



**Government of Karnataka**

**District Planning Committee, Gulbarga**

**DISTRICT PLAN FOR  
BACKWARD REGION GRANT FUND  
FOR THE YEAR 2007-08**

Approved by the District Planning Committee in its  
meeting on 20 November 2007.

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### **Mission Statement**

**The district of Gulbarga would use the BRGF as a vehicle to reduce the socio-economic backwardness and aim to mitigate disparities within the district itself. We will use the BRGF to place the district on a self propelling development path by putting in place efficient service delivery systems and effective monitoring mechanisms to ensure minimal leakages. We envision a Gulbarga which would find its rightful place amongst the most developed districts in India both on the economic and social front.**

## **Chapter I – Introduction**

### **1.1 Background**

The Rashtriya Sama Vikas Yojana (RSVY) under the Ministry of Panchayath Raj is operational in the four districts of Chitradurga, Davanagere, Gulbarga and Bidar. When the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) was announced another district Raichur was added to the list in Karnataka.

This set an opportunity to the various institutions within the state to discuss in detail on the prospects of utilizing BRGF funds to address the primary issue of planning as well as addressing the backwardness related issues. The Rural Development & Panchayath Raj department of the Government of Karnataka, the Abdul Nazeer Sab State Institute of Rural Development, Mysore (ANSSIRD) and all the five Zilla Panchayaths (Chitradurga, Davanagere, Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur) has had a series of consultations on the subject since April 2007. There was a consultative workshop held at each of the five districts with representatives from all sectors – elected representatives and functionaries, district and taluk levels, urban and rural bodies, as well as NGOs and citizen groups. These consultations did not have a rigid frame of representation. At least 3 ~ 4 consultations have been held at the state level besides numerous informal conversations and exchange of notes including academics and research institutions.

These discussions were based on some key assumptions and experiences:

- Backwardness is essentially due to inadequate or poor availability / accessibility of the following:
  - Infrastructure, assets and other resources
  - Development knowledge, awareness and perspective (including knowledge of Human Development components and indices)
  - Service delivery mechanisms
- The rural local bodies (Panchayaths) in Karnataka have access to a considerable basket of programmes, schemes and resources and the primary issue is of effective Gram Sabha participation and hence reaching desirable levels of outcome by way of planning and implementation of programmes
- The backward districts (especially the North Eastern districts of Hyderabad Karnataka region) have specific and serious issues of knowledge and awareness gaps in the community – which in turn further leads to lower levels of service delivery.

- Similarly the districts of Chitradurga and Davanagere have issues of disparities amongst knowledge and empowerment amongst its constituent communities
- The practice of preparation of village level plans has been in vogue for quite a few years and they have continuously been prepared with the help of local elected representatives and functionaries. ANSSIRD with the complete support and help of the Panchayath Raj Institutions at the district, taluk and Gram Panchayath levels undertook a pilot exercise to prepare Gram Panchayath plans by training a set of resource persons – who have been associated with training Panchayath Raj representatives and functionaries for around 3 ~ 4 years. This exercise was conducted over an extended period of 6 days with the presence of 5 ~ 7 resource persons per Gram Panchayath. This external facilitation threw some more light on the processes of planning
- The Ministry of Panchayath Raj, in its various presentations and discussions on the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) has continuously highlighted and stressed the need for ensuring Human Development objectives (in the lines of Millennium Development Goals) to be the main body of the Plans prepared by the PRIs. The exercises being conducted across 12 taluks between April and August 2007 – though very rudimentary threw light on variations of the knowledge and aspirations of people. Almost all of the plans focused on immediate visible infrastructure requirements with little or insignificant levels of understanding human development goals / objectives. Even though Panchayaths have access to around 30 ~ 50 lakhs Rupees of resources every year, their ability to prepare a perspective plan for five years keeping this kind of resource pool had lot of inadequacies (not withstanding the fact that the resource persons group, the functionaries and elected representatives participating in the exercise did have their own shortcomings). Many of the communities could not even visualize things beyond one / two years. The entire process was first of its kind to almost all the communities
- The plans prepared in the Gram Panchayaths had serious problems associated with availability of information on resources – both financial and human. While on one hand, the participation of functionaries was quite inadequate, their knowledge on resources and possibilities were also quite short of relating to Human Development objectives and goals.
- As of today, the information on financial and human resources in the district are available at various locations and with various authorities but not available at a single point with easy access to everyone, say for eg –

in some web enabled form – which can be then accessed without any application to anyone

- Our district has a total of ten taluks out of which nine taluks are covered by the Gram Swaraj Project supported by the World Bank. All the Gram Panchayaths in these taluks have prepared their perspective plans.
- Most of the Gram Panchayaths of the remaining one taluk have prepared their perspective plans under the BRGF supported planning exercise and we are working for preparation of the plans in the remaining Panchayaths.
- The Baseline survey exercise conducted by ANSSIRD in this context reveals large gaps in people's knowledge and utilization of services – which reveals the inadequacy of the community at large to effectively plan keeping in mind human development indices and Millennium Development Goals
- The utilization of the Plan Plus software prepared by NIC and Ministry of Panchayath Raj has been attempted in a few Panchayaths in Gulbarga district. The Plan Plus software needs some more amendments and updation to suit the Karnataka model of functioning of Panchayath Raj Institutions. Once carried out, this would further enable the preparation of integrated taluk and district plans

Based on these experiences and continuous consultations, which culminated in a state level workshop on the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> November 2007, the five districts, RDPR department and ANSSIRD concluded that the efforts under BRGF – which aims at grassroots planning integrating up to district plan as well as address backwardness – address the real gap of knowledge, awareness of people as well as that of the functionaries, as well as consider the major issues and gaps in service delivery mechanisms – which would also result in improved service deliveries, plan preparation and implementation. The workshop concluded that the Knowledge / awareness gaps at all levels and the Service Delivery gaps are the “Overarching Gaps” in the five BRGF districts – which needs to be addressed first by BRGF.

The Ministry of Panchayath Raj, Government of India, in its decision in October 2007, has allowed the RSVY programme and the BRGF programme to run concurrently in districts. This has opened up new vistas of joint and concurrent approach amongst all the five backward districts of Karnataka to address the soft issues in backwardness as well as in plan preparation.

## 1.2 District Plan and BRGF Allocation

Before discussing the allocation for the BRGF and the way it has to be spent, one should have a clear picture about the size of the district plan so that the BRGF allocation can be put into perspective. The allocation for the district plan in Karnataka is normally indicated in the Link Document prepared along with the Annual State Budget. This contains the allocation for the district sector for all the departments that are brought under the Zilla Panchayat. This contains both the plan and Non-Plan components. The major allocation in the district sector is in the Education department as the teachers constitute the major chunk of the government servants in the district. The Zilla Panchayat gets more funds from various other schemes both at the state sector, central sector and Externally Aided Projects which are not reflected in the link document. Fourthly, the District Plan comprises of the allocation for the Urban Local Bodies. The allocation for the ULBs is very meagre in comparison to the allocation for the District sector under PRIs.

The allocation for Gulbarga district for the district plan is the highest in the state. The Table 1.1 gives an abstract of the total allocation for the Gulbarga District Plan for the current year. Some of the allocation outside the Link Document is not strictly the Annual allocations but allocations for the projects.

**Table 1.1 Abstract of the District Plan**

*Figures in lakhs*

SI No	Item	Allocation
1	Plan	25839.89
2	Non-Plan	44651.98
3	Outside Link Document	27551.37
4	PRIs	98043.24
5	ULBs	7600.00
	<b>Grant Total</b>	<b>105643.24</b>

A quick glance at the table makes it very clear that the size of the district plan is very huge for Gulbarga. Under this context, the BRGF allocation is not a significant one in the whole district budget. IT will be roughly 2.67% of the total plan size. However, what makes it unique is that the whole amount is an untied grant which can be used for whatever felt needs of the district. Thus, it becomes very crucial that the allocation under BRGF should be used for the felt needs of the district for which the allocation from other sources are insufficient. For example, in a district where the female literacy rate is 38.4%, the annual allocation for the adult education department is merely 22.68 lakhs which works out to be just 0.026% of the total plan size. Moreover, all the districts in the state are more or less saturated with the minimum infrastructural requirements in comparison with many other backward



states. Thus, the decision of the DPC to earmark more funds on soft components rather than the hardware attains huge significance. The DPC has consciously decided to take up certain activities that will be tougher to implement than taking up the brick and mortar works. This is experimentation towards attaining better service delivery mechanisms. In essence, the approach of the district for BRGF is to utilise the allocation for certain activities that will ensure the better utilisation and monitoring of the other funds (Rs.1056 crores) that are given at the disposal of the district. No other scheme has such components for the updation of the knowledge and skills of the stakeholders in the implementation of the schemes.

