

1. Introduction

An outline of the functions of the Department

As per 2001 Census about 3.48 crore people live in rural areas of the State, spread over 59,630 habitations. Uplifting the lifestyle of the rural poor people is the main objective of the RD & PR Department. The salient features of the state's rural society are the following:

- a) Large number of scattered small habitations;
- b) Dependence on agriculture and related activities;
- c) Infrastructure like roads, electricity, housing and sanitation is much below expected levels;
- d) Backwardness in terms of human development parameters like literacy, health services and skill endowments.

The Department of Rural Development & Panchayath Raj aims at facilitating development of rural areas through a number of Central Sector, Centrally Sponsored, State & District sector programmes. The thrust areas of the department programmes are as follows:

1.1 Democratic Decentralisation

One of the major responsibilities to achieve democratic decentralisation in the governance of the state's rural areas is to implement the provisions of the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993. The department co-ordinates the process of the establishment of panchayat raj institutions under the above legislation and monitors their functioning in order to ensure that, they are viable and vibrant institutions of local self-government. The responsibility of plan formulation and implementation is being bestowed on the people by transferring functions, functionaries and finances to these decentralised institutions. By this, the rural people can decide, participate and monitor the development and progress of their villages. To achieve this, training is being imparted to elected representatives and some members of the public for capacity building. Recently, creating one post of Panchayat Development Officer in each of the 5,628 Grama Panchayats and 2,500 posts of Second Division Accounts Assistants in the larger Grama Panchayats has strengthened Grama Panchayats.

1.2 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

The main objective of MGNREGA is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing atleast 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Under the scheme, other objectives can also be achieved by

generating productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration etc.,

1.3 Poverty Alleviation

Programmes for poverty alleviation in rural areas by providing assistance for self-employment activities and wage employment works are being implemented.

Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (S.G.S.Y) aims at assisting rural households below the poverty line through credit, subsidy, training facilities and other supporting activities, and thus enabling them to take up remunerative self-employment activities. This programme is being implemented mainly through Self-Help Groups.

1.4 Improvement of Rural Infrastructure

To improve the quality of life in rural areas, it is essential to develop infrastructure, including rural communication, housing, water supply and sanitation, watershed development and minor irrigation.

a) Development of Rural Roads

The total length of village roads in Karnataka is 1,47,212 km. Out of this, 43,845 km. is asphalted. 22,059 km. Road length consists of macadam surface and 81,308 km consists of mud roads. Development of rural roads and their maintenance has been the responsibility of the zilla panchayats since 1987. Technical supervision of the roads at the state level, which was with the Public Works Department till the end of 1999, has been transferred to the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department from 01.01.2000. Improvement of roads and their maintenance is also being taken up through employment generation schemes, Pradhan Manthri Gram Sadak Yojana and R.I.D.F., Mukhya Manthri Grameena Rasthe Abhivruddhi Yojane, apart from the normal rural roads and bridges programmes.

b) Rural Water Supply

The department is responsible for co-ordinating and providing potable water supply to 59,630 rural habitations in confirmity with national norms. For this, the state plan rural water supply schemes, Centrally sponsored accelerated rural water supply programme and Sub-Mission projects for rural habitations with water quality problems under the Rajeev Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission and World Bank Assisted “**Jal Nirmal**” project are also being implemented.

c) Rural Sanitation

Promotion of rural sanitation is being carried out through the implementation of Nirmala Grama Yojane. Providing toilet facilities to primary schools with water supply facility is also a component of the programme. Efforts have also been made to create awareness among the people on hygiene and cleanliness through the **Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)**.

1.5 Rural Energy

Promotion of sustainable sources of renewable energy to meet the energy requirements of rural households is another activity of rural development pursued in the state. For this, the department is implementing the Integrated Rural Energy Programme, a Centrally sponsored scheme. Development of biogas for meeting domestic energy requirements is being achieved through the National Programme for Biogas Development (NPBD).

1.6 Gram Swaraj Project

The Grama Swaraj Project gives special emphasis to improve the service delivery by the Grama Panchayats.

1.7 Suvarna Gramodaya Yojane

This is an unique scheme of the Government for developing vibrant village communities by adopting an intensive & integrated approach to rural development. 1,000 villages is being selected every year under the scheme & action is being taken for all round development of the village.

2. Organisational Structure

The department is headed by the Principal Secretary to the Government and the Secretary [P.R] to the Government. The Principal Secretary oversees activities relating to Self-Employment Programmes [Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), District Rural Development Institutions, Serva Kutumba Samiksha & Suvarna Gramodaya], National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme (NREGA), Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP), Remote & Interior Areas Development Programmes, Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour, Rural Water Supply scheme (RWS), Rural Sanitation & Swachacha Grama, Rural Energy programme (REP), Roads & Bridges (except PMGSY), Minor Irrigation projects, Externally Aided-Jal Nirmal Project, Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). Administrative matters of the Karnataka Rural Infrastructure Development Corporation, Administration-Group-A Senior Officer's service & other subjects, creation of C&R rules of officials etc.

The Secretary [PR] oversees all the activities relating to implementation of Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993, Maintenance of Panchayat Raj Institutions matters, service matters of Grama Panchayat employees, Panchayat Development Officers, Executive Officers of Taluk Panchayats, service matters of Grama Panchayat Secretary-Grade-I & Grade-II, Second Division Accounts Clerk's Subjects relating to Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development, Rural Energy Programmes, Mahatma Gandhi Regional Institute of Rural Energy, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Mukhya Manthri Gram Sadak Yojane (CMGSY), Administration-Group-A (Junior Cadre) Officer's service & other subjects, service matters of Group-B & C Officers & Officials.

Departmental functions have been classified into ten divisions, each headed by an officer of the rank of Additional Secretary/ Joint Secretary/ Deputy Secretary. Panchayat raj engineering, Karnataka Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Agency & the Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development comes under the administrative jurisdiction of the department. A brief account of the functions of each division is explained below:

2.1 Self – Employment Programmes

This division deals with Self-Employment programmes such as Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Suvarna Gramodaya Yojane.

2.2 Mahathma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme

This division deals with Rural Wage Employment programme i.e., Mahathma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee scheme (MGNREGA), Western Ghat Development programme (WGDP), Poverty Eradication programme such as Centrally Sponsored Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour.

2.3 Rural Infrastructure

The division oversees programmes implemented through Panchayat Raj institutions such as Rural Water Supply and Sanitation, Roads and Bridges, Minor Irrigation and Building. Suvarna Ane, Rural Energy programmes. Besides, it administers the Mahatma Gandhi Regional Institute of Rural Energy and Development.

2.4 Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency

Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency has been a registered agency since 2001-02. This agency is responsible for formulation; planning and monitoring of externally aided rural water supply and sanitation projects and Centrally sponsored Swjaldhara Project and the Total Sanitation Campaign.

2.5 Panchayat Raj

The panchayat raj division deals with all matters relating to panchayat raj institutions viz. zilla, taluk and grama panchayats under the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993. It also monitors the implementation of Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) and World Bank Assisted Karnataka Panchayat Strengthening Project- Grama Swaraj.

2.6 Plan Monitoring and Information

This Division deals with monitoring of all Rural Development programmes. Co-ordinates the conduct of Monthly Programme Implementation Calender (MPIC) meetings, Chief Exectutive Officers & Deputy Secretaries of Zilla Panchayath's meeting and also State Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee meetings. This division also looks after the supervision work of District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee meetings. This wing is also undertaking the collection, compilation, processing and analysis of data and generation of various reports & statements required by the Government.

2.7 Finance

Finance division deals with all financial matters, including preparation of Budget estimates, release of funds, audit & formulation of plan schemes.

2.8 Administration

This wing looks after administrative, Co-ordination & training matters of the department.

2.9 Panchayat Raj Engineering Department

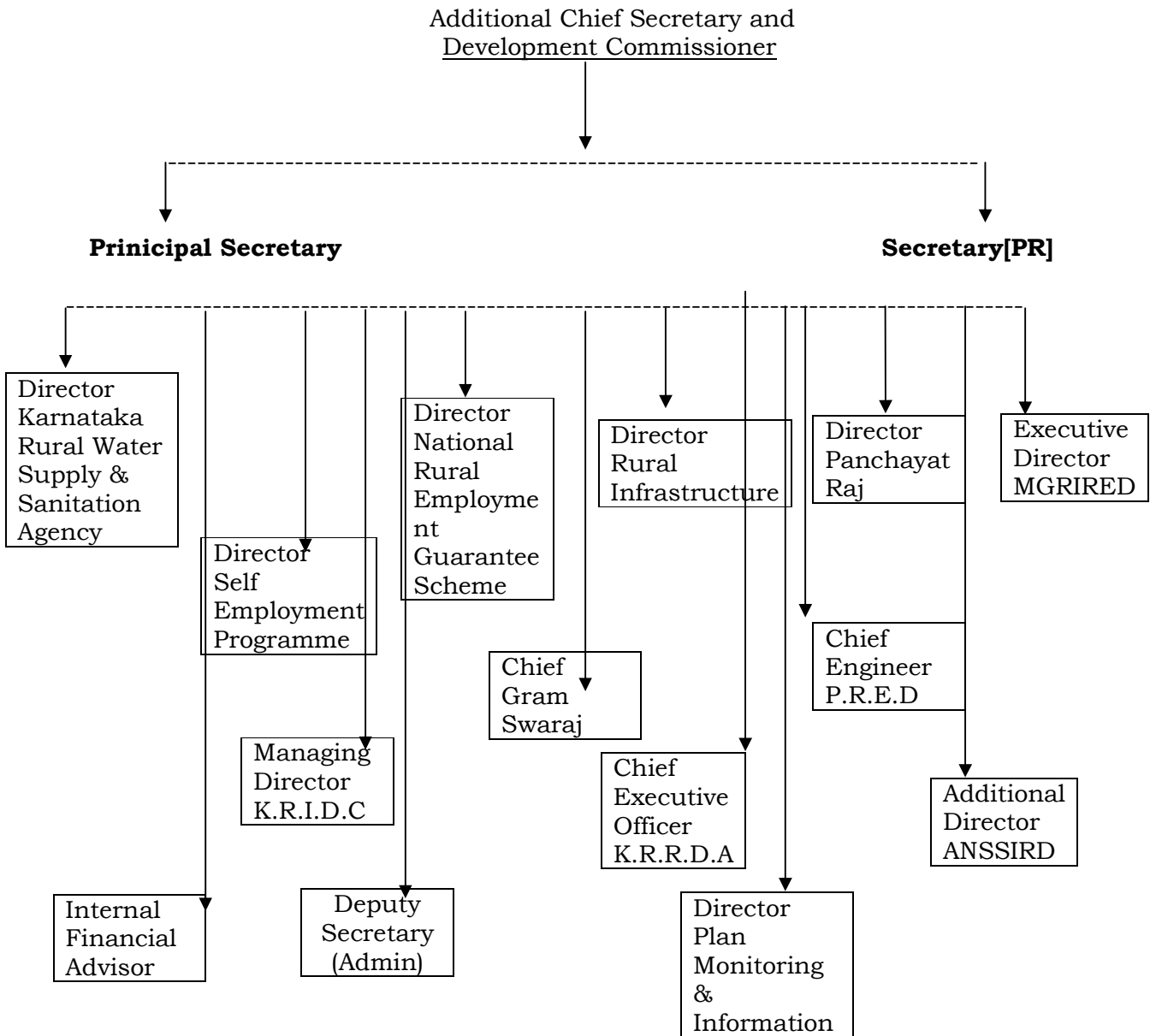
This division oversees the implementation of rural water supply and sanitation, roads and bridges, minor irrigation and buildings sector programmes.

2.10 Karnataka Rural Infrastructure Development Ltd.

KRIDC looks after the construction of low cost houses, roads, drainages & other infrastructure providing works of the Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department & also other Departments of the State Government.

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The Administrative Chart of the Department



3.1 The Karnataka Panchayat Raj System

a) Administrative Decentralization

With an objective to strengthen local self Government, functions, funds & functionaries have been transferred to three tier system of Panchayat Raj viz., Grama, Taluk and Zilla Panchayath, through Activity Mapping. The PRIs are functioning accordingly in the State.

b) Statutory Grants

The Statutory Grants provided to Grama Panchayats have been enhanced from Rs.5 lakhs to Rs.6 lakhs per Grama Panchayat keeping in view the principle of decentralization. These grants are being utilized for payment of electricity, water bills and for maintenance of GPs & for other developmental works.

c) Funds under 12th Finance Commission Grants

On the recommendations of 12th Finance Commission, Government of India has allocated & released Rs.88.80 crores to PRIs in Karnataka for the years 2005-06 to 2009-10. This grants will be released to all the Zilla, Taluk and Grama Panchayaths in the ratio of 10:20:70 respectively.

Table-3.1 (c)

(Rs.in lakhs)		
Zilla Panchayat	Taluk Panchayat	Gram Panchayat
888.00	1,776.00	6,216.00

The grants shall be utilized mainly for the following purposes

- 1) Creation of Database
- 2) Water Supply & Sanitation
- 3) Maintenance of Accounts
- 4) Maintenance of Civic amenities

The funds must be invariably transferred to PRI's within 15 days of their being credited to the State Account.

The grants for the year 2009-10(2nd installment) have been released by the State Government to the PRIs through internet banking.

Utilisation Certificates for the period 2005-06 to 2009-10 (2nd installment) have been submitted to Finance Department for onward transmission to Govt.of India.

d) Creation of Posts

In view of decentralising the administration, various functions have been transferred to Gram Panchayaths and in supporting to that, maintenance funds have also been transferred. For implementing these functions effectively, Grama Panchayats have to be strengthened administratively. As such, in addition to the post of Gram Panchayat Secretary, a Manager or Superintendent Grade post by designating “**Panchayat Development Officer**” for each Gram Panchayat has been created. In addition to this, a second division grade **Accounts Assistant post** for the Grama Panchayats where administrative and financial responsibilities are more, have also been created. Accordingly, the Government Order issued to appoint 5,628 Panchayat Development Officers and 2,500 Account Assistants posts.

e) BACKWARD REGIONS GRANT FUND (B.R.G.F)

The erstwhile Rastriya Samvikas Yojana has been converted into Backward Region Grant Fund. Five districts i.e. Gulbarga, Bidar, Chitradurga, Raichur and Davanagere of Karnataka are implementing this scheme. The main objectives of this scheme are;

1. Remove barriers to growth in rural infrastructure
2. Reduce the imbalances
3. Accelerates the development process through gap filling & thereby involving PRIs
4. Improve quality of life of the people

Under this scheme, every selected district will get a Central Grant on the basis of population and geographical extent for five years during 2006-2011.

Further, a sum of Rs.one crore per year per district is also released to ANSSIRD for capacity building. The project is to be implemented over a period of 5 years at an outlay of Rs.550.00 crores and Rs.110.00 crore to be released annually.

Under this scheme, allocation & releases made during 2009-10 is furnished in the table given below:

Table-3.1 (e)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Dist.	Allocation	During 2009-10	
			Amount released	Expenditure
1	Raichur	19.61	17.60	14.08
2	Bidar	17.14	15.40	12.32
3	Chitradurga	20.27	18.40	14.72
4	Davanagere	18.18	16.33	13.06
5	Gulbarga	28.25	25.34	20.27
6	ANSSIRD Mysore	10.00	8.39	1.78

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3.2 GRAM SWARAJ – KARNATAKA PANCHAYAT STRENGTHENING PROJECT

Karnataka has been in the forefront of administrative decentralization and devolution of powers to the Panchayats as envisaged in the Constitution. It has been observed that the Panchayat Raj Institution structure in Karnataka has now been stabilized and strengthened with three elections. However, to make them truly institutions of local self- governments, there is a need to provide Gram Panchayats with additional resources and also encourage them to raise resources commensurate to their needs and increase their capacity to utilize the resources. Resources utilized towards services that are prioritized locally would lead to greater satisfaction among the local population. The project gives special emphasis to improve the service delivery by Gram Panchayats particularly with respect to the management of public resources and the delivery of services that the local people prioritize and decide. The strategy to achieve this development objective is through developing the capacity of the Institutions at all three tiers of district (Zilla), block (Taluka) and village (Grama) Panchayats, by imparting training to PRI members and functionaries.

The project is implementing in 1341 GPs in 39 'Most Backward Taluks' identified in the Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report.

Project Description:

Lending Instrument : The instrument is a programmatic loan in the form of a Sector Investment Credit (SIC) through which IDA is providing additional funds to the poorest GPs. IDA rely on GOK 's own rules and procedures to implement the program including financial management, reporting and auditing.

Project Objectives:

The major objective of the project in the 39 'Most Backward Taluks' is to provide them opportunities towards improving their previous conditions particularly with respect to the management of public resources and the delivery of relevant services that the rural people prioritize. In order to achieve this objective, the project is:

- Build capacity in the Grama Panchayats (GPs), Taluka Panchayats (TPs) and Zilla Panchayats (ZPs)
- Improve framework and guidelines for own revenue collection.
- Provide formula-based Block grants to 1341 GPs in the 'Most Backward Talukas'
- Revamp financial management and procurement system.
- Improve the effectiveness of service delivery across a range of services that have devolved on them under the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 (KPR Act, 1993)

Key Outputs & Outcomes:

The development objective of the project is to improve the effectiveness of service delivery by the Gram Panchayats particularly with respect to the management of public resources and the delivery of relevant services that the rural people prioritize.

