDP is to fill up the gaps in infrastructure in the backward taluks and hasten the development process in these taluks. Under energy sector, the focus is on provision of electricity to villages, hamlets and tandas. Schemes of Nirantara jyothi and Rural Load Management System (RLMS) are being implemented. The Minor airports at Bidar, Kalburgi, Vijayapura, Belgaum and Hubli are provided with additional funds for completion. The Committee had identified 90 taluks (61 in north Karnataka and 29 in south Karnataka) out of 175 taluks which have road length less than the State average. Under SDP, road development programme is undertaken in rural areas under the schemes District other Roads. The Programmes are implemented by PWD. The allocation during the year 2014-15 is Rs. 116.00 crores. Under road transport sector,

assistance is given to three divisions for construction of new depots, upgradation of existing bus stands, provision of toilet facilities, asphaltting within busstands and construction of waiting rooms etc. The allocation for road transport is Rs. 45.00 crore and for railway projects, allocation has been Rs. 157.00 crore during 2014-15. The allocation for rural development during 2014-15 is Rs. 167.00 crore.

#### **vi. Irrigation**

Assistance is provided for development of major irrigation in backward taluks. The Dr. Nanjundappa Committee had recommended development of irrigation as a major strategy for increasing agricultural production and productivity in backward taluks. Assistance is provided under the programmes of Karnataka Neeravari Nigama Limited (KNNL) and Additional funds are being provided for early completion of major irrigation schemes to KNNL. Works such as promotion and modernization of tanks, rejuvenation of tanks, lift irrigation and construction of barrages are taken up in most backward and more backward taluks. Expenditure for irrigation is around 20.1 % of total SDP expenditure during the 11th Five Year Plan. Assistance is given to complete the existing schemes soon so that benefits reach the farmers in time. This may thus help to expand the irrigation facilities and increase agricultural productivity and output. Allocation to major irrigation is Rs. 680 crore during 2014-15.

#### **vii. Tourism**

Innovative works have been proposed and are in the process of implementation in tourism sector which is emerging as a high growth area in the service sector. Tourist infrastructure at various places in backward taluks has been taken up for development. An amount of Rs.317.61 crore has been spent so far as against the earmarked outlay of Rs. 428.58 crore. Approach roads to tourist places have also been constructed at various tourist places such as Pattadakal in Badami taluk,

Idagunji Baligar and Satodi water falls in Siddapur taluk of U. Kannada Dist., Renuka Yellamma temple in Soundatti taluk, Channakeshava Temple in Belur. Kemmananagundi hill station, Nimishamba Temple in Ganjam, Srirangapatna taluk, Kokkarebellur Bird Sanctuary, Kaiwara temple in Chintamani taluk etc.

#### **14.2 Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) (2007-2012)**

The Backward Region Grant Fund, a more comprehensive programme with wide coverage, has been introduced to redress regional imbalances in development. Along with other objectives, the fund provides financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified districts so as to bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows.

The basic objectives of the programme are as follows -

- Provision of additional resource transfer to bridge the local infrastructure gap that is left unfilled due to shortage of resources and thus reduce the development gap across the regions.
- Involvement of people in Planning Process. Capacity building of local institutions in decision making process, plan preparation and implementation.
- Provision of expert assistance to local institutions in Plan formulation & implementation.
- Undertaking support activities required for Improving functional delivery of services through Panchayat institutions.

In Karnataka, the programme is being implemented in six backward districts of Kalburgi, Yadgir Bidar, Chitradurga, Raichur and Davanagere. Central



assistance has been earmarked on the basis of share in population and share in geographical area. An amount of Rs. 550 crores has been earmarked for this scheme as a whole for 11th Five year Plan. Similarly

an amount of Rs.595.00 crores has been earmarked for this scheme for 12th Five year Plan. **Table 14.7** provides details of the scheme's implementation in Karnataka.