Another aspect that should be considered for analysis is the average expenditure of the district plan against the number of the employees who work in the district. The table 1.2 shows the number of employees who are handling the execution of the district plan to the size shown above. The district has 20965 sanctioned posts of which 12807 are in the Education department. The allocation handled by one employee of the district in the Education Department will be to the tune of 3.36 lakhs while employee of other department handles to the tune of 7.67 lakhs. Thus giving more support to enhance the efficiency and skills of the government servants who handle the funds to the tune of 1056 crores.

**Table 1.2:- Plan Allocation and the Staff in the District**

*(Amount in lakhs)*

SI No	Description	Allocation	Allocation/ Employee
1	Staff in Education	12807	
2	Total Staff	20965	
3	Staff except Education	8158	
4	Plan amount	105620.74	5.04
5	Plan Amount except Education	62539.09	7.67
6	Allocation for Education	43081.65	3.36

### **1.3 Objective – BRGF – Planning, Gap filling**

The primary objective of BRGF is to enable grassroots planning as per the Planning Commission guidelines – which are also BRGF guidelines. Once the grassroots level plans are prepared and the integrated taluk and district plans are made, the district grant of BRGF is to be used to fill the gaps in the plans prepared.

The State level workshop held at ANSSIRD, Mysore on the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> November held detailed discussions on the issues of Backwardness and Planning. The following key aspects were discussed and resolved.

*1.3.1 Analysis for Planning, Gaps for planning, Plan gaps, capacity building requirement*

As clearly mentioned by the presentations of the Ministry of Panchayath Raj during the October 13<sup>th</sup> ~ 14<sup>th</sup> workshop as well as explained in several instances earlier, the plans to be prepared are to be based on the following queries:

*Understanding status – where we are*

*Understanding – where we want to go*

*Measure the gap*

*Method / resource for filling the gap*

*Implementation*

*Measure whether we have reached?*

For a good facilitated plan to emerge at all levels in this method, the following issues need to be necessarily addressed:

*Knowledge of development parameters / goals – individual and the community*

*Requirement of active participation – knowledge / social / systemic hurdles*

*Service delivery mechanisms – inadequacies*

*Existing planning systems within service delivery mechanisms*

*Knowledge of resources – financial / human – in public domain*

As described in the Background para, these issues are the “Overarching Gaps” (Gaps for Planning) and are to be addressed foremost. As discussed in our various consultations, though there are variations between the districts on the above mentioned parameters, there still needs lots to be done in a uniform manner to address the above areas of concern. These “Overarching Gaps” are being addressed in this district proposal to in turn enable the Panchayath Raj Institutions at all three tiers to develop a plan (comprehensively including Human Development objectives and goals) at all levels and in turn identify gaps

The five districts, in their final consultations on November 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> at ANSSIRD, Mysore, have concurred on focusing their district plans to address these “overarching gaps” (gaps for planning) and utilize the BRGF grants in a particular formula as given

below. The consultations also concluded on the BRGF resource sharing amongst the constituent institutions – the Gram Panchayaths, the Taluk Panchayaths, the Zilla Panchayaths and the Urban Local Bodies. On the issue of addressing “overarching gaps” and the issue of duration of time for which the formula would be applicable, it was concluded that the knowledge gap / service delivery gap / planning capability gap would be measured by a criteria to be mutually evolved – before changing BRGF money utilization formula (as described in later paras) and go into dynamic gap filling (Plan Gaps) – as reflected in the plans

The Planning capability, knowledge gaps and service delivery gaps are to be measured based on extent of Human development approach within the plan – which is to be formulated within the next few months by a joint consultative group in the state (as described later)

The districts have also concurred on the point that every year – preparation of 5-year plan with one year review and one year addition will be undertaken for the process, functionaries and the community to mature in plan preparation – which would also enable the monitoring of the Planning capability

### *1.3.2 Role and activation of DPC – regular interaction, monitoring*

The Zilla Panchayath Presidents, in several discussions have expressed lack of suitable support systems within the district and facilitatory support from the state for enabling and empowering the District Planning Committees (DPC). The district programme and the capacity building programme of the state will endeavor to address this concern jointly – so that all the five BRGF districts tread on a well conceived path w.r.t. activation and sustenance of the DPCs

### *1.3.3 Districts capacities to hold and conduct training, village level campaigns*

The district machinery in Karnataka have always carried out training programmes and public campaigns and are comparable to state level institutions in many a respect. Nothing can demonstrate this better than the training programmes and campaigns conducted for the NREGA programme in the districts. The districts have also been able to leverage the capacities of other districts, the ANSSIRD and other institutions in this regard. Keeping in mind the quantum of training and capacity building requirement – in addressing every functionary as well as every village in the district – to fill the gaps as mentioned in the previous paragraph – ANSSIRD alone does not have the wherewithal to carry out the exercise by itself just by taking some

support from the districts. It has to be a well thought out campaign with equal participation at all levels – the state, ANSSIRD, the districts, taluks and the Gram Panchayaths. Thus besides a concerted uniform approach necessary to be put in place for achieving this, we need to put certain systems also in place which cannot be sufficed by the capacity building budget of ANSSIRD alone – Major portion of district grants to be used for the same

#### *1.3.4 Conclusions of the consultative workshop on 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> November 2007*

The focus area for the district is described above in concept and the details are given later in this proposal. The knowledge gap, service delivery gaps and the human development component (including reaching Millennium Development Goals / improved Human Development indices) would be monitored every year – parameters to be set in similar consultative processes. Each of the institutions – be it the 1090 Gram Panchayaths or the 32 Taluk Panchayaths or the 35 Urban Local Bodies or the 5 district Panchayaths would have a separate rating and whichever institution achieves the objective of filling up the “Overarching Gap” would immediately be able to utilize the BRGF grant for Plan Gaps – to suit their local needs

#### **1.4 The proposed structure / operations at the districts**

If one were to take a look at the “Overarching Gaps” described earlier, it is clear that not only would the state level ANSSIRD look into the capacity building components for the district plans, a major portion of the district grants would also be utilized for the same. This in turn implies that the major portion of the district grants would then be utilized for the “Overarching Gaps” – which are also of “Capacity Building” in nature – which is most essential in the backward districts. Such an intense capacity building programme necessitates a good programme management structure – in terms of coordination, resource persons, data entry and analysis, monitoring programme outputs, carrying out research on programme outcomes, etc. Such a programme management structure would then be required at all levels – till such time as the capacity of the institutions themselves reach to the extent that the programme management structure is dismantled. Each of the institutions would set up a programme management structure according to the overall ambit of programmes being held by the institution. Thus the taluk panchayaths would have a structure which also enables the functioning of the taluk resource centre. (The Taluk resource centre is being built in each of the taluks by the combination of grants for “Samartya Soudha” – a part of Gram Swaraj Project as well as grants from Capacity

Building component of BRGF.) The details of this programme management structure are to be worked out by the consultative group (described below) on BRGF shortly.

Besides the above, there will be an informal consultative group consisting of the Officer-in-charge of BRGF in the district and a senior elected representative (total two from each district), a representative each from ANSSIRD and RDPR thus totaling to about 12 persons. This group would meet once every month by rotation in each of the five districts / ANSSIRD and look at the various emerging issues for mutual learning, consultations with the government, etc. This would be advisory in capacity to better coordinate the whole process.

The baseline survey exercise conducted in our district did not include urban development components / urban issues in the first phase. The Urban Bodies have been part of the numerous consultations held so far. Based on the conclusions arrived for operationalization of BRGF in the five districts of Karnataka, detailed consultations would be held with the urban bodies along the same lines of "Overarching Gaps" and activities and plan preparation processes would be carried out.

#### *1.4.1 The Formula of sharing within institutions and the framework of activities*

The BRGF funds allocated to the four tiers of institutions would be utilized for addressing backwardness, Planning capabilities and Plan gaps in the following manner: The Gram Panchayaths grant would be for activities / programmes pertaining to the Gram Panchayath. The Taluk Panchayaths can set aside a portion of their grants from the total amount to be utilized either as incentives for best performing gram panchayaths or as additional grants to the gram panchayaths based on specific issues of backwardness within the gram Panchayath.