Key Outputs:

The key **outputs** of the State program are being:

- Efficacy of larger Untied grants to be used in accordance with local priorities;
- Revamped financial management and procurement system for GPs;
- More transfer of funds to Panchayats in Most Backward Talukas.
- Monitoring of service delivery performance at the GP level (e.g. rural drinking water, education, participatory planning, financial management, capacity building);
- Improved framework for own revenue collection;
- All GPs computerized;
- Environmental framework for GPs;
- Expanded capacity building programs;
- Improved planning guidelines with provisions for enhanced participation;
- Monitoring system on fiscal and service delivery aspects of Panchayats;
- Information on Panchayat performance available to constituents;
- A decentralization cell at state level to monitor and manage the process.

Key Outcomes:**The key outcomes from the program are being:**

- Predictable state disbursements (transfers) and as per commitments;
- Higher investments by GPs to improve social indicators;
- Greater local revenue mobilization;
- Improved monitoring and delivery of key services to rural population;
- More informed and higher expectations of rural households on rights and Panchayat performance;
- Improved participation of households including the poorest in local planning and improved targeting of poorer households;

Important features of the project:**Table – 3.2.1**

Project Name	Gram Swaraj-Karnataka Panchayat Strengthening Project
Main Project Components	A -Block Grants to 1341 Gram Panchayats B -Information System for Constituents C -Human Resource Development and Capacity Building of the Panchayats D - Capacity Building of State
Project Area	For component A and B : Karnataka - 14 Districts (Bagalkote, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajnar, Chikkaballapur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Gulbarga, Koppal, Mysore, Raichur, Ramnagar & Tumkur) 39 Taluks. For component- C : All districts of the State- D
Negotiations held on	22 -27 May, 2006
IDA approved on	29th June, 2006
Project Agreement signed on	24th July, 2006
Development credit agreement signed on	24th July, 2006
Credit Number	Cr-4211-IN
Credit effectiveness date	22nd October, 2006
Funding Agency	IDA- World Bank Project ID: P078832
Lead Ministry	GOI (MOEA), GOK (RD&PR)
Implementing Authority	RD&PR Department
Project Period	5 years (22nd October, 2006 – 21st October, 2011) Expected closing date: March 31, 2012

The component wise grants allocation:

The component wise allocation and progress achieved for the year 2009-10 up to the end of March 2010 under Gram Swaraj Project are furnished in the table below:

Table – 3.2.2

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Subject	Allocation	Expenditure
1	Component - A : Block Grants		
	Block Grants	105.00	60.00
Sub Total		105.00	60.00
2	Component - B : Information System for Constituents		
	Information System for Constituents	1.40	1.13
Sub Total		1.40	1.13
3	Component - C : Capacity Building of Panchayats		
	1. Creation of GP Resource Centers called Taluk Resource Centers(TRC)	3.57	3.57
	2. Training programmes for GPs through ANSSIRD, Mysore*	0.50	0.43
	3. Computerized Financial Management Systems for GPs	0.22	0.22
	4. Environmental Framework for GPs	0.22	0.15
	5. Establishing SATCOM Centers in North Karnataka and in Bangalore	0.89	0.20
Sub Total		5.40	4.57
4	Component - D : Project Management and Coordination		
	1. Salaries, etc.,	3.20	0.78
	2. Contingencies		0.97
	3. TA & DA		0.07
	4. Hiring of Vehicles		0.14
	5. Internal and External Audit		0.10
	6. Consultants		0.24
Sub Total		3.20	2.30
Grand Total		115.00	68.00

* Abdul Nazeer Sab Institute of Rural Development for the State, Mysore

Progress Details:

A. Block Grants:

For the financial year 2009-10 Rs.105.00 crores has been allocated for this project and up to the end of March 2010, Rs.68.00 crores has been utilized to complete 9,456 works out of 12,254 works taken under the project.

B. Capacity Building:

- ❖ Refreshal training was conducted to Sthree Shakthi Groups representatives and ANMs/ Anganawadi Workers to create awareness regarding this Project

with the help of Abdul Nazeer Sab Institute of Rural Development for the State, Mysore.

- ❖ Action has been taken to provide information about the services delivered by the Panchayats and to increase the participation of people in Ward Sabhas and Gram Sabhas.
- ❖ Media campaign has been conducted (i.e., News Papers, Radio and Television) to disseminate information to the Rural People.
- ❖ To build the Capacity of the Panchayat Raj Institutions, it is proposed to build Samarthyas Soudhas in 175 Taluka centers (Training Centres). Construction of 82 Samarthyas Soudhas are completed. Action has been taken to complete remaining 93 Samarthyas Soudha buildings as soon as possible. For this cause, a sum of Rs. 2098.97 lakhs has been utilized so far.
- ❖ Kalajatha programmes have been conducted in the project GPs to create more awareness and make them more attractive towards Panchayat Raj system.

C. Implementation of Karnataka Panchayath Raj (GP Accounting & Budgetting) Rules 2006:

- ❖ The Karnataka Panchayath Raj (GP Accounting & Budgetting) Rules 2006 have come into existence on 01.04.2007
- ❖ According to these Rules all the Accounts of GPs will be maintained in Double entry System.
- ❖ Services of Chartered Accountant Firms were taken in all the districts of the state to assist Gram Panchayats for the maintenance of their accounts as per new Rules.
- ❖ Panchatantra – Accounting software has been developed with the help of NIC, Bangalore to computerize the Gram Panchayats accounts as per the above said rules. Presently installation of this software is under progress in all 5628 Gram Panchayats of the State. This will help to bring higher reformation of the Gram Panchayats administration.

D. Other Issues of the Project:

- ❖ Action has been taken to establish another 5 SATCOM – Sub centers in Davanagere, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Bangalore and in Mangalore under this project in resembles with the Satellite studio established at Abdul Nazeer Sab Institute of Rural Development for the State, Mysore. Civil work is completed of all these SATCOMs. Installation of equipments of these centers is under way.
- ❖ To protect the environment during implementation of developmental works at countryside under this project, An Environmental Guidelines have been issued and followed strictly.

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4. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme- Karnataka

The following programmes are being monitored in this Division.

4.1 Rural Wage Employment Programmes

- a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme- Karnataka (MGNREGS)

4.2 Watershed Development Programme

- a) Western Ghats Development programme

4.3 Other Programmes

- a) Centrally Sponsored Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour Scheme

4.1 Rural Wage Employment Programmes

a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme – Karnataka(NREGS)

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act came in to operation in five districts of Karnataka State w.e.f. 02-02-2006 viz., Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Davanagere & Chitradurga for implementation in the first instance under Phase-I. As per the Act, every State Government is required to formulate a scheme. Accordingly, a scheme has been formulated and a gazette notification has also been issued and published in Karnataka Gazette.

The objective of the Act is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. If the applicant does not provide the work within 15 days of the demand for work, then un-employment allowance has to be paid. Rate of unemployment allowance is 25% of the minimum wage for the first 30 days and 50% for the remaining period. Under the scheme, other objectives can also be achieved by generating productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration etc.

The scheme has been extended to 6 more districts namely Belgaum, Bellary, Chickmagalur, Hassan, Shimoga and Kodagu under II Phase w.e.f. 01-04-2007 as per the Notification issued by the GOI.

Further, Government of India vide their letter dated 8th October 2007 have notified the extension of MGNREGA scheme to the remaining districts in Karnataka which is operative from 1-4-2008, for which Government of Karnataka is taken all necessary steps and implemented the scheme in the State from 1-4-2008.

MGNREGA programme is demand-based programme and not an allocation based programme. The scheme is being implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme on cost sharing basis between Centre and State in the ratio of nearly 90:10. Wage component is fully borne by the Government of India and material component is borne by Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25.

The following steps have been taken to intensify the implementation of the scheme.

- **Administrative approval:** Up to Rs.10.00 lakhs to the Grama Panchayats and for more than Rs.10.00 lakhs Executive Officer of the Taluk Panchayats
- **Technical Approval:** Relaxation have been permitted up to Rs.10.00 lakhs the Officer of the concerned Department at GP/Hobli level and for more than Rs.10.00 lakhs Taluka Level Officer of the concerned Department
- Payment of Rs.3/- per labour per day towards equipments cost being used by the labourer
- Time motion study have been conducted and the quantum of work fixed per labour which is to be executed by the labourer in 8 hours.
- For proper and speedy implementation of the scheme by the line departments simplified directions have been issued.
- Provision has been made to provide roads for usage of farmers to reach their lands considering the land holdings up to 2 Hectares.
- Provision has been made to provide administrative and technical support at GP/TP and district level
- Provision has been made to appoint Mates to get the attendance at every work place
- Provision has been made to get 25% rebate in work to the physically challenged and the labourer who is at the age of 60 years and above.
- Provision has been made to get extra 10% of wage towards travelling charges to the physically challenged persons
- Provision has been made to take the open wells/bore wells for rejuvenation
- Action initiated to appoint Social Audit Co-ordinators from the SIRD, Mysore for smooth conduct of social audit

- Orders have been issued regarding usage of machinery (if necessary) by getting permission from the Executive Officers of the Taluk
- Programmed to get the NMRs printed through MIS (Management Information System –GOI NREGA Web-site) for utilisation at work place
- Training programmes have been conducted during August & September 2009 to the Executive Officers and District Programme Officers at Division level
- Orders have been issued to provide development works to the layouts, road, and other basic amenities to the districts which were affected by the floods
- MOU has been made with postal department for easy and quick payment of wages
- The revised wage rate Rs.100/- per day per person has been enhanced and notified with effect from 01.04.2009
- NREG (Grievance Redressal) Act, 2009 has been published
- Appointment of Ombudsman is under process

Elaborated Regional Workshop of Southern States was conducted at Banquet Hall, Vidhana Soudha on 22-23/11/2008 involving the judges of various cadre along with bureaucrats and NGOs to stretch the Act. The modalities were discussed and the recommendations sent to GOI for amendment to the Act.

Third meeting of State Employment Guarantee Council was conducted on 07-01-2009 at Vikasa Soudha. Detailed discussions were held on the convergence of works to be taken under MGNREGS. The recommendations sent to GOI for amendments to the Act.

Belgaum & Gulbarga districts were given Excellence Award on 02-02-2010 at New Delhi by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on their distinction performance. Districtwise progress details are furnished in **Annexure 4.1**.

4.2 Watershed Development Programme

(a) Western Ghats Development programme

Development of Western Ghats in harmony with the environment and conservation of its fragile eco-system is the main objective of the programme. This programme is implemented on an integrated watershed approach to improve the management of land and water involving various departments such as agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forest, fisheries, minor irrigation, engineering, sericulture and industries. This programme is implemented in 40 taluks of 11 districts.

Details of financial progress during the last five years is given below:

Table – 4.2

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Target	Achievement
2005-06	15.57	14.13
2006-07	24.18	15.14
2007-08	24.18	18.43
2008-09	29.24	25.64
2009-10	29.24	20.40

Districtwise details are furnished in Annexure 4.2(a) and 4.2(b).

4.3 Other Programmes

a) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

The Government of India had launched a programme viz., Centrally sponsored Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour during 1978 with the objective of providing economic assistance in the form of rehabilitation to the bonded labourers and child bonded labourers after they were released from bondage. The GOI modified this scheme in May 2000. As per the scheme guidelines, the Central & the State Governments should incur the expenditure in the ratio of 50:50. i.e., out of the rehabilitation amount of Rs.20,000/- to be provided to the released bonded labour, the Central and State Governments should release an amount of Rs.10,000/- each. Out of this, an amount of Rs.1000/- will be paid immediately in cash. Thereafter rehabilitation will be provided through kind for the remaining amount of Rs.19,000/-. Rehabilitation will be ensured by providing agricultural land, inputs milch animals, petty shops, etc.

As per the scheme guidelines, as and when bonded labourers identified and released by the Deputy Commissioner/sub-divisional revenue officer, the implementing officer of the scheme viz., the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Panchayat should submit a proposal in the prescribed checklist containing details of released bonded labourers yet to be rehabilitated along with a copy of the meeting proceedings of the district level screening committee constituted in this regard to the State Government. There after, the State Government in turn has to recommend and forward such proposal to the Centre. On the basis of the proposal, the Centre shall release its share of funds to the State Government. In turn the State Government should release the above fund along with its share to the implementing officers (to the G.P. through Z.P).

The State Government had introduced a new scheme called Released Bonded Labourers Rehabilitation Assistance scheme on 21.1.2006 in order to provide monthly minimum economic assistance to the bonded labourers

immediately after they are released from bondage and there by to prevent them from relapse in to bondage while the course of providing rehabilitation facilities is still under process. Under this scheme an amount of Rs.300 per month shall be provided in the form of assistance to every bonded labourer of the state who are released from bondage from 21.01.2006 onwards for a period of 2 years i.e., 24 months from the date of release from bondage. As and when the information regarding the release of bonded labourers are submitted by the concerned Deputy Commissioner to the State Government this assistance will be released to the concerned implementing officers (to the G.P. through Z.P). There after this assistance shall be paid to the concerned bonded labourers by crediting the amount of assistance to their local Bank Accounts every month.

Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 0.756 lakhs has been released in the form of assistance to the 23 released bonded labourers of the State during 2008-09.

Table – 4.2 (a)

The district wise details are as follows:-

Sl. No.	District	No.of Bonded Labourers	Amount of Assistance (Rs.in lakhs)
1	Davanagere	12	0.36
2	Mysore	10	0.36
3	Ramanagar	1	0.036
Total		23	0.756

Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 0.681 lakhs has been released in the form of assistance to the 24 released bonded labourers of the State during 2009-10.

Table – 4.2 (a)

Sl. No.	District	No.of Bonded Labourers	Amount of Assistance (Rs.in lakhs)
1	Ramanagar	1	0.003
2	Mysore	10	0.210
3	Davanagere	12	0.432
4	Bellary	01	0.036
Total		24	0.681

**

5. Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana(SGSY)

5.1 The Government of India has been implementing several poverty alleviation programmes over the past few decades. To make the programme more effective, the Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarozgar Yojana was launched on 01-04-1999 by restructuring the earlier self-employment programmes namely, IRDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM, SITRA, GKY and MWS.

The Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarozgar Yojana is a self-employment programme, which aims at bringing poor families above the poverty line. This is a holistic programme, covering all aspects of self-employment such as organisation of the poor into self-help groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. SGSY is funded by the Centre and the State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. Quality is the hallmark of SGSY.

With the technical advise and suggestions, the following activities are undertaken through Swarozgaries and SHGs under this programme. The Key activities identified in the State are dairy, sheep rearing, readymade garments, food processing, floriculture, agarbathi manufacturing, sericulture, carpentry, handicrafts, leather products, bamboo products, weaving and brick manufacturing, The University of Agricultural Sciences, RUDSETI, KEONICS and ATDC institutions have been strengthened by providing infrastructure facilities to train the Swarozgaries.

For effective implementation of scheme, the following important decisions were taken during the year :

- 1) Subsidy will be given to the group Swarozgaries and Individual Physically Handicapped Swarozgaries.
- 2) Districts have to reserve subsidy upto 70% to primary activities (out of 70% , 60% to the dairy and animal husbandry activities and 10% to irrigation and land based activities) and 30% to secondary and tertiary activities.

Details of financial & physical progress during the last five years are given below:

Table – 5.1

Year	Financial (Rs.in Crore)		Physical			
	Target	Achievement	Groups formed		Swarozgaries Assisted	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2005-06	53.42	55.91	2883	4019	32511	48473
2006-07	59.26	57.23	3567	7271	37603	46407
2007-08	90.41	98.80	5316	7226	65034	82158
2008-09	106.89	107.31	6348	7384	76834	88794
2009-10	109.61	120.03	5104	7018	63216	91366

District- wise details are given in **Annexure 5.1**

5.2 Special Projects

An amount equivalent to 15 per cent of the SGSY funds is set apart at the national level for implementing prominent schemes. Alternative schemes could be taken up with other departments, semi-government or international agencies.

Each special scheme is a time- bound one with the objective of lifting a definite number of families below the poverty line through self-employment programmes. Organising the rural poor, providing infrastructure, technology, marketing facilities, training or through other activities, sustainable employment opportunities will be created.

Sum of Rs.4.90 crores has been released from GOI to construct Village Haats at all Districts to market the products of SHGs and BPL families.

Twenty-two proposals worth Rs.177.76 crore have been submitted to Government of India for sanction. Out of which, Special Projects of D.Kanada, Bagalkote & Mysore(2 Projects each) and of Kolar, Bellary, Dharwad (one project each) have been approved and an amount of Rs.33.47 Crore is released out of which Central share is Rs.26.21 crore and State Share is Rs.7.26 crore.