**Table 14.5 - Progress achieved under BRGF in Karnataka (Rs. In crore)**

Year	Details	Bidar	Kalburgi/ Yadgir	Raichur	Davangere	Chitradurga	ANSIRD
2007-08	Allocation	17.14	28.25	19.56	18.18	20.21	5.00
	Release	17.11	25.34	7.50	16.33	20.21	10.00
	Expenditure	17.11	25.34	7.50	16.33	20.21	10.00
2008-09	Allocation	17.11	28.25	19.56	17.51	20.21	8.39
	Release	17.11	28.25	19.56	17.51	20.21	8.39
	Expenditure	17.11	28.25	19.56	17.51	20.21	8.39
2009-10	Allocation	17.11	28.15	19.56	18.14	20.21	5.00
	Release	17.11	28.15	19.56	18.14	20.21	5.00
	Expenditure	17.11	28.15	19.56	18.14	20.21	5.00
2010-11	Allocation	18.54	31.82	21.49	19.79	22.27	5.00
	Release	18.54	17.56	21.49	19.79	17.45	2.69
	Expenditure	18.54	17.56	21.49	19.79	17.45	2.69
2011-12	Allocation	18.54	31.82	21.49	19.79	22.27	5.00
	Release	18.54	17.56	21.49	19.79	17.45	2.69
	Expenditure	12.25	5.00	17.00	15.25	13.00	2.69
2012-13	Allocation	18.54	31.82	21.49	19.79	22.27	5.00
	Release	18.44	22.75	21.39	13.19	22.27	3.5
	Expenditure	38.06	30.89	21.12	8.74	22.05	-
2013-14	Allocation	22.75	52.70	26.36	24.27	27.33	6.00
	Release	13.04	13.66	-	20.74	23.78	-
	Expenditure	18.19	30.55	21.39	22.18	33.67	-
2014-15	Allocation	20.56	47.62	23.82	21.93	24.69	06.00
	Release	18.29	12.50	15.74	-	-	-
	Expenditure	24.97	19.5	-	22.21	33.83	8.40

Source: RDPR Department

### Development of Soft Infrastructure

The development of soft skills has been facilitated through various training programmes for students, unemployed youths and Self Help Groups.

- Training programmes in local skills for local markets. These include training in computer skills, mobile repairs, repairs of home appliances etc.
- To improve quality of education, training programmes for teachers are organized Remedial teaching programmes are arranged for slow learners.
- Training programmes are arranged for Self help groups to take up the economic activities.
- Capacity building programmes are also organized for elected representatives in Local Self Governments.
- Exposure visits are organized to increase the knowledge of people's representatives in introducing novel programmes and policies.

The programme has been successful in strengthening the human resource base in these backward districts. The programme has promoted the development of economic infrastructure in backward districts.

The implementation of recommendations of Nanjundappa Committee remains as an ongoing agenda. The Special Development Plan and the Backward Region Grant Fund are major programmes operating to reduce regional imbalances. These efforts have led to an increase in the levels of economic and human development in most backward and more backward taluks. This is evident from the growing enrolment of children in schools, decline in dropouts and out-of-school children etc. Road connectivity has increased and most villages are now covered by all-weather roads. Levels of employment and income are on the rise.

### 14.3 Area Development Boards:

#### 14.3.1 MALNAD AREA DEVELOPMENT BOARD, SHIVAMOGGA

Malnad Area Development Board came into existence by the Act Malnad Area Development Act, 1991 on 18.5.1993. The main objective of the board is to achieve overall development of the Malnad Area specifically.

#### Objectives:-

The area under the jurisdiction of the board extends over 13 Districts of Malnad Area along the Western Ghats in 61 Taluks extending over 65 Assembly Constituencies.

- Development of infrastructure of road & bridges (foot bridges, hanging bridges)
- Development of Buildings of schools, colleges, hospital and hostels.
- Rural and Urban water supply schemes such as minor irrigation and rural electrification programmes.

During the current year almost 526 works have been completed incurring an expenditure of Rs.2222.70 lakh.

#### Initiatives taken up in 2014-15:

The Board has taken up many initiatives including the formation of concrete roads in the areas inhabited by the weaker sections, providing of safe drinking water in rural areas especially those affected by fluoride, construction of foot bridges and hanging bridges as well as formation of roads. The implementation of the safe drinking water is sought to be enhanced by involving the Srikshetra Dharmasthala Rural Development Project (R) Dharmasthala and K.H.Patil trust which will share the cost of the installation of the unit

**Best practices and success stories.**

Some of the success stories are related to the supply of play articles to the anganawadi children in most backward taluks as identified in the Report of Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa which was named Chinnara Loka program. For the all round development of a child, along with the curricular activities, the sports plays import role. Facilities provided for sports would play a major role by physical development of the child. Which attracts the children to come to Anganawadi. This considerably it reduces number of children who keeps away from the School. This formed the main objective of "Chinnara Loka" in the Anganawadi. It was implemented in the taluks of channagiri, H.D.Kote, Chamarajanagar and Joida.