Similarly along the lines of what has been described for the Taluk Panchayaths, the Zilla Panchayaths would be setting aside a portion of their total grants as incentives for Best performing Taluk Panchayaths / Urban Local Bodies or as additional grant to address specific backwardness issues in Taluks / Urban Bodies. The formula for the functions described in the later table is then applicable to the balance of funds within the Zilla Panchayath / Taluk Panchayath

**Table 1.3 Fund Allocation at Various Levels**

Sl.No.	Institution	% allocation	Remarks
1	Gram Panchayaths	43%	All Gram Panchayaths to get uniform grants
2	Taluk Panchayaths	24%	Proportional to the number of Gram Panchayaths within the taluk
3	Urban Local Bodies	14%	Proportional to the number of wards within the urban body
4	Zilla Panchayath	14% + (5%)	This includes the DPC functioning in entirety. The 5% in bracket is described in the next point
5	Consultative group	(5%)	Meant for hardware / software / technical / other services common for all the BRGF districts. It is only facilitatory / recommendatory in nature (The financial powers vest with DPC / ZP) – This conforms to the Technical Resource Group in the guideline

The Overarching Gaps in the proposal are mentioned as knowledge gaps and service delivery gaps – hence the infrastructure priority will also be related to these two – for eg. Provision of TV, VCD at a community location in a village, connectivity cum training location at the GP, training infrastructure at the taluk and district level

**Table 1.4 Fund Allocation for various Activities**

SI	Activity	Fund allocation (%)
1	Activities addressing knowledge / awareness / skills / attitudes and practices (of community and functionaries)	30
2	Activities addressing service delivery issues (non-salary, non-capital, non-recurrent expenditure)	30
3	Asset creation / infrastructure / asset related expenses / personnel related (salaries) (not of regular staff)	20
4	Programme Management and programme support	20

For the activities as described above, the responsibilities, roles, location of activity and location of expenses are shared at all levels – Gram Panchayath, Taluk Panchayath, Zilla Panchayath, Urban Local Bodies and at ANSSIRD. A well coordinated role, responsibility, activity location and expenditure location matrix is being shortly prepared by the Consultative Group

## CHAPTER – II Gulbarga District

### 2.1 Location

Gulbarga district is one of the three districts that were transferred from Hyderabad State to Karnataka state at the time of re-organization of the old Mysore State in 1956. The district is one among the 27 districts of Karnataka State. It is located in the Northern part of the state and lies between North latitude 17<sup>o</sup>10 and 17<sup>o</sup>45 and between east longitude 76<sup>o</sup>10 and 77<sup>o</sup>45'. The district is a biggest district in the state covering 8.49% of the area and 5.9 percent of population of the state. It is bounded on the west by Bijapur district of Karnataka and Sholapur district of Maharashtra, on the east by Maheboobnagar district of Andhra Pradesh. On the north by Bidar Karnataka and Osmanabad Maharashtra district and on the south by Raichur Karnataka district.

There are ten talukas in the district. These are Afzalpur, Aland, Chincholi, Chittapur, Gulbarga, Jewargi, Sedam, Shahapur, Shorapur and Yadgir. The district has 337 Grama Panchayats and thirteen Urban Local Bodies.

### 2.2 A Brief History

Gulbarga district has a very rich history. It dates back to the pre-historic period. Civilizations of that era were believed to have existed at a few places. Recorded history of this district dates back to the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD, when the Chalukyas of Badami ruled over this territory. The Chalukyas, the Rashtrakutas, the Kalachuris, the Yadavas of Devagiri and the Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra ruled over the district till the 12<sup>th</sup> century. About the same period they Kakatiyas of Warangal came into prominence and the present Gulbarga District formed a part of their domain.

The Kakatiyas were subdued in 1321 AD and the district also was passed under the control of the Muslim emperors of Delhi. Hassan Gangu made Gulbarga the capital of the Bahamani Kingdom in 1347 AD. Later, the Kingdom broke up into five independent sultanates and parts of the present Gulbarga district were brought under Bidar and Bijapur sultanates. Aurangzeb in 17<sup>th</sup> century brought the areas back to Mughal control. Asif Jha, a General of Aurangzeb formed the Hyderabad state in which a major portion of the Gulbarga district was included. In 1948, the Hyderabad State became a part of the Indian Union. As a result of the reorganization of the states on linguistic grounds in 1956, the Gulbarga district was integrated with the erstwhile Mysore State, presently Karnataka.

### **2.3 Geography**

The district has total area of 16174 Sq. KMs. which constitutes 5.93% of the area of the state. The region is characterized by black cotton soil, expanses of flat treeless surface, a range of hills covering a surface of about 60 miles and same lower belts following the main rivers. The district is devoid of forest except in the hilly portion of Aland and Chincholi. The area under forest is 4.2% of the total area.

The district is a draught prone area. The average rainfall is 777 mm. and the normal rainy days are 46 in a year. The climate is very hot during the summer which effects adversely on the work capacity of the people. The day temperature ranges between 42°C in summer to 26° C in winter.

The district lacks adequate infrastructure which is one of the basic cause of long economic stagnation in the district. The total length of surface roads is only 28.26 KMs. The length of village roads is 5566.97 KMs. A large part of these roads are closed during rainy season. The total length of railway line is 225 KMs. The district headquarters lies on the main National Network. But the internal network availability is very low. Only 5 talukas Afzalpur, Chittapur, Gulbarga, Sedam and Yadgir are connected by a railway line.

### **2.4 Backwardness**

The Government of Karnataka has constituted a High Power Committee on Regional Imbalances a few years ago. The Committee (popularly known as Nanjundappa Committee) submitted its report in 2002. The committee, on the basis of various socio-economic indicators assessed the development of 175 talukas in the state. The talukas were classified as backward, more backward and the most backward. Out of the ten talukas in the district, the Committee has identified nine except Gulbarga as the most backward talukas.

### **2.5 Human Development**

Karnataka State has published Human development Report in 1999 based on 1991 data for the then 20 districts in the state. The progress in human Development was brought out through another report published in 2005 for 27 districts in the state today based on 2001 Data. The position of the district along with the other districts in Hyderabad Karnataka Region is indicated in the following table. The district in both the reports is at the bottom level. The Human Development Index of the district for the year 1991 was 0.453. This figure qualified the district to be placed between Ruwanda and Erithriya, if we make a global comparison. However, the HDI of the district for the year 2001 has improved to 0.564. The comparable countries in the



Global scenario are Botswana and Comoros. Gulbarga is one of the four districts in the state which is in the process of preparing a District Human Development Report. All the districts in the Hyderabad Karnataka region are placed almost at the same level as Gulbarga. The details are represented in Table 2.

**Table-2.1: Most Backward Talukas of Gulbarga District**

Taluka	Rank in the state	CCD Index
Sedam	155	0.72
Shorapur	157	0.70
Yadgir	162	0.67
Chitapur	165	0.65
Afzalpur	170	0.62
Shahapur	171	0.62
Aland	172	0.61
Chincholi	173	0.57
Jewargi	174	0.57

*Source: Report of the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances in Karnataka, Govt. of Karnataka, 2002*

**Table-2.2:- Human Development Indicators in Gulbarga District and Hyderabad Karnataka region**

Districts	HDI 1991	Rank	HDI 2001	Rank	GDI 1991	Rank	GDI 2001	Rank
Bellary	0.512	18	0.617	18	0.499	17	0.606	17
Bidar	0.496	23	0.599	21	0.477	23	0.572	22
Gulbarga	0.453	25	0.564	26	0.432	25	0.543	26
Raichur	0.443	27	0.547	27	0.422	27	0.530	27
State	0.541		0.650	-	0.525		0.637	

*Source: Human Development Report 2005 Govt. of Karnataka*

The break up of the three indicators of the Human Development shows that the district is far below the state average in all the three both during 1991 and 2001. Table 3 gives a comparative picture of the three component during the last decade.

**Table-2.3 : -Various Indices of Human Development for Gulbarga district**

Year	Health Index	Rank	Education Index	Rank	Income index	Rank
1991	0.575	23	0.432	25	0.352	24
State	0.618		0.602		0.402	
2001	0.632	20	0.572	25	0.490	25
State	0.680		0.712		0.559	

Source: Human Development Report 2005 Govt. of Karnataka

## 2.6 Social Indicators

The district is experiencing high growth rate of population (2.1 % during 1991-2001). It is one of the low literacy districts in the state. It is placed at the second lowest position. 40 percent of the total workers are agricultural labourers. This is well above the State average of 26 percent. The proportion of non workers is as high as 56.6 percent. The proportion of SC ST population is 36 percent. This indicates social backwardness and high incidence of poverty in the district. The details are shown in Table 4.

## 2.7 Occupational Structure

The district economy is mainly an agricultural economy as agriculture contributes 31.7% of district income and provides employment to 67 % of the population. A large part of the land is under dry land cultivation and the area under irrigation is only 18.8 percent of the net area sown area. The detailed figures are given in Table 2.5.