**

6. Rural Infrastructure

6.1 Suvarna Gramodaya Yojane

His Excellency The President of India has launched the Suvarna Gramodaya yojane on 25.02.2007.

This is a new initiative of the Government of Karnataka for developing vibrant village communities by adopting an intensive and integrated approach to rural development. Launched at the commencement of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the formation of the State of Karnataka, the new initiative will focus on the development of 1,000 villages every year by the concerted efforts of the Government, Non Governmental Organizations, private sector partners and the village communities.

The specific objectives of Suvarna Gramodaya will be as follows:

- 1) to upgrade the physical environment of the selected villages for improving the quality of life
- 2) to fully develop the income generating potential of land based activities
- 3) to provide full and adequate infrastructure for human resources development including education, health services, childcare facilities etc.
- 4) to generate significant levels of non agricultural employment, especially for educated unemployed youth
- 5) to support community awareness and development through self-help groups, cultural associations etc.

Selection of Villages:

The population covered in each taluk was determined based on the rural population in that taluk in relation to total rural population of the entire State. Further weightage of 1.15, 1.10, 1.05 and 1.00 was given to Most Backward, More Backward, Backward & relatively developed taluks respectively, according to Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa report on Redressal of Regional Imbalances and funds are allotted at the rate of Rs.2,500 to 3,000 per capita. In general, the villages comprising of population above 2,500 but below 8,000 are selected. In the hilly and western ghat area the population limits is relaxed.

Particulars of grants:

Around Rs.1.00 crore developmental activities are planned under Suvarna Gramodaya Yojane for the medium size villages comprising in an average 700 to 750 family

First Phase Status:

- No.of villages selected:1204
- Roads and drainage works completed (villages): 1,037
- Roads length (Kms)-Target: 2,964 Kms.
- Roads length (Kms)-Progress: 2,710 Kms.
- Drainage length (Kms)-Target: 2,898Kms.
- Drainage length (Kms)-Progress: 2,136Kms.
- Physical target of Anganawadi & Samudaya Bhavana: 2,478
- No.of Buildings completed:1,581

Financial progress**Table – 6.1**

Year	Budget	Financial (Rs.in crores)					Releases to Swachch Grama	Release s to Kugram Sugram	Release s to RGRHC
		O.B	Release	Lapse (at District level)	Availabl e Fund	Expen diture			
2006-07	200.00	-	164.70	1.47	163.24	-	-	-	
2007-08	350.00	163.24	188.67	8.11	343.80	213.09	72.96	6.15	25.00
2008-09	300.00	130.70	297.99	2.77	425.92	364.64	0.76	1.25	-
2009-10	302.00	61.28	300.25	-	361.53	251.41	-	1.65	-

Note:- Rs.951.61 crore were released to ZPs and Rs.829.14 crore was spent out of Rs.939.26 crore available fund.

Villages selected under the Scheme and details of districtwise progress are given in **Annexure 6.1(a) and 6.1(b)** respectively.

6.2 Rural Energy Programmes

Abundantly available, perennial and environmentally safe, renewable energy sources constitute safe, sure and sustainable alternatives. Besides being affordable and viable, they offer an equitable distribution of resources. Being a tropical country, India is blessed with bountiful resources, significant potential from Solar, wind biomass, biogas and mini hydro sources. The need of the hour is for non-conventional or renewable sources, backed by a desire to change and a willingness to explore options.

In this direction, the following schemes are implemented in Rural Energy Programmes. They are:

- a) National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD)
- b) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)
- c) Karnataka State Bio-fuel Policy –2009
- d) Soura Belaku
- e) The Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Rural Energy & Development

A) National Project on Biogas Development

National Project on Biogas Programme is Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented since 1982-83. This is mainly 100% women component programme.

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 can be used as a good quality manure in agricultural fields.

Subsidy :

Government of India has increased central subsidy with effect from 1st November 2009. The details of revised subsidy is given below;

Table – 6.2.1

(In Rupees)

Particulars	Existing subsidy	Revised subsidy
Central Subsidy	3500/-	8000/-
Turn Key Fee	700/-	1500/-
* LLP- incentives	500/-	1000/-

* Latrine Linked Biogas Plants

During the year 2009-10, Government of Karnataka had provided State share of Rs.120.00+243.39 lakhs (Center share of Rs 597.94 lakhs) in the State Budget and Rs.693.37 lakhs released under both Central & State funds.

Based on the cattle population in the State, 6.80 lakh biogas plants can be constructed, of which since inception, up to March 2010, 3.84 lakhs of biogas plants have been constructed.

Progress Under National Project on Biogas Development during the last 5 years is given below :

Table - 6.2 (a)

Year	Financial (Rs.in lakhs)		Physical (Nos)	
	Target	Achievement (S+C)	Target (S+C)	Achievement (S+C)
2005-06	514.20	251.70	7500	6660
2006-07	414.20	330.20	4000	3336
2007-08	756.50	337.57	4000	4573
2008-09	645.29+120.00	557.90	10000	6579
2009-10	841.33+120.00	693.37	10000	8732

B) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)

Energy from sun has many salient features, which is a substitute for traditional energy sources. These include universal distribution, lack of pollution and a virtually inexhaustible supply. Government of Karnataka had provided State share of Rs.300.08 lakhs for the year 2009-10.

From the year 2007-08 to 2009-10 Action Plans submitted by Zilla Panchayats are being approved as per the availability of funds.

C) The Karnataka State Biofuel Policy-2009

The Karnataka State Biofuel Policy-2009 is came into force from 1st March, 2009. Government of Karnataka had provided State share of Rs.500.00 lakhs for the year 2009-10. As per Finance Department's direction, Rs.100.00 lakhs has been released to Forest Department to undertake works under this programme.

D) Soura Belaku

This Programme is being implemented only in 4 selected pilot districts from each revenue division, for the year 2009-10. In the State budget, for the year

2009-10, Rs.200.00 lakhs was provided and Rs.200 lakh was released to 4 Pilot Districts. The special tender document was prepared exclusively for implementing this programme.

Progress under Soura Belaku Yojane during the year 2009-10 is given below:

Table – 6.2(d)

Name of the district	Financial (Rs.in lakhs)		Physical (Nos.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Bagalkote	50.00	50.00	178	178
Bellary	50.00	50.00	178	178
D.Kannada	50.00	50.00	178	219
Shimoga	50.00	50.00	180	204

E) Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Rural Energy and Development, Bangalore.

Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Rural Energy and Development is a Southern Regional Institute established with the assistance of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources, Government of India and Rural Development and Panchayath Raj Department, Government of Karnataka. The Institute is a registered society set up in the year 2000 to cater to the training needs of Southern States/UT's. with Governing Council having Additional Chief Secretary & Development Commissioner as President and Executive Committee having Secretary, RDPR as Chairman, governs this Society.

Training programmes and other activities organized during 2009-10

- **Training Programme for Gram Panchayat representatives:**

- i) **Renewable Energy for Rural Application, Energy Conservation And Rain Water Harvesting:**

There were 15 programmes on this topic organized for Gram Panchayat members from Bagalkote, Belgam, Bellary, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Davangere, Gadag, Koppal, Raichur, Gulbarga and Tumkur Districts. 448 Gram Panchayat representatives comprising, Presidents, Vice Presidents, Members and Secretaries participated in these training programme. The topics covered under this training were;

- **Programmes for Women**

- 1) **Renewable Energy For Empowering Women:**

Three training programmes for rural women from Doddaballapura and Tiptur were organised on the above topic. 57 women participated in this one day programme. Sessions on Women's role in implementation of alternative energy sources, demonstration on smokeless chullas, Biogas plants and topics involved in various Bio-fuel plantation and oil expellers were taken. They were also oriented upon various activities like oil seed collection and oil extraction at household level, and construction of smokeless stoves for economic empowerment.

2) Workshop on "Smokeless stoves to save Kerosene":

This workshop was held on 30th July 2009 in collaboration with TIDE and PCRA organization. Fifty participants comprising representatives from NGO's working with SHG women, users of smokeless stoves and Gram Panchayat officials participated in the workshop. The workshop created awareness on the importance of using Biomass stoves instead of replacing them with kerosene and LPG which are non renewable fuels and has made users and NGO's aware that instead of moving to LPG and kerosene for cooking it would be advisable to use Biomass stoves that provide efficiency and smokeless ness as it is impossible for nearly 70% of rural women to shift from fire wood cook stoves to kerosene stoves.

• Awareness Programmes for Students:

i) Enjoy while you learn:

A special programme introduced for school children two years back has overwhelming response from children and teachers. 524 children from 6 schools participated in these programmes. Children are exposed to topics like Energy conservation, Renewable Energy and Environment protection through lectures, screening of documentary films and visit to Institute Energy Park for gaining practical experience.

ii) School Science Exhibition programme.

About 5000 visitors at Presidency School, Nandini layout had an opportunity to get practical experience on Renewable Energy sources and devices exhibited with help of live models on mobile exhibition van. There were display boards and samples showing details of Bio fuel species, and process of oil extraction and conversion to Bio diesel.

iii) Awareness on Renewable Energy sources and devices for Engineering students are also organized regularly.

- Renewable Energy with special Emphasis on Bio-fuel
- Clean Development Mechanism and Renewable Energy with special

reference to Bio-fuels:

- Energy Conservation by promoting Bio-fuel for Rural Development and protection of Environment.

- Programmes in coordination with other organization
 - 1) World Environment day celebration-
 - 2) Renewable Energy - Employment and Entrepreneurial opportunities
 - 3) Renewabl Energy and Energy Conservation awareness programme
 - 4) Workshop on Bio fuels –
 - 5) World Bio fuel day-
 - 6) International Environment and Global Energy summit 2009
 - 7) Foreign visitors to the Institute.
 - 8) Workshop on Climate change Issues:-
 - 9) Oil and Gas conservation fortnight 29-1-2010

- **Research & Development activities at MGIRED**

This year Research and Development unit established in the Bio-fuel sector of the Institute has taken up several research projects in collaboration with final year engineering students, as part of their project work.

Details of Programmes conducted in this Institute for the past 5 Years is shown in the following

Table – 6.2 (e)

Year	No.of Training programmes		No.of Trainees participated	
	Target	Ach	Target	Ach
2005-06	52	65	2080	2527
2006-07	60	72	2400	2824
2007-08	60	64	2400	2995
2008-09	60	56	2400	2593
2009-10	60	72	2400	3169

6.3 Roads and Bridges

The development of Rural roads and its Monitoring activities in the State has been under the jurisdiction of Public Works Department till the end of 1999. From 1-1-2000 onwards for the development of these roads, technical supervision,

and monitoring functional responsibilities were transferred to Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department.

Rural road connectivity is an effective tool to remove the poverty of rural people. Improvement of rural roads will have direct bearing in improving the conditions of rural people. It has not been possible to improve rural roads since many years. These Rural roads are being improved / maintained under various schemes implemented. Notably the rural roads are improved / maintained under Pradhana Mantri Gram Sadak Yojane, NABARD, Rural Communications-General and Special Development, 12th Finance Commission grants scheme as well as Mukhya Mantri Grameena Raste Abivruddi Yojane.

The details of Rural roads in Karnataka are as follows:

Sl.No.	Description	Road Length (in KMs)
1	Asphalted Roads	43,845
2	WBM Road	22,059
3	Mud Roads	81,308
Total		1,47,212

6.3.1 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana launched by the Central Government wherein the main objective of the program is to provide connectivity to the unconnected habitations of 1000+ populations by the end of 2003 and 500+ habitations by the end of 10th Five year plan, by way of All Weather road.

Since 2000-01 Central Government is allocating the grants to the state under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Under this program in **Phase-I** works approval has been accorded to 406 works with an estimated cost Rs.105.63 Crores and the expenditure incurred upto the end of March 2010 is Rs.109.05 Crores covering a length of 1500.86 Kms. Districtwise details are enclosed in **Annexure 6.3.1(a)**

Phase-II works approval has been accorded to 887 works at an estimated cost of Rs.231.77 Crores in the year 2001-02 & 2002-03. Under this Phase 2210.86 Kms Road length has been upgraded to All Weather Road. The expenditure incurred up to March-10 is Rs.229.98 Crores. Districtwise details are enclosed in **Annexure-6.3.1(b)**.

Phase-III works approval has been accorded to 349 works with an estimated cost of Rs.115.52 Crores covering a length of 1073.69 Kms during the year 2003-04. Under this Phase 1073.69 Kms road length has been upgraded to All Weather Road. The expenditure incurred up to March-10 is Rs.118.78 Crores. Districtwise details are enclosed in **Annexure – 6.3.1(c)**.

Phase-IV works approval has been accorded to 88 works with an estimated cost of Rs.99.86 Crores covering a length of 602.71 Kms in the year 2004-05. Under this Phase 602.71 Kms road length has been upgraded to All Weather Road. The expenditure incurred up to March-10 is Rs.112.34 Crores. Districtwise details are enclosed in **Annexure- 6.3.1(d)**.

Phase-V works approval has been accorded to 177 works with an estimated cost of Rs.200.58 Crores covering a length of 1173.29 Kms in the year 2005-06. Under this Phase 1151.29 Kms road length has been upgraded to All Weather Road. The expenditure incurred up to March-10 is Rs.229.58 Crores. Districtwise details are enclosed in **Annexure- 6.3.1(e)**.

Missing Link Phase-I works approval has been accorded to 54 works with an estimated cost of Rs.21.25 Crores covering a length of 127.28 Kms in the year Under this Phase 114.04 Kms road length has been upgraded to All Weather Road. The expenditure incurred up to March-10 is Rs.24.96 Crores. Districtwise details are enclosed in **Annexure- 6.3.1(f)**.

Missing Link Phase-II works approval has been accorded to 18 works with an estimated cost of Rs.7.00 Crores coverr road length has been upgraded to All Weather Road. The expenditure incurred up to March-10 is Rs.8.89 Crores. Districtwise details are enclosed in **Annexure- 6.3.1(g)**.

Phase-VI works approval has been accorded to 173 works with an estimated cost of Rs.328.70 Crores covering a length of 1569.49 Kms in the year 2006-07. Under this Phase 1563.87 Kms road length has been upgraded to All Weather Road. The expenditure incurred up to March-10 is Rs.327.65 Crores. Districtwise details are enclosed in **Annexure- 6.3.1(h)**.

Phase-VII works approval has been accorded to 313 works with an estimated cost of Rs.656.66 Crores covering a length of 2450.06 Kms in the year 2007-08. Under this Phase 1687.06 Kms road length has been upgraded to All Weather Road. The expenditure incurred up to March-10 is Rs.560.32 Crores. Districtwise details are enclosed in **Annexure- 6.3.1(i)**.

Phase-VIII Batch-I works approval has been accorded to 310 works with an estimated cost of Rs.620.92 Crores covering a length of 2076.12 Kms in the year 2008-09. Under this Phase 1129.05 Kms road length has been upgraded to All Weather Road. The expenditure incurred up to March-10 is Rs.460.19 Crores. District wise details are enclosed in **Annexure- 6.3.1(j)**.

Phase-VIII Batch-II works approval has been accorded to 429 works with an estimated cost of Rs.810.22 Crores covering a length of 2787.98 Kms in the year 2008-09. Under this Phase 147.32 Kms road length has been upgraded to All Weather Road. The expenditure incurred up to March-10 is Rs.182.85 Crores. District wise details are enclosed in **Annexure- 6.3.1(k)**.

**APPROVALS ACCORDED IN THE YEAR 2009-10 UNDER PRADHAN MANTRI
GRAM SADAK YOJANA IS AS UNDER**

Table – 6.3(k)

Sl. No	Phase	Approved Works	Approved Length (Kms)	Estimated Cost (Rs. In Crores)
1	Phase -VIII Batch-II	429	2787.98	810.22

DETAILS OF THE AMOUNT RELEASED FOR THE PMGSY IS AS BELOW

Table – 6.3(i)

Sl.No	Phase	Amount Released(Rs In Crores)
1	Phase-VII	288.01
2	Phase-VIII-B-I	387.86
3	Phase-VIII-B-II	89.00

6.3.2 NABARD :

The improvement of rural roads under NABARD financial assistance scheme has been implemented from 2003-04. During 2003-04 366 works with an estimated amount of Rs.88.31 crores have been approved under RIDF-VIII. 15 works were dropped for various reasons and a total length of 1205.44 KMs have to be improved. By the end of March -2010, 1195.07 Kms of rural roads have been upgraded as all weather roads with an expenditure of Rs.81.66 crores. 347 works completed and remaining 4 works are to be completed by including in other schemes.

Under RIDF-IX, 224 works have been approved during the year 2004-05. 3 works were dropped for various reasons. Under this scheme, 579 KMs of rural road length have been proposed to be upgraded with an estimated amount of Rs.49.73 crores. By the end of March-2010, 513.13 Kms road length have been upgraded with an expenditure of Rs.43.76 crores. 197 works completed and remaining 24 works are to be completed by including in other schemes.