Another success story is the construction of 17 hanging bridges incurring a cost of about Rs.1063.37 lakh. This facilitates the children and others to cross the streams in the rainy season to access the schools and other facilities which otherwise would be circuitous or inaccessible during the rainy season.

Another success story is the involvement of Sriksheeta Dharmasthala Rural Development Project (R), in the developmental programs. They have been involved in many different programs notable the providing of the safe drinking water in which the board contributes Rs.5.00 lakhs and they contribute an equal amount. Similarly they have executed the solid waste disposal system in Kadaba and Ujire villages. The solid waste was getting into the river system during the rainy season affecting the drinking water supply during the summer which is the lean season.

In some locations depending upon the water level and pressure where naturally flowing water is available, in the remote areas, independent Hydro Electric Units have been established to provide electricity.

**Challenges and the futures outlook of the Board:**

The future challenge is in identification of the specific requirement in the hinterland and to supplement the various works carried out by different agencies.

**Table-14.6** shows the details of expenditure incurred since inception of the Board.

**Table-14.7** shows the physical achievement made since inception of the Board.

**14.3.2 BAYALUSEEME AREA DEVELOPMENT BOARD, CHITRADURGA**

The Bayaluseeme Area Development Board was established in the year 1995 under Karnataka Act No.38 BSDB Act 1994. Bayaluseeme (Maidan Area) comprises 57 Taluks of the State. Which have been recognized as drought prone taluks, and pose special Problems of development. This Board established to hasten the phase of development of this area for bringing it to the level of other parts of the State. There are 70 assembly constituencies spread over 14 districts. Since from the inception of the Board up to 2014-15 Financial year till October-2014. The Board has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 14050.32 lakh completing 4507 works.

**Objectives:-**

- Development and conservation measures in rain fed agriculture system.
- Adopting soil and water conservation measures in rain fed agriculture system and Forest Development.
- Promoting Horticulture Development.
- To promote and support activities in the agriculture and allied sectors.
- To promote animal husbandry.

Out of total amount allocated to the Board 60% shall be utilized for water and soil conservation works and remaining 40% shall be for other developmental works in Bayaluseeme area.

**Table-14.6: Malnad Area Development Board, Shimoga**  
**Statement showing the details of Financial Progress since inception**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Year	Budget	Releases	Expenditure
1	1993-94	3300.00	3300.00	1558.740
2	1994-95	3500.00	2400.00	3805.770
3	1995-96	3000.00	2250.00	2022.440
4	1996-97	3000.00	2100.00	1913.940
5	1997-98	1570.00	1570.00	2736.330
6	1998-99	3850.00	1875.00	2022.780
7	1999-00	3284.00	2463.00	2564.100
8	2000-01	3400.00	3256.00	3010.040
9	2001-02	1725.00	1135.00	1740.470
10	2002-03	1645.00	1533.75	1556.850
11	2003-04	1250.00	1350.00	1382.320
12	2004-05	707.00	707.00	668.320
13	2005-06	1400.00	1400.00	1344.880
14	2006-07	3355.00	3355.00	1432.690
15	2007-08	3450.00	2824.50	2712.320
16	2008-09	2300.00	1057.50	2696.570
17	2009-10	1600.00	1596.56	1052.043
18	2010-11	2000.00	2000.00	2158.450
19	2011-12	3400.00	3360.00	1024.182
20	2012-13	3400.00	3400.00	3233.271
21	2013-14	3430.00	2572.50	3111.009
22	2014-15	3800.00	1900.00	2222.70
	Total	<b>58366.00</b>	<b>47405.81</b>	<b>44867.085</b>

The expenditure incurred in a year includes unspent balance of previous year also.

The expenditure incurred in the year 2014-15 includes administrative expenditure of Rs.76.160 lakh.