The occupational structure is stagnant over the time period. The proportion of population engaged in agriculture has increased from 70 % in 1961 to 75% during 1981-91 and has fallen down to 67% in 2001. The other trend observed is the percentage of agricultural laborers was increasing till 1991. It has increased from 26.44% in 1961 to 40.1% in 1991 but has come down to 39.96% in 2001. Though the share of tertiary sector in district income has increased from 36.6 in 1991 to 45.2 percent in 2001-02 but its share in employment has increased from 12.6 to 30.4% in 2001 during the same period. Thus a trend of employment generation in service sector is set in post 1991 period. Hence the discussion concludes that the district exhibits the traits of socio economic backwardness. It is in a stage of slow growth since a long period of time.

**Table-2.4 Social Indicators of the District**

Taluka	Population	Sex Ratio	% agricultural labourers to workers.		Proportion of SC/ST population.		Proportion of non workers.		Literacy	
			1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
	2001	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
Afzalpur	180071	946	53.86	48.27	20.6	19.89	56.1	57.31	37.62	51.67
Aland	297136	952	50.34	50.39	27.1	24.85	54.0	48.63	39.12	53.79
Chincholi	223646	974	47.42	47.52	35.7	35.54	51.3	49.91	33.41	49.38
Chitapur	366802	968	36.33	30.48	31.4	30.88	59.8	61.49	38.72	50.25
Gulbarga	675679	938	25.57	22.85	23.1	21.90	67.5	67.04	57.33	67.46
Jewargi	235254	967	49.13	52.45	26.6	24.66	56.7	53.71	32.85	44.26
Sedam	196154	1008	35.71	39.50	25.4	28.42	52.4	53.42	34.50	45.23
Shahapur	293518	979	40.39	41.76	29.4	30.89	55.0	55.43	29.14	38.53
Shorapur	336755	980	37.95	43.26	29.3	36.08	53.8	56.57	32.74	43.84
Yadgir	325907	988	36.35	37.38	31.1	29.28	51.6	48.64	25.88	37.43
<b>District</b>	<b>3130922</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>40.05</b>	<b>39.96</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>27.84</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>56.88</b>	<b>38.54</b>	<b>50.65</b>

Source: Census of India 1991&2001 Poverty estimates Zilla Panchayat Gulbarga. 2001-02

**Table-2.5 Occupational Structure**

Sl. No.	Talukas	Sector share of employment: main and marginal workers 2001 Percentage to total workers: all areas (rural + urban)							
		Agricultural labourers			Workers in household industries			Other workers	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Afzalpur	35.53	73.98	2.80	3.07	2.40	19.50	25.38	9.80
2	Aland	34.05	71.14	2.50	2.60	2.50	15.80	23.43	6.00
3	Chincholi	30.21	68.21	2.80	2.70	2.90	19.80	27.86	10.20
4	Chittapur	21.23	54.88	2.00	2.00	2.10	43.40	51.70	28.30
5	Gulbarga	13.03	47.25	2.00	1.70	2.70	59.80	68.97	37.10
6	Jewargi	33.30	77.19	1.70	1.90	1.40	17.70	24.19	9.30
7	Sedam	21.92	64.80	2.30	2.10	2.50	31.60	41.23	18.90
8	Shahapur	23.97	67.51	1.90	1.90	2.00	23.10	30.56	12.40
9	Shorapur	25.58	69.04	2.50	2.50	2.40	23.80	30.80	13.60
10	Yadgir	18.23	60.77	4.60	3.40	6.10	25.00	33.37	14.70
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23.65</b>	<b>64.67</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>30.40</b>	<b>39.72</b>	<b>16.40</b>

Source: Census of India - 2001

## 2.8 Primary Education:

There is significant progress made in the field of education in the district during the last ten years. The schemes like DPEP and SSA has helped in achieving near to all access to education by creating required infrastructure. The teachers have been recruited and various incentive systems are in place. However, despite all these initiatives, district poses worries in the field of out of school children and in the quality of education. The district has the highest number of out of school children in the state. Likewise, the performance of the students in the SSLC examination and in the recent initiatives of KSQAO indicates that the achievements of the students are still an area of concern.

The coverage of children through enrolment in schools is increasing over the time period, though the enrolment in absolute terms is not increasing. The number and percentage of out of school children is declining. The following table gives an idea about enrolment in the district.

**Table-2.6: - Enrolment of Students in Schools 2001-2006**

Year	Enrolment			SC			ST		
2001-02	292778	259134	551912	77076	65544	142620	12793	10425	23218
2002-03	301501	271963	573464	78242	67235	145477	13272	11076	24348
2004-05	288921	256179	545100	78680	67323	146003	13525	11736	25261
2005-06	284411	255390	539801	79225	67792	147017	13668	11553	25221

Source: Annual Work Plan & Budget SSA, Gulbarga

There is growth in enrolment of SC and ST students. The overall environment increased between 2001 & 2003 and is stabilized in later years. The enrolment of SC students has increased from 25.84% of the total in 2002-02 to 27.23% in 2005-06. The percentage of ST in total enrolment has increased marginally from 4.33% to 4.63% the same period. During 2005-06 GER in the district is 107.6 it is 107.7 for boys and 107.5 for girls. GER for SC is 106.5 and it is 95.3 for ST. The enrolment of children has reached stability over the years. The mainstreaming of out of school children over the years has helped the district in achieving stability in enrolment. Thus it is observed that despite the improvement in admission of the school age children to schools, still a small percentage of children remain out of school. An enrolment drive is conducted every year to generate awareness about education in the community through community mobilization and participation programmes. Even then the demand for education is not coming from within i.e., the community. The

presence of child labour is also significantly contributing to it. Migration of parents for employment is also a contributing cause to it.

The number of out of school children is declining over the years due to intensive efforts made through various programmes such as Bridge Courses Residential, Bridge Courses, Chinnar Angala, Alternative Innovative Education Intervention, Baa Marali Shalege, Baa Bale Shalege, Koliinda Shalege, Beedi inda Shalege, Special enrolment drive etc. This trend is confirmed from the table 6.

**Table: 2.7: - Children out of school – 2001-06**

Survey year	Child population	Out of school children	Percentage
2001	560780	135791	24.21
2002	559128	94847	16.96
2003	531280	56185	10.57
2005	487491	24261	4.97
2006	371713	21991	5.91

Source: SSA Annual Work plan and Budgets.

The out of school children are either non-enrolled or are dropouts. Children in both the categories are decreasing as there has been significant decline in out of school children from 24.21 in 2001 to 5.91% in 2006. The reason for non-enrolment and dropouts are may and complex. A study was conducted as part of the preparation of the District Human Development Report to find out the various reasons for the low enrolment and drop outs. The major reasons were found to be household work, taking care of the siblings, unattractive schooling, disability, livelihood, migration on and access to primary schooling. Among girls 10% drop out due to attending maturity and 40% dropout due to household work 16% of them leave to school as they have to look after the younger ones in the home or work in the family farm.

## **2.9 Secondary Education**

There are 485 high schools in the district. 59.4% of them are government schools. 27.3% are unaided schools 11.7% are aided schools and the rest are in other sectors 71% of these schools are in rural areas. This indicates that there has been better distribution of schools in rural areas in the district. There is uneven distribution of high schools in the district as compared to population the maximum enrolment number of schools are in Aland (34) and the lowest in Yadgir (15). The participation of the private sector is significant in providing schooling facilities at higher levels of education.

With increase in enrolment at primary level, the demand for secondary education is increasing but not very significantly. The total enrolment has increased from 47285 in 1986-87 to 77895 in 2005-06. The share of Yadgir division in total enrolment is 32.31% whereas its share in population is 36.8% the share of Yadgir division is thus lower than its share in population. Girls share in enrolment is 44.1%.

Their enrolment is 78.94% of boys enrolment. A Gender gap of 21.06% still exists in the district. The gap is much wider in Yadgir Division of the District where the gender gap is 28.5%.

**Table 2.8:- Enrolment in High Schools**

Division	Enrolment			SC			ST		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boy	Girls	Total	Boy	Girls	Total
Gulbarga	28835	23851	52686	4758	3185	7943	172	115	287
Yadgir	14695	10514	25209	2356	1060	3416	1070	582	1652
Total	43530	34365	77895	7114	4245	11359	1242	697	1939

Source: SSA Integrated Statistics 2006.

The enrolment of SC students in total enrolment is 20.24%. The enrolment of girls is 53% of the boys. A wide gender gap of 47% has remained. The ST students' enrolment is only 3.39% of the total. The gender gap is significant as the girls enrolment is 49.8% of the boys.