Under RIDF-X, during the year 2005-06 NABARD has approved 202 works. 23 works have been dropped in this series for various reasons. Under this scheme, 218.70 Kms of rural road length has been proposed to be improved as all weather roads with an estimated amount of Rs.22.18 crores. By the end of March-2010, 197.45 KMs rural road length have been upgraded with an expenditure of Rs.18.80 crores. 162 works completed and remaining 17 works are to be completed by including in other schemes.

Under NABARD R.I.D.F - XV during the year 2009-10, 250 road and Bridge works have been administratively approved by Government for Rs.119.48 crores. All these works will be taken up on tender basis.

6.3.3 RURAL ROAD IMPROVEMENTS TAKEN UNDER HEAD OF ACCOUNT PLAN SCHEMES :

A) Mukhya Mantri Gramina Raste Abhivruddi Yojane (Head of Account- 3054)

Under Mukhya Mantri Gramina Raste Abhivruddi Yojane (Head of Account-3054) a sum of Rs.148.27 crores have been provided in the annual budget for 2009-10. The funds so provided have been allocated to Taluk Panchayats based on the length of roads for maintenance of asphalted, water bound macadam and gravel roads. Apart from utilizing the funds for maintenance of roads, the amount provided in this scheme has been utilized for payment of wages of Daily Wage Employees. Approximately, rural road length of 3471 KMs have been maintained with an expenditure of Rs.106.07 crores to the end of March 2010. Districtwise releases and expenditure details are given in **Annexure- 6.3.3(a)**

B) Rural Communication schemes

During 2009-10, for improvement of rural roads under Rural Communication- Head of Account 5054 - Rs.152 crores and Rs.15.20

crores respectively have been provided in the annual budget. Districtwise Releases and Expenditure details are furnished to the end of March 2010 in **Annexure- 6.3.3(b) and Annexure- 6.3.3(c)**. In addition to this Rs.7.00 crore under SCP and Rs.16.00 crores under TSP has also been provided during the year for Development of Rural Roads. Districtwise Releases and Expenditure details are furnished to the end of March 2010 in **Annexure- 6.3.3(d) and Annexure- 6.3.3(e)**

C) Twelfth Finance Commission Scheme:

During 2009-10 under Twelfth Finance Commission grant scheme a sum of Rs.173.73 crores have been provided in the Annual Budget. This grants has been allocated to all Zilla Panchayats on the basis of asphalted and water bound macadam road length.

6.4 Minor Irrigation Tanks

33,371 Minor Irrigation Tanks, which are having less than 40 hectares of Acchukattu areas, are coming under the jurisdiction of Zilla Panchayats. For improvement of these tanks during 2009-10 the details of funds provided, released and expenditure incurred are as follows:

Table – 6.4

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No	Details	Budgetary allocation	Grants released	Expenditure
1	Minor Irrigation- Restoration & Rejuvenation of ZP tanks – SDP-4702-00-101-9-04-132	5000.00	2500.00	916.00

**

6.5 Rural Water Supply & Sanitation

Supply of adequate and safe drinking water to all the 59,630 rural habitations of the State is given utmost importance in order to improve the Living Standards of the rural masses. It is programmed to provide 40-55 liters of drinking water to each person per day. Potable drinking water is supplied to rural areas through the following three types of programmes:

- a) Borewells fitted with Hand pump Scheme and Saraljal
- b) Mini Water Supply Scheme
- c) Piped Water Supply Scheme

The Rural Water Supply Programmes are implemented as per the Transparency Principles of the State through Panchayath Raj Institutions. Priority is given to the identified problematic villages. The type of water supply scheme to be taken up is decided on the basis of the total population of the village / habitation. Villages / Habitation with a population of 1000 and above are provided with Piped Water Supply Scheme. Villages / Habitation with a population between 500 to 1000 are provided with Mini Water Supply Scheme. The other villages / habitations with less than 500 population are provided with Bore wells fitted with Hand pumps and single-phase motor connected borewell under Saraljal. The above criteria is relaxed in deserving cases where villages / habitations are located in hard core areas and having water quality problems like high fluoride contents etc.,

The details of habitations having service levels of water by end of March 2010 are as follows:-

Table - 6.5.1

Service levels of water	No. of Habitations
0 - 20 LPCD	1,900
20 -40 LPCD	14,178
40 -55 LPCD	24,712
55 LPCD & ABOVE	18,840

Total	59,630
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In view of the continued depletion of ground water table due to drought since 3 years and failure of present ground water based Water Supply Schemes, artificial re-charge structures are being constructed under Rain Water Harvesting campaign. In addition to this, a Comprehensive Action Plan amounting to Rs.302.82 Crore for 39 most backward taluks identified in the Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa's Report has been approved to ensure permanent drinking water supply system to the problematic habitations. These works will supplement the cause of sustainable drinking water measures. Rs.50.00 Crores works of 75 Backward and More Backward Talukas, are in progress.

Revised guidelines of GoI:

Rural Water Supply schemes have to be implemented as per 2009-10 revised guidelines of NRDWP. State Water and Sanitation Mission has been established along with the Mission Director. As per this, State and Central sector funds have to be allocated among the various allied components of RWS sector. Under the Sustainability component of NRDWP 100% grant will come from GoI. This could be used in the over exploited and water quality affected areas. SLSSC has been constituted as per GoI guidelines and RWS Action Plans have been approved. There is a provision to continue HRD/IEC program under the Support Activity Component as per GoI norms.

Drinking water schemes established in the State since inception at the end of March 2010 are as follows:

Table - 6.5.2

Bore wells with Hand pumps schemes	2,13,725
Mini Water Supply Schemes	34,073
Piped Water Supply Schemes	24,182
Total	2,71,980

a) BOREWELLS WITH HANDPUMPS SCHEME:

Borewells fitted with hand pumps are the major source of potable drinking water in rural areas. Since inception of the programme to the end of March 2010, 2,13,725 Bore wells have been drilled in the State. During 2009-10 it was programmed to install 3,038 bore wells with hand pumps at a cost of Rs.101.68 crores under all sectors. During 2009-10 upto end of March 2010, 3,782 Bore wells have been installed at a cost of Rs. 41.90 crores. An amount of Rs.600/- per

Borewell is being provided for the annual maintenance of Bore wells. Gram Panchayaths are taking care of these bore wells.

The financial and physical progress achieved under this scheme during the last 5 Years is shown below:

Table – 6.5 (a)

Year	Financial (Rs.in crore)		Physical (Nos.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2005-2006	32.10	41.84	5,083	4,413
2006-2007	37.74	25.81	4,575	3,129
2007-2008	37.74	56.93	4,026	5,993
2008-2009	68.53	57.76	4,457	6,011
2009-2010	101.68	41.90	3,038	3,782

District wise details are given in **Annexure – 6.5(a)**

b) MINI WATER SUPPLY SCHEME:

In this scheme, water is pumped to a small tank (Cistern) fitted with 3 - 4 taps, from where water can be collected by households. Since inception of this programme to the end of March 2010, 34,073 Mini water supply schemes have been completed and commissioned. During 2009-10, it was programmed to take up 2,661 Mini Water Supply schemes both under State and Central Sectors at a cost of Rs.88.97 crore. The achievement till the end of March 2010 is 3,227 schemes at a cost of Rs. 94.11 crore. Gram Panchayaths are maintaining these Schemes. For this, an amount of Rs.3,500/- per annum is provided to each MWS Scheme.

The Financial and Physical progress achieved under this scheme during the last 5 Years is shown below:-

Table – 6.5 (b)

Year	Financial (Rs. in crore)		Physical (Nos.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2005-2006	59.98	53.41	1,333	1,177
2006-2007	65.27	45.18	1,160	803
2007-2008	65.27	112.42	1,248	2,044
2008-2009	182.73	91.38	1,748	1,786
2009-2010	88.97	94.11	2,661	3,227

District wise details are given in **Annexure- 6.5(b)**

c) PIPED WATER SUPPLY SCHEME:

Under this programme, since inception to the end of March 2010, 24,182-PWS schemes are completed and commissioned both under State and Central Sectors. During 2009-10, it has been programmed to commission 1,905 Piped Water Supply schemes at a cost of Rs. 63.55 Crore. 1,943 Piped Water Supply schemes have been completed and commissioned to the end of March 2010 at an estimated cost of Rs.141.16 Crore. Gram Panchayaths are maintaining Piped Water Supply Schemes and, an amount of Rs.8,000/- per Piped Water Supply Scheme is provided per annum towards O & M purpose.

The Financial and Physical progress achieved during the last Five Years is shown below:

Table – 6.5 (c)

Year	Financial (Rs. Crore)		Physical (Nos.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2005-2006	47.40	79.46	632	715
2006-2007	130.69	58.47	1087	489
2007-2008	130.69	144.45	1087	963
2008-2009	205.58	144.59	1691	1032
2009-2010	63.55	141.16	1905	1943

District wise details are given in **Annexure - 6.5(c)**

d) DESERT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (DDP):

Additional rural water supply schemes in drought prone districts of Bagalkot, Bellary, Bijapur, Davanagere, Raichur and Koppal are being implemented under this centrally sponsored Desert Development Programme (DDP) since 1997-98. It is contemplated to provide 70 Lpcd of water for human being and cattle in these drought affected DDP Districts. The implementation of schemes such as PWS, MWS and bore wells are taken up under this programme, including Rural schools and desilting of tank works.

The financial and physical progress achieved under this scheme during the last Five years is as under:

Table – 6.5 (d)

Year	Financial (Rs. In Crore)		Physical (in Nos.)					
	Target	Achievement	Target			Achievement		
			PWSS	MWSS	BWS	PWSS	MWSS	BWS
2005-2006	20.85	19.11	246	-	117	123	-	112
2006-2007	20.85	11.17	183	212	438	62	71	344

2007-2008	32.79	31.77	276	259	425	181	167	422
2008-2009	28.61	23.81	245	310	323	117	188	165
2009-2010	38.21	25.33	202	260	300	173	243	296

District wise details are given in **Annexure - 6.5(d)**

e) SUB-MISSION 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 having Chemical contamination like Fluoride, TDS, Nitrate and Iron in drinking water are provided safe drinking water after treating the surface source water.

Under this Programme, the State is provided with Central Grants to an extent of 50% of the Project Cost and the remaining 50% is being borne by the State Government. The surface sources viz., River, Tank, Canal etc. are considered for safe drinking water supply under this Sub-Mission Programme.

- Prior to 2004-05, 49 schemes covering 244 water quality habitations with an estimated cost of Rs.134.30 Crores have been taken up for implementation. Out of which 43 schemes have been completed covering 176 water quality affected habitations. Remaining 6- schemes are at various stages and will be completed before March 2011. (Details are enclosed in **Annexure- 6.5(e)**).
- 2004-05 onwards, 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.
- During 2005-06 to 2007-08, 144 Schemes covering 1383 water quality habitations at an estimated cost of Rs.858.47 Crores have been taken up under Sub-Mission Programme. Of the, 144 schemes which have been administratively approved, 139 schemes have been technically sanctioned to end of March 2010. Tenders have been approved in respect of 138 schemes and works have been started. Remaining 1 scheme Tender is in process. An expenditure of Rs.615.55 Crores has been incurred to end of March 2010. These schemes will be completed by March 2010 (Details are in **Annexure- 6.5(f)**).

- Till date, under Normal ARWSP, MNP, KUWS&DB enroute villages, Jalnirmal and Sub-Mission Programme, 7930 water quality habitations have been covered (Details are in **Annexure- 6.5(g)**).
- Under Sub-Mission Programme, 3072 excess Iron contamination habitations have been identified to provide Community Terrafil Filters for supply of safe drinking water. (Details are in **Annexure- 6.5(g)**)

f) THE WATER QUALITY TESTING - ALTERNATE SCHEMES:

All the drinking water sources in rural areas were tested during 2001. It was revealed by the survey that 21,008 habitations are affected with water quality problems. Of them, 5,838 habitations are having excess fluoride, 6,633 with excess iron, 4,077 with excess nitrate and 4,460 habitations were having hard water (TDS) problems. The number of quality-affected habitations have been reduced to 15,140 to the end of March 2010, by implementing various schemes with alternative arrangement. In addition to the submission programmes where safe drinking water is provided to the quality affected habitations by utilizing surface water, action has been taken to install 100 DF plants of Reverse Osmosis technology at an estimated cost of Rs.10.20 Crores. Apart from these 25 plants of adsorption technology are installed. Action has been taken to entrust the work of maintenance of these plants to the approved organization under contract basis and suitable guidelines have also been issued in this regard. For this, it has been decided to release special maintenance grant to the respective ZPs. It is proposed to supply 50,000 household filters, out of which 28207 filters were supplied.

g) Bharath Nirman Programme:

A Comprehensive Action Plan amounting to Rs.6,600 Crore has been prepared and submitted to Government of India for release of adequate grants to the State to provide 40-55 LPCD of Drinking Water to all the rural habitations including that of identified water quality affected habitations. It is proposed to address the problematic habitations through a permanent measure by way of atleast sanctioning the required/need based schemes, so that, the schemes could be implemented during the 11th Five Year Plan period. As per the Guidelines issued by Government of India the progress report is being updated at www.ddws.nic.in online monitoring system. The achievement made on the target set forth between 2005-2010 (to end of March 2010) are indicated below:

Table - 6.5 (g)

Year	Programme			
	Coverage of Quality affected habitations (21008)		Coverage of Rural Schools (23683)	
	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.
2005-06	820	850	23683	7015
2006-07	2639	232	16668	9541
2007-08	2407	372	7127	4206
2008-09	2035	608	2921	2016
2009-10	4055	3692	905	105

5618 CAP-99 habitations and 6036 slipped back habitations identified under BNP have already been covered before 2008-09.

h) SUVARNA JALA:

Under Suvarna Jala a sum of Rs.73.66 crores released towards providing Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting structures to the Rural schools. In Karnataka there are 49,618 schools, of which 23,683 Rural schools were identified under this scheme. So far in this scheme 39,171 schools have been provided with Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting System. To promote this scheme, Resource Centers have been identified as GPs, PRED Divisions, SDMCs, Nirmithi Kendras. Demonstration of the Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting structures have also been arranged at Talukas. In addition to this, the State Government has explored incentives for further promoting this scheme. In rural villages, those who are willing to adopt this scheme, while constructing their new houses, Annual Tax is being exempted upto 20% for a period of 5 years starting from August 2005. A sum of Rs.5000 subsidy is given to each of the 20,000 families (SC/ST/BPL families) in the selected 1,000 high fluoride affected villages of rural areas, to supplement the cause of installing implements under Rain Water Harvesting System. Besides through BAIF 4 taluks of Tumkur, Kolar and Gadag districts covering atleast 60 affected villages have been adopted to enrich ground water table in the Fluoride affected villages on pilot basis. A sum of Rs.14.34 crores has been allocated for implementing ground

water recharge works thereby to reduce water quality problem with a scientific approach, for providing employment and accelerating horticulture and agriculture activities throughout the year out of Rain Water Harvesting methods, as a special package.

i) HYDRO-FRACTURING PROGRAMME:

Ground water table is depleting in the State owing to shortage of rainfall and indiscriminate exploitation of ground water. Therefore, while initiating water re-charge measures action has been taken to retrieve / revive the existing bore well sources through hydro fracture technology. The progress achieved through hydro fracturing method is shown below:

Table – 6.5 (i)

Year	No. of BW's Hydro fractured	Successful	Failure	%age Success
2005-2006	706	686	20	97.16
2006-2007	261	261	-	100.00
2007-2008	316	277	39	88.00
2008-2009	291	291	-	100
2009-2010	436	432	04	99.08

j) SWACHA GRAMA YOJANE

This scheme is being implemented with the intention of total sanitation of villages. The said scheme is being implemented through Pancha Suthra based approach in which community contribution is mandatory.

The nature of works under this scheme is of five types namely;

- a) Improvement of internal existing and new roads of villages and construction of Sullage and Rainwater drains.
- b) School sanitation by constructing toilets etc.,
- c) Construction of family and community toilets.
- d) Providing smokeless chullas for all houses of the villages,
- e) Creation of Community Compost / Manure Yards outside the village, by shifting existing cow dung pits from dwelling areas of villages.

Under Swachha Grama Yojana almost all works of the villages are at completion stage. The district wise Physical and Financial progress, under this Scheme is shown in **Annexure-6.5(j)**. It is programmed to successfully complete them before March-2011 under SGY Phase - I, II and III.

k) QUALITY TESTING AND MAINTENANCE OF DRINKING WATER:

Under the National Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme an amount of Rs.774.34 lakhs has been released to the State between 2005-06 to 2007-08. Under this Scheme State and District Level training programmes have been conducted and 2,610 persons have been trained. During this year Taluk / GP Level training programmes have also been taken up through NGO's together with distribution of Water Quality Testing Kits to all the districts and it was programmed to train at least 5 members from each panchayath. Under HRD programme so far excluding Raichur District, 28,427 persons have been trained as against 28,140 targetted, throughout the State.