**Table-14.7: Malnad Area Development Board, Shivamogga**  
**Statement showing the details of Physical Progress since inception**

Sl. No	Year	Approved Works				Total No. of work	Total completed work
		Roads and Bridges	Social Sector	MI & GWR	Soil Water		
1	1993-94	3039	264	0	90	3393	419
2	1994-95	1947	361	93	118	2519	631
3	1995-96	896	99	12	47	1054	1793
4	1996-97	845	196	18	33	1092	1803
5	1997-98	915	295	12	46	1268	1344
6	1998-99	1500	359	15	35	1909	927
7	1999-00	131	10	1	1	143	618
8	2000-01	605	143	11	4	763	1265
9	2001-02	226	60	0	0	286	862
10	2002-03	50	32	1	0	83	195
11	2003-04	53	9	2	0	64	195
12	2004-05	0	0	0	0	0	1290
13	2005-06	0	0	0	0	0	874
14	2006-07	399	247	63	41	750	658
15	2007-08	304	215	42	25	586	790
16	2008-09	282	210	9	1	502	438
17	2009-10	2	19	0	0	1621	1283
18	2010-11	316	200	24	9	549	429
19	2011-12	402	267	54	0	723	532
20	2012-13	529	266	12	19	826	575
21	2013-14	690	271	75	0	1036	636
22	2014-15	691	267	70	0	1028	526
	Total	<b>13822</b>	<b>3790</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>20195</b>	<b>18083</b>

1. MI: Minor Irrigation

2. GWR: Ground Water Resources

**Challenges and the futures outlook of the Board:**

The future challenge is in identification of the specific requirement in the hinterland and to supplement the various works carried out by different agencies.

**Table-14.8** shows the details of expenditure incurred since inception of the Board.

**Table-14.9** shows the physical achievement made since inception of the Board.

**14.3.3 Karavali Abhivrudhi Pradhikara, Mangalore**

The Project under taken for the welfare of Three Coastal Districts of Karnataka as well as economic and social development of the Coast.

**Table 14.8: Bayaluseeme Development Board, Chitradurga Statement Showing Details of Financial Progress Since Inception** **Rs. in lakhs**

Sl.No.	Year	Allotment	Actual Releases	Expenditure
1	1995-96	597.00	372.75	4.56
2	1996-97	474.00	418.00	346.20
3	1997-98	740.00	590.00	471.00
4	1998-99	850.00	637.50	704.30
5	1999-2000	1550.00	499.50	497.66
6	2000-01	900.00	660.00	518.25
7	2001-02	380.00	230.00	440.75
8	2002-03	1420.00	1200.00	603.87
9	2003-04	675.50	193.75	1132.50
10	2004-05	500.00	352.50	477.55
11	2005-06	630.00	630.00	373.09
12	2006-07	780.00	780.00	203.94
13	2007-08	1911.00	1669.50	1117.41
14	2008-09	1375.00	610.00	1165.39
15	2009-10	727.50	572.50	1048.91
16	2010-11	700.00	700.00	729.18
17	2011-12	1000.00	800.00	757.57
18	2012-13	1700.00	1275.00	1012.66
19	2013-14	1730.00	1297.50	1140.67
20	2014-15	2000.00	1000.00	1304.86
<b>Total</b>		<b>20640.00</b>	<b>14488.50</b>	<b>14050.32</b>

**Table 14.9: Bayaluseeme Development Board, Chitradurga Statement showing  
Details of Physical Progress since inception**

Sl No.	Year	Approved Works						Completed Works					
		Roads Bridges	Social Sector	MI & GWR	Soil Water	Engineer works	Total	Roads Bridges	Social Sector	MI & GWR	Soil Water	Engineer Works	Total
1	1995-96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1996-97	119	64	105	77	3	368	119	64	105	77	3	368
3	1997-98	97	19	67	105	3	291	97	19	67	105	3	291
4	1998-99	156	48	112	162	16	494	156	48	112	162	16	494
5	1999-00	400	66	342	351	41	1200	400	66	342	351	41	1200
6	2000-01												
7	2001-02												
8	2002-03												
9	2003-04	85	8	111	59	4	267	85	7	111	59	4	266
10	2004-05												
11	2005-06												
12	2006-07	70	37	45	103	1	256	70	36	45	103	1	255
13	2007-08	137	83	68	268	15	571	137	83	68	268	15	571
14	2008-09	46	55	53	197	4	355	46	49	53	197	4	349
15	2009-10	0	2	1	1	0	4	0	1	1	1	0	3
16	2010-11	24	10	22	75	0	131	24	8	22	73	0	127
17	2011-12	33	9	31	156	9	238	33	7	22	132	9	203
18	2012-13	71	18	41	223	38	391	35	9	25	137	19	225
19	2013-14	117	17	356	102	63	655	12	2	48	12	3	77
20	2014-15	117	55	160	244	22	598	4	0	62	7	0	78
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1472</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>1514</b>	<b>2123</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>5819</b>	<b>1218</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>1087</b>	<b>1685</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>4507</b>

Due to Lack of Funds Action Plan not prepared

Due to Lack of Funds Action Plan not prepared

Karavali Abhivrudhi Pradhikara was established vide G.O NO: 582 CÅ 2008, dated: 8.9.2008. Karavali Abhivrudhi Pradhikara is the advisory body to the Government of Karnataka on matters pertaining to the Comprehensive development of the three coastal districts of Karnataka, namely Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada.