## 2.10 Health

The availability accessibility of public health infrastructure is inadequate as indicated by a large number of indicators such as population per sub centre, population per PHC, Bed population ratio etc.,

The population growth is rapid in the region. There is a need to control it through appropriate strategy focusing on female literacy. Control over infant and child mortality and adequate care for mother and child health and generating awareness about small family norm. The couple protection coverage should be increased. In talukas like Shorapur, Shahapur, Yadgir due to spatial distribution of population in various forms such as camps, tandas, hamlets and villages, the accessibility to public health infrastructure is low. The availability is also inadequate as compared to the geographical area and population size.

Appointment of doctors and other Para medical staff should be undertaken immediately. Doctors and the other medical staff should be made to stay in the village through provision of adequate accommodation facilities. Improvement in quality of services delivery is essential, the PHCs and sub centers should be adequately staffed with proper supply of medicines. The quality should be checked with a system of incentives and accountability.

Under national Rural Health Mission AYUSH medical system is introduced to provide services of traditional medicine experts to the people. AYUSH this includes Ayurveda Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy Services. As per d m Nanjundappa Committee Report six most backward talukas viz. Chincholi, Chitapur, Aland, Gulbarga, Shahapur and Shorapur are identified where Primary Health Centres suffer from dearth of doctors. AYUSH doctors have been posted in these centres. Staff appointed under this is staying in rural areas. This has helped to increase the availability of Health personnel in rural areas. People from these talukas hold favourable opinion about these doctors as evident from a study conducted by the Gulbarga University.

### **2.11 Gender Issues**

The district has very low female literacy and the enrolment of girls is still below that of boys. In rural areas of talukas like Gulbarga, Chincholi, Yadgir and Shahapur the enrolment is low due to Social Factors as observed in Child surveys conducted under SSA.

Women work as marginal workers and their concentration in agriculture, as agricultural labourers indicates their marginalization and existence in poverty trap. Women bear double burden of work with nutritional deficiencies and 99% of sterilizations being tubectomy cases support the view that women still suffer from discrimination and deprivation in this backward region.

Though women Self Help Groups are increasing and their condition are improving over time, they face many problems due to poor access to market. However, these have contributed substantially for improvement in conditions of women their role needs to be strengthened in future. The declining sex ratio in 0-6 age group is another issue of concern exhibiting the deep roots of patriarchy in this traditional society. Women's access to education should be improved. There is a need to establish more high schools for girls with residential facilities and adequate financial assistance and also the form of books and uniforms to address the gender issues in this backward society.

Women's access to better work and employment should be increased through proper training facilities for skill development. The wage differentials between men and women should be eliminated. Women's status in family and society should be enhanced through awareness education and change in social values. A mass drive is required where the state, agents and civil society, Philanthropies and NGO's will have to play a significant role.



## Chapter III - The Plan

### 3.1. BRGF – A Unique Opportunity

The BRGF offers a golden opportunity to our district to address many of the issues of backwardness. We in the district share the view that it is more important to first arrive at a consensus as to what exactly is the definition of backwardness and identify its causes before we tackle the problem. BRGF encourages using of its funds to go in for an in-depth study of backwardness, planning from the grassroots and filling critical infrastructure and service delivery gaps. A scheme like this forces us to have a long term vision for the district. It would test our planning and programme management skills if we have to use this fund to show qualitative change in governance at the end of the plan period. In the first year of the programme, the village and urban body plans were compiled mainly at the district level to come up with a proposal for the fund utilization. It is to be noted that more emphasis has been given on knowledge awareness, skill development, capacity building and service delivery rather than just creating infrastructure and physical assets. The formula followed for fund allocation was the one decided in the workshop we had at ANSSIRD, Mysore in November 2007. Various rounds of consultations have been conducted at the state and district level for arriving at such a formula. The Gram Panchayats and the Urban local bodies have gone in for a slightly flexible approach based on local needs.

### 3.2 *BRGF – Plan Proposal for Fund Utilisation*

- Total funds for the district allocated under BRGF: *Rs. 28.25 crores*
- Gram Panchayats – 43% : *Rs. 1214.75 lakhs* to be divided amongst 337 Gram Panchayats
- Each Gram Panchayat would get *Rs. 3,60,460 (approx)*
- Taluka Panchayats – 24%: *Rs. 678.00 lakhs* to be divided amongst 10 talukas based on the no. of Gram Panchayats under them.
- Zilla Panchayat – 14% : *Rs 395.5 lakhs*
- Urban Local Bodies – 14%: *Rs 395.5 lakhs* to be shared by 13 ULBs based on the no. of wards under them.
- Common fund – 5%: *Rs. 141.25 lakhs*

**Table 3.1 : -Allocation to Talukas.**

SI.No.	Taluka	GPs.	Amt (lakhs)
1.	Afzalpur	22	44.26
2.	Sedam	23	46.27
3.	Chincholi	32	64.38
4.	Jewargi	33	66.39
5.	Chittapur	35	70.42
6.	Gulbarga	36	72.43
7.	Shahpur	36	72.43
8.	Yadgir	39	78.46
9	Aland	39	78.46
10.	Shorapur	42	84.50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>678.00</b>

It was also decided that since the amount reaching each of the Gram Panchayat was minimal (about 3.6 lakhs), there would be no bifurcation on the above said basis. Hence the above apportionment has been done only at the Taluka Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat levels where the funds allocated are higher.

**Table 3.2 Break up for the Fund Allocation**

Sl. No.	Categories	Share	TP (lakhs)	ZP (lakhs)	Total (lakhs)
1	Knowledge/Awareness/Skill	30%	203.4	118.65	322.05
2	Service Delivery	30%	203.4	118.65	322.05
3	Asset creation / Infrastructure	30%	203.4	118.65	322.05
4	Prog. Mgmt and Support	10%	67.8	39.55	107.35
	<b>Total(In lakhs)</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>678.00</b>	<b>395.5</b>	<b>1073.50</b>

### **3.3 The GP Plan**

The Panchayat level plan would entail setting aside an amount to study the whole GP and the villages under it in detail. It would identify the strengths and weaknesses of the village(s). It would also present a detailed sector wise study of the Panchayat. In short it would be something like a district gazetteer at the local level. The above would help us in going in for a SWOT analysis and in turn assist us in preparing a realistic plan for the Panchayat where the felt local needs of the people are addressed. It would also help us identify the target groups and enable us in right selection of the beneficiaries at the GP level.

There is also a plan to go in for resource mapping of the whole Gram Panchayat. This would be a massive exercise in which we will take the help of remote sensing to identify resource areas and more importantly identify and map government land and

assets. This would help us to have a record of government property and act as a check on illegal encroachments also.

A provision has also been provided to the Gram Panchayats to enlist the services of a 'barefoot engineer' who would attend to minor repairs of water pumps or even electricity. For this the selection of a local could be made at the Panchayat level itself and the person could even be trained to function as one. This achieves the twin purpose of employing a local and also gives the GP the manpower to attend to public complaints on minor problems. Alternatively GPs could also employ the services of agriculture extension worker or even an ANM to supplement service delivery. Most importantly, the GP has to appoint people for the propagation of literacy specifically the female literacy. These people should be tagged with the neo-literates and should focus more on the follow-up activities to prevent them from falling back to illiteracy. A beginning has been already made in this direction in the district through dovetailing literacy activities along with NREGA. This initiative is well documented and has been appreciated by the people as well.

Gulbarga faces the problem of acute protein deficiency in pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls and even girls below the age of 5years. This in turn leads to anaemia which further causes low birth weight babies and morbidity and mortality. To prevent this, supplementation of protein along with iron and folic acid tablets and B1, B6 and B12 injections are essential. For this purpose we have kept aside an amount of Rs. 2.5 crores separately at the GP level.

The remaining amount is kept at the GP's disposal to address any infrastructural gaps or even providing for assets related to infrastructure.

**Table 3.3:- The Gram Panchayat Plan**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Areas</b>	<b>Per GP (in Rs)</b>	<b>No. of GPs</b>	<b>Total ( In lakhs )</b>
1	G.P Report	50000	337	168.5
2	Resource Mapping	80000	337	269.6
3	Engineer/Literacy worker	80000	337	269.6
4	Health-protein preparation	75230	337	253.53
5	Filling Infra. Gaps	75230	337	253.53
	<b>Total Rs.</b>	<b>360460.00</b>		<b>1214.75 lakhs</b>

### **3.4 Plan for the Taluka Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat.**

As explained above, the funds at the disposal of the Taluka and Zilla Panchayat will be Rs. 678 lakhs and Rs. 395.5 lakhs respectively

#### **3.4.1 Programme Management and Support: Rs. 107.35 (10%)**

*Funds at TP's disposal : Rs 67.8 lakhs*

*Funds at ZP's disposal: Rs 39.55 lakhs*

- Plan Preparation – Use of consultants and software like Plan Plus
- Market Study – The studies would actually go into finding linkages between employment opportunities available in the market. It would also study the industry's needs and try and create a pool of 'employable' people.
- Monitoring mechanisms need to be put in place so that one could go in for an impact assessment at the end of the plan period. Though not much would be there to study at the end of the first year, by the third and fourth years of BRGF one would see the benefit of such a mechanism and it would help in putting in corrective mechanisms. Citizen groups could be formed to monitor the functioning of schemes.
- Audit would also form a crucial part of such a system. Social audit would play a greater role than financial audit.