To create awareness among rural masses about Water Quality Monitoring and Maintenance under IEC programme, the work is under progress along with the training in Taluk/G.P Level. This work is entrusted to M/s.MC & A, Bangalore through all the Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Panchayaths. The guidelines issued by Government of India have been translated into Kannada and the hand books have been distributed along with the hand-books given by UNICEF at the time of training. It is proposed to continue the training programme during this year also. Inspection/Monitoring committees are formed involving officers from the level of Gram Panchayath to District and State Level comprising Health, Education, Women & Child Welfare and ZP officers / Representatives.

The Department of Mines and Geology is named as State Referral Institute (SRI).

Centrally sponsored **Dug-Well Program** for the improvement of ground water table in rural areas is being implemented in 20 districts of the State. Private Open Wells recharging beneficiary will get Rs.4100/- (small & marginal farmer - BPL) and Rs.2050/- (others -ABPL) per well as subsidy. Till now 82130 beneficiaries have been approved by NABARD and HRD/IEC activities are going-on.

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7. Karnataka Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Agency

7.1 The implementation of the World Bank Assisted Karnataka Integrated Rural Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation Project – I has set an encouraging trend of reforms in the sector of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in the State. The Government had approached the World Bank through Government of India for assistance for a Follow-on Project. The negotiations were held with the Bank on the scope and components as well as key policy parameters to be followed in the Follow-on Project. The Bank launched its Project Preparation Mission for the Follow-on Project, which visited the state during November – December, 2000, January – February, 2001 and May 2001. The various policy parameters as per the Strategy Paper – 2000-2005 for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in Karnataka with necessary modifications for the project were discussed and finalized with the Project Preparation Mission of the World Bank. This Follow-on Project is named as “Jal Nirmal” Project in G.O. No. RDP/145/ PPM/2000, dated 19th June 2001.

The Government in the above said Government Order while according sanction for the implementation of Jal Nirmal Project also accorded sanction for setting up a functionally autonomous Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (KRWSSA) for Project Planning & Monitoring Unit (PPMU). Memorandum of Association and rules for the KRWSSA has been prepared keeping in view the parameters set by the World Bank.

The Hon’ble Minister for Rural Development & Panchayat Raj is the President of the Agency. The President of the agency guides the agency through policy decisions and periodical review of performance. The Hon’ble Minister chairs the meeting of the Annual General Body.

The Governing Council under the Chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary & Development Commissioner meets once in three months and accords administrative approval in the matters concerning implementation of the project

The Principal Secretary, Rural Development & Panchayat Raj is the Vice Chairman of the Governing Council and by regular reviews and policy decisions he guides the agency in carrying out its activities.

The Director, KRWSSA is managing the day to day activities of the agency and responsible for implementation of the Jal Nirmal project and other Rural Water

Supply & Sanitation Programmes like Jal Nirmal Project – Additional Financing Project, Centrally sponsored Swajaldhara scheme and Total Sanitation Campaign entrusted to the agency.

7.1.2 Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Project “Jal Nirmal Project”

The Project Appraisal Mission from the World Bank visited the State during August, 2001. The project negotiations were held in November, 2001. The World Bank approved the Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project i.e. “Jal Nirmal” Project on 18th December 2001. The project was launched on 11th February 2002 by the Hon’ble Chief Minister of Karnataka. The project agreement was signed on 8th March 2002 and credit for the project has become effective from 19th April 2002.

Salient features of Jal Nirmal Project:

Table – 7.1

Name of the Project	Jal Nirmal Project		
Project Area	North Karnataka - 11 Districts (Bagalkote Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Haveri, Koppal, Raichur & Uttara Kannada)		
Credit effective date	19 th April 2002	Cr 3590-IN	
Funding Agency	IDA- World Bank	Project ID: P050653	
Lead Ministry	GOI (MOEA), GOK (RD&PR)		
Implementing Authority	Karnataka Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Agency, RD&PR		
Project Period	January 2002 – December 2007 (Extended up to 30-06-2010)		
Project cost	Funding	million US\$	INR in Crore
	IDA/Bank	151.60	728.57
	GOK	20.75	99.76
	GPs	10.11	48.58
	Community	10.98	52.76
	TOTAL	193.44	929.67
Revised Project Cost	TOTAL	234.00	997.00
Project Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing rural communities access to improved and sustainable drinking water and sanitation services and 2. Institutionalizing decentralization of rural water supply and sanitation service delivery to Gram Panchayaths and user groups 		

Name of the Project	Jal Nirmal Project
Project Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decentralization forward • Community based • Capital cost sharing • Integrated approach to water and sanitation • Operation and Maintenance by the community.
Project Components, main	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Development and Infrastructure Building (Village Level) • Institution Building (Project Level) • Sector Strengthening Programs (State Level)

Project Scope: There are 2322 GPs (8271 villages) and 15,218 habitations in the project area of 11 districts. Initially it was expected that project will cover about 700 GPs (2100 villages). The project also intends to provide assistance to about 400 Lambani Thandas in the project area and Siddhi habitations in Uttara Kannada District. Presently the project is implementing in 3061 habitations of 744 GPs.

Some of the important policy parameters of the Jal Nirmal Project are given below:

1. The GPs are the focal point for project implementation.
2. The GPs are primarily responsible for planning, procurement, construction and O&M and management of Rural Water Supply & Sanitation facilities with Technical Support of the Zilla Panchayats (ZPs) / erstwhile Zilla Panchayat Engineering Divisions (ZPEDs) now renamed as Panchayat Raj Engineering Divisions (PRED). The PREDs are responsible to provide integrated support to the GPs.
3. The project planning and monitoring is done by an autonomous body viz. Karnataka Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Agency (KRWSSA) at the state level. In Government Order No.RDP/195/PPM/2000, dated 4-8-2001, sanction was accorded for establishment of KRWSSA and also to register the Agency under Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960. Accordingly, the Society was registered on 27-8-2001.
4. At the district level, the ZPs are responsible for project implementation. There are District Support Units (DSUs) at district level set up by the KRWSSA to assist the ZPs and to act as facilitators.
5. The Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat is responsible for project implementation at the district level and he is the Project Manager for District

Support Unit (DSU). The DSU is responsible for monitoring and evaluation of project activities and functioning of DSU is integrated with the ZP.

6. The project staff at the state and district level have adequate mix of public and non government sector.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES DURING 2009-10

The project designed with the community as the focal point for planning, selection and implementation of the schemes did face constraints and obstacles in the beginning due to drought and other circumstances. But project awareness and orientation transcending across all stakeholders were undertaken on a large scale including Satellite program from SIRD, Mysore. Further, close monitoring through fixing of physical and financial targets, monthly regular reviews at KRWSSA Chaired by Principal Secretary, RD & PR and Director, KRWSSA did result in ushering pro-active strategies to overcome delay in planned schedules and building up Project momentum. This is reflected in the progress achieved both physically and financially resulting in World Bank Supervision Mission rating the project performance as satisfactory.

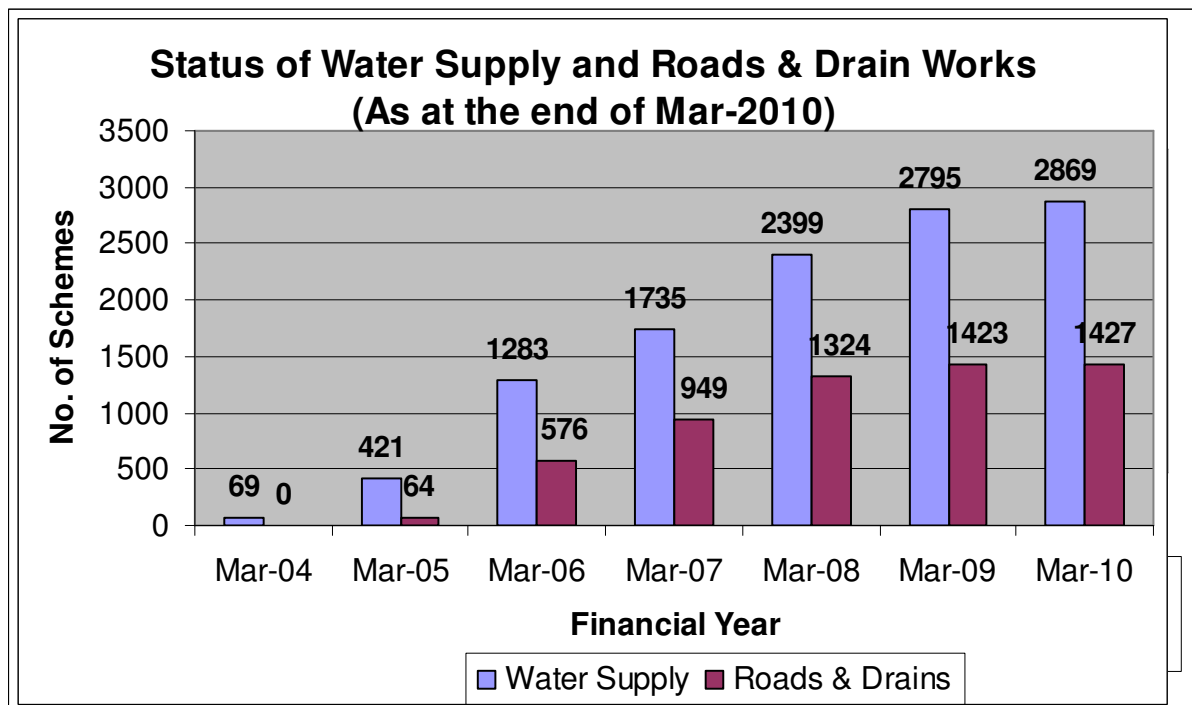
The status of implementation of Jal Nirmal Project with regard to Water Supply and Road & Drain works in different Batches as of March 2010 is given in the following Table:

Table - 7.2

Project At a Glance - Physical Status as at the end of 31st March 2010											
Batch/ Scheme	GPs Nos.	Village / Habitation		Civil Works Status - Nos.							
				Tendered		Awarded		In Progress		Completed	
		WS	RD	WS	R&D	WS	RD	WS	RD	WS	RD
Pilot	19	35	36	35	36	35	36	0	0	35	36
Batch I	265	833	658	833	658	833	658	1	2	832	656
Batch II	85	332	306	332	306	332	306	3	2	329	304
Saral Jal	0	74	0	74	0	74	0	0	0	74	0
Jhari	0	75	0	75	0	75	0	0	0	75	0
ITDP	0	131	123	131	123	131	123	0	0	131	123
Total A	369	1480	1123	1480	1123	1480	1123	4	4	1476	1119
MVS - CF	110	(16)	0	(16)	0	(16)	0	(8)	0	8	0
MVS- IVF		283	108	279	24	225	24	91	0	134	24
Batch III	265	877	223	846	223	846	223	9	6	837	217
ITDP - II	0	176	69	172	69	172	69	3	2	169	67
Saral Jal - II	0	245	0	245	0	245	0	0	0	245	0
Grand Total	744	3061	1523	3038	1439	2984	1439	115	12	2869	1427

Note : WS = Water Supply, R&D = Roads & Drains, ITDP = Integrated Tanda Development Programme,
MVS = Multi Village Scheme, CF = Common Facilities, IVF = In Village Facilities

The physical progress achieved during different Financial Year is given in the following graph:



PILOT BATCH GPs:

In order to gain experience in bottom up participatory planning approach towards accessing improved water supply and sanitation facilities, 19 GPs in three pilot districts namely, Belgaum (14 GPs), Dharwad (3 GPs) and Gulbarga (2 GPs) were taken up for project implementation.

Civil works

(a) Water Supply

For water supply schemes, out of 35 villages / habitations (19 GPs) in 3 pilot districts [Belgaum (14 GPs – 21 villages), Dharwad (3 GPs – 5 villages) and Gulbarga (2 GPs – 9 villages), all 35 Water Supply works have been completed and dedicated to the community.



(b) Roads and Drains

For Roads & Drains, out of 36 villages / habitations (19 GPs) in 3 pilot districts [Belgaum (14 GPs – 22 villages), Dharwad (3 GPs – 5 villages) and Gulbarga (2 GPs – 9 villages), all 36 Roads and Drain works have been completed.

BATCH-1:

Originally, as per Project Appraisal Document (PAD), it was planned to cover 540 villages covering 180 GPs in Batch-1 districts. To overcome the initial delay and in view of demand from more GPs, the project took up 833 villages covering around 265 GPs in eight Batch-1 districts of Bagalkote, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Haveri and Uttara Kannada. Apart from these, special spring water based 75 Jhari schemes in Uttara Kannada, 74 innovative Saral Jal schemes in Belgaum and 131 Lambani Tandas under ITDP in 4 districts of Dharwad, Haveri, Gulbarga & Gadag were also taken up.

Milestones Achieved:

- 832 Water Supply Schemes completed and balance 1 scheme is in progress.
- All 75 Jhari, 74 Saral Jal and 131 Integrated Tanda Development Programme Schemes completed.
- 656 Road & Drainage works have been completed. This is because, R&D works could be taken up only after completion of water supply schemes.

BATCH-2

Coverage of Batch-2 districts

Under Batch II, 332 Villages / Habitations were taken up with 206 villages in Bidar, 53 villages in Koppal and 73 villages in Raichur district.

Milestones Achieved:



- 329 Water Supply Schemes completed and balance 3 schemes are in progress.
- 304 Road & Drainage works have been completed.

Multi Village Schemes

A total of 16 Multi Village Schemes in three districts namely Belgaum, Bijapur and Haveri have been taken up under the project with an approximate outlay of Rs.227 crores. Out of 7 schemes taken up in Belgaum and Bijapur, 5 schemes have been completed and 2 schemes are nearing completion. Of the remaining 9 Schemes in Haveri district, 2 schemes have been completed and 7



schemes are in different stages of implementation. Completion of MVS required more time than expected because of re-tendering of these schemes and other implementation related issues. In view of this and also time required for completion of some of the surface source based complex schemes, the project period is extended till 30th June 2010 for completion of these schemes.

BATCH-3:

Under Batch III, 265 GPs covering 877 villages / habitations have been taken up.

Milestones Achieved:

- As of March 2010, all schemes have been tendered and awarded, of which 837 Water Supply schemes completed and remaining schemes are under progress.
- Village Water Supply and Sanitation Committees are actively involved in implementation of schemes.

Sanitation & Hygiene:

Since inception as of March 2010, against the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) target of 2.10 lakh Household Toilets 2.81 lakh Household Toilets have been constructed, against target of 2.10 lakh Smokeless chullas 3.36 lakh Smokeless chullas have been promoted and 1600 Nos. School Sanitation completed.

Community & GP contribution:

As at the end of March-2010, Rs.52.164 crores (97%) of community contribution and Rs.33.63 crores (97.76%) of GP contribution have been mobilized. This proactive measure has expedited the project progress.

Capacity Building Interventions – Post Implementation Stage:

Development of capacity of different stakeholders to effectively manage the assets created as per the objectives and norms of the project, is the major objective of capacity building activities. Bringing in a change in the attitude and perception of different stakeholders for sustained management water supply schemes is a continuous process. Training programme incorporating sustainability, preparation of realistic budget, institutional development of VWSCs, Joint Committee and GPs, Strategy for monitoring of Water Quality and Staff functioning,



reconciliation of power supply bills, exposure visits to the schemes performing well, was designed in consultation with District Support Units. Emphasis has been given on strengthening of organization structure also in this design. 41227 training programmes / work shops / review meetings have been conducted in all 11 districts and 866258 stakeholders both men and women have taken benefit of these capacity building activities.



Water Quality:

Under Jal Nirmal project, a three tier water quality monitoring system is adopted. For testing everyday residual chlorine 1417 Chloroscope, 114 Fluoroscopes for Fluoride test and H₂S kit for bacteriological contamination have been provided in 1501 habitations for water Quality monitoring. Under capacity building activity trainings for 4225 various stake holders were trained in conducting water quality tests. The testing for Residual Chlorine, Fluoride & Bacteriological contamination is a regular activity of GP/VWSC, after testing the results are being recorded in register. In the 11 project districts 529 habitations are considered as water quality affected habitations, where the ground water sources are affected with high levels of chemical parameters like Fluoride, Nitrate, and TDS & Total Hardness.

For 529 quality affected habitations, various measures have been undertaken to improve the quality of drinking water which include distant ground water source, blending, dual water supply, DF/RO plants.

Construction Quality Surveillance:

For ensuring quality of civil works taken up under Jal Nirmal project and for addressing construction quality issues, apart from the regular monitoring by SA engineers, DSU Technical Team, KRWSSA Technical team and PRED engineering personnel, the services of Seven Independent Construction Quality Surveillance Consultants (ICQSC) have been procured for the project. The ICQS Consultants visit the project villages to inspect the quality and progress of works and submit field visit reports to KRWSSA / Project Manager / VWSC. The main objectives of this exercise are to monitor–

- Quality of ongoing works and performance of completed works
- The quality of Supervision at the field level
- Construction Management Practices of the SAs / DSU
- Quality of construction and construction materials used in works.

The strategy adopted to achieve the above said objectives is as follows –

- Procurement of external ICQS Consultants who are assigned with monthly field visits to project districts on rotation basis.
- Compulsory Quality Tests of constructions materials and verification of material quality test reports by Inspecting Officers.