**Objectives:-**

- Identification of potential projects for promotion and development of basic infrastructure-Roads, Tourism, Ports, Industries, Technology Parks, Over-Bridges.
- Preparing of Project Reports of the identified potential projects in construction with concerned administrative departments.
- Identifying projects for conservation and development of various coastal zones and recommending such works for inclusion in the state level planning.
- Taking measures for effective time bound supervision of implementation of projects for coastal conservation and development.

**Project under taken in three Coastal Districts of Karnataka.**

**1. NEW PROPOSED HIGH SPEED AIRPORT ROAD BETWEEN MANIPAL TO BAJPE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

The present proposal of Athradi (Manipal) to Bajpe International Airport road is two lanes (Converting into four lane) is proposed to have direct axis for 80 K.M speed. Completely reformation of the road by avoiding all the curves, gradients etc. If this road is formed the reaching time is expected to be within one hour by the shortening the road distance to 55. K.M. and straight with flyovers etc. The preparation of the D.P.R has been completed and has already been submitted to the Government. (Apprx Project Cost Rs. 580 Crore)

**2. PROPOSED CONNECTIVITY ROAD PARALLEL TO N.H 66 AND BEACH SIDE THROUGH OUT PASSING IN THREE COASTAL DISTRICTS KNOWN AS FISHERIES ROAD.**

The proposed road will be connected between Talapady (Mangalore) to Majali (Uttara Kannada District) converting into two lane concrete road. Presently there is asphalted road in this area not connecting through and through but only some places available. Thick population of fishermen communities reside throughout the beach.

The main purpose of the this project is overall development of fishermen communities. This being a parallel road through the coastal area of Karnataka through N.H 66. The traffic conjunction of National Highway will be greatly reduced.

The proposed road is on the bank of Arabian sea. Hence national strategically important in the national interest. The preparation of the D.P.R has been completed and has already submitted to the Government. (Apprx Project Cost Rs. 780 crore)

**3. CONSTRUCTION OF MODERN HI - TECH FISH MARKETS IN COASTAL DISTRICTS**

The work is already taken up by the Costal Development Authority funded by National Fisheries Development Hyderabad, Government of India (Providing 90% of the project cost) and Department of Fisheries, Government of Karnataka. (Providing 10% of the project cost) The construction work of Padubidri, Yedthare-Byndoor, Katapadi and Uppunda in Udupi District and Ankola, Shirali Fish Markets In Uttara Kannada District and Kinnigoli in Dakshina Kannada District has already been completed and handed over to the local Panchayath. The construction work of Udupi (Town).Kota and Shirva in Udupi District and Panemangalore in Dakshina Kannada District under progress.

The action has already been taken for the construction of hi-tech fish market at Ullala



in Dakshina Kannada District and proposal has been sent to N.F.D.B through State Fisheries Department.

#### 4. CONSTRUCTION OF FOOT BRIDGES/ HANGING BRIDGES IN COASTAL DISTRICTS.

As per the proposal submitted by the Coastal Development Authority, the Government has released Rs.3.00 Crore to Dakshina Kannada and Rs. 2.00 Crore to Udupi District for the construction foot bridges/ hanging bridges. The construction work has been taken up by Panchayath Raj Engineering Division.

The Proposal has already been submitted to the Government for the construction of foot bridges in Coastal Districts of Karnataka are as follows

#### 5. MULTI VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

The preparation of Preliminary Scheme Report in regard to Multi Village Water Supply Scheme in Dakshina Kannada (25 Villages) and Udupi District (26 Villages) has been completed and report submitted to the Government. The main objective of this project is to support the Government's effort to increase access to safe drinking water for deprived villages in Udupi and Dakshina Kannada District.