#### **3.4.2. Knowledge, Awareness and Skill Development: Rs. 322.05 lakhs (30%)**

The National Small Scale Industries Corporation Ltd (NSIC) has prepared a proposal for conducting Computer training to the SC and ST youth in the five backward districts. In Gulbarga it is proposed to train up to 1000 SC/ST youth and thus ensure their employability every year. This has thus been accommodated under this head for an amount of Rs. 58 lakhs.

Gulbarga has also been conducting career guidance programmes in colleges every year. It is proposed to conduct Pragathi, a 3 day event at MRMC Gulbarga to ensure career development of students. Pragathi is held under the banner of Prathibha which is a career guidance cell chaired by the Deputy Commissioner of Gulbarga.

Also during the course of our discussions on women's empowerment there was the issue of linking training to cater to the market needs. The SHGs number close to 9000 in Karnataka. We propose to take up about 3000 of them and impart them training for production and help them create forward and backward linkages to market needs. This would ensure marketability of their products. Assuming the

training of each SHG would cost around Rs1500 we arrived at a figure of Rs. 45 lakhs.

Apart from this we need to tackle the issue of low education levels, high drop out ratio and also low pass percentages at the SSLC level in Gulbarga. The DDPI has brought out a detailed plan in which remedial teaching will be provided to about 9425 students @ Rs.400 per student. An amount of Rs. 38 lakhs has hence been set aside for this. It is also proposed to conduct Mock Exam for SSLC for about 45252 students @ Rs 100/ per student which requires another 45 lakhs.

Training of health workers forms a crucial part of any good health plan. Under the detailed proposal given by the DHO, Gulbarga, we have proposed training for Medical officers in ICDS, skill updation training to Junior Health Assistant, ASHA training, training for effective waste disposals at Taluka level hospitals and CHCs and lab technicians training amounting to about Rs.16 lakhs.

Apart from this there is also training of all elected representatives and officials at GP/TP and ZP levels. ANSSIRD has proposed a detailed plan in which we could enlist the services of their resource persons and add local content to training modules. An amount of about Rs 1 crore has been set aside for this purpose.

**Table 3.4 Allocation for Knowledge, Awareness and Skill Development**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Areas</b>	<b>Total ( In lakhs)</b>	<b>TP (lakhs)</b>	<b>ZP (lakhs)</b>
1	NSSICL – SC/STs	58.00	58.00	
2	Pragathi - Career Counseling	5.00	-	5.00
3	Remedial teaching(students)	38.00	38.00	-
4	Training SHGs - Production/Marketing	45.00	45.00	-
5	Training for Teachers	15.00	-	15.00
6	Mock Exam(SSLC)	45.00	45.00	-
6	Health - Training of Health Workers	16.03	16.03	-
7	SIRD Training programmes	100.02	1.37	98.65
	<b>Total ( In lakhs)</b>	<b>322.05</b>	<b>203.4</b>	<b>118.65</b>

### **3.4.3 Service Delivery**

The next important area is that of service delivery and here also we propose to take up a host of activities. Primarily we propose we make use of IT to interconnect all our Gram Panchayats to the TP and all the TPs to the ZP. The hardware and software component of such a plan would be covered under this. There is also a proposal to equip the Mahiti Kendras with taluka specific data where people could access any

kind of related information with ease. We could think of information kiosks and provide access to vital statistics of taluka and district proactively to people. This is very important in the era of RTI.

Apart from this we have also planned a grand sports and cultural mela at the District, Taluka and GP levels to identify sporting talent in the district and also to preserve and promote the ethnic culture of the district. It has also proposed that we should have taluka and district level workshops on a continuous basis and for they will provide the resource persons and training content.

Prizes and incentives do play an important role in motivating people towards a goal as seen by the success of Nirmal Gram Puraskar. These prizes could be given for say the cleanest GP or the most 'healthy' GP etc. The same could be replicated at the TP level too.

**Table 3.5: - Plan for Service Delivery**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Areas</b>	<b>Total amount ( In lakhs )</b>	<b>TP(lakhs)</b>	<b>ZP(lakhs)</b>
1	Software support and Citizen specific Service delivery components	100.00	72.40	27.60
2	Mahiti Kendra-10 taluks+1 Dist. HQ	25.00	20.00	5.00
3	Female literacy and Follow-up	44.00	34.00	10
4	Health and Education camps-GP/TP	32.00	32.00	-
5	Sports and cultural mela	65.50	-	65.50
6	Taluka and district level workshops	35.55	30.00	5.55
7	Prizes and Incentives	20.00	15.00	5.00
	<b>Total( In lakhs)</b>	<b>322.05</b>	<b>203.4</b>	<b>118.65</b>

#### **3.4.4 Infrastructure**

We have restricted the infrastructure component to just 30% of the BRGF amount. Even out of this, just Rs. 50 lakhs is being spent on buildings, namely Libraries. It is envisaged to have a model library for every Taluka (10 of them @ Rs 5 lakhs each) and the funds for the furniture and books could be taken from the GP funds. The next priority is for equipping our high schools with furniture. There are many schools in the districts where students find it difficult to sit on the floor and study. Also a provision has been made for providing the students with free textbooks. We have a SC/ST Hostel at each of our taluka HQs which need to be equipped with basic furnishing and provision of free textbooks/reference books and stationary for the students staying there.

Going ahead with our health plan, we propose to provide 25 litres water filter @ Rs 2500 each for each of the 2350 Anganwadi centres. This would ensure that children have access to safe and clean drinking water. The DHO's report also mentions acute shortage of anti-rabies vaccine at PHCs, CHCs, and Taluka Hospitals and this shortage is not being met under any state or central govt scheme. The market rate of the vaccine would Rs 300/- per shot. Also there is a shortage of disposable syringes for OPD. This is a crucial aspect as non-use of disposable syringes is one of the major causes of transmission of HIV. Also certain deep freezers are being provided with stabilizers so as to enable their functionality round the clock.

**Table 3.6. Plan for Infrastructure**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Areas</b>	<b>Amount ( In Lakhs )</b>	<b>TP(lakhs)</b>	<b>ZP(lakhs)</b>
1	Library	50.00	50.00	-
2	Furniture for High schools	33.00	-	33.00
3	Books for High schools	25.00	-	25.00
4	Water Filters for Anganwadi centres	58.75	58.75	-
5	SC/ST Hostels – Furniture and books	33.00	-	33.00
6	Health-Essential vaccines	122.30	94.65	27.65
	<b>Total(In lakhs)</b>	<b>322.05</b>	<b>203.4</b>	<b>118.65</b>

### **3.5 The Common fund: 5% - Rs. 141.25 lakhs**

It was decided that we set aside an amount for the common fund which could be used by all the BRGF districts in our state for activities and functions which would benefit all and in turn also save costs.

This common fund will remain in the custody of the ZP. Some of the areas we could think of were:

- Tours to other states for studying best practices
- Employment of common resources like hiring of consultant or study teams
- Any capital intensive investment which would benefit all the BRGF districts
- Any other hardware, software or technical services

### **3.6 Plan for Urban Local Bodies**

The allocation of the funds have been made to the ULBs and the respective bodies have submitted their proposals. The amount earmarked for the Urban Local Bodies have been divided among them on the basis of the number of Wards. The district has thirteen ULBs having 334 wards. The type of ULBs are one City Corporation, two City

Municipal Councils, six Town Municipal Councils and four Town Panchayats. The allocation made for these bodies and the break up on various components are shown in the Table below.