- Pre-shipment / Post-shipment / Third Party Inspections planned.
- Technical Manual with detailed procedures and formats for various construction materials, prepared in Kannada & distributed to the project villages.
- Close monitoring and pursuance with implementing offices for compliance to the observations made by ICQS Consultants during their field visits.
- QA training to VWSC.
- QA training to the PRED Engineers.
- QA Checklists prepared for completed schemes

Operation & Maintenance:

The Karnataka Panchayath Raj Act, 1993 has stipulated that the Operation & Maintenance (O&M) of Rural Water Supply Schemes as one of the statutory responsibilities of Gram Panchayath. The Government of Karnataka vide its Order dated 17-12-1999 has transferred O&M of all Mini Water Supply and Piped Water Supply Schemes to Gram Panchayaths. Similarly, by order dated 26-02-2004, has transferred the O&M of Hand Pumps to Gram Panchayaths. The Government has also issued guidelines for constitution of Village Water Supply and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) vide Circular dated 3-05-2005. Accordingly, the water supply schemes after completion are dedicated to VWSCs for Operation and Maintenance from the user charges to be collected locally. Water supply schemes have been dedicated to community for O&M and the overall water tariff collection for O&M of the dedicated schemes has gone up to 65% under the project.

Monitoring & Evaluation:

To build up in house skill and capacity, this important activity of Monitoring and Evaluation has been internalized with the approval of the Governing Council. Accordingly, the existing M&E co-ordinators at ZP – DSUs have been engaged on Individual Consultancy basis and are now reporting directly to DSUs and KRWSSA.

Sustainability Monitoring Exercise (SME):

The implementation of the World Bank Assisted Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project namely Jal Nirmal Project is based on the premises to bring significant shift from conventional service approach to demand responsive participatory approaches aiming at achieving accessibility, reliability, equitability and greater sustainability of investments in water and sanitation sector in the state.

The project has adopted a participatory tool called Sustainability Monitoring Exercise (SME) to measure these achievements including the project's intended impact and implementation results on the ground. SME is also considered as part of the Exit Policy of the project aiming at ensuring physical, financial and institutional sustainability of schemes implemented in the project villages. SME for completed water supply and sanitation schemes (at least after six months), initially, introduced in the World Bank Assisted First Karnataka RWS&ES Project, is conducted through a multi-disciplinary team comprising engineers / social scientists from NGOs / Consultants, representatives of Village Water Supply and Sanitation Committee (VWSC), members of village community both men and women, representatives of Zilla Panchayath District Support Unit (ZP-DSU) / Panchayath Raj Institutions (PRIs) / PRED who visit and transect the village and subsequently carry out the SME following participatory approaches. Each SME is of 24 hours duration covering water supply hours of both morning and evening.

Besides collecting information about the schemes using structured questionnaires, the exercise also focuses on monitoring and analyzing of i) system functioning ii) user's perceptions iii) operation, maintenance and management iv) organization and governance etc for sustainability assessment results of the completed schemes representing in terms of Highly Likely Sustainable, Likely Sustainable, Uncertain and Unlikely Sustainable.

First Round – SME

Encouraging from the SME conducted for World Bank Assisted Project-I, KRWSSA conducted 1st round SME of the completed schemes using in-house resources (staff of ZP DSU, PRED, SA/NGO) across the project district. 1st round SME has been carried out in respect of 1279 completed water supply schemes covering 11 district of the project. The sustainability results of these schemes are given here under:

Table – 7.3

1st round SME done	No of schemes analysis done	Sustainability results			
		Highly likely	Likely	Uncertain	Unlikely
1764	1597	55%	36%	7%	2%

The above table reveals that about 91% of the completed schemes fall under the category of Likely to Highly Likely sustainable. 1st round SME for remaining completed / dedicated schemes are going on.

Second Round - SME

In order to ensure long term sustainability of water supply scheme delivery system and to improve its efficiency further, KRWSSA has taken up 2nd round SME covering 300 completed schemes across 11 project districts with the involvement of an external agency namely M/s. Hyderabad Karnataka Centre for Advanced Learning and Welfare Society, Gulbarga. The exercise has commenced in the month of December 2007, and SME has been conducted in all the completed schemes.

The preliminary out come of the exercise has indicated positive results.

Table – 7.4

1st round SME done	No of schemes analysis done	Sustainability results			
		Highly likely	Likely	Uncertain	Unlikely
300	300	51%	40%	8%	1%

Above table reveals that about 91% of the completed schemes fall under the category of Likely to Highly Likely sustainable.

Guidance is being given to GPs to set right the discrepancies found in the sustainability of the project.

Third Round - SME

In order to ensure long term sustainability of water supply scheme delivery system and to improve its efficiency further, KRWSSA has taken up 3rd round SME covering 300 completed schemes in 3 - 4 months period across 11 project districts with the involvement of an external agency namely M/s. Samaj Vikas Development Support Agency, Hyderabad. The exercise has commenced in the month of October 2009.

The sustainability results of these schemes are given here under:

Table – 7.5

1 st round SME done	No of schemes analysis done	Sustainability results			
		Highly likely	Likely	Uncertain	Unlikely
300	100	80%	20%	-	-

Above table reveals that about 100% of the completed schemes fall under the category of Likely to Highly Likely sustainable.

Details of Budget Allocation, Releases against Budget, Expenditure against Releases and Audited Expenditure under Jal Nirmal Project are given below:

Table – 7.6

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Releases against Budget	Expenditure against Releases	Audited Expenditure	Remarks
2001-02	4000.00	275.00	153.71	153.66	The expenditure includes establishment / staff expenditure
2002-03	2600.00	1635.00	640.27	586.12	
2003-04	12000.00	8230.00	4642.82	3139.37	
2004-05	26085.00	18085.00	14368.38	12371.31	
2005-06	30650.00	22525.00	21309.57	20983.00	
2006-07	30000.00	12950.00	15502.71	17477.78	
2007-08	15000.00	12100.00	14124.77	16980.37	
2008-09	16500.00	5500.00	9941.96	11555.50	
2009-10	10000.00	2300.00	5176.55	-	The process of procuring new auditor has been completed.
Total		83600.00	85860.74	83247.11	

Details showing the district-wise financial progress (as on 31st March 2010)

Table – 7.7

(Rs. In lakhs)

Office	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
H.Office, Bangalore	99.59	190.25	360.43	636.41	356.47	265.86	222.81	238.39	268.01	2638.22
Bagalkote	1.23	18.29	169.01	676.73	1157.68	772.57	781.11	216.02	38.06	3830.70
Belgaum	21.66	235.29	1817.73	2829.53	3852.48	2784.71	2579.60	1035.82	834.53	15991.35
Bidar	1.66	4.87	395.24	3534.91	3950.93	567.44	556.80	534.94	152.87	9699.66
Bijapur	5.46	23.16	162.61	633.65	1685.62	3960.48	2833.06	1011.39	272.32	10587.75
Dharwad	8.92	43.57	359.09	1092.00	1336.26	652.52	907.54	195.23	145.50	4740.63
Gadag	1.84	15.12	164.24	650.61	1751.60	812.06	982.02	658.14	125.66	5161.29

Gulbarga	6.38	31.96	274.73	1413.19	2248.26	2306.84	2139.49	590.85	314.91	9326.61
Haveri	6.97	35.34	352.53	1087.55	1882.08	1009.99	1179.49	4257.77	2520.40	12332.12
Karwar	0	36.92	375.25	1094.48	1050.58	882.88	451.10	592.34	227.70	4711.25
Koppal	0	1.99	105.69	337.03	758.10	965.36	871.77	231.96	206.96	3478.86
Raichur	0	3.51	106.27	382.29	1279.51	522.00	619.99	379.10	69.63	3362.30
Total	153.71	640.27	4642.82	14368.38	21309.57	15502.71	14124.77	9941.96	5176.55	85860.74

The expenditure for the year 2009-10 up to March-2010 is Rs.5176.55 lakh and the cumulative expenditure against the grants provided from government since inception till March-2010 is Rs.85860.74 lakh. Rs.3786.46 lakh reimbursement has been claimed and Rs.2949.33 lakh Additional Central Assistance (ACA) is received during the current financial year. Since inception of the project, Rs.67046.59 lakh reimbursement has been claimed. ACA of Rs.66165.50 lakh has been received since inception.

7.1.2 World Bank Assisted 2nd Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project “Jal Nirmal Project – Additional Finance” Project

It is proposed to take up additional water supply schemes and village internal roads & drains works in the existing 11 project districts and also in few other districts where the quality of water has been cause of concern at an estimated cost of Rs.1100 cr. for the period of 3 years, and the cabinet and GOI have given their approval and the proposal regarding assistance from the World Bank is under Bank’s consideration.

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7.2 Total Sanitation Campaign

Total Sanitation Campaign is in implementation in all 30 districts of the state since 2005. Grama Panchayat is the implementing unit at village level. Achieving Open Defecation Free environment, along with other components like School and Anganwadi sanitation, solid and liquid waste management in all the villages of the Grama Panchayats is the ultimate goal of the campaign.

Nirmal Gram Puraskar is the final incentive to the Grama Panchayats for their wholistic approach and achievement.

In 2009-10 the total sanitation campaign has given more emphasis to achieve Nirmal Gram Puraskars by covering more and more Gram panchayaths in the state. The IEC and Capacity building activities were taken up in large scale to

make the campaign more participatory and need based. The implementation strategies were made focusing Gram panchayath as centre.

The challenge before the Campaign is to achieve 100 percent target with the involvement of all the people in a stipulated time frame. A GP can claim to have implemented TSC in total if it has achieved the following in all its villages;

- Total ban on open defecation
- All the Households have access to toilets. Wherever there is space constraint group toilets or community toilets are to be ensured.
- All the Anganwadis and Schools to have sanitation facilities. Schools are to be ensured with sufficient number of toilets based on the number of children and separate toilets for girl students to be ensured.
- All children are given awareness on hygiene education.
- Waste water from kitchen, bathroom, cowshed are to be disposed safely
- Proper solid waste management system to be in place with a emphasis on reduction, reuse and recycle
- Community must be sensitized on Safe handling of drinking water sources.
- Basic personal hygiene habits like bathing, brushing teeth, washing hands, trimming nails, safe handling of drinking water, etc., be practiced by all individuals
- Every one to practice personal, home and village hygiene habits and make them a way of life.

STRATEGY

In order to reach out massive target of 5628 Grama Panchayats of State, grama panchayats which have achieved reasonably good coverage were prioritized. Accordingly **“Soft Target First”** became the approach to upscale the coverage under TSC. This approach resulted in innovative implementation models that enabled in scaling up of the coverage by replicating the same.

Following was the criteria for selecting grama panchayats.

- 1) Proactive and cooperative office bearers of Grama Panchayats.
- 2) Grama Panchayats with less number of villages
- 3) Already high coverage of household toilets
- 4) Schools with basic infrastructure
- 5) Hygiene practices are a part of culture
- 6) Presence of good CBOs

Project outlay and Progress

At the launch of campaign financial outlay was pegged at Rs.325.03 crores. With the revision of guidelines and change of norms for various components financial outlay has been enhanced to Rs.797.83 crores (Including beneficiary share). Amount is released to districts in installments based on the approved PIP.

Families belonging to BPL only will be given an incentive amount of Rs.3000/- for construction and usage of toilets. Of which GOI share is Rs.1500/- & GOK share is Rs.1500/-.

Release and expenditure from on 1.4.2009 to 31.03.2010 is as follows.

Table – 7.2.1

(Rs. In lakhs)

Releases					Expenditure			
Sl No	Total Project Outlay	GoI releases	GoK releases	Total releases	Centre	State	Total Exp.	%
1	79783.30	5571.00	1680.34	7251.34	4779.30	1640.35	6419.65	89

Districtwise details are given in **Annexure- 7.2(a)**

Table – 7.2.2

Financial status from inception (Rs. In lakhs)					
Sl No	Total Project Outlay	GoI releases	GoK releases	Total releases	Total Exp.
1	79783.3	18805.88	8745.7	27551.58	21952.99

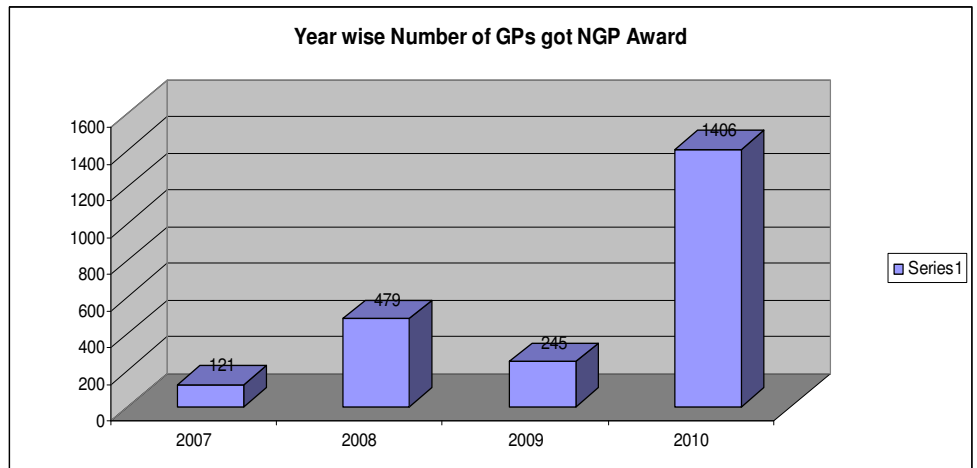
Nirmal Gram Puraskar

- By adopting area specific strategies to make GP open Defection free zone 245 Gram panchayaths and 3 block panchayaths have received Nirmal Gram Puraskar.
- The NGP award function was held first time in the State as per the GOI instructions. The award function was organized on 28th January 2010 at Glass House in Rajbhavan, Bangalore. The awards were given to GP Presidents by H.E.Governor of Karnataka. Districtwise details are given in **Annexure- 7.2(b)**



The NGP award was given to the GP President by H.E.Governor of Karnataka

Year	No.of Grama Panchayat get NGP
2007	121
2008	479
2009	245
2010	1406 *
Total	2251



* NGP Applications submitted to GOI.

“Nairmalya” State reward scheme: The state sanitation reward scheme **“Nairmalya”** was launched on 2nd October, 2009. The award is launched to accelerate and sustain the rural sanitation in Karnataka. The Open Defecation Free Grampanchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Districts can compete for the **“Nairmalya”** award. The award carries citations and cash prize.



Details of Awards

Table – 7.2.3

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. NO.	Particulars	Awards	Award amount	Total amount
1	Excellent Fully Sanitized Gram Panchayat at Taluk level	176	1.0	176.00
2	4 Excellent Fully Sanitized Gram Panchayat in each district (29 X 3) (1, 2 & 3 rd prizes)	87	3/2/1	174.00
3	3 Excellent Fully Sanitized Gram Panchayat in each division (4 X 3) (1, 2 & 3 rd prizes)	12	5/4/3	48.00
4	3 Excellent Fully Sanitized Gram Panchayat in State (1, 2 & 3)	3	10/7/5	22.00
5	1 Excellent Fully Sanitized Taluk Panchayat in each division (4 Taluks)	4	10	40.00
6	1 Excellent Fully Sanitized Taluk Panchayat in State	1	20	20.00
7	1 Excellent Fully Sanitized District in State	1	30	30.00
8	Excellent Fully Sanitized School in Taluk level	176	0.20	35.20
9	Excellent Fully Sanitized Anganawadi in Taluk level	176	0.10	17.60
10	Excellent Fully Sanitized School in District level	29	0.30	8.70
11	Excellent Fully Sanitized Anganawadi in District level	29	0.15	4.35
12	Start up/Campaign/Evaluation/etc.,			424.15

13	Amount reserved by Zilla Panchayat for acceleration achievement Award(4 villages in each Taluk – Rs.25,000/- each)			
Total		694		1000.00

Construction of Models and their use

Models evolved during the last year were replicated in all the districts. Different ways and means were adopted in each of the villages to realise all the components of the campaign. ‘Shramadan model’, ‘100 toilets per day model’, ‘My area My responsibility’, ‘Hunger Strike’ to convince to construct toilet, ‘watch dog committees’ to ensure usage, ‘Gherao the House without toilet’, ‘Mass cleaning of toilets’, ‘linking toilet pits to gobar gas units, ‘Plastic collection and disposal methods’ and giving away the incentive to the BPL families as ‘Swacha Nagarika Puraskar’ have all been the result of intense participation of the people and flexible, local level implementation method. Many of these models have been successfully tried out in other districts.

Convergence with other Departments:

TSC is a time bound programme. To ensure the continuity and sustainability of the programme beyond the campaign period convergence with various line departments was launched.

- Awareness programmes were conducted at district level through Information and Publicity Department.
- Department of Youth Services – NSS camps were organized with the support of the department to make villages ODF.
- Sujala Watershed Project – SHGs orientation on Home hygiene conducted at Mysore.
- Celebrated all important days of occasion like World toilet day, Republic day, Independence day etc. with a common goal in all the districts through Women & Child Welfare department and Health & Family Welfare department

Training Activities

The State level workshop on 14th & 15th, September 2009 in Bangalore for Solid and Liquid Waste Management in rural areas to the Nodal officers and Consultant of the District support unit was conducted with WSP, New Delhi.