#### 6. Other Aspects

During the year 2014-15 the following programmes are proposed to be implemented in three districts of Coastal Karnataka after consultation with New Board Members of Pradhikara and

**Table 14.10: Proposal submitted to Government for the construction of foot bridges in Costal districts**

Sl. No.	Name/Place of Work	District	Taluk	Grama Panchayath	Grama	Estimated Cost (in.Crore)	Date of Submission of D.P.R to the Govt of Karnataka
1	Badabagilu	Uttara Kannada	Bhatkal	Haduvalli		0.37	5.1.2011
2	Kudurugi	Uttara Kannada	Honnavar	Kudrugi		1.78	17.12.2012
3	Datasala River	Uttara Kannada	Honnavar	Chikkanagodu	Hirebailu	3.00	23.01.2012
4	Nethravathi River	Dakshina Kannada	Belthangadi	Bandharu	Illanthila-Mogru	1.49	23.01.2012
5	Mutturu-Phalguni River	Dakshina Kannada	Mangalore	Kuppepadavu	Muttur	0.90	17.12.2012
6	Bolmanaru	Dakshina Kannada	Belthangadi	Pudhuvettu	Bolmanaru	4.50	2.2.2013
7	Madisalu	Udupi	Udupi	Udupi	Aroor	2.00	19.10.2011

Planning Department. And action will be taken to prepare PSR/DPR separately.

1. Tourism, 2. Development of Roads,
3. Construction of Hi-Tech Fish Markets,
4. Multi Village Water Supply Scheme etc

#### **14.4 KARNATAKA LEGISLATORS' LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME**

Government had introduced the Karnataka Legislator's Local Area Development Scheme (KLLADS) in 2001-02 with a budget allocation of Rs. 75 crore under non-plan. From 2008-09 onwards the scheme was shifted from non-plan to plan.

The investment in development programmes based on a sectoral planning process to benefit local area leaves some infrastructure gaps, despite best planning effort. This under-mines the investment, which is not optimally beneficial to the local area. The domination of the sectoral planning process has limited the potential scope for participation by people's elected representatives and the user community. There have been occasions where some important works have not been undertaken, as they are not covered by any existing plan or non-plan scheme.

In order to accommodate local aspirations and needs better, and to ensure responsive

planning and delivery of services, the Government has taken up schemes for asset creation, infrastructure development and employment generation for the benefit of the poor and weaker sections, whose planning and execution can be done at the Legislator's Constituency Level.

The KLLADS follows a participatory demand responsive development approach to address infrastructure development requirements of the local area within a Legislator's Constituency. It also provides flexibility in taking up works which are otherwise not covered by other government programmes.

#### **14.5 MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (MPLADS)**

MPLADS is a Grant-in-Aid Plan Scheme started in December 1993 by Government of India, as a special central assistance to states for expenditure to be incurred for the creation of community assets based on the recommendation of the Hon'ble Members of Parliament. The Scheme is governed by a set of guidelines. Under the scheme a sum of Rupees 5 crore per annum per Member of Parliament is released by GOI directly to the Deputy Commissioners of the Nodal Districts for execution of the works of

**Table 14.11: Funds Allocated to Karavali Abhivrudhi Pradhikara since inception is show as follows:**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Budget Allocation (in lakh)</b>	<b>Amount Released (in lakh)</b>	<b>Expenditure (in lakh)</b>
2009-10	100.00	100.00	37.10
2010-11	300.00	150.00	126.00
2011-12	300.00	150.00	117.00
2012-13	1000.00	250.00	106.05
2013-14	100.00	50.00	45.60
2014-15	100.00	29.20	15.51 (till December 2014)

**Table 14.12: shows the amount released under scheme since inception****(in.crore)**

Year	Amount Provided	Amount Released
2001-02	75.00	75.00
2002-03	31.00	31.00
2003-04	<b>Amount not provided due to drought.</b>	
2004-05		
2005-06	150.00	150.00
2006-07	300.00	300.00
2007-08	300.00	183.25
2008-09	200.00	150.00
2009-10	460.50	460.50
2010-11	399.20	399.20
2011-12	300.00	298.62
2012-13	300.00	300.00
2013-14	600.00	581.53
2014-15	600.00	303.50

Source: Director, ADB, Planning Department.