**Table 3.7: - Allocation and Plan for ULBs in the District**

*(Rs. In Lakhs)*

Sl. No.	ULB	Type	No of wards	Allocation			
					Knowledge & Skill	Service Delivery	Infrastructure
1.	Gulbarga	MNP	55	65.13	52.13	13.00	0.00
2.	Shahbad	CMC	31	36.71	12.84	14.67	9.20
3.	Yadgir	CMC	31	36.71	12.84	14.67	9.20
4.	Shorapur	TMC	27	31.97	11.18	12.79	8.00
5.	Chittapur	TMC	23	27.24	09.50	10.94	6.80
6.	Aland	TMC	23	27.24	09.50	10.94	6.80
7.	Sedam	TMC	23	27.24	09.50	10.94	6.80
8.	Shahpur	TMC	23	27.24	09.50	10.94	6.80
9.	Wadi	TMC	23	27.24	09.50	10.94	6.80
10.	Afzalpur	TP	20	23.68	08.30	09.38	6.00
11.	Jewargi	TP	20	23.68	08.30	09.38	6.00
12.	Chincholi	TP	18	21.31	07.50	08.51	5.30
13.	Gurmitkal	TP	17	20.13	07.10	08.0	5.00
	<b>Total</b>		<b>334</b>	<b>395.5</b>	<b>167.69</b>	<b>145.13</b>	<b>82.7</b>



**ULB 1 CITY CORPORATION, GULBARGA**

Sl. No.	Description	Amount (in Lakhs)
1a)	Installation of 24 Hour's Help Line centre in 4 zonal offices within Corporation Limits	Rs. 5.00
b)	Advertising of Policies in local dailies/radio/cable etc.,	Rs. 3.00
c)	Preparation of Corporation Hand Book	Rs. 5.00
d)	Awareness Programmers from the NGO's like street play etc.,	Rs. 1.13
2)	Purchase of computer billing machines for bill collectors and purchase of computer billing machines for other works in 4 zonal offices.	Rs. 10.00
3a)	Training to Corporation Employees	Rs. 2.00
b)	Training to Newly Elected Members	Rs. 2.00
c)	3 digit Telephone facilities (Toll Free)	Rs. 1.00
4a)	Creating monitoring Cell	Rs. 5.00
b)	Scanning of records of City Corporation	Rs. 30.00
c)	Visit to the model ULB's by Corporation officers & Elected Members.	Rs. 1.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Rs. 65.13</b>

**ULB 2 Town Municipal Council, Chittapur**

SL. NO	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT (in Lakhs)
I	<b>Knowledge &amp; Skill Development:-</b>	
01	To Conduct Awareness programme regarding SWM Sanitation&Rain Harvesting, through NGO's/ Sthree Shakti Groups.	2.50
02	To Impart Training For Ladies in tailoring, embroidery and painting etc.	3.00
03	Training programme for educated youths in Hardware/ Mobile Phone services & repairs	1.50
04	Orientation Training programme for Official & elected Councillors	2.50
II	<b>Service Delivery:-</b>	
01	Preparation & printing of Hand Books for ULB,s	1.00
02	Advertising of schemes in local News paper Radio etc.	1.00
03	Awareness programme by conducting Kala Jatha /Street play etc.	2.00
04	Scanning of Municipal records , Data Base	2.94
05	Organising health checkup camps for Muncipal employees	1.00
06	Installation of help line Centre in Municipal offices	1.00
07	Improvement of computerization system and Software development in local body	2.00
III	<b>Infrastructure</b>	
01	Providing Metal/C.C. Roads, Drains, Public Toilet & Electrification in Ashraya /SC.ST locality.	4.00
02	Constructions of Anganwadi/Library Building in Ashraya /SC.ST Locality.	2.80
	Grand Total	27.24

**ULB 3            Town Municipal Council, Sedam**

SL. NO	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT (in Lakhs)
I	<b>Knowledge &amp; Skill Development:-</b>	
01	To Conduct Awareness programme regarding SWM Sanitation&Rain Harvesting, through NGO's/ Sthree Shakti Groups.	2.50
02	To Impart Training For Ladies in tailoring, embroidery and painting etc.	3.00
03	Training programme for educated youths in Hardware/ Mobile Phone services & repairs	1.50
04	Orientation Training programme for Official & elected Councillors	2.50
II	<b>Service Delivery:-</b>	
01	Preparation & printing of Hand Books for ULB,s	1.00
02	Advertising of schemes in local News paper Radio etc.	1.00
03	Awareness programme by conducting Kala Jatha /Street play etc.	2.00
04	Scanning of Municipal records , Data Base	2.94
05	Organising health checkup camps for Muncipal employees	1.00
06	Installation of help line Centre in Municipal offices	1.00
07	Improvement of computerization system and Software development in local body	2.00
III	<b>Infrastructure</b>	
01	Providing Metal/C.C. Roads, Drains, Public Toilet & Electrification in Ashraya /SC.ST locality.	4.00
02	Constructions of Anganwadi/Library Building in Ashraya /SC.ST Locality.	2.80
	Grand Total	27.24

**ULB 4 Town Municipal Council, Shahapur**

SL. NO	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT (in Lakhs)
I	<b>Knowledge &amp; Skill Development:-</b>	
01	To Conduct Awareness programme regarding SWM Sanitation&Rain Harvesting, through NGO's/ Sthree Shakti Groups.	2.50
02	To Impart Training For Ladies in tailoring, embroidery and painting etc.	3.00
03	Training programme for educated youths in Hardware/ Mobile Phone services & repairs	1.50
04	Orientation Training programme for Official & elected Councillors	2.50
II	<b>Service Delivery:-</b>	
01	Preparation & printing of Hand Books for ULB,s	1.00
02	Advertising of schemes in local News paper Radio etc.	1.00
03	Awareness programme by conducting Kala Jatha /Street play etc.	2.00
04	Scanning of Municipal records , Data Base	2.94
05	Organising health checkup camps for Muncipal employees	1.00
06	Installation of help line Centre in Municipal offices	1.00
07	Improvement of computerization system and Software development in local body	2.00
III	<b>Infrastructure</b>	
01	Providing Metal/C.C. Roads, Drains, Public Toilet & Electrification in Ashraya /SC.ST locality.	4.00
02	Constructions of Anganwadi/Library Building in Ashraya /SC.ST Locality.	2.80
	Grand Total	27.24

**ULB 5 Town Municipal Council, Aland**

SL. NO	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT (in Lakhs)
I	<b>Knowledge &amp; Skill Development:-</b>	
01	To Conduct Awareness programme regarding SWM Sanitation&Rain Harvesting, through NGO's/ Sthree Shakti Groups.	2.50
02	To Impart Training For Ladies in tailoring, embroidery and painting etc.	3.00
03	Training programme for educated youths in Hardware/ Mobile Phone services & repairs	1.50
04	Orientation Training programme for Official & elected Councillors	2.50
II	<b>Service Delivery:-</b>	
01	Preparation & printing of Hand Books for ULB,s	1.00
02	Advertising of schemes in local News paper Radio etc.	1.00
03	Awareness programme by conducting Kala Jatha /Street play etc.	2.00
04	Scanning of Municipal records , Data Base	2.94
05	Organising health checkup camps for Muncipal employees	1.00
06	Installation of help line Centre in Municipal offices	1.00
07	Improvement of computerization system and Software development in local body	2.00
III	<b>Infrastructure</b>	
01	Providing Metal/C.C. Roads, Drains, Public Toilet & Electrification in Ashraya /SC.ST locality.	4.00
02	Constructions of Anganwadi/Library Building in Ashraya /SC.ST Locality.	2.80
	Grand Total	27.24

**ULB 6 Town Municipal Council, Wadi**

SL. NO	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT (in Lakhs)
I	<b>Knowledge &amp; Skill Development:-</b>	
01	To Conduct Awareness programme regarding SWM Sanitation&Rain Harvesting, through NGO's/ Sthree Shakti Groups.	2.50
02	To Impart Training For Ladies in tailoring, embroidery and painting etc.	3.00
03	Training programme for educated youths in Hardware/ Mobile Phone services & repairs	1.50
04	Orientation Training programme for Official & elected Councillors	2.50
II	<b>Service Delivery:-</b>	
01	Preparation & printing of Hand Books for ULB,s	1.00
02	Advertising of schemes in local News paper Radio etc.	1.00
03	Awareness programme by conducting Kala Jatha /Street play etc.	2.00
04	Scanning of Municipal records , Data Base	2.94
05	Organising health checkup camps for Muncipal employees	1.00
06	Installation of help line Centre in Municipal offices	1.00
07	Improvement of computerization system and Software development in local body	2.00
III	<b>Infrastructure</b>	
01	Providing Metal/C.C. Roads, Drains, Public Toilet & Electrification in Ashraya /SC.ST locality.	4.00
02	Constructions of Anganwadi/Library Building in Ashraya /SC.ST Locality.	2.80
	Grand Total	27.24