The media persons meet was held under the chairmanship of Hon' ble Minister for RD&PR on 16th October 2009 in Bangalore to seek their active participation and support in implementing the Total Sanitation programme in the State.



Community Led Total Sanitation Campaign, a different approach has been adopted to trigger the community for speedy and sustained sanitation practices in selected districts.



- To Create resource team at district level on CLTS approach, the training was conducted in Bagalkote, Bidar, Raichur, Gulbarga, Bijapura, Bellary,

Koppal, Gadag, Davanagere and Belgaum districts, based on the results it will be replicated to other districts.

- SHGs and Sthree Shakthi melas were conducted in Bidar, Gulbarga, Chickballapura, Bagalkote, Chamarajanagara, Mandya districts to educate the SHG members about the importance of TSC and triggered them to have individual house hold latrines.
- Eco-san, SHGs mela, CLTS and Toilet constructions were made in some GPs of Bangalore Rural and Chamaraja Nagar districts with convergence of UNICEF.
- Karnataka Vikasa Special issue was brought out with detailed information on Total Sanitation Campaign.

Training to Computer Operators of District Support Unit (DSU): Hands on Training has been conducted on 18th March 2010 to the Computer Operators of DSU from all the districts regarding Online Data Entry, Monitoring and other online related issues.



- Online entry of monthly physical and financial progress.
- Uploading of Gram Panchayat applications to Nirmalgrampurskar website.
- Updation of Central and State releases.
- Updation of Revised BPL and APL families as per revised PIP

Media Award: The media persons meet was held on 25th March 2010, to get the opinion of the media persons about the norms to be adopted for instituting the media award both in Print, AIR and Electronic media.

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8 Karnataka Rural Infrastructure Development Limited

The Karnataka Land Army Corporation Limited was established as an undertaking of the Government of Karnataka on 9th August 1974, is now changed as **Karnataka Rural Infrastructure Development Limited** on 6/8/2009. It was started with an authorized Government share capital of **Rs.25.00** lakhs and with a staff of 15 Engineers to undertake construction of low cost housing, roads, culverts etc. in rural areas employing rural youth. KRIDL (KLAC) was a unique experiment, the kind of which not ventured anywhere earlier in the country. With hard and dedicated work of all those involved in the formative years, the Organisation has grown from strength to make the experiment a grand success and today an annual turnover of Rs.400.00 crores with a staff around 995 including 351 highly dedicated and qualified Civil Engineers handing over works all over the State. It is headed by a Managing Director and is under the administrative control of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. The activities of KRIDL are controlled and managed by the Board of Directors nominated by the State Government. The Head Quarters is situated at Chinnaswamy Stadium, Rajbhavan road, Bangalore and there are 06 Zones, 32 Divisions (including Jabbalpur Project) and 65 sub divisions functioning all over the state. Main objective of the Organisation is to undertake Developmental works in Rural areas including employment oriented works entrusted by the state Government Departments; Public Sector undertakings, Statutory Boards and Local Self Government under various schemes and programmes. The works are executed directly at Government (PWD) Scheduled Rates avoiding middlemen (contractors). The Organisation has built infrastructure in order to take up any kind of work of any magnitude anywhere in the State, and is declared as a **Designated Agency** of the State Government for the purpose of departmental execution of works.

8.1 MAIN OBJECTIVES

- a) Execution of Rural Development projects concentrating on Labour intensive works so that rural unemployed and under-employed are provided with adequate employment opportunities to improve their economic conditions.
- b) To undertake all rural development construction works directly by eliminating middlemen, i.e., contractors to avoid exploitation of the rural poor, thereby passing on the full worth of money to the people.

- c) Help to build infrastructure, which is vital for development projects relating to integrated Area Development. Water resources Development, Dairy, Fisheries, Minor Irrigation, Rural Communication, Bridges, Buildings like Schools, Hospitals, Houses, Fire station and soil conservation works are undertaken by KLAC.

Progress for the year 2009-10

Table- 8.1

(Rs. in crores)

Sl No	Name of the Zone/Division	Target fixed	Progress achieved (31/01/2009)	Progress for Percentage
I	Bangalore Zone			
	Bangalore, Kolar, Chickballapur, Tender, Tumkur	41.55	41.00	99
II	BBMP Zone			
	BBMP (East), BBMP (West), BBMP (South)	33.08	43.60	132
III	Mysore Zone			
	Mandya, Hassan, Mysore, Mangalore, Chickmagalore, Chamrajnagar	52.98	45.00	85
IV	Central Zone Chitradurga			
	Chitradurga, Davanagere, Bellary, Huvina Hadagali, Zindal, Shimoga	70.55	68.00	96
V	Belgaum Zone			
	Bagalkote, Gokak, Belgaum, Chikkodi, Kittur, Bijapur, Dharwad	78.57	89.00	113
VI	Gulbarga Zone			
1	Bidar, Gulbarga, Koppal, Raichur, Yadgir, Jabbalpur	78.85	102.00	129
All Zones Total		355.58	388.60	109

8.2 QUALITY CONTROL :-

A system of compulsory inspection of works of Karnataka Rural Infrastructure Development Limited by senior officers has been put into practice. As part of this five Joint Directors and five Deputy Directors are on compulsory monthly inspection to monitor the works and related issues in respect of the districts attached to them. The third party inspection by local Engineering Colleges has been introduced. By this a lot of improvement is achieved regarding quality of works. A Tender is also floated to appoint third party for inspection, Quality and Quality Audit of works on random basis during 2010-11.

8.3 SUVARNAGRAMODAYA WORKS :-

RD&PR Department has entrusted Suvarnagramodaya works under Ist Phase in 387 Villages and Rs.294.50 Crores is released against an estimated cost of Rs.337.00 Crores. An expenditure of Rs.291.50 Crores is incurred so far.

Under II Phase, the Government has selected 200 villages out of which works in 158 villages at an estimated cost of Rs.118.50 Crores is entrusted. Rs.7.50 Crores is released and an expenditure of Rs.3.04 Crores is incurred so far.

Similarly under III Phase, the Government has selected 1200 villages and works in 257 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 175.60 Crores is entrusted. The works are under progress.

8.4 YOUTH SERVICE DEPT. WORKS :-

Youth Service Dept. have entrusted Taluka Level Stadium, Indoor Stadiums & Sports Hostel at 17 places during the year 2009-10 at an estimated cost of Rs.1877.52 lakhs. Rs.1308.96 lakhs is so far released against which an expenditure of Rs.1040.00 lakhs is incurred and all the works are under various stages of completion.

8.5 SOCIAL WELFARE DEPT. WORKS :-

Social Welfare Dept. from the year 2000 to 2004 have entrusted 276 Hostel Buildings, Residential School Buildings at an estimated cost of Rs.7368.37 lakhs. Rs.7358.37 lakhs is released and expenditure of Rs.7325.00 lakhs is incurred and another 6 works at an estimated cost of Rs.195.69 lakhs is under progress. Rs.119.77 lakhs is released so far. The revised estimate for the 6 works is Rs.223.36 lakhs and the balance funds of Rs.103.59 lakhs is to be released to complete the works.

In the Year 2008-09 12 works are entrusted at an estimated cost of Rs. 557.15 lakhs. Rs.543.15 lakhs is released so far against which an expenditure of Rs.366.35 lakhs is incurred. Out of the 12 works 1 work is completed & 2 works are under completion stage and the remaining works are under various stages of works.

8.6 TOURISM DEPT. WORKS :-

The Tourism Dept. have entrusted various works such as Yatrivas, Drinking Water Facilities and Construction of Toilet Blocks at various places in Karnataka, at an estimated cost of Rs.25.59 Crores. So far Rs.9.86 Crores is released and an expenditure of Rs.5.47 Crores is incurred.

8.7 DISTRICT CONSUMER FORUM WORKS :-

State Consumer Forum has entrusted 16 works to K.R.I.D.L at an estimated cost of Rs. 578.19 lakhs and an amount of Rs.510.15 lakhs is released so far and expenditure of Rs.511.25 lakhs is incurred.

8.8 NVS WORKS :-

Navodaya Vidyalaya Samithi New Delhi have entrusted works in the state of Goa at an estimated cost of Rs.454.93 lakhs. Rs.371.74 lakhs is released against which an expenditure of Rs.320.15 lakhs is achieved.

Similarly works in Maharashtra State at a cost of Rs.200.19 lakhs is entrusted. Rs.114.22 lakhs is released against which Rs.120.10 lakhs has been spent.

8.9 MORARJI DESAI RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS :-

One Morarji Desai Residential School at a cost of Rs.104.50 lakhs under KREIS has been taken up, out of which Rs.52.00 lakhs is released and an expenditure of Rs.30.00 lakhs is incurred.

8.10 METRO WORKS(BMRCL) :-

Metro (BMRCL) have entrusted works on foot paths and widening of roads at a cost of Rs.28.00 Crores. 6 works have been completed and an expenditure of Rs.24.00 Crores is incurred. Metro works in front of Vidhana Soudha and High Court are under progress.

8.10(a) BBMP WORKS:-

BBMP have entrusted Rs.70.00 Crores of works which includes construction of houses under SC/ST grants, Toilet Blocks, Storm Water Drains, Pot Hole Filling, Humps, High Raised Pedestrian Crossing.

8.11 GRAM PANCHAYATH BUILDINGS:-

The Government under RDPR Department have entrusted the construction of Gram Panchayath shopping Complex and Gram Panchayath Bhavans at various places in Karnataka totaling to 269 works under Ist phase at an estimated cost of Rs.16.50 lakhs per building totaling to Rs.44.44 Crores & administrative approval is sanctioned. 145 buildings have been taken up and are under progress, 109 buildings are to be taken up and balance 15 works are not taken up due to site problem.

8.12 CURRENT PLANS:-

Under Transparency act 1999-2000 KRIDL has got exemption from 01/04/2010 to 31/03/2011 for entrustment of work up to Rs.100.00 lakhs on direct entrustment. Due to Transparency exemption the direct entrustment of works to KRIDL has been increased and works amounting to Rs.243.00 Crores was entrusted.

KRIDL has established Consultancy services, under the name “KRIDL TECS” which is giving services in the field of Civil Engineering, with regard to the functional areas of services which includes structural designs and Architectural designs, preparation of estimates and calling tenders also.

KRIDL has participated in consultancy tender to give technical service to a tune of Rs.185.00 Crores. Consultancy works are already awarded to **KRIDL** under Consultancy services, Technical and Financial bid details and assisting for calling E-Tenders and E-Tendering. Service charge of Rs.271.82 lakhs is received and further efforts are made to get more consultancy works.

8.13 ACHEIVEMENT/PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE PREVIOUS SIX YEARS:-

KRIDL has taken up construction by participating in tender and direct entrustment of works by various dept. During the year 2005-06 Rs.212.41Crores, 2006-07 Rs.218.62 Crores, 2007-08 Rs.205.06 Crores & 2008-09 Rs.344.86 Crores progress is achieved.

Details of progress achieved, Profit made for the last 5 years i.e., for the year 2005-2006 to 2009-10 (End of March-10) are as under

Table -8.2

(Rs. in Lakhs)

FINANCIAL YEAR	Progress	Profit/Loss after Taxes
2005-06	21241.18	(-) 933.51
2006-07	21850.62	(-) 597.81
2007-08	20506.00	(-) 923.20
2008-09	34486.00	(+)2110.54
2009-10	38860.00	Will be furnished after finalization of Accounts of 2009-10

Company expects better and profitability during 2010-11 due to sufficient entrustment of works, because of exemption under section 4(g) of KTPP Act, under various schemes of RD&PR and other Departments like Social Welfare, Backward and Minority, Health, Horticulture, Agriculture, Youth Services & Sports Department, BBMP, BMRCL etc., Company needs similar support of Government at least for next 4-5 years to face competition and challenging World.

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9. Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development

State Institute of Rural Development was established in 1989 and started its activities under the auspices of Administrative Training Institute and has grown on a phased basis considerably gaining recognition at the National level. Using modern technology, i.e. satellite based training programme, the institute is offering training to elected representatives of Panchayat Raj institutions officers of the Rural Development Department, Bank officers, representatives of NGOs and other people of the development related community.

Training programmes limited to only Face to Face interaction in the initial years, started giving training through satellite after the installation of 'Satellite Training Centre' thereby, successfully providing both types of training. The following are the highlights of the activities.

- To conduct Training Programmes for the Elected Representatives, officers of various categories and staff of Panchayat Raj Institutions.
- Organizing various training programmes, Conducting subject based workshops, seminars and conferences.
- Conducting research and facilitating other institutions to conduct research making use of the infrastructure of our institute.
- Conducting field study on behalf of prestigious World Bank.
- Providing suggestions for the planning and implementation of pro-people programmes of the government.
- Initiating necessary steps to enable government departments/institutions, NGOs to conduct their programmes to make use of the available facilities of our institute.

Knowledge Upgradation of Faculty:

It is essential to upgrade the knowledge of the Faculty in order to improve the quality of the Training Programmes of the Institute and to provide training according to the latest techniques. In this directions, necessary steps have been taken to depute the Faculty to the National and Interstate Training Institutes to upgrade their knowledge. During the current year, the officers and the Faculty of the Institute have visited various training institutes for special acquisition of knowledge.

Highlights of the training Programmes and Activities:

The Role of the people's Representatives of three phases and employees of Rural Development is very important in making the dream of Gandhiji's Gram Rajya come true. The clientele group of GP, TP, ZP elected representatives, officers, employees, representatives of self help groups, banks etc., actively participate in training people's representatives since the Department of Rural Development has a high proportion of responsibility to give training to the people's representatives ANSSIRD is the best Rural Development Institute in the State for Qualitative change in training programmes, research, active research, Data collection and distribution and it is imparting need based training.

Training

The Institute is successfully conducting training programmes and the result is noticeable on a 5 point scale in the evaluation report. The Institute is adopting modern training methods and techniques from time to time. During the current year also, sufficient number of beneficiaries have been trained successfully in various fields and sectors.

46 in 2004-05, 65 in 2005-06, 119 in 2006-07, 193 in 2007-08 and 82 in 2008-09 and in 2009-10 139 Face to Face training programmes have been conducted. In this programme elected representatives of ZP,TP and GP, employees and academicians participated in three phases. The demand for the training has marginally increased during this year. Through 139 programmes in 2009-10 training has been given to 5137 people and through satellite, in 94 transmissions 108105 people have been trained. Training in various Rural Development topics have been imparted in 3 phases to people's representatives, officers and employees, officers and employees of Rural Development and other departments.

- a) Decentralization of Power and Development.
- b) Agriculture and related matters.
- c) Training to Executive Officers
- d) Training to Presidents and Vice Presidents of Taluk Panchayat
- e) Training to Presidents and Vice Presidents of Zilla Panchayat
- f) Training on Right to Information Act 2005
- g) Panchayat Mahila Shakhi Abhiyana.
- h) Double Entry Accounting System
- i) Training of GP members and communication programme
- j) Training Programmes under SGSY
- k) Training Under National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme
- l) Training under Gram Swaraj (Panchayat empowerment programme)
- m) Training under Gram Swaraj
 - i. Training of Experts of Taluk Resource Centers
 - ii. Training of Experts of Taluk Resource Centers (Computers)
 - iii. Training of Experts of Taluk Resource Centers (Accounts)
 - iv. Training of Grama Swaraj Coordinators
 - v. Satellite Based Training Programme for Elected Representatives and staff of Grama Panchayats on maintenance of environment.
 - vi. Panchayat Raj foundation Training
 - vii. Training Programme on empowerment of Rural Development through SHG Federation.

n) Training Programme under Backward Region Grant Fund:

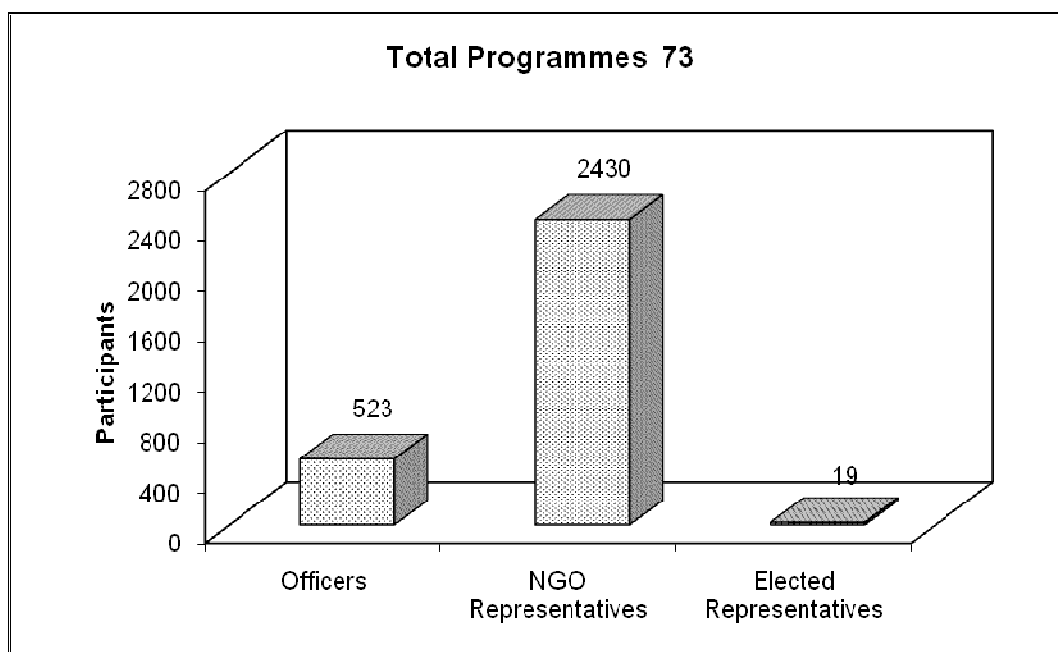
Face to Face Training:

Like the previous year, ANS SIRD is continuing Training programmes and in 2009-10 it has conducted 139 out of which 07 are Computer Training Programmes.