development nature based on the locally felt needs recommended by the Member of Parliament concerned. Karnataka is represented by 28 Members of Lok Sabha, 12 Members of Rajya Sabha and one nominated member of Rajya Sabha. The MPLADS Cell of the Planning Department is the Nodal Department between GOI and the Deputy Commissioners. The Parliamentary Committee of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha periodically visit the State for review and inspection of the MPLADS works. The features of the scheme, list of prohibited works and list of permissible works and

works of non-durable nature, detailed guidelines, Government Orders and circulars are available on the website [www.mplads.nic.in](http://www.mplads.nic.in)

The MPLADS Cell is responsible for co-ordination with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India for proper and effective supervision of the implementation of the scheme in the State. The Cell also co-ordinates with the District Authorities for timely submission of Utilization Certificates and Audit Certificates to the Ministry.

### 14.6 Article 371J – Special Status for Hyderabad-Karnataka Region

Hyderabad-Karnataka region is located in the north-eastern part of the State. The region, encompassed by the Kannada speaking people, was earlier ruled by the Nizams of Hyderabad until 1948. After merging with the Indian Union, the region was a part of the then Hyderabad State until 1956. The Hyderabad-Karnataka region comprises of Bidar, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppala, Ballary and Kalaburagi districts. The Hyderabad-Karnataka region is the second largest arid region in India. Article 371J will grant special status to six backward districts of Hyderabad-Karnataka region to:

1. Establish a separate Development Board
2. The Board ensures sufficient funds are allocated for Development of the region.
3. Local reservation in education and Government-jobs (Domicile requirement)

The State had constituted a high power committee under Prof. Nanjundappa to study regional imbalances in the State and to recommend strategies to address them. The committee identified 35 indicators to measure the extent of development in various sectors and had built a Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) and Composite Deprivation Index (CDI). On the basis of CDI all taluks are categorised as most backward, more backward, backward and relatively

developed taluks. 21 taluks of HK region are categorized as most backward, 5 taluks as more backward and 2 taluks as backward.

### Salient features of Hyderabad Karnataka Region

- HK region account for 23% of state geographical area
- Uncultivated area of the region is 23% of state uncultivated area
- Decadal population growth of the region is 17.73% whereas state growth rate is 15.60%
- HKRDB region is having 18% of the State population
- 24% of State SC population is residing in the region
- 34% of State ST population is residing in the region
- Literacy rate of the region is 64.45% whereas State literacy is 75.36%
- Dropout rate in the HKRDB region is 5.77 where as the State Dropout rate is 2.96
- Child Mortality Rate of the region is 59 where as State Child Mortality rate is 41
- Infant Mortality Rate of the region is 51 where as State Infant Mortality Rate is 35
- Net District domestic product of HKRDB region is Rs. 44832 per capita whereas the State average is Rs. 68053 per capita

### 14.13 Funds allocated and spent under MPLADS since inception (Rs. crore) (as of 01.12.2014)

Area	Amount Sanctioned	Released by GOI	% of released over sanctioned	Expenditure Incurred	% of Utilisation over released
LokSabha	1232.62	1223.90	99.29	1102.80	90.11
RajyaSabha	510.22	494.60	96.94	453.51	91.69

**Article 371(J)**

(1) The Hon'ble President may, by order, made with respect to the State of Karnataka, provide for any special responsibility of the Hon'ble Governor for –

- (a) Establishment of a separate development board for Hyderabad-Karnataka Region with the provision that a report on the working of the board will be placed each year before the State Legislative Assembly;
- (b) Equitable allocation of funds for developmental expenditure over the said region, subject to the requirements of the State as a whole; and
- (c) Equitable opportunities and facilities for the people belonging to the said region, in matters of public employment, education and vocational training, subject to the requirements of the State as a whole.

(2) An order made under sub-clause (1) may provide for –

- (a) Reservation of a proportion of seats in educational and vocational training institutions in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region for students who belong to that region by birth or by domicile; and
- (b) Identification of posts or classes of posts under the State Government and in any body or organisation under the control of the State Government in the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region and reservation of a proportion of such posts for persons who belong to that region by birth or by domicile and for appointment there to by direct recruitment or by promotion or in any other manner as may be specified in the order.