**ULB 7 Town Municipal Council, Surpur**

SL. NO	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT (in Lakhs)
I	<b>Knowledge &amp; Skill Development:-</b>	
01	To Conduct Awareness programme regarding SWM Sanitation&Rain Harvesting, through NGO's/ Sthree Shakti Groups.	3.18
02	To Impart Training For Ladies in tailoring, embroidery and painting etc.	3.00
03	Training programme for educated youths in Hardware/ Mobile Phone services & repairs	2.00
04	Orientation Training programme for Official & elected Councillors	3.00
II	<b>Service Delivery:-</b>	
01	Preparation & printing of Hand Books for ULB,s	1.79
02	Advertising of schemes in local News paper Radio etc.	1.00
03	Awareness programme by conducting Kala Jatha /Street play etc.	2.00
04	Scanning of Municipal records , Data Base	3.00
05	Organising health checkup camps for Muncipal employees	1.00
06	Installation of help line Centre in Municipal offices	2.00
07	Improvement of computerization system and Software development in local body	2.00
III	<b>Infrastructure</b>	
01	Providing Metal/C.C. Roads, Drains, Public Toilet & Electrification in Ashraya /SC.ST locality.	5.00
02	Constructions of Anganwadi/Library Building in Ashraya /SC.ST Locality.	3.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>31.97</b>

**ULB 8 Town Panchayat, Afzalpur**

SL. NO	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT (in Lakhs)
I	<b>Knowledge &amp; Skill Development:-</b>	
01	To Conduct Awareness programme regarding SWM Sanitation&Rain Harvesting, through NGO's/ Sthree Shakti Groups.	2.30
02	To Impart Training For Ladies in tailoring, embroidery and painting etc.	2.00
03	Training programme for educated youths in Hardware/ Mobile Phone services & repairs	1.00
04	Orientation Training programme for Official & elected Councillors	3.00
II	<b>Service Delivery:-</b>	
01	Preparation & printing of Hand Books for ULB,s	1.38
02	Advertising of schemes in local News paper Radio etc.	1.00
03	Awareness programme by conducting Kala Jatha /Street play etc.	1.00
04	Scanning of Municipal records , Data Base	2.00
05	Organising health checkup camps for Muncipal employees	1.00
06	Installation of help line Centre in Municipal offices	1.00
07	Improvement of computerization system and Software development in local body	2.00
III	<b>Infrastructure</b>	
01	Providing Metal/C.C. Roads, Drains, Public Toilet & Electrification in Ashraya /SC.ST locality.	4.00
02	Constructions of Anganwadi/Library Building in Ashraya /SC.ST Locality.	2.00
	Grand Total	23.68



**ULB 9 CMC Shahabad**

SI No	Description	Amount in Lakhs
<b>I</b>	<b>Knowledge &amp; Skill Development:-</b>	
1.	To Conduct Awareness programme regarding SWM Sanitation&Rain Harvesting, through NGO's/ Stthree Shakti Groups.	4.00
2.	To Impart Training For Ladies in tailoring, embroidery and painting etc.	4.00
3.	Training programme for educated youths in Hardware/ Mobile Phone services & repairs	2.00
4.	Orientation Training programme for Official & elected Councillors	2.84
<b>II</b>	<b>Service Delivery:-</b>	
5.	Prepration & printing of Hand Books for ULB,s	1.00
6.	Advertising of schemes in local News paper Radio etc.	2.00
7.	Awareness programme by conducting Kala Jatha /Street play etc.	2.00
8.	Scaning of Municipal records , Data Base	3.67
9.	Organising health checkup camps for Muncipal employees	1.00
10.	Installation of help line Centre in Municipal offices	2.00
11.	Improvement of computerization system and Software development in local body	3.00
<b>III</b>	<b>Infrastructure</b>	
12.	Providing Metal/C.C. Roads, Drains, Public Toilet & Electrification in Ashraya /SC.ST locality.	6.20
13.	Constructions of Anganwadi/Library Building in Ashraya /SC.ST Locality.	3.00
	Grand Total	36.71

**ULB 10 Town Panchayat, Yadgir**

SL.NO	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT (in Lakhs)
I	<b>Knowledge &amp; Skill Development:-</b>	
01	To Conduct Awareness programme regarding SWM Sanitation&Rain Harvesting, through NGO's/ Sthree Shakti Groups.	4.00
02	To Impart Training For Ladies in tailoring, embroidery and painting etc.	4.00
03	Training programme for educated youths in Hardware/ Mobile Phone services & repairs	2.00
04	Orientation Training programme for Official & elected Councillors	2.84
II	<b>Service Delivery:-</b>	
01	Prepration & printing of Hand Books for ULB,s	1.00
02	Advertising of schemes in local News paper Radio etc.	2.00
03	Awareness programme by conducting Kala Jatha /Street play etc.	2.00
04	Scaning of Municipal records , Data Base	3.67
05	Organising health checkup camps for Muncipal employees	1.00
06	Installation of help line Centre in Municipal offices	2.00
07	Improvement of computerization system and Software development in local body	3.00
III	<b>Infrastructure</b>	
01	Providing Metal/C.C. Roads, Drains, Public Toilet & Electrification in Ashraya /SC.ST locality.	6.20
02	Constructions of Anganwadi/Library Building in Ashraya /SC.ST Locality.	3.00
	Grand Total	36.71

**ULB 11 Town Panchayat, Gurmitkal**

SL.NO	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT (in Lakhs)
I	<b>Knowledge &amp; Skill Development:-</b>	
01	To Conduct Awareness programme regarding SWM Sanitation&Rain Harvesting, through NGO's/ Sthree Shakti Groups.	2.10
02	To Impart Training For Ladies in tailoring, embroidery and painting etc.	2.00
03	Training programme for educated youths in Hardware/ Mobile Phone services & repairs	1.00
04	Orientation Training programme for Official & elected Councillors	2.00
II	<b>Service Delivery:-</b>	
01	Preparation & printing of Hand Books for ULB,s	1.03
02	Advertising of schemes in local News paper Radio etc.	1.00
03	Awareness programme by conducting Kala Jatha /Street play etc.	1.00
04	Scanning of Municipal records , Data Base	1.00
05	Organising health checkup camps for Muncipal employees	1.00
06	Installation of help line Centre in Municipal offices	1.00
07	Improvement of computerization system and Software development in local body	2.00
III	<b>Infrastructure</b>	
01	Providing Metal/C.C. Roads, Drains, Public Toilet & Electrification in Ashraya /SC.ST locality.	3.00
02	Constructions of Anganwadi/Library Building in Ashraya /SC.ST Locality.	2.00
	Grand Total	20.13

**Appendix: Components of District Plan for the District**

<b>Non-Plan</b>		<b>Plan</b>	
<b>Department</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	<b>Department</b>	<b>Allocation</b>
		Adult Education	15.00
Public Works	888.59	Agriculture	380.60
Education	32260.77	AYUSH	47.00
Adult Education	7.68	Backward Classes & Minorities	472.21
Youth Services	12.43	Cooperation	17.97
Health	2927.05	Disabled and Senior Citizens	10.74
Social Welfare	1837.36	Education	3923.76
Rural Water Supply	15.16	Employment & Training	4.55
BCM	953.63	Employment Generation	6450.80
Women & Child	34.18	Family Welfare	760.79
Agriculture	796.55	Fisheries	16.55
Nutrition Programme	1314.57	Forestry	5.28
Watershed	191.93	Handloom	18.08
Veterinary	727.59	Health	722.66
Fisheries	26.32	Horticulture	84.75
Forestry	142.55	Housing	1138.78
Rural Development	2281.51	Industries	11.10
Minor Irrigation	62.52	Libraries & Culture	72.00
Industries	123.14	Minorities	56.66
Planning	32.65	Nutrition Programme	489.67
Libraries	15.80	Planning	7.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>44651.98</b>	Roads & Bridges	668.88
		Rural Development	392.00
<b>Outside Link Document</b>		Rural Energy	35.40
Programme	Allocation	Rural Water Supply	717.00
SSA	6897.12	Science & Technology	4.00
TSC	689.00	SCP	329.82
Suvarnagrama	6880.00	Sericulture	6.00
Jal Nirmal (Balance)	3911.47	Social Welfare	1485.10
Gram Swaraj	1827.00	Statutory Grant	3570.00
Swajaldhara 2006-07	125.00	TSP	47.84
RSVY	22.50	Veterinary	309.17
BRGF	2825.00	Watershed	2049.66
Kugrama Sugrama	260.00	Women & Child	1490.21
NHM	448.00	Youth Services	28.16
NRHM	201.45		
12th Finance Grants	3464.83		
<b>Total</b>	<b>27551.37</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>25839.89</b>

**Appendix: - Details of the Employees Executing District Plan.**

<b>SI No.</b>	<b>Dept</b>	<b>Staff</b>
1	Education	12807
2	Health	1820
3	BCM	540
4	SW	712
5	Watershed	179
6	Agriculture	668
7	Veterinary	995
8	PRED	280
9	ZP	100
10	TP & GP	607
11	Horticulture	67
12	Foest	150
13	W&C	219
14	Ayush	204
15	Fisheries	36
16	Geologists	14
17	Industries	87
18	Sericulture	105
19	Other Departments	1375
20	Total	20965
21	Vacant	1782