The details of the Face to Face Training programme held from 2005-06 to 2009-10 are as follows:

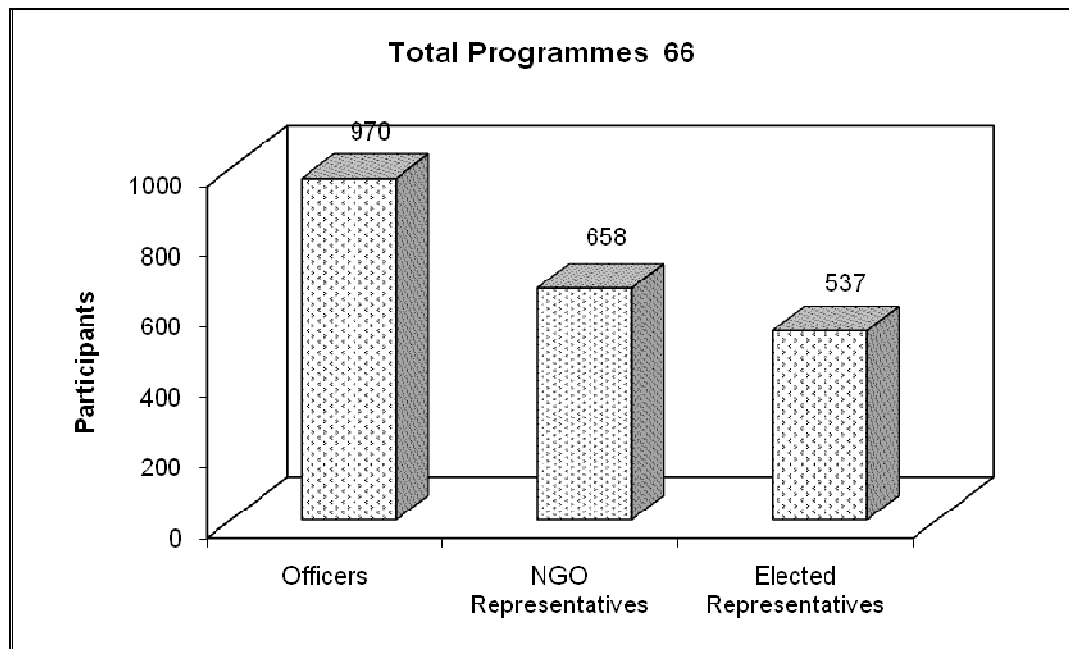
**Rural Development Training Programmes:
Table -9.1**

Year	No. of Trg. Programmes held	No. of Participants			
		Officers	N.G.Os	Elected Representatives	Total
2005-06	22	434	103	83	620
2006-07	63	1202	407	132	1741
2007-08	27	668	217	26	911
2008-09	18	197	238	53	488
2009-10	73	523	2430	19	2972



**Panchayat Raj Training Programmes:
Table - 9.2**

Year	No. of Trg. Programmes held	No. of Participants			
		Officers	N.G.Os	Elected Representatives	Total
2004-05	35	734	256	68	1058
2005-06	43	532	600	164	1296
2006-07	56	424	395	389	1208
2007-08	166	1103	2950	873	4926
2008-09	64	729	719	207	1655
2009-10	66	970	658	537	2165



The details of the Rural Development and Panchayath Raj Training programme conducted during 2009-10 are as follows:

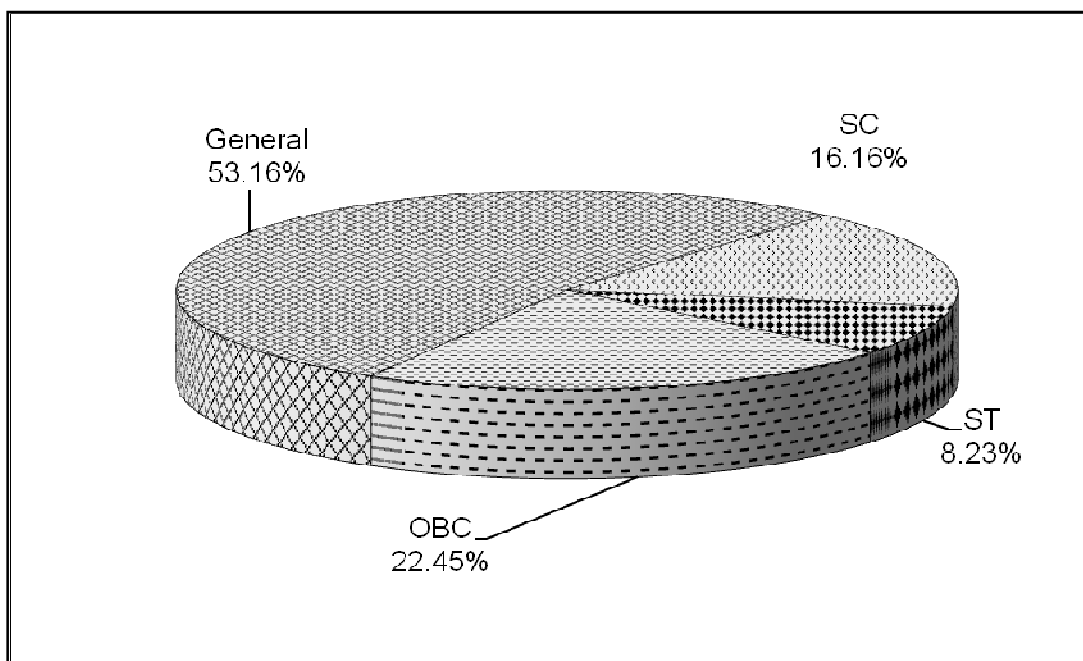
Table - 9.3

Training Programmes	No. of Programmes conducted	No. of participants			
		Officers	NGOs	Elected Representatives	Total
Rural Development Training Programmes	73	523	2430	19	2972
Panchayat Raj Training programmes	66	970	658	537	2165
Total	139	1493	3088	556	5137

The details of the participants attended under Rural Development and Panchayath Raj Training programmes conducted during 2009-10 are as follows:

Table - 9.4

Training Programmes	SC	ST	BCM	General	Total
Rural Development	577	335	740	1320	2972
Panchayath Raj	253	88	413	1411	2165
Total	830	423	1153	2731	5137



Computer Training:

The Institute has a well equipped centres with 25 computers. during the current year 07 training Programme were held in 18 days with 134 participants consisting officers and staff of Panchayat Raj Institution have been trained.

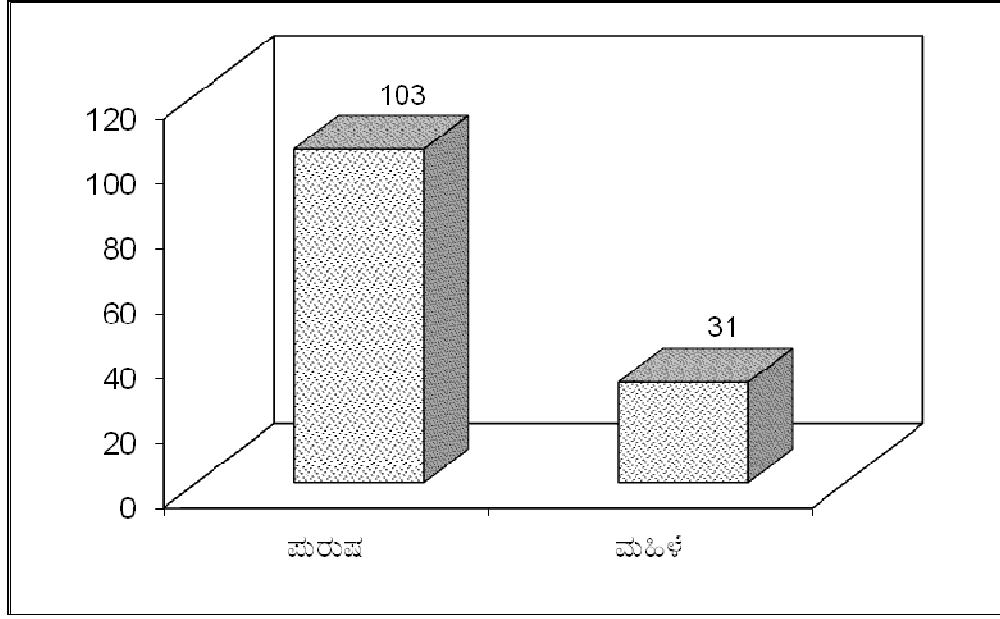
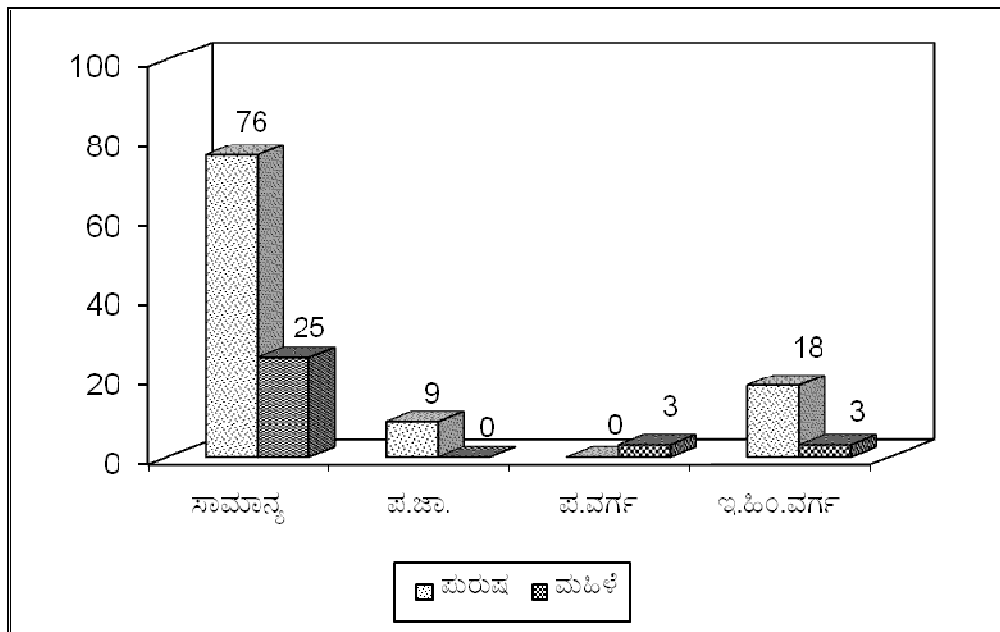


Table - 9.4

Computer Training Programmes	SC		ST		BCM		General		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	76	25	09	0	0	03	18	03	103	31



Satellite Training Centres:

With the technical support of the Department of space, Government of India and ISRO, Satcom Centre, set up at a cost of approximately 427.00 lakhs, has an earth station and extended INSAT 3BC – band transmitter with Single Phase Video and Double Phase Audio link studio. The institute can offer training simultaneously in totally 285 receiving stations in 176 taluks of the State including District training institutes & educational institutions but excluding, Bangalore East Taluk. The Institute is successfully using the facility and also provides to facilitate other Department of the government and other institutions at nominal user charges to conduct their training programmes.

The details of yearwise usage of studio from 2005-06 to 2009-10 are as follows

Table – 9.6

Year	Total No.of days	Used by Depts/ Institutions				Others	
		Depts. Who have given donation		Depts who have not given donation			
		Days	%	Days	%	Days	%
2005-06	192	184	95.83	08	4.17	-	-
2006-07	177	158	89.27	19	10.73	-	-
2007-08	186	185	99.50	01	0.50	-	-
2008-09	197	185	93.90	07	3.55	05	2.55
2009-10	113	105	92.90.	03	2.65	05	4.45

Year-wise usage of Studio since inception

Table – 9.7

2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
Days	Hours	Days	Hours	Days	Hours	Days	Hours	Days	Hours	Days	Hours
183	1496.30	192	1629.00	177	1498.00	186	1521.00	197	1674.30	113	955.30

With the rapid development in space technology, it has become essential to adopt various new equipments to upgrade the studio and its efficiency. In this direction, as per the instruction of the Technical Committee setup for the supervision of the function of the studio, by taking the approval of the committee, steps have been taken to purchase the new equipments and adopt it through DECU/ISRO.

Publications of Training Literature during 2009-10: (details of reading materials)

The reading materials are prepared and distributed to the participants about the training programmes organised by the institute are as follows:

1. Panchayat Mahila Shakthi
- 2, Book on Satcom
3. Handbook on Democracy, Decentralisation and Development.
4. Handbook on Taluk Panchayat Executive Officers.
- 5, Handbook on Taluk Planning Officers.
- 6, 'Olahu' –Handbook
7. Government Circulars.
8. Module on Panchayat Raj Foundation Training.
9. Documentation of Best Practices and Short films.

In order to give training effectively to the Elected Representatives, Officers, Officials of Panchayat Raj, this Institute has undertaken the documentation and preparation of Short Films on Best Practices, Success Stories etc. The details are as follows:-

1. Short film on Process for preparation of Peoples Plan.
2. Documentation of Training Programmes for Anganavadi Workers and Health Workers
3. Documentation of Best Practices for the Training Programme on Environmental Frame Work
4. Short Films on best Practices for Training Programme to SHG Members under BRGF
5. 13 Best Practices and short films are planned for the new Gram Panchayat members training, out of which 6 are completed.
6. 15 Short Films will be produced for the new Gram Panchayat members training of which 5 are completed. Details are follows:

- I. Namma ward sabheye Nammura Vidhana Sabhe
- II. Rajakiya Pragne
- III. Janayojane
- IV. Udyoga Khatri
- V. Hasiru Gramada Usiru
- VI. Abhivruddhi Rajakiya
- VII. Nere Ediru Eeju
- VIII. Lekkada Mahime
- IX. Huchhara Sante
- X. Arivina Kirana
- XI. Kai Kesaradare bai mosaru
- XII. Sudugadu Oorallondu Kranti
- XIII. Jodi Namudu Paddati
- XIV. Sollepura, Ballapura *
- XV. Shubha Nudiye Shakunada Hakki *

(* Shooting commenced)

Research Activities:

During the year 2009-10, the Institute has taken up major Research activities that would help in understanding the problems in rural areas and also help in improving the contents of the training programmes. The major activities are:

- Research on Jamabandi
- Report on the Functioning of Self Help Groups
- Research activities under BRGF
- Action Research under Gram Swaraj Project

The first and the second activity have been taken up as part of the Gram Swaraj Project Training programmes. Information has been collected from 2827 participants for the Jamabandi Report and 1539 SHGs across the state have provided information for the report on SHGs.

Recurring Expenditure:

The Central and State Governments are releasing assistance in the ratio of 50:50 for training programmes and day to day administrative recurring

expenditure. During the reporting year, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has released Rs.86.49 lakhs and State Government has also released its share of Rs.86.49 lakhs. Totally, till March 2010, Rs.172.98 have been released and the same amount has been spent.

Details of recurring grants released & expenditure from 2005-06 to 2009-10

Table- 9.8

Year	Grant released (in Lakhs Rupees)			Total Expenditure
	From Govt.of India	From Govt.of Karnataka	Total	
2005-06	59.07	59.07	118.14	97.66
2006-07	64.98	64.98	129.96	129.96
2007-08	71.48	71.48	142.96	142.96
2008-09	78.63	78.63	157.26	157.26
2009-10	86.49	86.49	172.98	172.98

10. Public Grievance Petitions Acceptance & Disposal

The Deputy Secretary (Administration) is working as Public Grievances Officer for the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department.

Public Grievances proposals sent by the public grievances cell of DPAR will be sent to the concerned sections of the department for further action. Then the action taken by the section concerned will be communicated to the DPAR, janaspandana cell, in the prescribed format every month after compiling replies received from all the sections.

Year-wise reports received from the DPAR, Public Grievances Cell and disposed off by the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department from 2005-06 to 2009-10 are given in **Annexure – 10**.

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