The Constitutional obligation consequent to Amendment of Article 371(J) by insertion of Article 371(J), binds the State and

Central Governments to put forth all out efforts for development of the Hyderabad-Karnataka region besides ensuring the same by way of providing reservation in the Education and Public Employment sectors. A Cabinet Sub-Committee was constituted to advise the State Government for effective implementation of Article 371(J). The Cabinet Sub-Committee has held wide range of discussions with all stakeholders of the region and has submitted a report to the Government. In pursuance to the implementation of Article 371J the State has issued the following orders:

- a. The Hyderabad-Karnataka Region Development Board Order, 2013
- b. The Karnataka Public Employment (Reservation in Appointment for Hyderabad- Karnataka Region) Order, 2013 – Provides for creation of a local cadre and reservation in the Hyderabad- Karnataka Region as under, besides reservation of 8% of the posts in the State level offices or institutions or apex institutions
- c. The Karnataka Private Un-aided Educational Institutions (Regulations of Admission in the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region) Order, 2013. - provides for reservation of 70% of the available seats in every course of study in any regional university or educational institution referred to in the First Schedule, besides 8% of the available seats in every course of study provided in a State wide university or a State wide educational institution.
- d. The Karnataka Educational Institutions (Regulations of Admission in the Hyderabad – Karnataka Region) Order, 2013 – provides for reservation of 70% of available seats.

To address the issue of backwardness in the State, Government has been implementing a Special Development Programme (SDP) since 2007-08. 40% of budget of SDP is earmarked for Hyderabad-Karnataka

region. Besides, Hyderabad Karnataka Development Board was also engaged in the development of this region till it was repealed on 22/02/2014. In pursuance to the Article 371(J) Hyderabad Karnataka Region Development Board was formed on 06/11/2013. It was constituted with 28 members on the 23rd January 2014. Sri Qamrul Islam honourable Minister of Municipal Administration, Haj & Walkf and Minorities Welfare has been nominated as the Chairman of the Board. Besides the Chairman, the board consists of 5 official members, 12 nominated members, 4 invited members and 6 experts. The Board has convened one special meeting on 7/2/2014 and three general meetings on 30/6/2014, 1/12/2014 and 27/1/2015 till date.

#### **Action Plan of 2013-14**

During 2013-14 HKRDB has prepared an Action Plan for Rs. 150.00 crore to undertake 778 works. The action plan was approved by the Hon'ble the Governor of Karnataka.

70% of budget is earmarked for bridging infrastructure gaps whereas 30% is for institutional gaps. 4% of institutional allocation is reserved for administrative charges. 448 works worth Rs. 100 crores were approved. 205 works pertain to roads and bridges while 243 works are in water supply and sanitation sector.

330 works of institutional gaps worth Rs. 50 crores was approved. Out of these 330, works 207 works are of health sector and 123 works are of other social sectors.

Rs. 3 crore is earmarked for administrative expenses.

During 2013-14, Rs. 30 crore was released to HKRDB for execution of approved works.

#### **Action Plan of 2014-15**

The HKRDB finalised the action plan of 2014-15 for Rs. 600 crore. The action plan is approved by Hon. the Governor of Karnataka during September-2014. Earmarking in the Action Plan is as follows:

- Rs. 420 crores for infrastructure gaps
- Rs. 172.80 crores for institutional gaps
- Rs. 7.20 crores for administrative expenses

In the action plan of 2014-15, HKRDB has earmarked 70% of budget for bridging infrastructure gaps and 30% for institutional gaps. Administrative charges continued to be 4% of institutional gap allocation.

Rs. 600 crore has been budgeted for 2014-15 against which Rs.300 crore has been released so far. The Board has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 11.62 crore so far. Besides, Rs.400 crore of additional allocation for taking up works of Rs.120 crore already approved in the action plan of 2013-14 has been sanctioned.

#### **Issues and Challenges**

Despite the interventions to develop the HK region on par with the relatively developed regions, vital indicators relating to human development, in particular, of the region depicts that the gaps in the indices still persists. This indicates that the barriers to development are still strong enough to retard the development processes. The focus of the Twelfth Five Year Plan viz., faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth implies that people in all the regions of the Country should gain access to development.

In this context, intensive efforts are required to bridge the development gap and attain equitable distribution of gains from development across regions and people in the State. Therefore to plug the backwardness of the Hyderabad-Karnataka region, State has made a conscious effort by substantially increasing the allocations provided to the HKRDB during 2014-15. The focus, however, needs to be on education, health and nutrition and skill development along with development of farm and non-farm activities. Therefore, formulation and effective implementation of development programmes tailored to the needs of the region are required to meet the challenges of this region.